



INDICATOR 5.a.1: WOMEN'S AND MEN'S LAND RIGHTS



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Sub-indicators 5.a.1 part A and 5.a.1 part B
3. Definition of key terms and concepts used in indicator 5.a.1
4. Proxy conditions for indicator 5.a.1
5. Data collection strategies
6. Harmonization with SDG indicator 1.4.2
7. Conclusions



1. INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION (1/8)

EDGE guidelines focus on **asset ownership** from a gender perspective

EDGE recommendations provided the basis for

Indicator 5.a.1, which focuses on tenure rights over **agricultural land**

1. INTRODUCTION (2/8)

The main takeaways from the EDGE guidelines which are particularly relevant for SDG 5.a.1:

Conceptualization of Ownership/possession

As a bundle of rights:

| **Reported ownership/possession**

| **Documented ownership/possession**

| **Alienation rights** (right to sell, right to bequeath)

Ownership/possession should be measured as the **strongest set of rights** in a given country.

Respondent Rules for Data Collection

Proxy reporting problematic

NSOs encouraged to collect **self reported**, not proxy data

Data Collection Strategies

Possibility of different data collection strategies:

| **Individual level** questions / **parcel level** questions

| **1** randomly selected person / **more** than one person

1. INTRODUCTION (3/8)



GOAL 5
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



TARGET 5.A

Undertake **reforms** to give **women equal rights** to **economic resources** as well as **access** to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

1. INTRODUCTION (4/8)

Target 5.A emphasizes gender equality on:

Economic resources

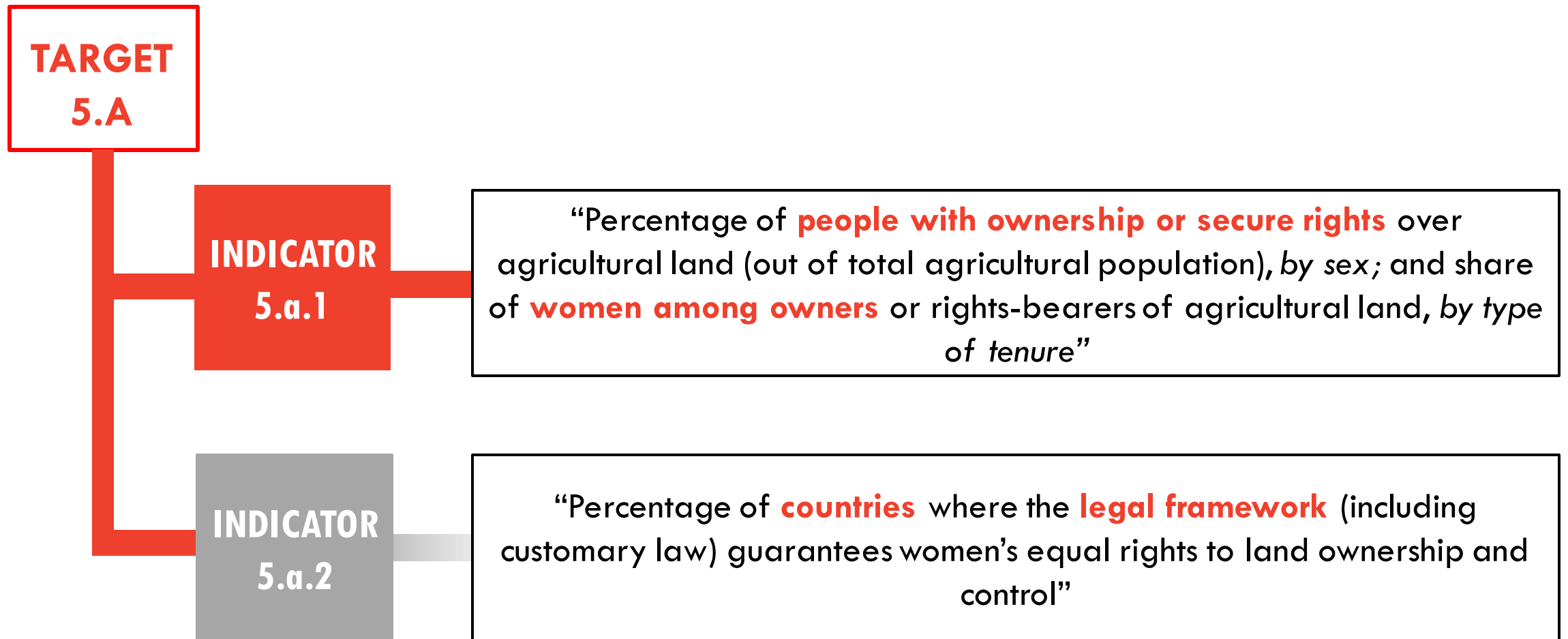
Access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property

This is crucial because:

Equality between women and men in access to resources is a **human right**

- **Long lasting inequalities** in the distribution of economic and financial resources positioned **women at a disadvantage** relative to men in their ability to participate in, contribute to and benefit from broader processes of development
- However, **women** farmers, entrepreneurs and workers can be **as productive as men** when given access to the same productive resources and services as men

1. INTRODUCTION (5/8)



1. INTRODUCTION (6/8)

The analysis of the legal framework helps identifying causes and bottlenecks.

Sex disaggregated **data** (SDD) on tenure rights **disclose** the actual **situation** of women's legal security in relation to agricultural land.

National Statistical Offices should collaborate with the overseeing body tasked with the monitoring of legal framework to **help determine whether or not** special measures should be discontinued, adjusted or prolonged to better address the disparities.



1. INTRODUCTION (7/8)

In the context of target 5.A, indicator 5.a.1 is important because:

AGRICULTURAL LAND

is a key input in developing countries, where poverty reduction and development strategies are frequently based on the agricultural sector.

GENDER EQUALITY

Women could increase their productivity and empowerment if they had more access to productive resources, particularly land.

Robust empirical evidence is needed to monitor the gap and track the progress

1. INTRODUCTION (8/8)

INDICATOR 5.a.1

Indicator 5.a.1 has been **officially endorsed** by the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016

Custodianship

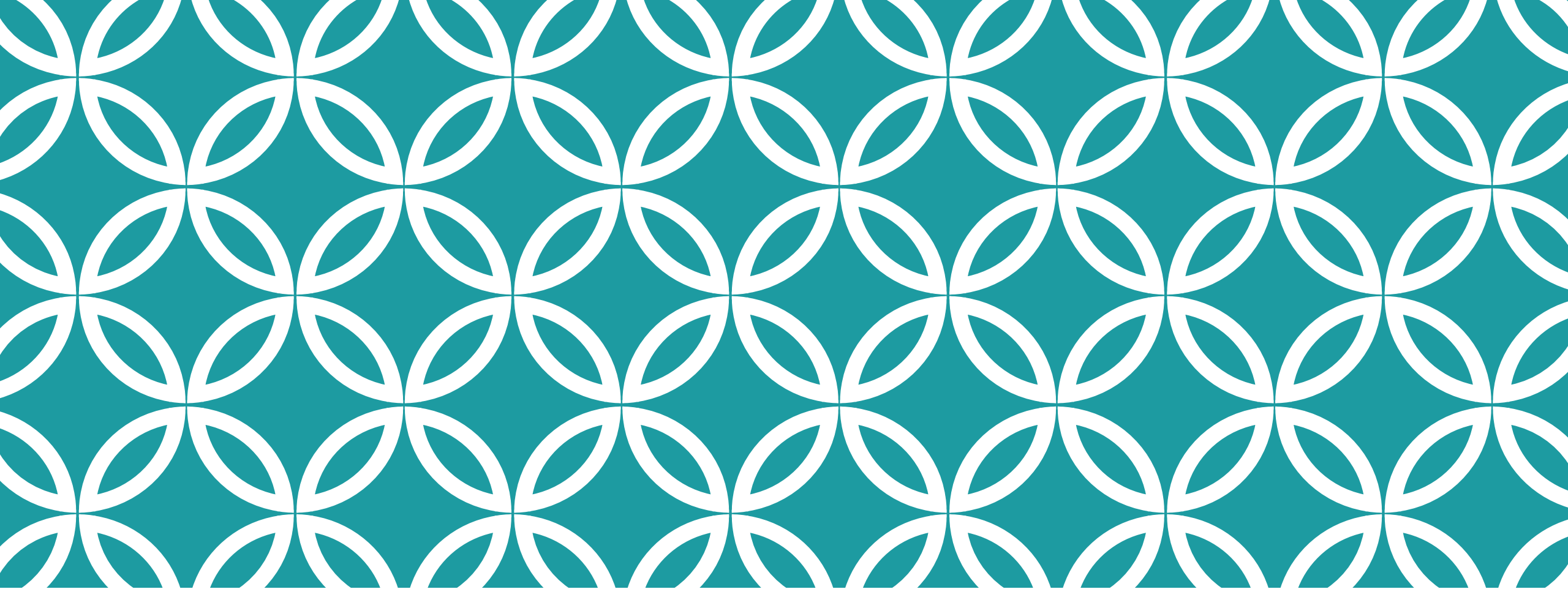
FAO
UNSD and UNWOMEN as contributing agencies

Methodological work

Led by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, a joint initiative of UNSD and UN Women, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, FAO and WB.

Classification

Initially classified as Tier III indicator. Thanks to the considerable methodological work undertaken and to the finalization of a data collection protocol, 5.a.1 has been **upgraded to the Tier II group at the 5th IAEG-SDG (March, 2017)**



2. INDICATOR 5.A.1 AND ITS SUB-INDICATORS



2. INDICATOR 5.A.1 AND ITS SUB-INDICATORS (1/5)

INDICATOR 5.a.1

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (a)

Percentage of **people with ownership or secure rights** over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), *by sex*;

measures how **prevalent** ownership / tenure rights over ag land is in the reference population (ag households), **by sex**

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b)

“Share of **women among owners** or rights-bearers of agricultural land, *by type of tenure*”

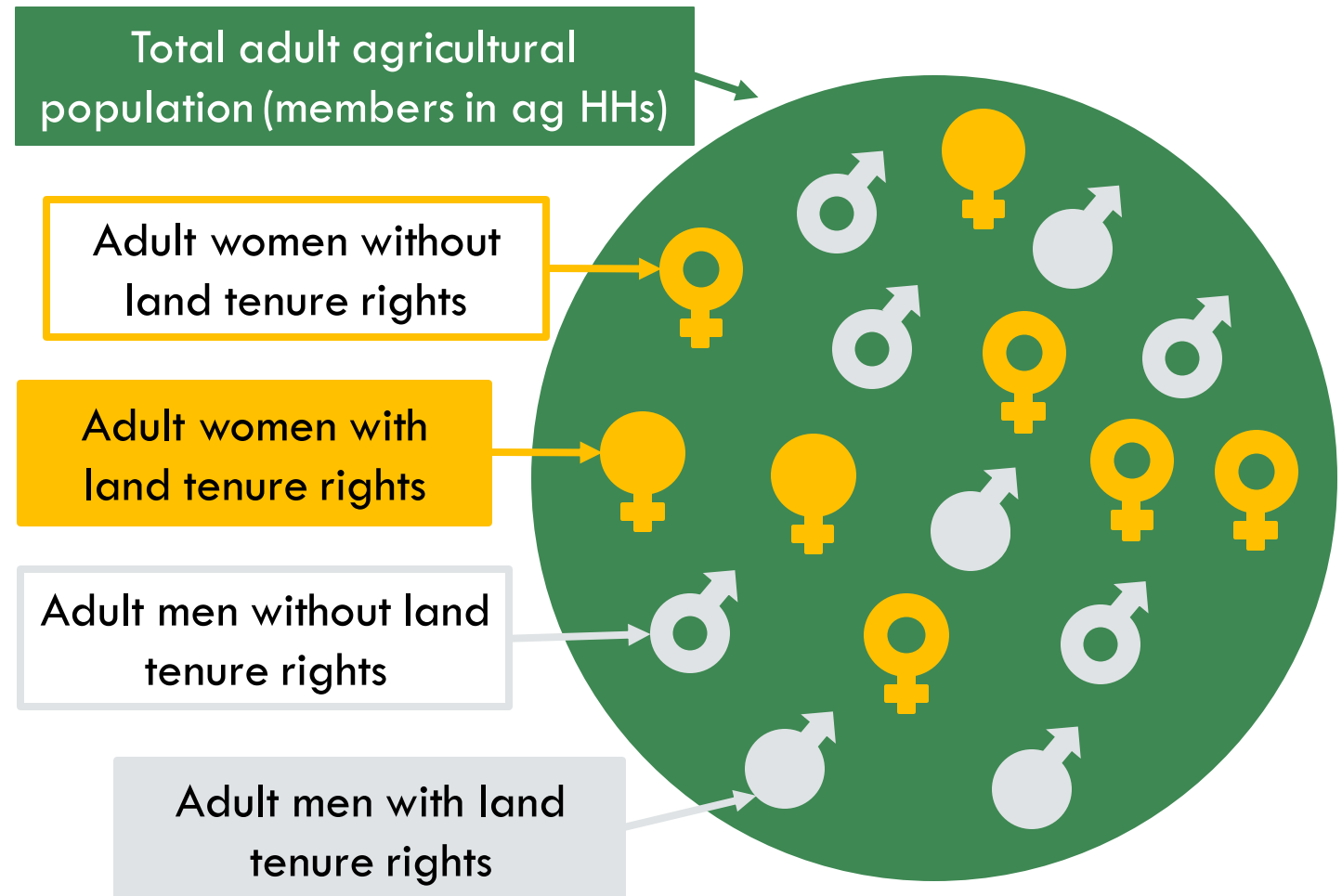
allows to monitor the **share of women** in ag households **with ownership or tenure rights** over agricultural land over the total individuals with ownership / tenure rights

2. INDICATOR 5.A.1 AND ITS SUB-INDICATORS (2/5)

The data which are necessary to calculate both sub-indicators are

total adult agricultural population (= adult members in agricultural households), by sex

the number of adult individuals with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, by sex



2. INDICATOR 5.A.1 AND ITS SUB-INDICATORS (4/5)

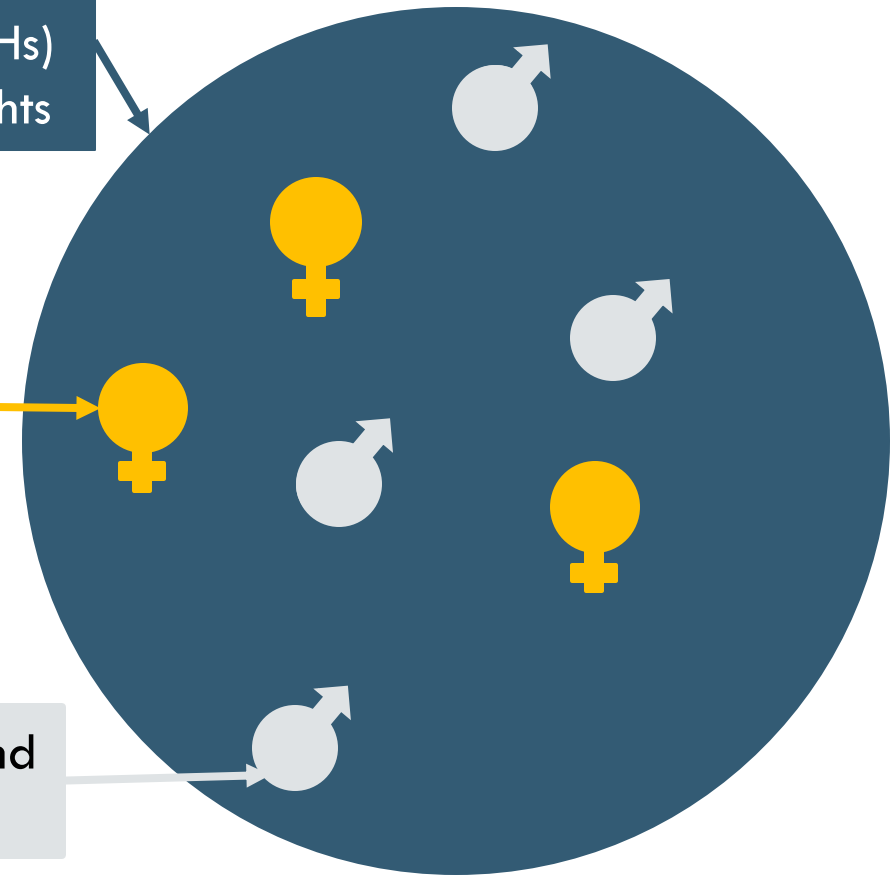
Sub-indicator b

$$\frac{\# \text{ women with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}$$

Total adult agricultural population (in ag HHs) with land tenure rights

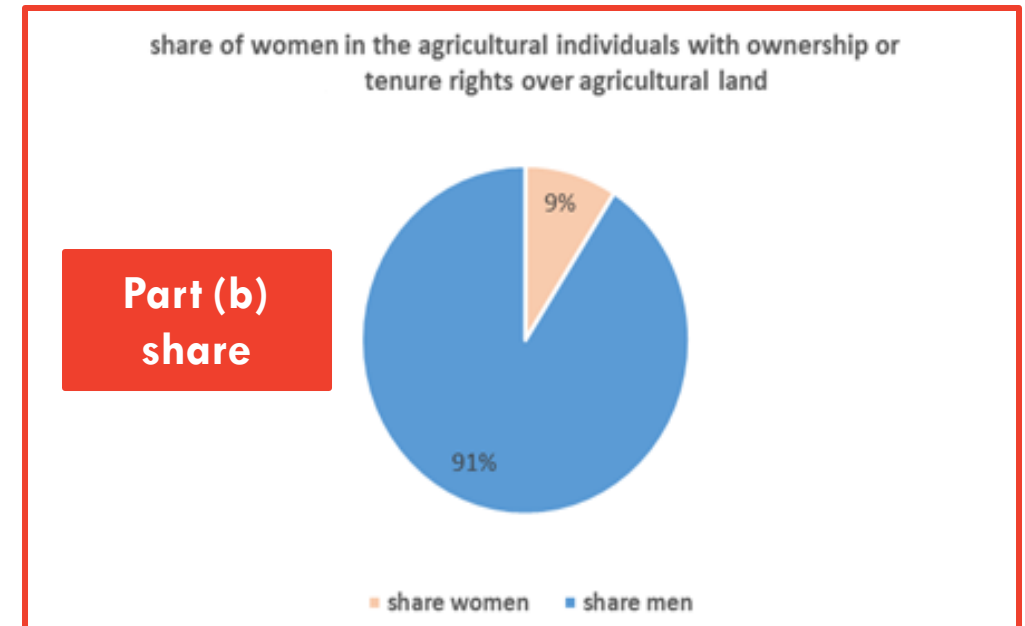
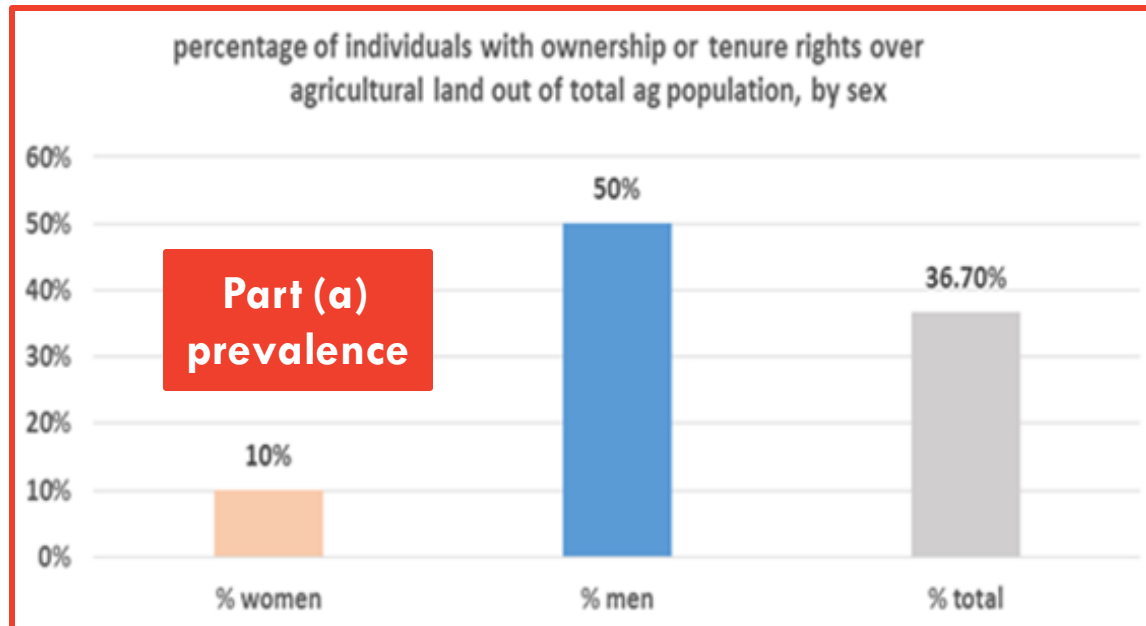
Adult women with land tenure rights

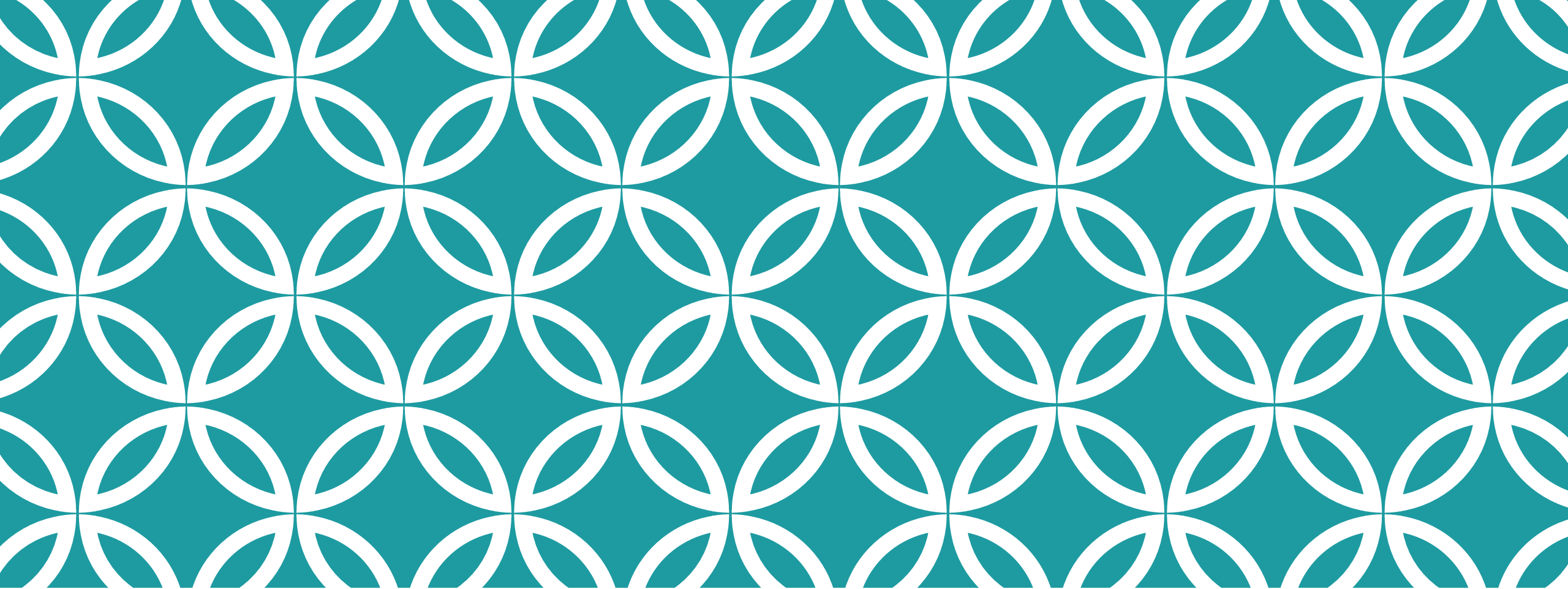
Adult men with land tenure rights



2. INDICATOR 5.A.1 AND ITS SUB-INDICATORS (5/5)

	male	female	total
Adult individuals in ag population (in ag HHs) with ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land	100	10	110
Adult individuals in agricultural population (in ag HHs)	200	100	300





3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS



3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (1/9)

In order to monitor indicator 5.a.1, it is essential that we develop a common understanding of the meaning of the terms used.

AGRICULTURAL LAND

ADULT AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

LAND OWNERSHIP

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (2/9)

AGRICULTURAL LAND

Defining the term agricultural land is crucial for indicator 5.a.1 because it is the focus of the indicator.

As mentioned earlier, **agricultural land is a key economic input in low and low-middle income countries**, where economic development and poverty reduction strategies are frequently linked to agriculture

For this reason, agricultural land is the asset for which the gap between men and women is evaluated by Indicator 5.a.1

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (3/9)

The 2020 World Census of Agriculture proposed an **internationally agreed land use classification**, according to which there are **nine basic land use classes (LU1-LU9)** and agricultural land is a subset (LU1-LU5).

LU1	LAND UNDER TEMPORARY CROPS	ARABLE LAND	CROPLAND	AGRICULTURAL LAND	LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE
LU2	LAND UNDER TEMPORARY MEADOWS AND PASTURES				
LU3	LAND TEMPORARILY FALLOW				
LU4	LAND UNDER PERMANENT CROPS				
LU5	LAND UNDER PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES				
LU6	LAND UNDER FARM BUILDING AND FARMYARDS				
LU7	FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND				
LU8	AREA USED FOR AQUACULTURE				
LU9	OTHER AREA NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED				

The definition of agricultural land for **indicator 5.a.1** is taken from this framework, thus it focuses on the **first 5 classes**.

An exception can be made for farmyards, if they are considered to have an important role on the household economy and food security

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (5/9)

ADULT AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Since Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on tenure rights over agricultural land (crop land, meadows and pastures) the reference population (denominator) of 5.a.1 is given by **the population whose livelihood is linked to agricultural land – i.e.,**

adult individuals living in agricultural households

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (6/9)

A household is considered **agricultural** if:

It has operated land for agricultural purposes or held/tended livestock over the past 12 months, regardless of the final purpose

Why such a long reference period?

Agricultural work is irregular and seasonal. There is a risk of excluding households engaged in agriculture if we adopt a short reference period and data are collected off season

Why 'regardless of the final purpose'?

agricultural work is sometimes practiced only or mainly for own consumption, therefore with little or no cash income, and so may not be perceived as an economic activity *strictu sensu*.

Why not HHs involved in forestry, logging, fishing?

Engagement in forestry and logging and fishing and aquaculture is not considered because the focus of the indicator is on agricultural land

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (7/9)

Once a household has been classified as 'agricultural', all the adult members are eligible of being asked about their tenure rights over agricultural land.

A **household perspective** is necessary because:

- the **individual's** livelihood **cannot be completely detached** from the livelihood of the other household members
- from the **gender perspective, women** often do not consider themselves as involved in agriculture, whereas in fact they **provide substantive support to the household's agricultural activities**
- for households operating land or raising livestock, **land is an important assets for all the members** and protect them in case the household dissolves

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (8/9)

In view of this, in the context of indicator 5.a.1, an **individual** is part of the reference population if the following **two conditions** are met:

The individual
is an adult
(>18 years)



The individual belongs to a
household that has operated
land for agricultural purposes
or held/tended livestock over
the past 12 months, regardless
of the final purpose

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (9/9)

LAND OWNERSHIP

&

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

Indicator 5.a.1 aims to monitor the gender balance in ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land.

It is **challenging to define and operationalize** ownership and land tenure rights in a way that provides reliable and comparable figures across countries.

Land ownership is a legally recognized right to acquire, to use and to transfer land. In private property systems, this is akin to a freehold tenure.

However, in systems where land is owned by the State, the term land ownership is commonly used to indicate possession of the **rights most akin to ownership** in a private property system, such as long term leases, occupancy, tenancy or use rights granted by the State, often for several decades, and that are transferrable.

In these contexts, it is more appropriate to use the broader term **land tenure rights**.



4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1



4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (1/7)

EDGE project considered and screened proxy conditions which may indicate that an individual can claim ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land

The **seven country field tests** informed the methodology to monitor Indicator 5.a.1. In particular, the tests demonstrated the following:

The need to consider as **owners or holders of land tenure rights** only the individuals who are linked to the agricultural land by **an objective right over it**, including both formal legal possession and alienation rights.

The need to **combine different proxies**, as no single proxy is universally valid

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (2/7)

Based upon the **conclusions of the EDGE project**, and in order to generate a **globally valid indicator**, FAO recommends the use of **three proxy conditions**:



The three proxy conditions are **not mutually exclusive**, therefore it could be possible that one individual has one or more of the above mentioned rights at the same time.

The presence of **one of the three proxies is sufficient** to define a person as owner or holder of tenure rights over agricultural land.

The indicator does not measure communal rights to land.

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (3/7)

Proxy

The proxy indicates:

Thus, an individual in an agricultural household is considered an owner or holder if:

**LEGALLY
RECOGNIZED
DOCUMENT**

The availability of a legally recognized document

His/her name is on a document that testifies tenure rights over agricultural land

RIGHT TO SELL

The ability of an individual to permanently transfer the asset in question in return for cash or in-kind benefits.

S/he has the right to sell agricultural land

**RIGHT TO
BEQUEATH**

The ability of an individual to pass on the asset in question to another person(s) after his or her death, by written will, oral will (if recognized by the country) or intestate succession

S/he has the right to bequeath agricultural land

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (4/7)

For what concerns **land tenure rights supported by legally recognized documents**,

An individual is legally entitled if his or her name appears on the legally recognized document as owner or holder. Such document can be used by the individual to claim ownership, property or use rights before the law

As these **can vary across countries**, each country will customize the list according to the local context.

Given the differences between legal systems across countries, it is **not possible to clearly define an exhaustive list** of legally recognized documents that allow claiming ownership, property or use rights before the law.

However, depending on the national legal framework, the **documents listed** in the next slide may be considered as legally recognized.

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (5/7)

Title deed

A written or printed instrument that effects a legal disposition

Certificate of occupancy or land certificate

A certified copy of an entry in a land title system that provides proof of the ownership and encumbrances on the land

Legally recognized purchase agreement

A contract between a seller and a buyer to dispose of land

Legally recognized will/certificate of hereditary acquisition

A certificate that provides proof of the land having been received through inheritance

Certificate of customary tenure

An official State document recognizing a particular person as a rightful owner or holder of the land on the basis of customary law. It can be used as proof of legal right over the land. These certificates include, among others, certificate of customary ownership and customary use

Certificate of perpetual/long term lease or rental agreements

A contractual agreement between a landlord and a tenant for the tenancy of land. A lease or tenancy agreement is the contractual document used to create a leasehold interest or tenancy

Certificate issued for adverse possession or prescription

A certificate indicating that the adverse possessor (a trespasser or squatter) acquires the land after a prescribed statutory period

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (6/7)

Why legally recognized documents alone are insufficient

Especially in **low and middle income countries** and from the **gender perspective**, focusing on legally recognized documents is not sufficient to analyze the complexity of rights related to land.

Why?

In some countries, there is **low penetration of legally recognized documents**, nonetheless **individuals still hold rights** over land, for instance they can sell, give away or bequeath their land

The **penetration of legally recognized documents is diverse across regions and countries**, therefore relying only on the availability of such documents does not provide a robust and universally valid measure of land tenure rights

For these reasons, there is a need to consider **additional characteristics which can indicate land ownership or tenure rights**, ie., right to sell and the right to bequeath

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1 (7/7)

Why is reported ownership not used?

As highlighted in the EDGE guidelines, **reported ownership** refers to the person(s) who considers him or herself to be an owner of the asset in question, irrespective of whether his or her name is listed as an owner on an ownership document for the asset. Thus, it measures people's self-perceptions about their ownership status.

It is a **key concept for understanding the empowerment effects of asset ownership from a gender perspective** since we expect the benefits and behaviors related to asset ownership to be influenced by people's perceptions of what they believe themselves to own.

However, it cannot be objectively verified and it is not necessarily linked to objective rights over land

Indicator 5.a.1 is a global indicator, and thus for **comparability** issues, reported ownership **cannot** be used in this context



5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (1/34)

DATA SOURCES

Recommended data sources

Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on **adult individuals living in agricultural households** – i.e. that practice agriculture for own use/consumption or for profit/trade.

Given its **reference population**, the **most appropriate data sources** are:

**Agricultural
Surveys**

or

**National
Household
Surveys**

such
as

Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS)

Household Budget Surveys (HBS)

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

Living Conditions Surveys

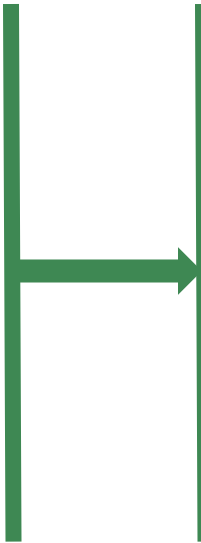
Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

Integrated Household Surveys

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (2/34)

Why are agricultural surveys recommended?

Their **unit of analysis** are agricultural holdings and, in the vast majority of the countries, a **one-to-one relationship** exists between the agricultural holdings of the household sector and the agricultural households.



Therefore, **agricultural surveys capture well the reference population of indicator 5.a.1** (ie., agricultural households) and they **do not require any oversampling** to generate nationally representative estimates for 5.a.1.

Agricultural surveys **can easily accommodate questions on agricultural land tenure rights**, since they frequently collect parcel level information regarding tenure and production

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (3/34)

Why are National Household Surveys recommended?

They are generally **more cost effective** than censuses because they are carried out on a representative sample which is then used to estimate the parameters at the national and subnational level.

They are the most **commonly available** data source in both developed and developing countries

They tend to be very **broad in scope** and they are normally used to generate social, demographic and economic statistics.

Therefore they:

Can accommodate questions needed for the computation of indicator 5.a.1

Allow exploring associations between the individual status on indicator 5.a.1 and other individual or household characteristics (e.g. education, health, income level)

Can include additional data for a more detailed analysis of the indicator (e.g. land size)

However, it could be the case that **agricultural households need to be oversampled** to prevent issues related to precision of the estimates.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (4/34)

Alternative Data Sources

Although not recommended, **Population And Housing Censuses (PHC) and Agricultural Censuses (ACs)** can be considered an alternative data source for indicator 5.a.1 because, like household surveys, they refer to the whole population living in a given area. However, Population and housing censuses present some **disadvantages**:

They are usually **conducted every 10 years**, therefore they do not allow close monitoring of progress on indicator 5.a.1

They are **large scale and costly** operations focusing on the structure of the population

They **rely heavily on proxy respondents**, an approach which is contrast with the respondent selection procedure recommended for indicator 5.a.1.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (5/34)

Excluded Data Sources

Administrative data, such as **land registers**, are not collected for statistical purposes, thus they present some **issues** in relation to the data needed for indicator 5.a.1, namely:

Although land registers can provide data on land tenure, they **do not capture if the title owner / holder lives in an agricultural household**

In many countries, the **quality** of land registers **needs improvement**, as they are often inefficient and out of date

Sometimes, they **do not contain information about the sex** of the land owner / holder

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (6/34)



- **Has the household practiced agriculture in the past 12 months?**
- **Needed if NHS is used as data collection vehicle**
- **How many individuals shall we interview?**
- **Who should report this information?**
- **Individual level questions vs parcel approach**
- **No. individuals interviewed**
- **Customization of questions / response options**

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (7/34)



- **Has the household practiced agriculture in the past 12 months?**
- **Needed if NHS is used as data collection vehicle**

- **How many individuals shall we interview?**
- **Who should report this information?**

- **Individual level questions vs parcel approach**
- **No. individuals interviewed**
- **Customization of questions / response options**

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (8/34)

How do we best capture agricultural households in a questionnaire?

Including these questions is relevant if National Household Surveys (NHS) are used to collect 5.a.1. Vice versa, these questions are not needed if Agricultural Surveys are used to collect 5.a.1

Questions should be asked at the **household level** to the most knowledgeable person in the household.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (9/34)

Question		Function
Q1	Did this household operate any land ⁽¹⁾ for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? ⁽²⁾ 1. Yes 2. No (→ Q3)	Screening (farming)
Q2	Was farming performed as... <i>(tick all that applies)</i> 1. For use / consumption of the household 2. For profit / trade 3. Wage work for others	Exclude households where farming was done only as wage labor
Q3	Did this household raise or tend any livestock (eg., cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No (questions end)	Screening (livestock)
Q4	Was raising/tending livestock performed as... <i>(tick all that applies)</i> 1. For use / consumption of the household 2. For profit / trade 3. Wage work for others	Exclude households where raising/tending livestock was done only as wage labor

⁽¹⁾ Including orchards and kitchen gardens

⁽²⁾ Alternative phrasings:

- Did this household **farm** any land for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **use** any land for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months?
- Did this household operate any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **farm** any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **use** any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (10/34)

A NOTE OF CAUTION

In countries or regions where the **percentage of agricultural households is low**, an **oversample of agricultural households is needed** to ensure a good precision of the estimates.

This is relevant if the vehicle used for collecting the indicator is a **national household survey**. Vice versa, this is not needed in agricultural surveys, where the unit of analysis is the agricultural holdings.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (11/34)



- Has the household practiced agriculture in the past 12 months?
- Needed if NHS is used as data collection vehicle
- **How many individuals shall we interview?**
- **Who should report this information?**
- Individual level questions vs parcel approach
- No. individuals interviewed
- Customization of questions / response options

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (12/34)

Respondents selection

Once a household has been classified as agricultural, **any adult member is eligible** as respondent.

For collecting data for indicator 5.a.1, there are **two key decisions** to be made in selecting who to interview:

Who should report this information?

On how many individuals should information be collected?

There are **three different strategies** that could be adopted:

One proxy respondent

Normally the most knowledgeable household member, is interviewed to collect information on all the household members

Self-respondent approach applied to all members

Each adult member of the household is interviewed on his/her ownership/tenure rights over agricultural land

Self respondent approach applied to one member

One randomly selected adult household member is interviewed on his/her ownership/tenure rights over agricultural land

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (13/34)

The **EDGE project field tests** helped to understand which of these strategies is more effective and more relevant to the purpose of examining rights over agricultural land from a gender perspective

In particular, it was found that:



Proxy-reported data decrease estimates of both reported and documented ownership of agricultural land.

The Ugandan field test found that **underestimation is greater for men than for women:**

- For reported ownership -15% for men, -10% for women
- For documented ownership -7% for men and -2% for women

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (14/34)

Considering these findings, it is recommended:

DO

Interview household members
about **their own status**

DO NOT

Collect indicator 5.a.1
through **proxy respondents**

Due to budget constraints and time limitations, it may be possible to interview only **one adult member per household**.

However, if a country wants to study intra-household dynamics of the 5.a.1 estimates, it may decide to collect information about each household member

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (15/34)

Selecting individuals within a household

Once a household has been classified as **agricultural household** either all individuals or one randomly selected individual should be interviewed about their own status.

The second case requires a **procedure that randomly identifies a subject within the household** in a way that he or she is representative of the target population.

The procedure should be:

- | Effective in selecting a representative sample of the population of interest
- | Easy to implement

There are various **methods** that could be applied to this task, but the most popular and recommended methods are:

The Kish method

The birth date method

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (19/34)

Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)

The increasing use of **Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)** to collect survey data can minimize the enumerators' involvement in the selection of the respondents within households, either applying automatically the Kish grid or generating random numbers through different algorithms.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (20/34)



- Has the household practiced agriculture in the past 12 months?
- Needed if NHS is used as data collection vehicle

- How many individuals shall we interview?
- Who should report this information?

- **Individual level questions vs parcel approach**
- **No. individuals interviewed**
- **Customization of questions / response options**

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (21/34)

THE MINIMUM SET OF DATA

Indicator 5.a.1 considers as **owners or holders of tenure rights** all the individuals living in agricultural households who have at least one of the three proxies:

- | are **listed as 'owners' or 'holders' on a legally recognized document** that testifies ownership or tenure security over agricultural land
- | have the **right to sell** agricultural land
- | have the **right to bequeath** agricultural land

Based on these criteria, the minimum set of data needed to calculate the indicator are the following:

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (22/34)

MINIMUM SET OF DATA

- 1 | Whether or not the household has operated land or raised/tended livestock over the past 12 months
- 2 | **Sex** of the selected individual
- 3 | **Age** of the selected individual
- 4 | Whether or not the selected **individual owns or holds use rights to any agricultural land**
- 5 | Whether or not any of the agricultural land owned or held by the respondent has a **legally recognized document** that allows protecting ownership/tenure rights over the land
- 6 | Whether or not the selected **individual is listed** as an owner or holder on any of the formal documents
- 7 | Whether or not the selected individual has **the right to sell** any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else
- 8 | Whether or not the selected individual has the **right to bequeath** any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (23/34)

At what level to collect data?

**AT THE
INDIVIDUAL
LEVEL**

or

**AT THE
PARCEL
LEVEL**

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (24/34)

AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

This approach is recommended if:

the survey can collect only a minimum set of questions on the ownership of/or tenure rights over agricultural land

or

the inclusion of a roster of parcels goes beyond the scope of the survey

In such case, individual level questions should be asked through an individual questionnaire/module administered to a randomly selected adult household member or all household members

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (25/34)

	List of questions	Responses	Function
1	Do you hold (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?	1_Yes 2_No	Reported possession (self-perception of respondent's possession status). This questions refers to whether the respondent, not the respondent's household, holds any agricultural land. It measures reported possession, which captures the respondent's self-perception of his/her possession status, irrespective of whether the respondent has a formal documentation.
2	Is there a formal document for <u>any</u> of the agricultural land you hold (*)? issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? Allow for more than one type of document to be listed	1_Title deed 2_Certificate of customary tenure 3_Certificate of occupancy 4_Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition 5_Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease 6_Registered rental contract 7_Other (please specify: _____) 9_No document (skip to Q4) 98_Don't known (skip to Q4) 99_Refuses to respond (skip to Q4)	This question identifies whether there is a legally recognized document for any of the agricultural land the respondent reports having, and the type of documentation. Documented ownership / tenure rights refers to the existence of any document an individual can use to claim ownership or tenure rights in law over the land. The list of options is indicative and countries are encouraged to adopt country-specific list. However, it is of utmost importance that the list includes only country relevant documents that are enforceable before the law.
3	Is your name listed as an owner or holder on any of the legally recognized documents?	1_Yes 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	As above. Because individual names can be listed as witnesses on a document, it is important to ask if the respondent is listed "as an owner" or "holder" on the document. It is recommend that the measure of documented ownership / tenure rights not be conditional on the respondent producing the document for the enumerator to confirm.
4	Do you have the right to sell any of the parcel hold (**), alone or jointly with someone else?	1_Yes 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	Alienation rights. This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to sell any of the agricultural land s/he reports possessing. When a respondent has the right to sell the land, it means that he or she has the right to permanently transfer the land to another person or entity for cash or in kind benefits.
5	Do you have the right to bequeath any of the parcel hold (**), alone or jointly with someone else?	1_Yes 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	Alienation rights. This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land he/she reports possessing. When a respondent has the right to bequeath the land, it means that he/she has the right to give the land by oral or written will to another person(s) upon the death of the respondent

(*) alternatively, "do you have, use or occupy" (**) alternatively "parcel possessed, used or occupied"

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (26/34)

AT THE PARCEL LEVEL

There are **two reasons** why countries may opt to collect information at the parcel rather than the individual level:

The country implements a **nationally representative survey that already collects a roster of parcels** (e.g. the LSMS-ISA and many agricultural surveys) to which the questions on ownership or tenure rights can be appended

The country wants to go **beyond the data strictly needed for the computation of the indicator** and collect a broader set of information in order to carry out a comprehensive analysis of women's and men's ownership, rights and control of agricultural land. Collecting such information, including on the characteristics of agricultural land, should be done at the parcel level

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (27/34)

If a parcel level approach is used to collect data on ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land, **two alternative modules have been developed**, in order to accommodate different survey designs:

MODULE 1

Survey module based on **household parcel roster**

To be used when the survey *already captures* a household roster of parcels

MODULE 2

Survey module based on **respondent parcel roster**

To be used when the survey *does not* already capture a household roster of parcels, and a respondent roster of parcels is created in the individual questionnaire

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (28/34)

Job Aid – Parcel level survey module on ownership and tenure rights of agricultural land based on household parcel roster

MODULE 1

Q1	Do you hold (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?			1_Yes 2_No (end of module)	
Q2	Please tell me which agricultural parcels you hold (*)			Enumerator should list parcel ID codes (in the column on left) from the household questionnaire that are held individually or jointly by the respondent.	
Parcel ID	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	
	Is there a formal document for this parcel of land issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? Tick up to three documents	Is your name listed as an owner or as use right holder on any of the formal documents for this parcel?	Do you have the right to sell this parcel, alone or jointly with someone else?	Do you have the right to bequeath this parcel, alone or jointly with someone else?	
	1_ Title deed 2_ Certificate of customary tenure 3_ Certificate of occupancy 4_ Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition 5_ Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease 6_ Registered rental contract 7_ Other (specify: _____) 9_ No document (skip to Q4) 98_ Don't known (skip to Q4) 99_ refuses to respond (skip to Q4)	1_Yes 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	1_Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	1_Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	
	Doc 1	Doc 2	Doc 3		
1					
2					
...					
N					

(*) alternatively, "do you have, use or occupy"

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (29/34)

Job Aid – Parcel level survey module on ownership and tenure rights of agricultural land based on respondent parcel roster

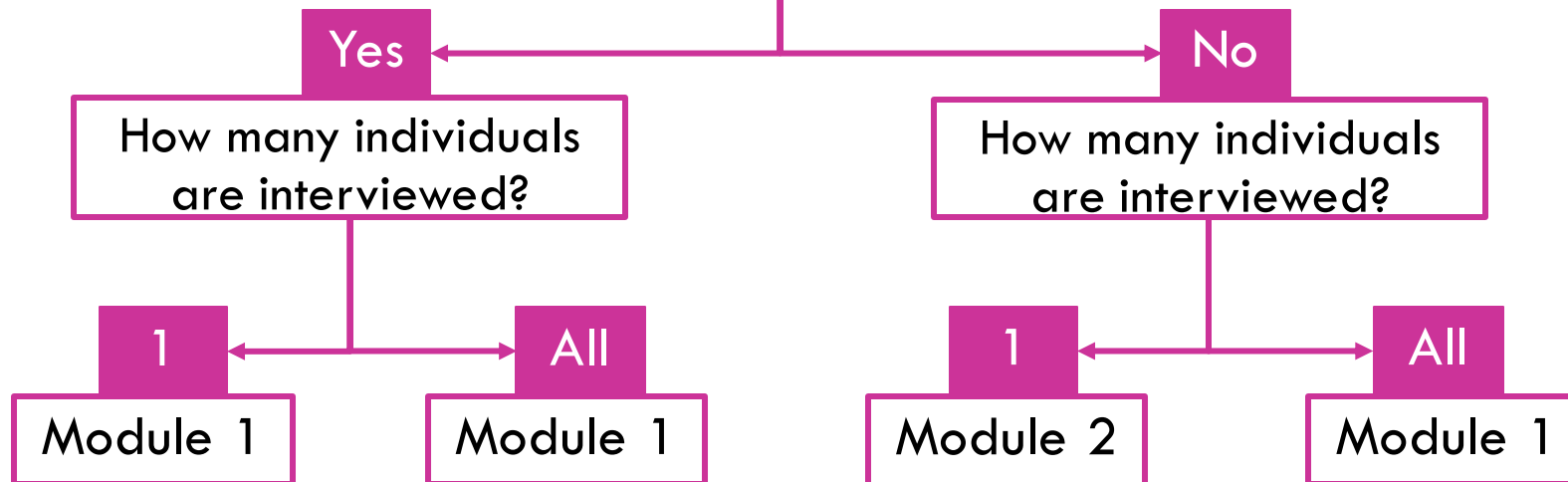
Q1	Do you hold (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?			1_Yes 2_No (end of module)
Q2	List all of the agricultural parcels you hold (*) either alone or jointly with someone else			
Parcel ID	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
	Is there a formal document for this parcel of land issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? Tick up to three documents	Is your name listed as an owner or as use right holder on any of the formal documents for this parcel?	Do you have the right to sell this parcel, alone or jointly with someone else?	Do you have the right to bequeath this parcel, alone or jointly with someone else?
	1_Title deed 2_Certificate of customary tenure 3_Certificate of occupancy 4_Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition 5_Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease 6_Registered rental contract 7_Other (specify: _____) 9_No document (skip to Q4) 98_Don't known (skip to Q4) 99_refuses to respond (skip to Q4)	1_Yes 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	1_Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond	1_Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2_No 98_Don't know 99_Refuses to respond
	Doc 1	Doc 2	Doc 3	
1				
2				
...				
N				

(*) alternatively, "do you have, use or occupy"

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (30/34)

Which module is the most appropriate one?

Does a household parcel roster exists as part of a survey questionnaire?



5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (31/34)

Here are some examples

If the main survey already captures a roster of parcels belonging to the household, the respondent randomly selected to complete the module on agricultural land ownership/tenure rights should be asked if she/he should be asked to report any additional parcels not included in the household parcel roster. The question in the module will only be asked for the agricultural parcels held by the respondent.

Module 1

If the main survey does not capture a roster of parcels at the household level and one randomly selected adult household member will be administered the module on agricultural land ownership/tenure rights, a respondent roster of parcels can be created in the individual questionnaire by asking the respondent to list all the parcels that he/she holds.

Module 2

if all household members are interviewed, a roster of parcels should be created at the household level and the same procedure described in the first scenario should be used for each interviewee.

Module 1

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (32/34)

Additional data items

There are various additional data items that a country may collect to produce a more accurate analysis of ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land.

These cover topics such as:

- | characteristics and use of the parcel
- | security of tenure
- | type and form of ownership, including how it was acquired decision making rights

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (33/34)

Frequency

The suggested frequency for the collection of this indicator is **every 3-5 years**.

As ownership or tenure rights tend to remain stable in the short term, a 3-5 years frequency of data collection is **sufficient to capture and evaluate change**. A higher frequency would be more costly, and is not needed.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (34/34)

Customization

Is one of the most delicate aspects to take into account when dealing with global level indicators. There are **two key principles** that must be balanced:

Ensure **comparability** of results across countries

To achieve comparability it is fundamental to strictly comply with the indicator's protocol – ie., cover all the required data items and collect data through the appropriate means and from the correct respondents.

Adapt to the characteristics and needs of the **specific context**

- In many cases, a literal **translation** is not the best one. Particular care should be put in translating the concepts of tenure rights, right to sell and bequeath.
- The list of legally recognized **titles and certificates** that protect use rights over land is highly country specific. Often certificates have a specific name in each country, therefore it is important to map the proposed list to the documents used in the country. In some cases a document is specific to the country, therefore it has to be added to the list.



6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2



6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2 (1/6)

HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

While indicator 5.a.1 focuses on gender parity in ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land, other SDG indicators recognize the importance of strengthening secure tenure rights for all.

GOAL 1 TARGET 1.4

aims to ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Indicator 1.4.2

“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”

6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2 (2/6)

Indicator 1.4.2 aims at measuring **secure tenure rights**. Tenure security can either come from legally recognized documentation or from perceived security of tenure.

The custodians (UN-Habitat and the World Bank) proposed a modality to take both into consideration, and the indicator is composed of 2 parts:

Part (A) measures the incidence of adults with *legally recognized documentation* among the total adult population

Part (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having *perceived secure rights* to land among the adult population

6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2 (3/6)

The two indicators present some **similarities as well as differences**. Both of them deal with land and individual rights and they promote sex-disaggregated data. However, the **differences** between the two are non-negligible:

5.a.1 is focused on agricultural land

Indicator 1.4.2

all types of land (i.e. residential, business, etc.)

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural land

The two indicators look at different populations

Indicator 1.4.2

whole adult population in the country

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural population

5.a.1 is broader in its definition of land tenure rights holders

Indicator 1.4.2

looks at the penetration *legally recognized* documents and the *perceptions* on tenure security

Indicator 5.a.1

also looks at the 'de facto' ownership and tenure rights by considering both *legal documentation* and *alienation rights*. A holder is an individual presenting **at least one** of the proxies

6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2 (4/6)

Indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 together provide the unique opportunity to disentangle the whole range of land tenure rights

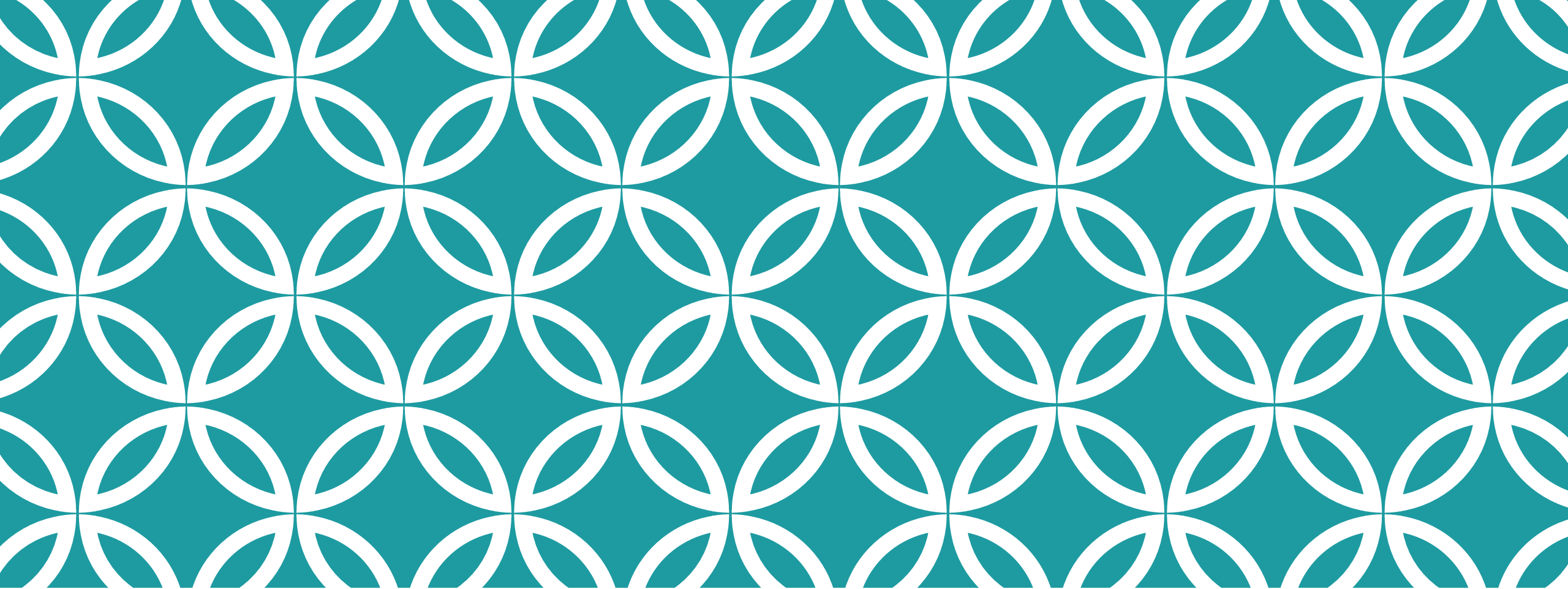
In summary, while **5.a.1** combines legal documentation with de facto alienation rights thus providing a global measure of tenure rights over agricultural land, **1.4.2** specifically monitors penetration of legal documentation and perception of security to land rights from a broader perspective, as it looks at all types of land and at the whole adult population.



FAO, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank are collaborating to align concepts, definitions and data collection tools, to facilitate countries in the collection and generation of these indicators. In particular, a **common 'land tenure module'** has been developed with the aim of generating the data for calculating both indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2. Different variations of the same module are being finalized and they can be appended to existing national household surveys.

PARCEL ID	RESPONDENT ID	PARCEL NAME Please tell me about each parcel of land currently belonging to, used by, or occupied by members of your household. Please describe or give me the name of each parcel, starting with the parcel you reside on.	What is the area of this [PARCEL]?		How was this [PARCEL] acquired? GRANTED BY CUSTOMARY/ COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES...1 ALLOCATED BY GOVERNMENT.....2 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER...3 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER..4 PURCHASED.....5 RENTED IN, SHORT-TERM (< 3 YEARS)6 >> 5 RENTED IN, LONG-TERM.....7 SHARECROPPED IN ...8 >> 5 BORROWED FOR FREE.....9 BRIDE PRICE.....10 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....11 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION....12 >> 5 OTHER (SPECIFY)..13	Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]?	What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]?	Who in the household [owns/holds use rights to] this [PARCEL]?	Does your household have a document for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, YES...1 NO...2 >> 9	What type of documents does your household listed as owners or use rights holders?					
			CODES FOR UNIT: ACRE.....1 HECTARE.....2 SQUARE METERS...3 OTHER (SPECIFY)..4							LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID DOCUMENT TYPE: TITLE DEED... CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY (C) CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY LISTED IN SURVEY PLAN... RENTAL CONTRACT REGISTERED LEASE, REGISTERED OTHER (SPECIFY)					
			a.							b.		DOCUMENT #1			
			FARMER ESTIMATION							GPS MEASURE		DOC. TYPE	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3
AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES													
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

COMMON LAND TENURE MODULE FOR 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2



7. CONCLUSIONS



7. CONCLUSIONS (1/2)

NEXT STEPS FOR FAO and Collaborating Agencies (UNSD/UNWomen)

The development of a public and free **e-learning course on indicator 5.a.1** is ongoing and finalization is expected by the end of the year

Capacity development workshops for both the indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 are planned (February 2018)

Capacity development workshops organized in collaboration with the EDGE initiative are planned (2018)

Joint workshops and events with the **1.4.2** custodians (March 2018)

Joint publication on SDG indicator **5.a.1** and SDG indicator **1.4.2**

7. CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

NEXT STEPS FOR COUNTRIES



Identify the most **appropriate data collection vehicle** for collecting the required data, and plan for in advance for the inclusion of 5.a.1 modules

Request **assistance** to FAO if needed

Adapt the standard protocol to national specificities

To be used at the:

National level

and

Global level

THANK YOU!



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Chiara Brunelli

Statistician, FAO

SDG 5.a.1 focal point

Chiara.brunelli@fao.org

Irene Toma

Economist, FAO

irene.toma@fao.org

Javier Molina, FAO

Senior Land Tenure Officer, FAO

SDG 5.a.1 focal point alternate

Javier.molinacruz@fao.org

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5.a.1/en/>