



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



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)

Yesterday's workshop
on the EDGE project
guidelines has
covered
asset ownership from
a gender perspective
in general

Its recommendations
provide the basis for

Indicator 5.a.1,
which focuses
on the
ownership of
agricultural land

1. INTRODUCTION (2/8)

The main takeaways from the EDGE project guidelines workshop which will be particularly relevant today are:

Conceptualization of Ownership

As a bundle of rights:

| **Reported ownership**

| **Documented ownership**

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

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

Respondent Rules for Data Collection

Proposed respondent rules for data collection:

| **Proxy reporting** may be **problematic**

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

Data Collection Strategies

Possibility of different data collection strategies:

| **Individual level** questions / **asset level** questions

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

1. INTRODUCTION (3/8)



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, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

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)

INDICATOR OR 5.a.1

“Percentage of **people with ownership or secure rights** over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), *by sex*; and share of **women among owners** or rights-bearers of agricultural land, *by type of tenure*”

INDICATOR OR 5.a.2

“Percentage of **countries** where the **legal framework** (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and control”

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)

INDICATOR R 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 are acting 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)**

1. INTRODUCTION (8/8)

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

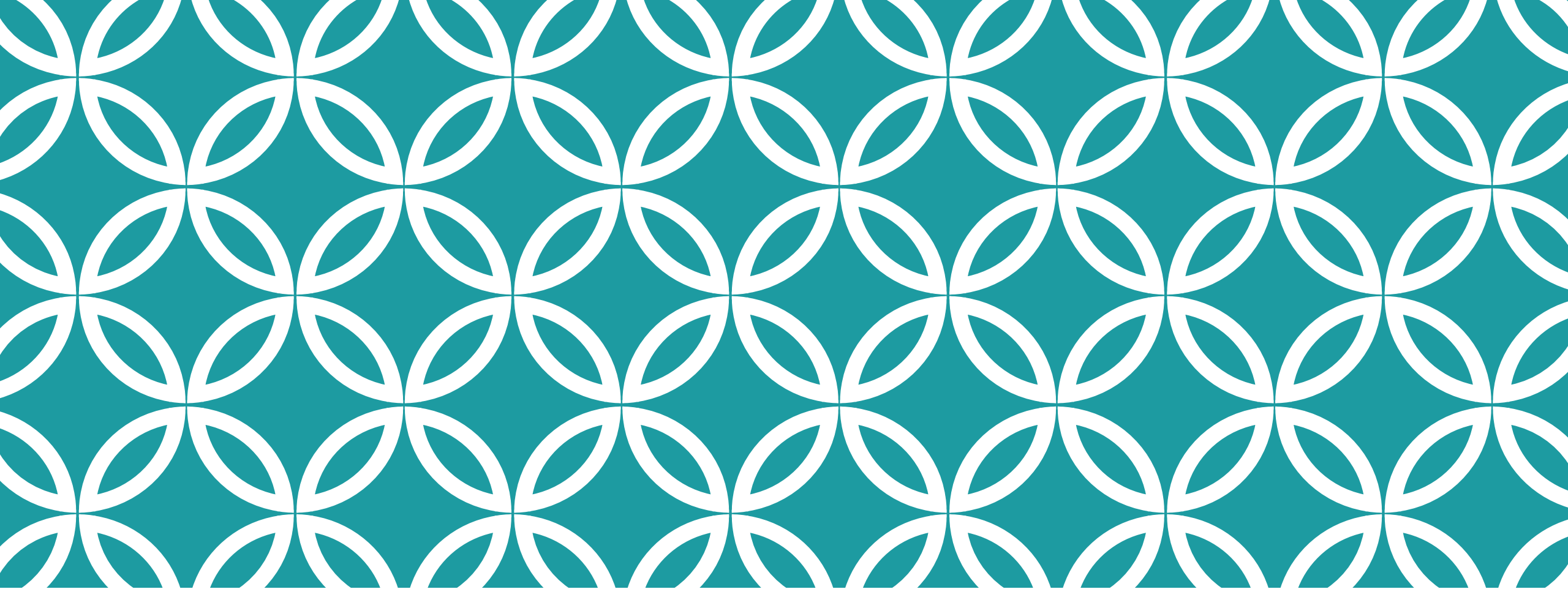
Women could increase their productivity and empowerment if they had more access to productive resources.

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

Indicator 5.a.1 looks at the intersection of these two issues in two ways:

1. *Sub-indicator a* is a measure of how prevalent ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land is in the agricultural population (disaggregated by sex)
2. *Sub-indicator b* allows to monitor the prevalence of women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land

By analyzing the two together, it is possible to assess the discrepancy between women's and men's ownership and rights over agricultural land.



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*;

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b)

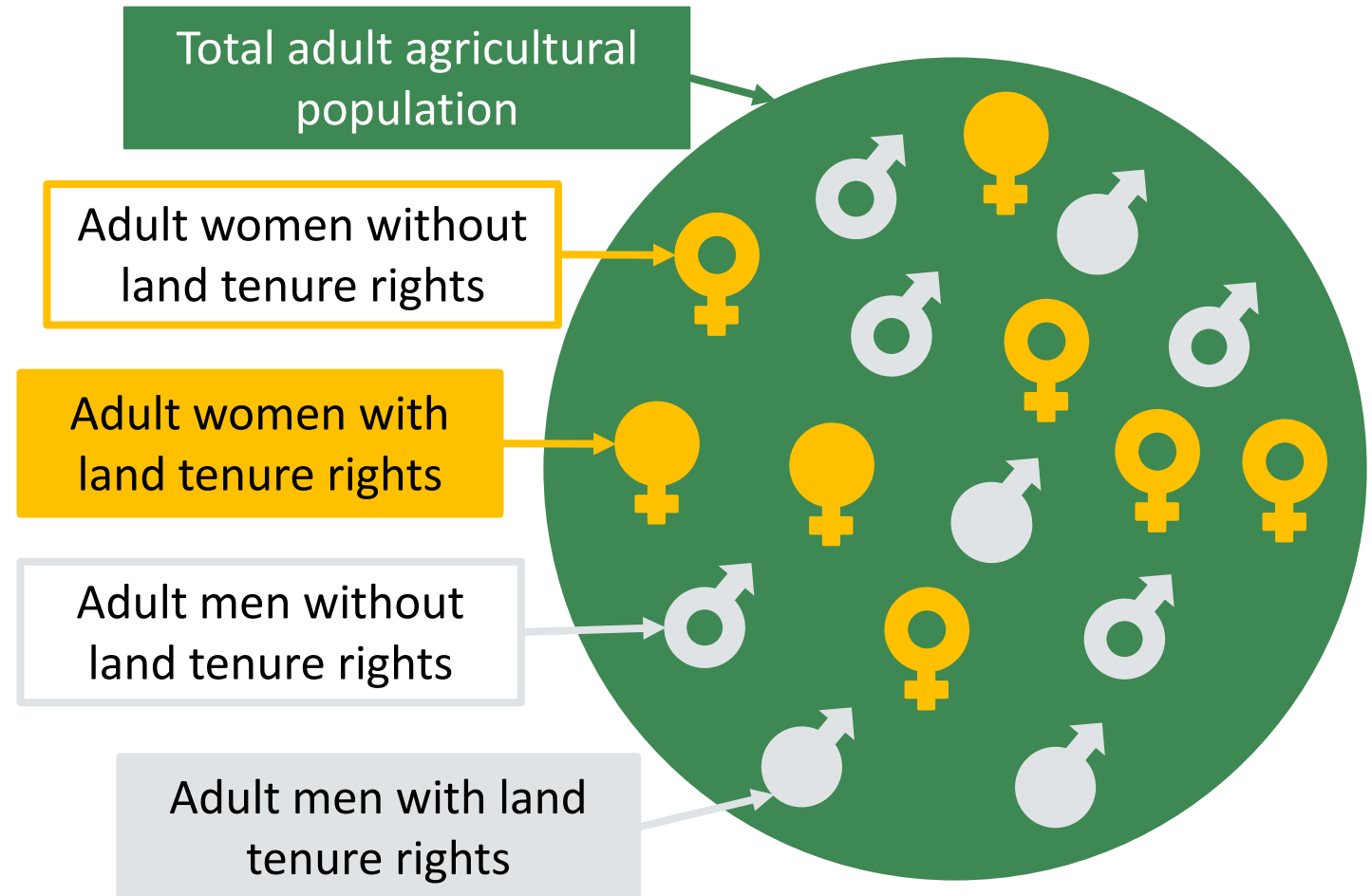
“Share of **women among owners** or rights-bearers of agricultural land, *by type of tenure*”

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

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

the **total adult agricultural population**, 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

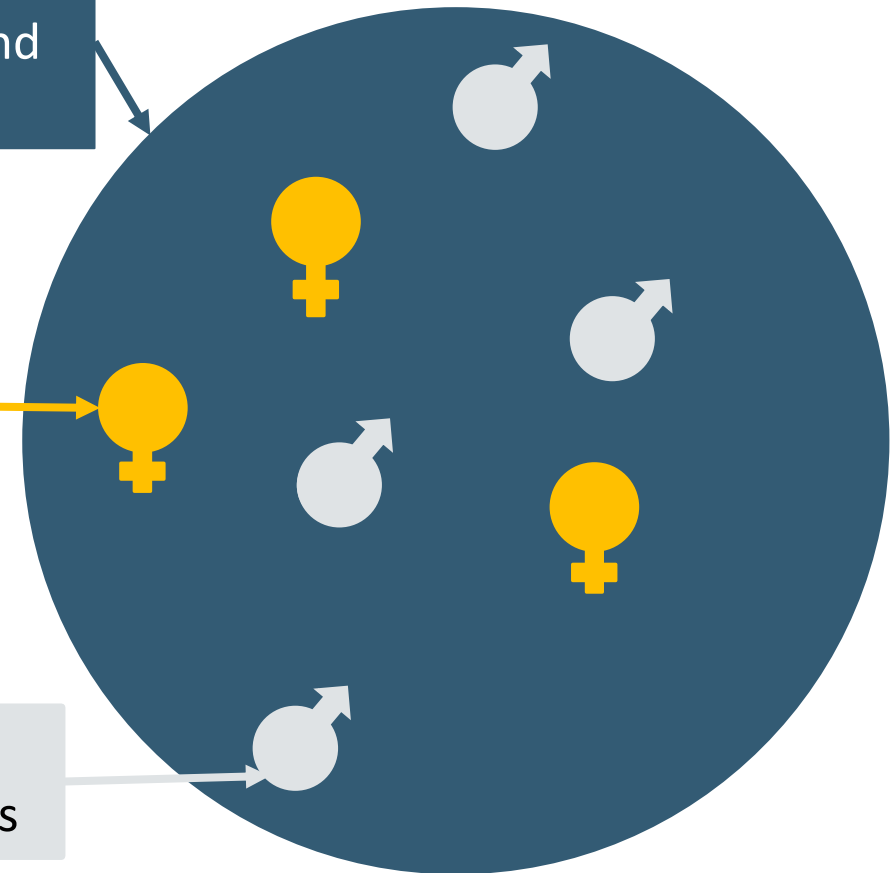
*# **women** with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land*

*Total **people** with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land*

Total adult agricultural population with land tenure rights

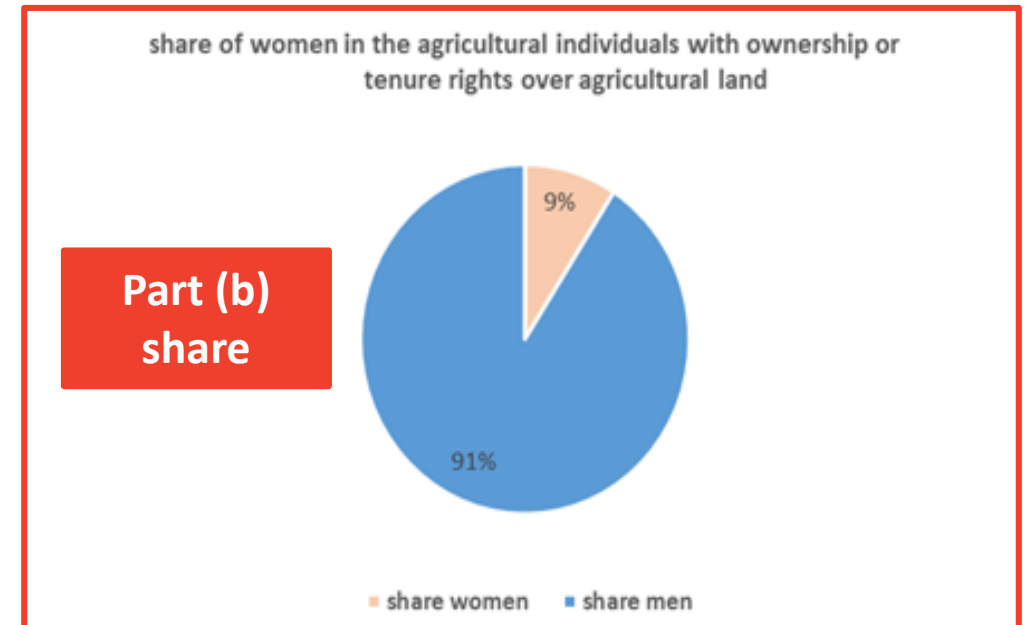
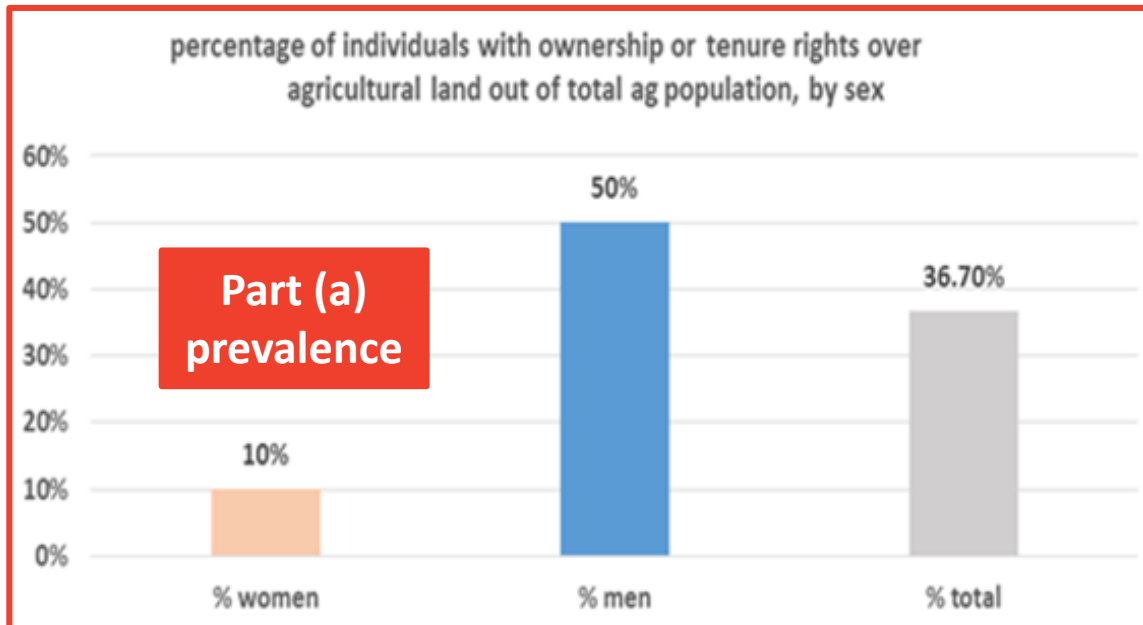
Adult women with land tenure rights

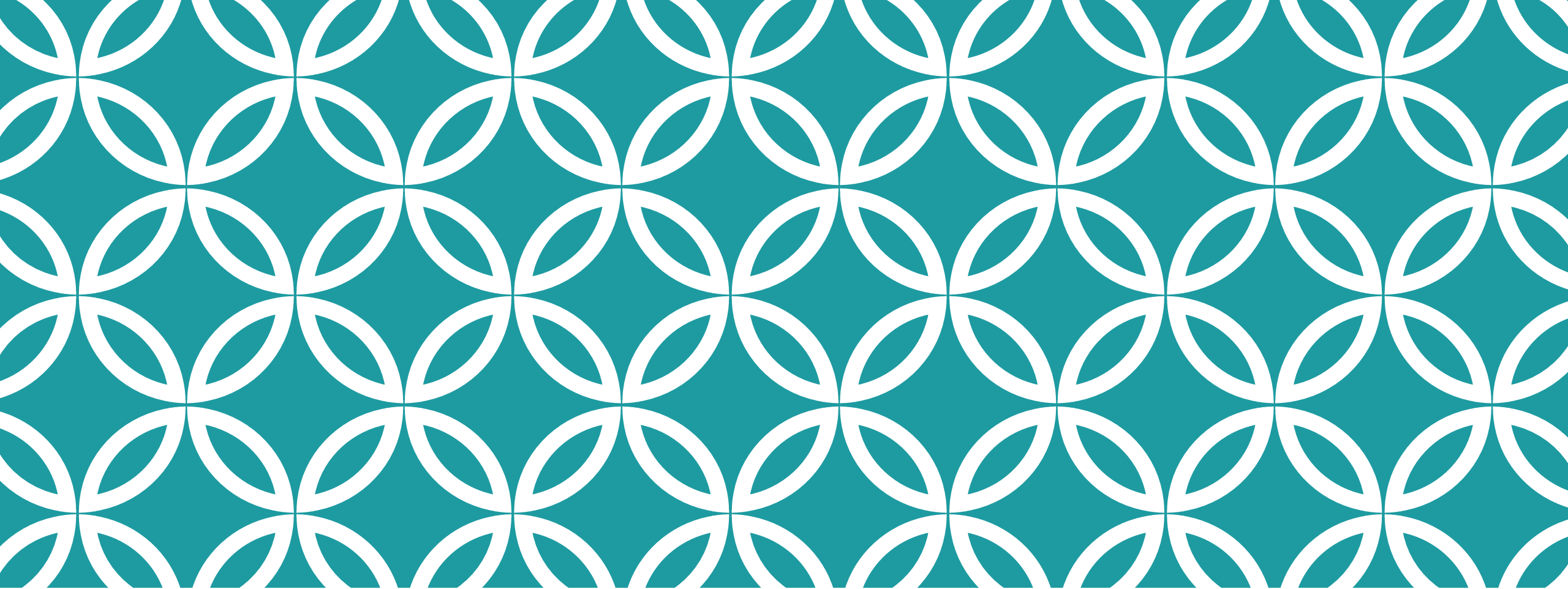
Adult men with land tenure rights



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

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





3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS



3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (1/11)

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

In particular, we will define the following terms:

AGRICULTURAL LAND

ADULT AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

LAND OWNERSHIP

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

As shown before, these concepts are an essential part of the indicator formulation.

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (2/11)

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 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 (3/11)

The 2020 World Census of Agriculture has proposed an **internationally agreed land use classification**, which is in line and harmonized with the SEEA framework.

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				

According to this classification, there are **nine basic land use classes** (LU1-LU9) and agricultural land is a subset (LU1-LU5).

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

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (4/11)

Land use class	Definition	Reference period
LU1 – Land under temporary crops	All land used for crops with a less than one year growing cycle . Temporary crops comprise all crops that need to be sown or planted after each harvest for new production (e.g. cereals)	Less than 1 year growing cycle
LU2 – Land under temporary meadows and pastures	Land that has been cultivated for less than five years with herbaceous or forage crops for mowing or pasture.	Less than 5 years
LU3 – Land temporarily fallow	Arable land that is kept at rest for at least one agricultural year because of crop rotation or the impossibility of planting new crops. If the land remains fallow for more than five years, it is no longer considered temporarily fallow. It does not include land that is not cultivated at the time of the survey but will be before the end of the agricultural year, because such land falls under temporary crops.	More than 1 year, but less than 5
LU4 – Land under permanent crops	Land that is cultivated with long term crops that do not need to be replaced every year, such as fruits, nuts and types of stimulant crops	More than 1 year growing cycle
LU5 – Land under permanent meadows	Land that is cultivated with herbaceous forage crops or is left as wild prairie or grazing land for more than 5 years .	More than 5

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (5/11)

ADULT AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

An official definition of agricultural population does not exist. However, in the context of 5.a.1, an operational definition for the term is:

“adult individuals living in households where at least one member is mainly engaged in agriculture”

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**

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (6/11)

The identification of **individuals engaged in agriculture** is challenging, since:

Agricultural work is irregular and seasonal

there is a risk of excluding individuals engaged in agriculture if the interview adopts a short reference period and it is conducted off season or in a period when they are not working in agriculture.

Multiple income

agricultural work may take a lot on an individual's time, so it could be the main activity, but not necessarily the main source of income.

Perception as a non-economic activity

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

sensu

Thus, in the context of indicator 5.a.1, someone is considered **mainly engaged in agriculture** if:

s/he was mainly engaged (time-wise) in agricultural work over the past 12 months, regardless of final purpose (whether for income-generation or self-consumption) and their employment status.

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (7/11)

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

The individual
is an adult
(>18 years)



The individual belongs to
a household where at
least 1 member is mainly
engaged in agriculture

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (8/11)

LAND OWNERSHIP

&

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

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

However, 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**.

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (9/11)

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.

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (10/11)

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

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

3. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS (11/11)

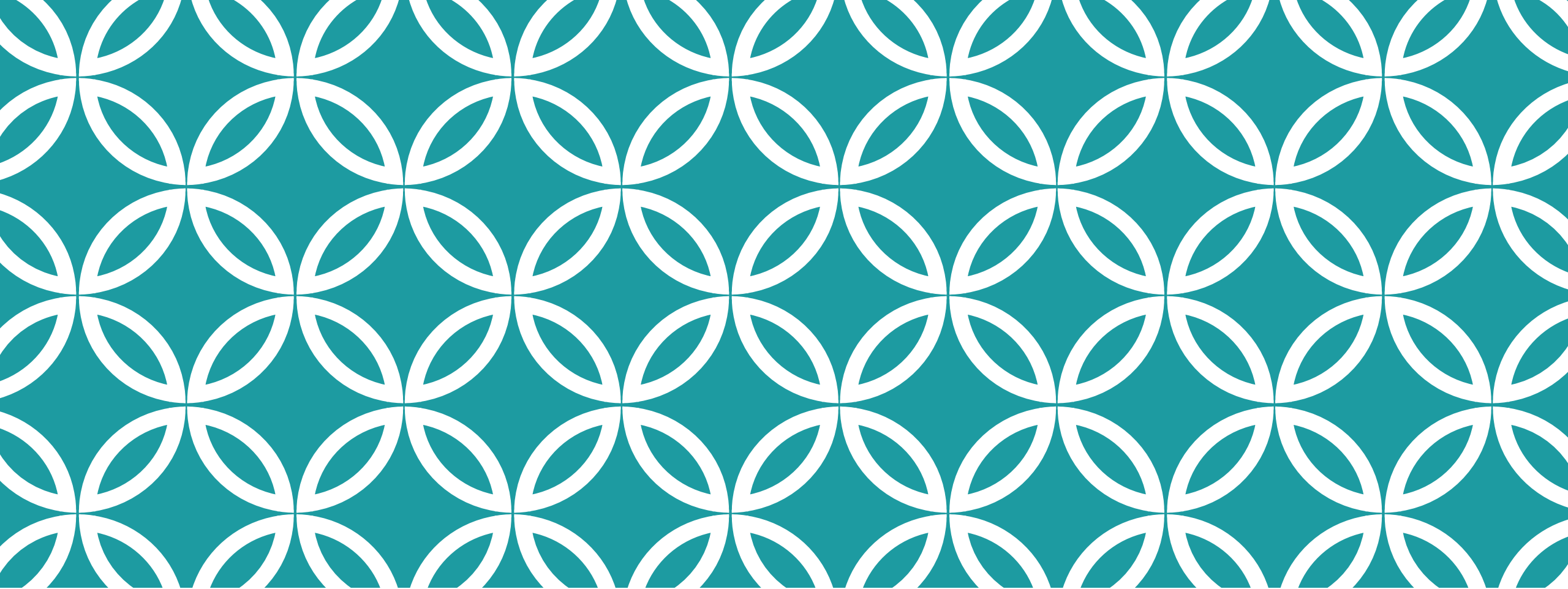
Why legally recognized documents alone are

Especially in **developing countries** and from the **gender perspective**, focusing on legally recognized documents is not sufficient to analyze the complexity of rights related to land. There are **two main factors** limiting the applicability of legally recognized documents

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**. Exactly which characteristics are appropriate to use is a question addressed by the EDGE initiative.



4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR

5.A.1



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

THE EDGE PROJECT AND INDICATOR 5.a.1

The EDGE
project:

has significantly contributed to the methodology of indicator 5.a.1. The material presented in this course reflect the recommendations developed through the project.

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

consolidated technical inputs over a multi-year process from a wide range of stakeholders, including national statistical offices, regional and international agencies, and researchers with expertise in gender analysis, asset ownership and entrepreneurship

4. PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR

5.A.1 (2/5)

EDGE PROJECT FIELD TESTS

Pilot studies were conducted in 7 countries: Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, South Africa and Uganda.

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

Reported ownership (whether a person considers themselves as owner) **fails to capture the differences between women and men's** respective objective tenure rights over agricultural land

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 (3/5)

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 (4/5)

Proxy

The proxy indicates:

Thus, an individual in the agricultural population 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 (5/5)

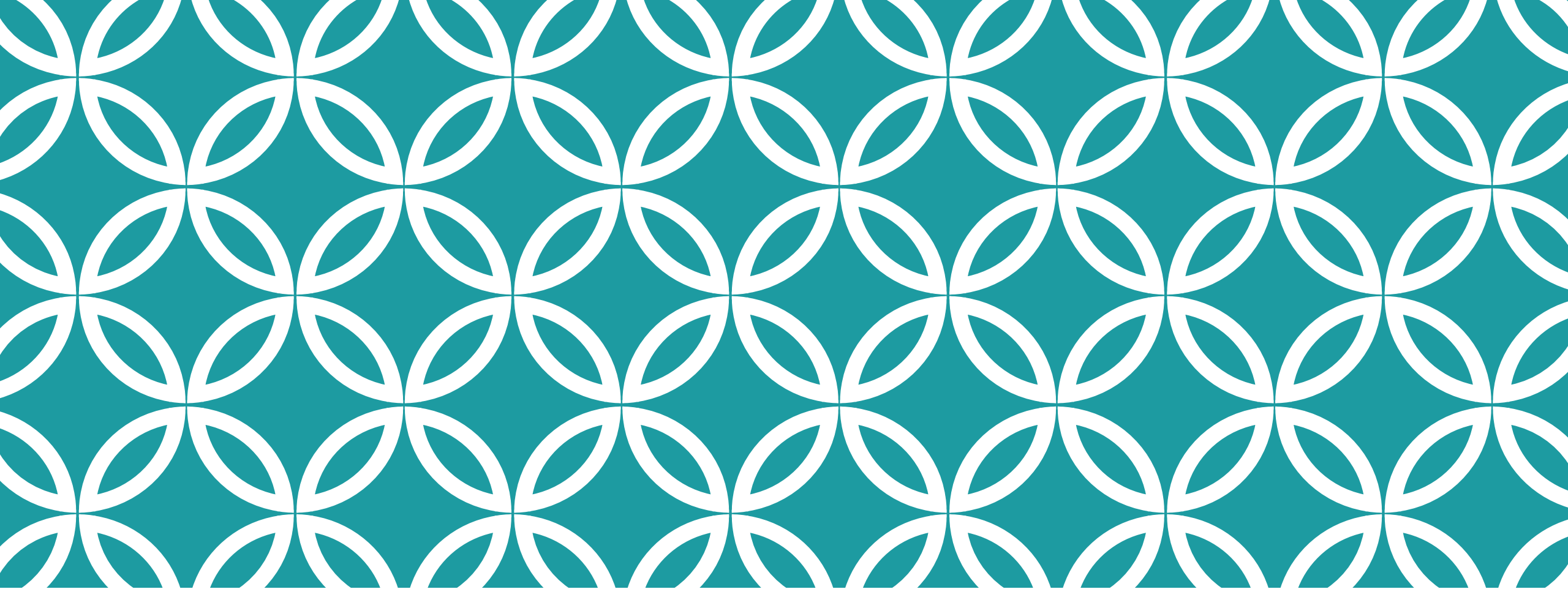
Why is reported ownership not used?

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 (1/37)

DATA SOURCES

Recommended data sources

Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on the **agricultural population** – adult individuals living in households where at least one household member is mainly engaged in agriculture.

Given its **reference population**, the **most appropriate data sources** must be those having households as units of analysis, thus **national household surveys** are the most recommended data source, including:

- 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 (2/37)

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)

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (3/37)

Alternative Data Sources

Although not recommended, **Population And Housing Censuses (PHC)** 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 (4/37)

If a country does not succeed in appending a module on 5.a.1 to a National Household Survey, it may consider using **Agricultural Surveys** as they can accommodate questions on agricultural land tenure rights. However, Agricultural surveys present a **disadvantage**:

A part of the reference population is not covered. They cover agricultural households where members are engaged in agriculture as own-account workers or as employers, but they **may not adequately cover the households where members are engaged in agriculture as wage laborers.**

If, in spite of this constraint, a country chooses to **append a module on 5.a.1 to an Agricultural Survey**, then it is crucial to report this choice in the metadata. In such case, **global comparability is compromised**, but the country can still be able to monitor its own progress on this indicator over time, provided that the same data source is retained

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (5/37)

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 the denominator** of the indicator, namely the **agricultural population**.

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 (6/37)



Is the household an agricultural household? (ie., at least one adult member engaged in agriculture?)

- **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 (7/37)



Is the household an agricultural household? (ie., at least one adult member engaged in agriculture?)

- 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 (8/37)

How do we best capture the concept of agricultural population in a questionnaire?

Recommendations for capturing this concept in a survey questionnaire are based on two different scenarios:

Scenario A

The survey **can include individual questions** of engagement in agriculture

Scenario B

The survey can **cannot append individual level questions** of engagement in agriculture in the household roster. Therefore questions shall be asked **at the household level.**

In both cases, questions aim to capture the **involvement of household members in agriculture** in the past 12 months.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (9/37)

Scenario A

If the survey can include individual level questions of engagement in agriculture → such questions can be easily appended to a household roster; they can be asked to the most knowledgeable individual in the household.

Scenario B

If the survey cannot append individual-level questions of engagement in agriculture in the household roster → questions can be asked at the household level to the most knowledgeable individual in the household.

Including these questions is particularly relevant in case the survey does not have a 'labor module' or if the labor module included in the survey questionnaire does not inform on the individuals' involvement in growing crops and/or raising livestock over the past 12 months

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (10/37)

Individual level questions	function
<p>Q1. In the last 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH], did [NAME] do or help with:</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food, or b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether the respondent grew crops or raised livestock over the past 12 months</p> <p>Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p>Q2. Which of the following best describes what [NAME] was mainly doing in the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH]?</p> <p>READ AND TICK THE TWO MAIN ACTIVITIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Farming or raising livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – Forestry or fishing <input type="checkbox"/> 3 – Working in a sector other than agriculture or fishing (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 – Studying (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 – Looking for work (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 – Taking care of household or family (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 – With long-term illness or disability (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 – Retired or pensioner (questions end) <input type="checkbox"/> 9 – Other (specify): _____ (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>
<p>Q3. In farming and raising livestock was [NAME]...</p> <p>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business <input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay <input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (11/37)

Household level questions	function
<p>Q1. Over the past 12 months, which is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did anybody in the household do or help with any of the following activities?</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food or b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether somebody in the household grew crops over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose of the activities Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p>Q2. In the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did any member of this household spend most of his/her time farming, raising or raising/tending livestock?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the main activity for at least one member <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the second main activity for at least one member <input type="checkbox"/> 3 – no (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>
<p>Q3. In these activities were these people...</p> <p>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business <input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay <input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (12/37)

Why do we use a 12 months reference period?

This set of questions does not aim to measure the individual work status of the individuals on the standards set on labor statistics (i.e. one-week reference period). Rather, it aims to capture whether the household members' livelihood is based on agriculture.

Since **involvement in agriculture is highly irregular and strongly affected by seasonality**, we opt for a 12-month recall period to ensure that individuals are not misclassified simply because they have been interviewed during a low season or in a specific period of the year when they did not practice agriculture.

Why don't we ask about individual's involvement in forestry, logging, fishing and aquaculture?

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

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (13/37)

A NOTE OF CAUTION

In countries or regions where the **percentage of agricultural households is low**, an **oversample of agricultural households is needed** to prevent issues related to representativity of the estimates.

This is particularly relevant if the vehicle used for collecting the indicator is a **national household survey**.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (14/37)



Is the household an agricultural household? (ie., at least one adult member engaged in agriculture?)

- **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 (15/37)

Respondents selection

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

On how many individuals should information be collected?

Who should report this information?

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

- 1 -

One proxy respondent

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

- 2 -

Self-respondent approach applied to all members

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

- 3 -


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 (16/37)

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 (17/37)

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 (18/37)

Selecting individuals within a

Once a household has been classified as “**household where at least one household member is mainly engaged in agriculture**”, either all individuals or one randomly selected individual should be interviewed about their own status.

How should this individual be selected?

This 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 (19/37)

The Kish Method

The Kish method requires all adult members of a household to be listed by sex and age. The list is constructed with:



Enumerators then use **one of eight different tables** within a grid to select the household member, according to:

1. The size of the household
2. The rank of the individuals in the list of eligible respondents

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (20/37)

An example of a Kish table

enumerators are supplied with one of the eight tables according to the proportions presented in this column. This shows them which row to use

Proportion of assigned table	Table number	If the number of adults in the household is:					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
1/6	A	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/12	B1	1	1	1	1	2	2
1/12	B2	1	1	1	2	2	2
1/6	C	1	1	2	2	3	3
1/6	D	1	2	2	3	4	4
1/12	E1	1	2	3	3	3	5
1/12	E2	1	2	3	4	5	5
1/6	F	1	2	3	4	5	6

The second column shows the titles of the eight tables

The top row allows the enumerator to select a column based upon the size of the adult household

Select Adult Numbered:

Based upon the selection of the row and column, the enumerator decides which adult in their list should be interviewed

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (21/36)

The Birth Date Method

The birth date method is based on the selection of the adult person who either:

had the **most recent** birthday
(last birth method)

Or

is going to have the **next birthday** (next birthday method)

This method is **widely recognized as reliable**, and the differences with the Kish method have been proven to be not statistically significant.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (22/36)

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 (23/37)



Is the household an agricultural household? (ie., at least one adult member engaged in agriculture?)

- 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 (24/37)

THE MINIMUM SET OF DATA

As mentioned, indicator 5.a.1 considers as **owners or holders of tenure rights** all the individuals in the reference population (*agricultural population*) 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 (25/37)

MINIMUM SET OF DATA

- 1 | Whether or not at least one **household member has been mainly engaged in agriculture** in 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 his/her 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 (26/37)

At what level to collect data?

Firstly, it is important to determine whether data will be collected:

**AT THE
INDIVIDUAL LEVEL**

or

**AT THE
PARCEL
LEVEL**

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (27/37)

Minimum set of questions
collected at the individual

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 (2)

Job Aid – Survey module for collection at individual level

	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 (29/37)

AT THE PARCEL LEVEL

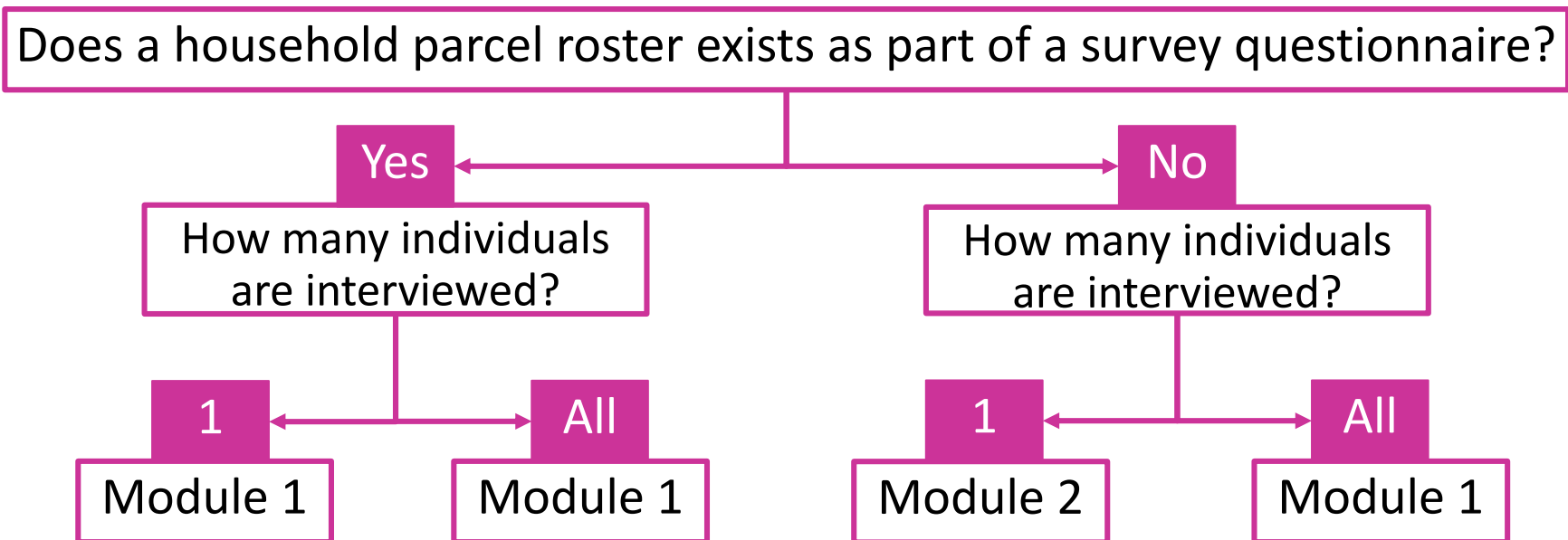
There are **two reasons** why countries may opt to collect information at the parcel rather than the individual level:

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 (30/37)

- If a module on the ownership of agricultural land is **added to an existing survey**, the number, the phrasing and the sequence of the questions in the module will depend partly upon the general objectives and structure of the survey.
- When administering the survey module for calculation of indicator 5.a.1 at the parcel level, there are some rules that should be followed.



5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (32/37)

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 (33/37)

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

MODULE 2

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 (34/37)

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 (35/37)

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 (36/37)

Customization

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 in order to guide customization at country level

Ensure **comparability** of results across countries

To achieve comparability it is fundamental to strictly comply with the framework described for the indicator, including all the data items needed and collecting data through the appropriate means and from the correct respondents. Countries should include all the questions as they are and translate them as closely as possible to reflect the concepts presented.

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

Adaptation is always needed at country level to properly reflect its reality. In many cases a literal translation is not the best one. Instead, translations should capture the concepts of tenure rights, right to sell and bequeath are those on which the attention of the translator should focus.

5. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (37/37)

It is important that **survey designers work closely with experts on the country's tenure system** to customize the data collection. This customization phase focuses upon **two aspects**:

Translation

of the questionnaire and the relevant concepts into local languages, so that they can be understood correctly by enumerators and respondents. (through focus groups, and should be thoroughly reviewed in order to achieve the most appropriate translation).

Adaptation

of the **list of titles and certificates** that are legally recognized and can be used to protect individual's user rights over agricultural land. These are 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.

For example, in a country where land cannot be sold: "Do you have the **right to sell** any of the parcel hold, alone or jointly with someone else?" May be transformed into: "Do you have **the right to sell or permanently give away** any of the parcel hold, alone or jointly with someone else?"



6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2



1. TARGET 5.A AND INDICATOR 5.A.1 (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”

1. TARGET 5.A AND INDICATOR 5.A.1 (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

1. TARGET 5.A AND INDICATOR 5.A.1 (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

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

1. TARGET 5.A AND INDICATOR 5.A.1 (4/6)

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

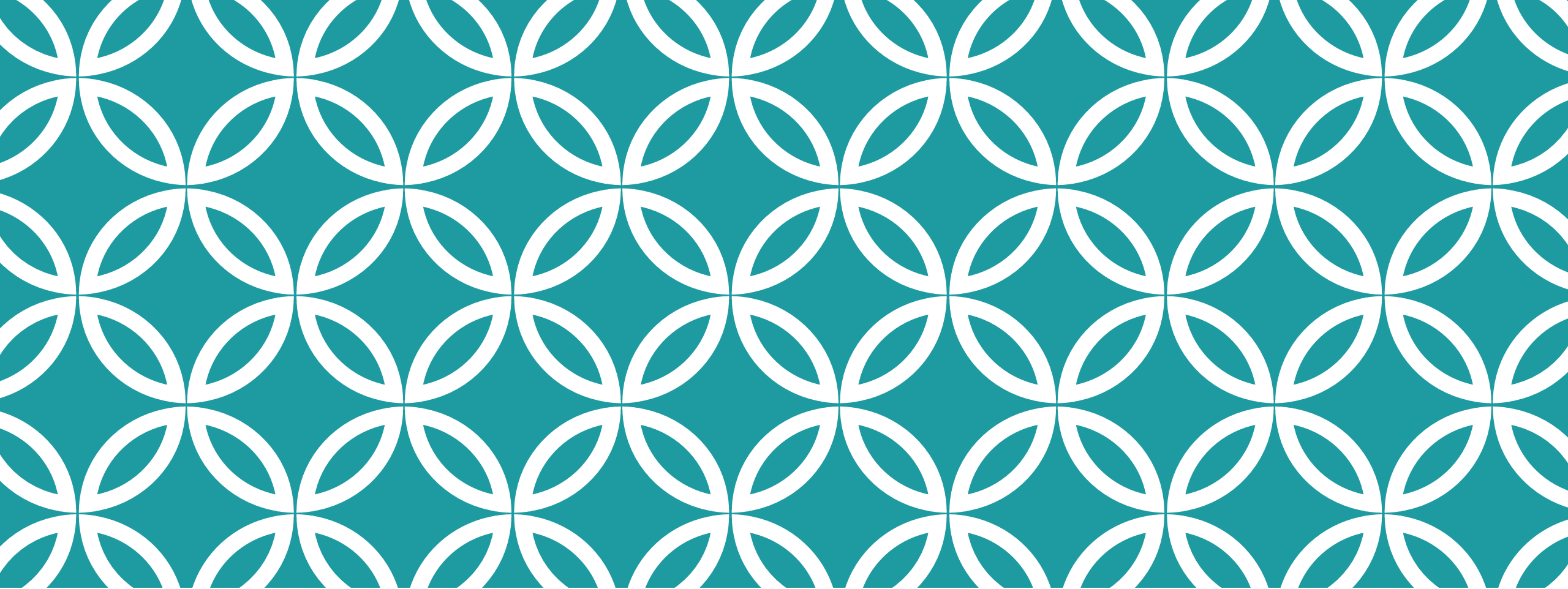
In summary, while **5.a.1** combines legal documentation with de facto alienation rights thus providing a global measure of tenure rights over agricultural land, **1.4.2** specifically monitors penetration of legal documentation and perception of security to land rights from a broader perspective, as 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]? CUSTOMARY...1 FREEHOLD...2 LEASEHOLD...3 STATE...4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT...5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]? RESIDENTIAL...1 AGRICULTURAL...2 PASTORAL...3 FOREST...4 BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL...5 DON'T KNOW...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	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?									
			LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID																
			DOCUMENT TYPE:																
			TITLE DEED... CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY... CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY... LISTED IN SURVEY PLAN... RENTAL CONTRACT REGISTERED... LEASE, REGISTERED... OTHER (SPECIFY)...																
FARMER ESTIMATION		GPS MEASURE		DOCUMENT #1															
AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES		DOC. TYPE	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4							
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

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 organized in collaboration with the EDGE initiative are planned

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