

Goal 1

Target number: 1.4

Indicator Number and Name: 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

Agency: UN Habitat and World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun? Yes

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

"Methodological Development indicator (including data collection tools) : UN Habitat (Eduardo Moreno, Robert Ndugwa, Oumar Sylla); World Bank (Klaus Deininger, Gero Carletto, Thea Hilhorst), Jennifer Witriol (Millennium Challenge Account land impact evaluation expert); regional representatives national statistical agencies (Africa, Asia, LAC, ECA).

Options for synergies with indicator 5.1a (FAO) and urban (tenure) informality (11 UN Habitat) – will be taken into account.

Consultation: The stakeholders supporting the adoption of this indicator will be consulted on the methodology and data collection. They will play a key role also in ensuring use of findings in country, continental and global level policy dialogue. Additional organizations and networks engaged in consultations are Global Donor working Group on Land (bilateral and multilateral donors like USAID, BMZ, Netherlands, DfID, JICA, IFAD), Global Land Indicators Initiative – Global Land Tool Network (GLII/GTLN – about 70 CSO, NGO, professional organization, research and training organizations (IASS), bilateral and multilateral organizations working on land,) , International Land Coalition (ILC – network of CSO, NGO and international organizations working on land), UNEP, and Gallup. In addition, several more specific data collection initiatives are set up by networks and organization in their member countries, categories of people (like indigenous peoples, gender); tenure types (commons/ group rights like land mark, Africa commons index) or issues (forests - RRI, slums, perceptions). The findings will contribute to enriching policy analysis. Through the consultation process, options for standardization in data collection approaches will be encouraged to facilitate comparative analysis and will even contribute to progress on the indicator (tenure regularization in slums; recording of indigenous people rights; gender rights).

Stakeholders' consultation takes place via virtual meetings, reference groups and expert group meetings. "

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

National statistical systems are the main source of data for this indicator. Each national (or regional body like UEOMA) will be consulted on including a limited set of standardized questions (legally recognized documentation and perceived tenure security) in already established, nationally representative multi topic household surveys. Representatives of national statistical systems will be consulted on the methodology.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

"The methodology design work plan will be submitted end of July and lay out the steps for developing, testing and peer reviewing, and capacity building required. Methodology development will already include data collection (administrative data from registries and cadasters; available survey data) to test options for computing and their robustness for different country settings.

Security of Tenure methodology is now developed for Household surveys, and has been piloted in selected countries in the developing regions (LSMS – ISA / 8 countries).

Technical and practical feasibility of the methods proposed for data collection and analysis will include an assessment of how the indicators work in practice (and can be combined with other analytical work), deliver the necessary combinations of quantitative and qualitative information to support understanding and allow the degrees of disaggregation required (methodological feasibility). These results will determine the need for any additional piloting to ensure methodologies and procedures for gathering samples or comprehensive data are sufficiently rigorous and detailed and that statistical methods for data analysis and computation of indicator values over time are sound, consistent and reliable so as to produce significant results in all regions prior to roll out globally."

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

The methodology will be subject to rigorous peer review and published, before being submitted for review to the IAEG –SDG for graduation to tier I; No international standards will need to be developed for this indicator; international agreement on substance will be achieved through the consultation mechanism already in place and that helped propose this indicator, that engage the main stakeholders and networks working on land globally.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodological work for this indicator is scheduled for completion in 12 months (October 2017) following approval of approach by IAG-SDG

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please describe:

The World Bank and UN Habitat have an archive of household surveys and census produced by national statistical systems. These data sets are analysed for variables of relevance for this indicators and will be used for developing and testing possible computing formula(s) and disaggregation for the indicator and developing meta data (by country for land type). For all upcoming LSMS surveys, the addition or expansion of land questions (in line with indicator 1.4.2) is already taking place as these surveys only take place every 3-5 years. Examples include Ghana, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe, but also UEOMA standard survey). This indicator also uses administrative data produced by cadasters and registries. Collection of data on the number of plots that are mapped and registered in official government systems, total area covered and gender disaggregation has also started and a respondent list for these agencies is being built. The results will also be used for country level meta data (structure of the land information system).

How do you plan to collect the data?

Send questionnaire(s) to country, Obtain data directly from country database/website, Joint survey/compilation with national agency and international entity, Satellite images, remote sensing

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

- "• Security of land tenure is a multi-dimensional entity. Due to the different denominators, different tools for measurement and monitoring have to be used. Efficiency of data collection and reducing the burden for national statistical systems and reporting agencies is a key criteria.
- Questions will be added to upcoming national surveys (or census) that are already planned and funded, and integrated and adapted into the existing survey structure, in a way that elicits consistent data across different countries.
- To assist countries, a set of guidelines will be developed and discussed with the national statistical systems. Technical assistance will be made available (possibly through the Rome Data hub (established by FAO, IFAD and World Bank) and Habitat to national statistical systems to support the integration of these questions in existing surveys, enumerator training and facilitate analysis.
- Possibilities for expanding questions in standardized and nationally representative surveys like the DHS will be explored and discussed, which will be important for countries where the survey frequency is relatively low. Questions on land and housing ownership are already included in the DHS since 2015 and options for more granularity will be discussed.
- Options for expanding land related questions in any upcoming census will also be explored.
- Administrative data will be derived from national land information systems (cadasters and registries), but the completeness and quality will vary across countries, reason why meta data are important. The quality of administrative is expected to improve in the period up to 2030, (which would imply a larger percentage of the adult population having legally documented rights) and will already be high in for example most OECD countries
- Responsibility for administrative data collection will be with national line ministries or land registries, with methodological support provided through international organizations and regional bodies (e.g. UN-WPLA) to facilitate experience sharing and consistency across countries. Responsibility for household surveys will be with national statistical offices."

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

Data collection for administrative data will be on an annual basis; Survey data will be available on an annual basis in more developed countries, but frequency will be 3-5 years in several developing countries. Phasing in land questions in all relevant surveys globally will take a few years and requires interest of member states. This frequency will be assessed during methodology development in relation an expected (measurable) change on an annual basis in most countries. Annual reporting is the aim as this is important also for sustaining policy dialogue at the country level. As already indicated, UN Habitat and World Bank will work closely with country and regional statistical agencies and global partners; provide capacity development support for country data collection, analysis and reporting. This work will be supported by the Global Donor Working Group on Land, and other partners collaborating in the GLII platform like for capacity strengthening at regional and country level for data providers and reporting mechanisms; and promoting understanding of this indicator at all levels.

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Yes

If yes, please briefly describe:

"UN Habitat and World Bank will facilitate a multi-stakeholder Expert Group Meetings for review and build consensus on methodology and tools for data collection. The publication of the methodology will be subject to a standard peer review.

The aim is that all data used for computing this indicator will be submitted by the national system, like line agencies (registries/ cadasters) and national statistical agencies. In those countries where land

tenure security is of greater concern, national policy dialogues will be organized with support of the networks supporting this indicator and its measurements. Local organizations can use these events to submit additional data and information to enrich the analysis and assessment of progress. "

(as of 3 March 2017)