

## Indicator framework: Human rights indicators for monitoring VGGT implementation

*Note that there is **no** horizontal or vertical link between indicators in the columns. The order of appearance within the cluster may be different in the questionnaires.  
Note also that many indicators have relevance to more than one cluster, yet only 'unique' indicators are shown under the clusters to avoid repetitions. For example, indicators related to transparency of information would have relevance to the cluster on corruption.*

### Cluster 1: Protection of legitimate tenure rights

Structural indicators	Questionnaire	Process indicators	Questionnaire	Outcome indicators	Questionnaire
The State has ratified international human rights treaties with provisions relevant to the protection of legitimate tenure rights.	National	The State is implementing recommendations of international human rights bodies on protection of legitimate tenure rights	National	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 (SDG indicator 1.4.2)	National Local
National legal frameworks recognise customary law as it relates to land, property and resources	National	Administrative procedures for the recognition or obtainment of legal personality for the purposes of registration and management of property, land and resources are clear, accessible and affordable	National Local	Legitimate tenure rights holders can access and use their property, land and resources without restrictions or threats	Local
National legislation protects individual tenure rights for men and women	National			Incidences of conflicts over land	National Local
National legislation protects collective tenure rights	National				
The law recognizes communities as legal entities for the purposes of ownership of land or other property	National				
Legislation on property, land and resources in the national legal framework is not contradictory	National				

### Cluster 2: Responsible governance of tenure

Structural indicators	Questionnaire	Process indicators	Questionnaire	Outcome indicators	Questionnaire
		Procedures for identification, demarcation, mapping and registration of land are in place and accessible	National Local	Land services are accessible to all population groups	Local
		Procedures in place recognize and protect informal tenure or conversion into formal tenure/regularisation	National		
		Financial and human resources are provided for the implementation of diverse tenure rights and regimes	National		
		Land registration information is available and accessible	National Local		

### Cluster 3: Protection against dispossession, land grabbing

Structural indicators	Questionnaire	Process indicators	Questionnaire	Outcome indicators	Questionnaire
The law requires due process prior to dispossession, displacement or relocation of rights-holders from land, resources or property	National	Independent institution certifies that the environmental and social impact assessments undertaken by state and non state actors are sound, and have been done in a participatory and inclusive manner	National	Incidences of dispossession, eviction, displacement or relocation from land, resources or property without adequate consultations with rights-holders	National Local
The law requires the conduct of environmental, social, human rights or other types of impact assessment prior to activities of state and third party actors that affect the land, property or natural resources of rights-holders	National	Expropriation procedures are publicly communicated and transparent	National Local		

### Cluster 4: Recognition and protection of multiple functions of land, fisheries, forests

Structural indicators	Questionnaire	Process indicators	Questionnaire	Outcome indicators	Questionnaire
The law recognises the right of individuals and communities to the natural resources pertaining to their lands	National			Benefits from exploitation of land and resources of rights-holders are equitably shared	Local
The law recognizes the right to participate in the use, management and conservation of natural resources in protected areas	National				

The law recognizes complementary forms of rights in cases where rights to property, land and resources are not held exclusively by a single (group of) rightsholders	National				
<b>Cluster 5: Access to information, consultation, participation</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
Legal and institutional framework promotes the equitable representation of women and men in decision making related to land and natural resources.	National	Official guidance is available and clear on matters relating to consultation processes in the context of land, property and resources	National	Meaningful consultation with legitimate representatives of affected individuals and communities prior, during and post projects or other measures affecting their property, land and resources, or changes in land use on land they occupy or otherwise use.	Local National
The law recognises the right to access to environmental information	National	National information on public land deals are made publicly available (Landex 8B)	National	Rural land use plans and changes in these plans – including rezoning – are based on public input	National Local
The law recognises the right to participate in environmental decision making	National	Mechanisms are in place to ensure public input into the development of laws, policies and regulations on issues relating to property, land and resource rights	National		
Legal frameworks protect the right to access information related to public and private sector activities concerning land, fisheries and forests	National				
The law provides for communities' meaningful and participatory consultation, prior, during, and post consultation, in relation to projects that would or are likely to affect their land, property or resources	National				
<b>Cluster 6: Access to justice and reparations, right to remedy</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
The law recognises the right to challenge public decisions in relation to environmental decision making	National	Measures are in place to support access to civil proceedings for disadvantaged groups	National	Incidences where remedy mechanisms for dispossession or unauthorised use of resources resulted in redress, restitution and compensation	Local
Legal frameworks provide for compensation, resettlement and restitution in the case of dispossession and displacement for all types of tenure	National			Disadvantaged groups have access to legal remedy	Local
The law provides for a right to negotiate compensation levels	National			Violators of rights to land, property and resources are sanctioned by the judicial system	Local
The law makes provision for legal support in civil procedures.	National			Incidences of land, property and resource-related disputes resolved through community-based, informal or customary mechanisms	Local
<b>Cluster 7: Prevention of corruption</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
Principles of no tolerance to corruption are embedded in land related legislation	National			Persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months, in relation to matters relating to property, land and resources	Local
<b>Cluster 8: Promotion of responsible investments</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
		A National Action Plan on business and human rights with action points related to land rights and human rights due diligence exists and is implemented	National	Grievance mechanisms set up by companies are accessible	Local
<b>Cluster 9: Protection of human rights defenders</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>

National legislation or policies recognize the role of human rights defenders in accordance with the UNDHRD	National			Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates	National Local
				Incidences of threats to individual human rights defenders	Local
<b>Cluster 10: Taxation and valuation</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
Valuation of tenure rights take into account market and non-market values	National Local	Land tax and rent information is publicly accessible	National	Outcomes of land valuation appeals	Local
The law recognises the right to appeal valuations of land, property and natural resources	National	Valuation information is publicly accessible	National Local		
		Processes for appealing valuations of property, land and resources are accessible to all legitimate tenure rights holders	Local		
<b>Cluster 11: International cooperation</b>					
<b>Structural indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Process indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Questionnaire</b>
Bilateral/regional agreements guide the governance of customary tenure rights that cross national boundaries	National			Incidences of non-respect for the bilateral/regional agreements guiding the governance of customary tenure rights that cross nation state boundaries	National Local

25

16

18

Total:

59