MEASURING INDIVIDUAL LAND TENURE RIGHTS

WORLD BANK, FAO, UN HABITAT

UNSC, New York | February 2020
WHY LAND TENURE?

Institutions governing access to & use of land affect:

- Female empowerment
- Access to credit
- Agricultural productivity & structural change
- Urban expansion
- ...

→ Differential status and implications of land rights for men & women
LAND TENURE IN THE SDG AGENDA

**INDICATOR 1.4.2**

Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with:

1. legally recognized documentation and
2. who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

**INDICATOR 5.a.1**

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

**SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (a)**

**SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b)**

“Share of **women among owners** or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure”
LAND TENURE IN THE SDG AGENDA

1. Perception of tenure security
   - Legally recognized documentation

2. Alienation rights
   - Legally recognized documentation

Contributing agencies:
- FAO
- UNSD
- UNWOMEN

World Bank
- UN Habitat

TIER 2

SURVEY SET UP
HARMONIZATION

- Custodian agencies, in collaboration with GLII and GDWGL, sought to **harmonize definitions and data collection tools** to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of SDGs 14.2 and 5.a.1
  - guided by work of the UN EDGE Project/World Bank collaboration and the LSMS+ program

- Guidance note available online (LSMS website: worldbank.org/lsms)
  - Coming soon in Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and French, and in Survey Solutions CAPI
  - Guide for cognitive interviewing under development
The modules differ on the following:

- **Respondent selection**: self-respondent (recommended)/ proxy respondent
- **Level of data collection**: parcel level / individual level
- **Parcel roster presence**: a roster of parcel is already present in the survey / or not
Methodology is defined, but need to understand:

(i) how these survey design features may influence indicator outcomes,
(ii) if/how those effects differ for men and women, and
(iii) general lessons for implementation
ARMENIA LAND TENURE AND AREA (ALTA) STUDY

A methodological research study, joint with the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia and the ICARE Foundation, aimed at:

1. Testing different versions of the joint module for measuring SDG 1.4.2 and 5.a.1
   - Looking at the rights of an individual person, not a household
   - Both urban and rural areas (not only farmers)

2. Testing different ways to measure land area.

Use of a small number of teams, in a smaller area, to focus on high quality data collection.
1200 Households, 100 EAs total across 3 marzes.

Module version randomly assigned within EA, such that 3 households were administered each of 4 module versions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARM</th>
<th>Respondent Type</th>
<th>Level of Land Data Collection</th>
<th>Land Area Measurement?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARM 1</td>
<td>Self-Respondent</td>
<td>Parcel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARM 2</td>
<td>Self-Respondent</td>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARM 3</td>
<td>Proxy</td>
<td>Parcel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARM 4</td>
<td>Proxy</td>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Arms 1 and 2, up to 3 adult household members were randomly selected for individual interviews.
Gender-differentiated land tenure rights
- ~50% of women “secure”
- ~72% of men “secure”

Measurement method matters?
- Significant difference across gender in all arms
- No significant difference across arms for women

Note: weighted for individual non-response and unequal probability of selection
PRELIMINARY FINDINGS — 5.A.1

**Name on Legal Documentation by Treatment Arm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Arm</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SR, Parcel Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR, Aggregate Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy, Parcel Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy, Aggregate Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Right to Sell by Treatment Arm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Arm</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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</table>

*Note: weighted for individual non-response and unequal probability of selection*

**30% underestimation using proxy**

**26% overestimation using aggregate level**
MAIN TAKEAWAYS?

- **Methodology and tools** for measuring Indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2, using individually disaggregated data, are available.

- Results from Armenia suggest that:
  - **differences between men and women are significant** irrespective of module design used.
  - **differences within gender, across modules are:**
    - less prevalent for women than men
    - more evident when decomposing Indicator into components of tenure security.
THE WAY FORWARD

- Scale-Up, Scale-Up, Scale-Up!
- Integration of joint module in LSMS-ISA and LSMS+ survey programs
- Uptake by NSOs with support of online tools and WB, UN Habitat, and FAO teams
- Scale up of joint module through **50x2030 Initiative**
  - Integration of joint module in national survey programs supported by the Initiative
  - Implementation of additional *methodological research* under the Initiative to test modules in alternative contexts
- 50x2030 session on Thursday @ 1:15, Conf. Room D
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