



# TARGET 5.A: WOMEN'S AND MEN'S LAND RIGHTS



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# SDG GOAL, TARGET & INDICATORS



## 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”

### Indicator 5.a.1

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

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

### Indicator 5.a.2

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



# IMPORTANCE OF THE TARGET 5.A

- The two indicators monitoring achievements under this target focus on ownership and/or control over land.
- The focus on land reflects the recognition that land is often the most important household asset to support agricultural production and provide for food security and nutrition
  - Secure land tenure is strongly associated with higher levels of investment and productivity in agriculture – and therefore with higher incomes and greater economic wellbeing.
  - Land is a key input for agriculture production
  - It can be used as a collateral to access financial resources, extension services or to join producers organisations.
  - It can generate income directly, if rented or sold

## INDICATORS 5.a.1 and 5.a.2

### Custodianship

Indicator 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 have been **officially endorsed** by the 47<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016

FAO

UNSD and UNWOMEN are contributing agencies for 5.a.1

### Methodological work

5.a.1 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.

5.a.2 Led by the Gender and Land team and the LAT (legal assessment tool)

### Classification

**Initially classified as Tier III indicators.** 5.a.1 has been **upgraded to the Tier II group at the 5th IAEG-SDG (March, 2017)**, while 5.a.2 **in November 2017**

# WHY DO WE NEED TWO INDICATORS?



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.

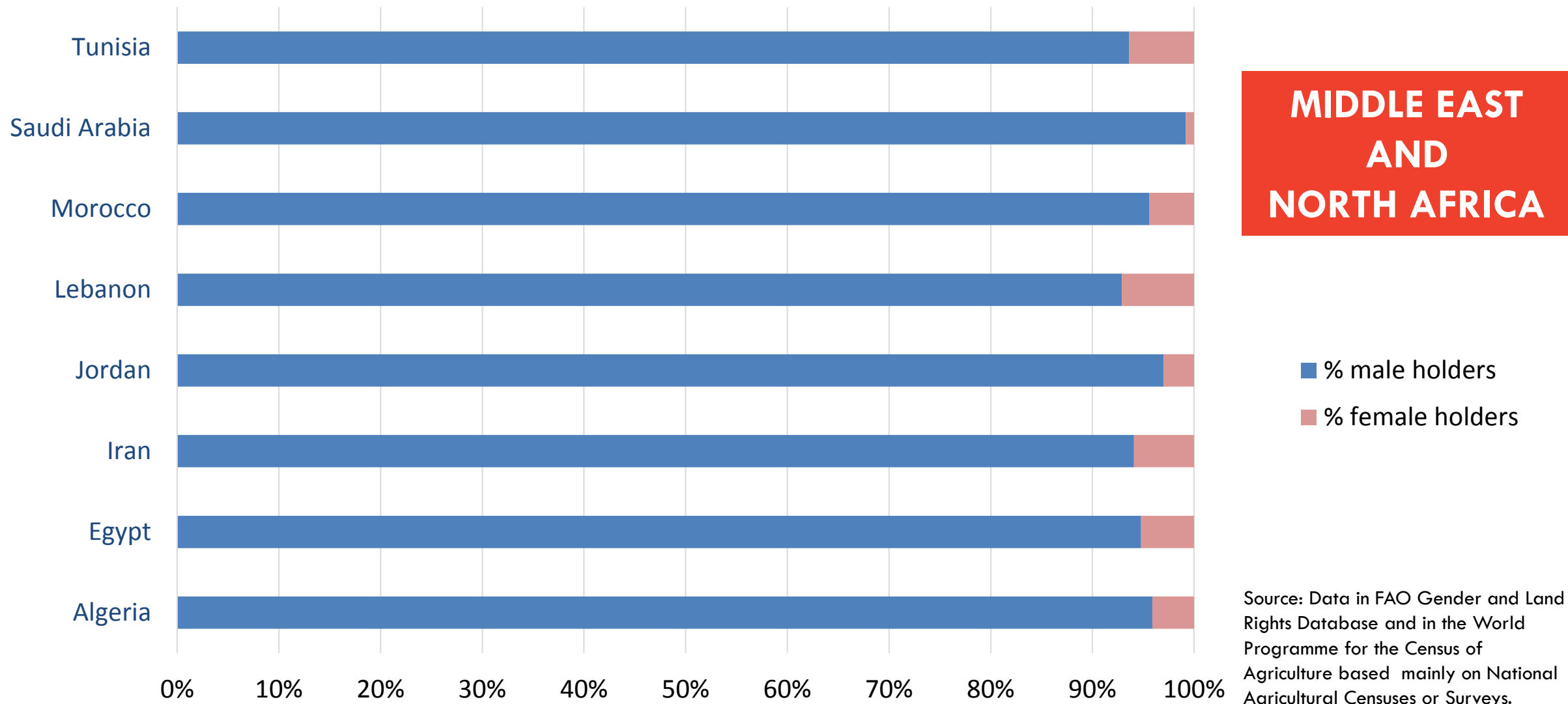
## SCARCITY OF SEX DISAGGREGATED DATA ON AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP

**Sex disaggregated data** on agricultural **land ownership** is **crucial** to monitor the gap and track the progress towards **target 5.A**.

However, there is a **severe lack** of such data.

The information on the percentage of **female agricultural holders** is more common. However, this is not equivalent to percentage of female land owners/secure tenure rights holders

# DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDERS BY SEX



## INDICATOR OVERVIEW – 5.A.2

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

- Looks at the extent to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- The indicator refers to customary law. The inclusion of the customary dimension in the indicator is very important because in many contexts in which these systems prevail, women’s land rights tend to be denied or insecure.
- Finally, the indicator refers to ownership and/or control of land which are two critical but different dimensions regarding women’s land rights. Land ownership refers to the legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer landed property, while the control over land is associated with the ability to make decisions over land.



## PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.2

- **Proxy A** refers to joint registration of land
- **Proxy B** is about requirement of spousal consent for land transactions
- **Proxy C** deals with equal inheritance rights (daughters/sons and spouses)
- **Proxy D** refers to governmental commitment through allocation of financial resources
- **Proxy E** deals with the customary land tenure and women's land rights
- **Proxy F** is about participation of women in land management or administration institutions

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

## 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 population), **by sex**

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

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

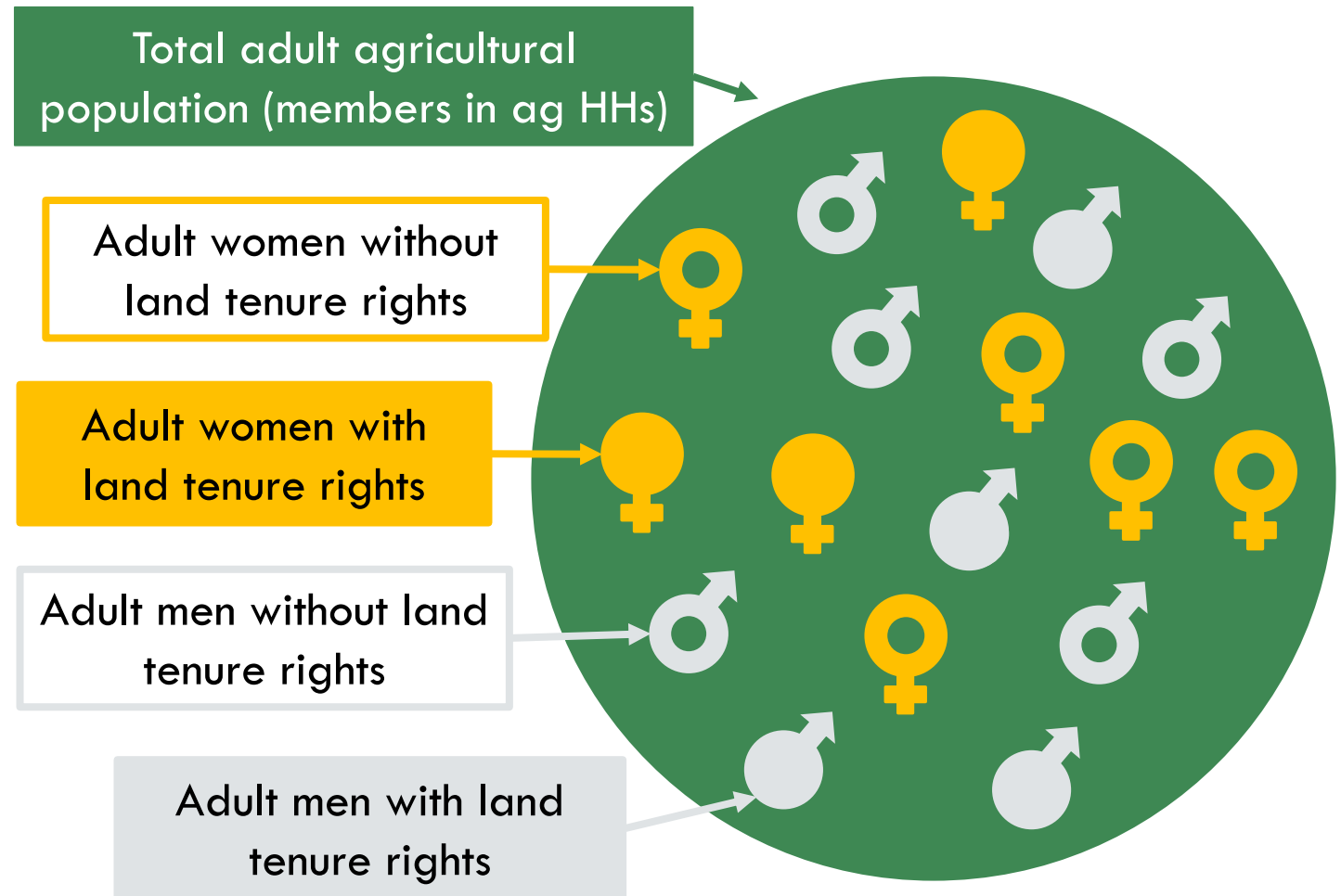
allows to monitor the **share of women** in ag households **with ownership or tenure rights** over agricultural land over the total individuals with ownership / tenure rights

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

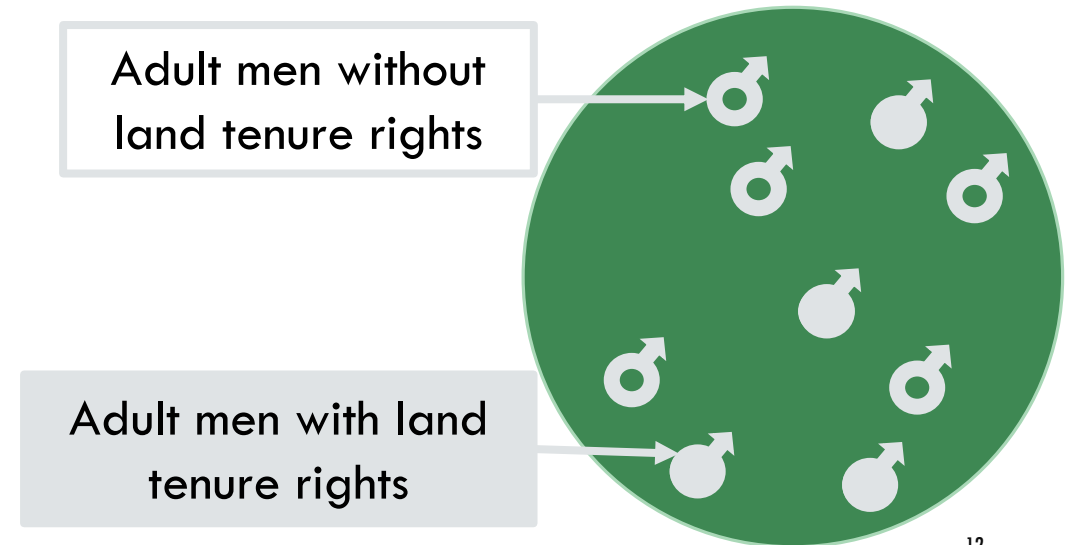
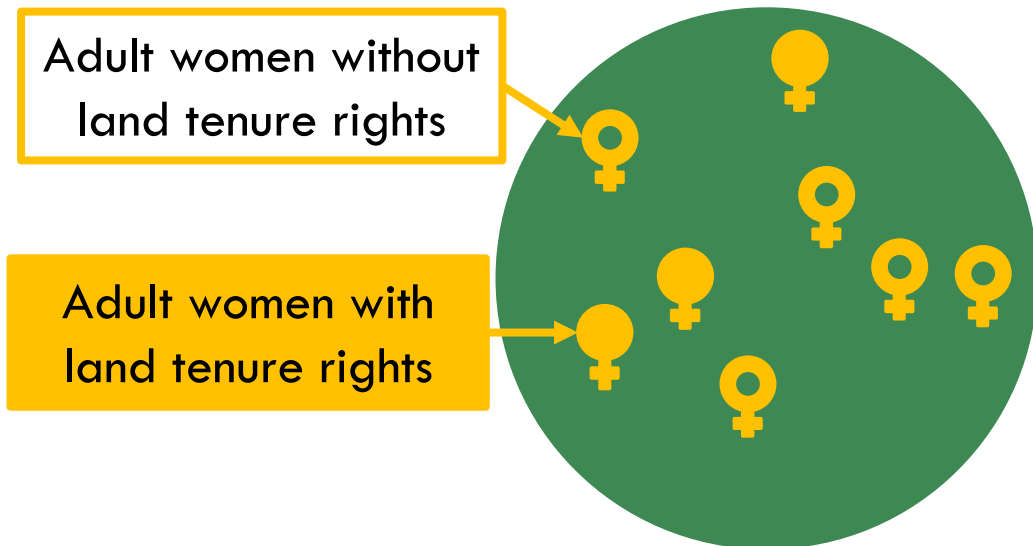
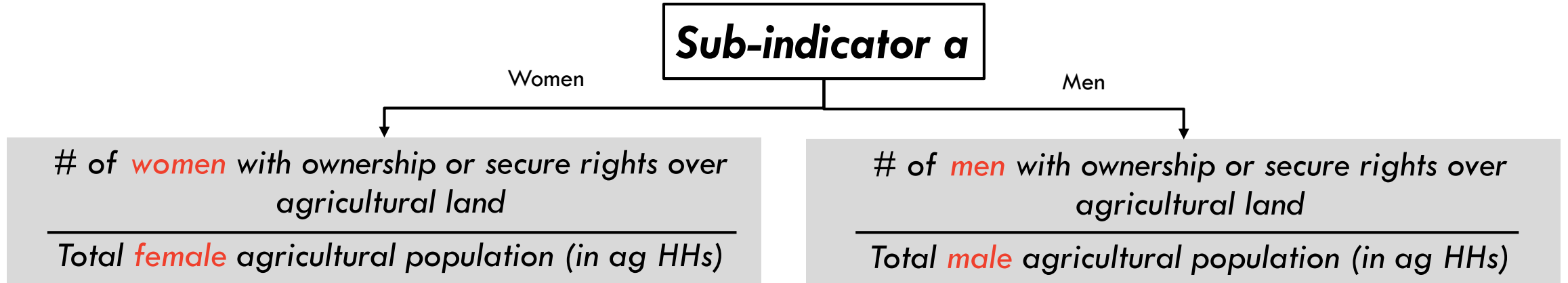
*The data which are necessary to calculate both sub-indicators are*

**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**



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



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

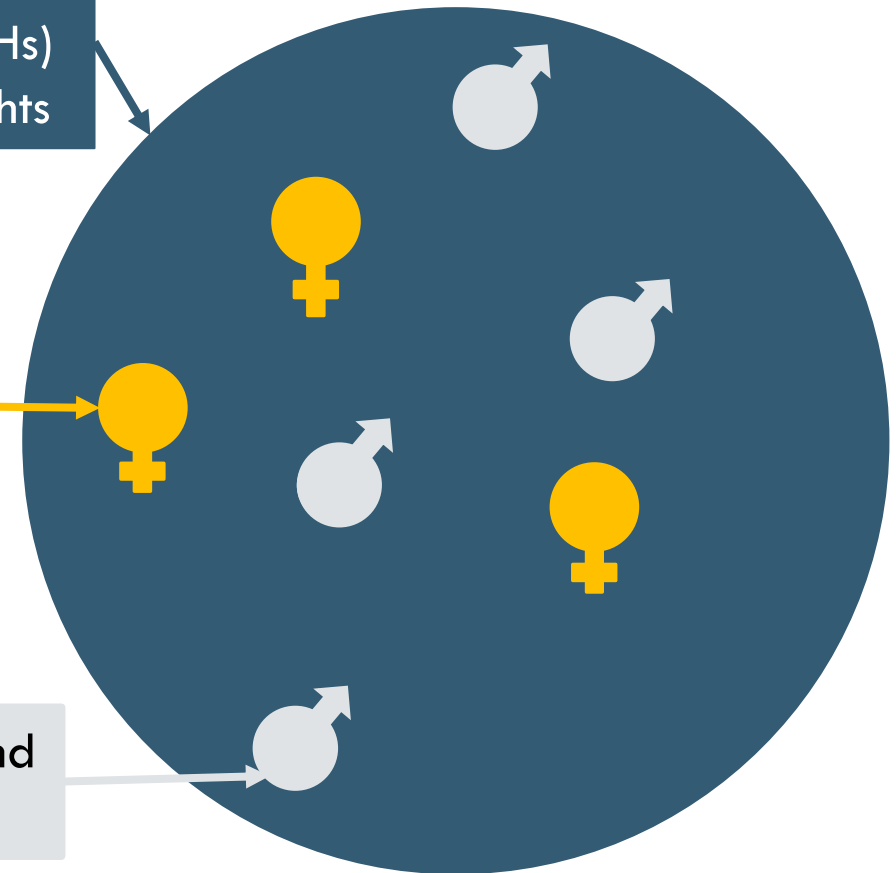
## Sub-indicator b

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

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

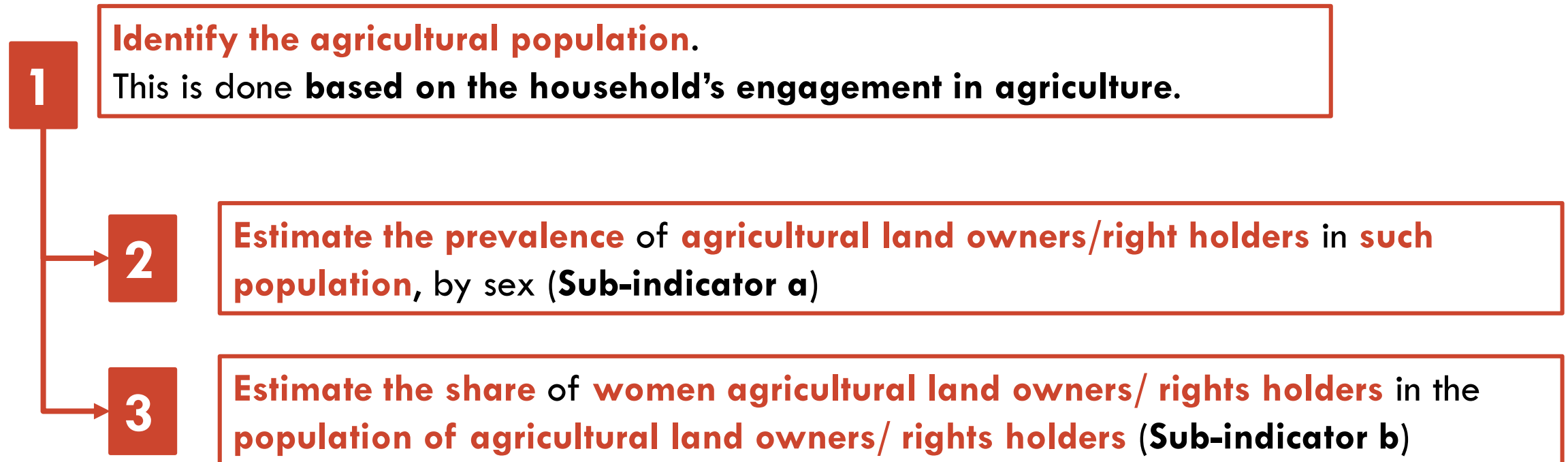
Adult women with land tenure rights

Adult men with land tenure rights



# INDICATOR 5.A.1: SUB-INDICATORS A AND B

Thus, the **logical order** that should be followed in order to estimate indicator 5.a.1 is the following:



# HOW TO IDENTIFY AGRICULTURAL POPULATION?

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

# INDICATOR 5.A.1: SUB-INDICATORS A AND B

Why does the indicator focus on agricultural households?

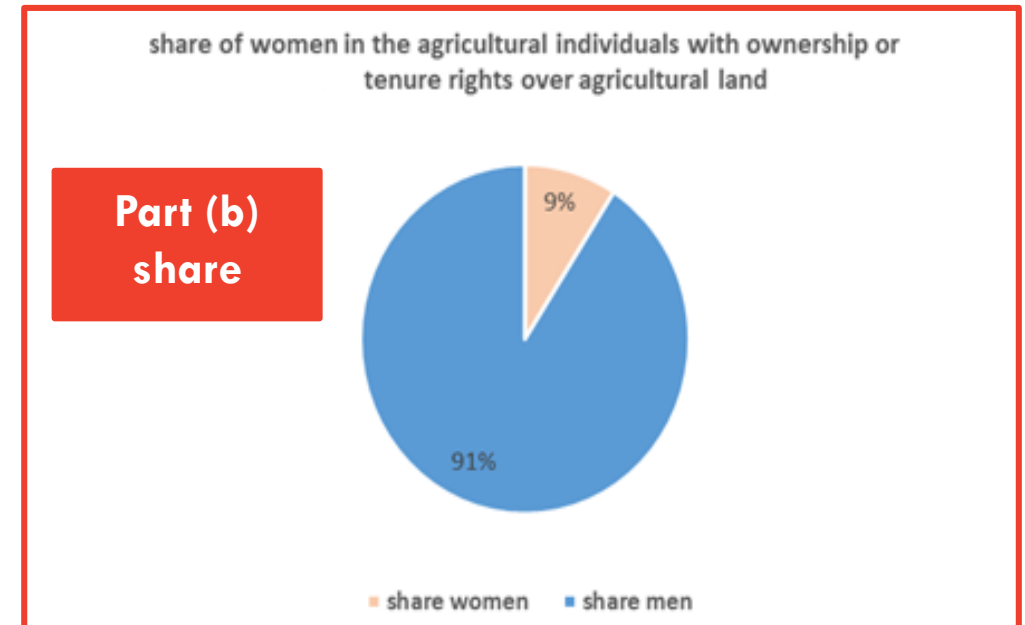
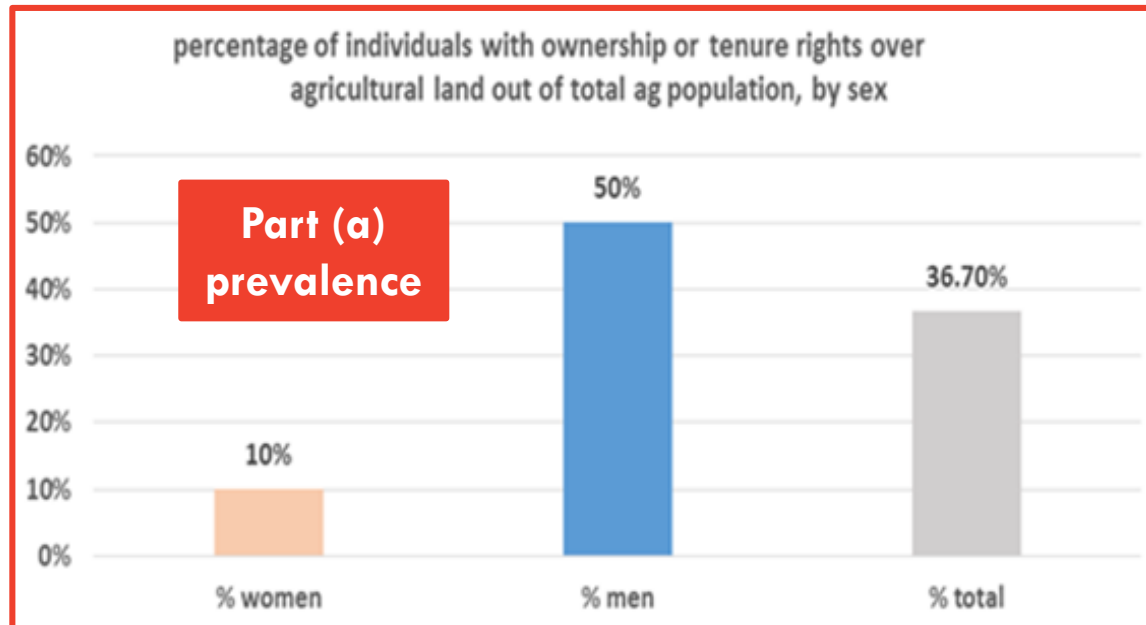
Since Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on tenure rights over agricultural land (crop land, meadows and pastures) the reference population (denominator) of 5.a.1 has to be **the population whose livelihood is linked to agricultural land – ie., agricultural households.**

Indeed, the indicator helps monitoring the **deprivation status** of this population and the gender inequalities within this population.



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

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



# METHODOLOGY-5.A.1

Indicator relies on 3 proxy conditions:

Presence of a legally recognized document

Right to sell

Right to bequeath

Therefore, indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of land tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population

Are listed as owners or holders on a legally recognized document that testifies tenure rights over agricultural land

Have the right to sell their ag land

Have the right to bequeath their ag land

- Individuals may have the right to sell/give away or bequeath land in absence of legal documents, therefore the indicator combines documentation with the right to sell/give away or bequeath to make it comparable across countries.
- Based on the analysis of the 7 pilots, the 3 proxies offer **the most robust measure of tenure rights ensuring comparability across countries** with diverse prevalence of documentation.

# METHODOLOGY-5.A.1

## ✓ 5.a.1 looks beyond ownership

- 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 many systems, it is most common to find forms of possession such, tenancy or use rights granted for several decades, and that are transferrable.
- In these contexts it is more appropriate to use the broader term **land tenure rights** and to refer to a **long list of 'legally recognized documents'**:
  - Title deed
  - Certificate of occupancy or land certificate
  - Legally recognised purchase agreement
  - Certificate of hereditary acquisition
  - Certificate of customary tenure
  - perpetual/long term lease or rental agreements
  - Certificate issued for adverse possession or prescription

In the context of indicator. 5.a.1, and following the EDGE recommendations, whenever legal ownership is non-existent or not relevant, **land tenure rights** are proxied by **alienation rights**, i.e. the **right to sell** and the **right to bequeath the land**

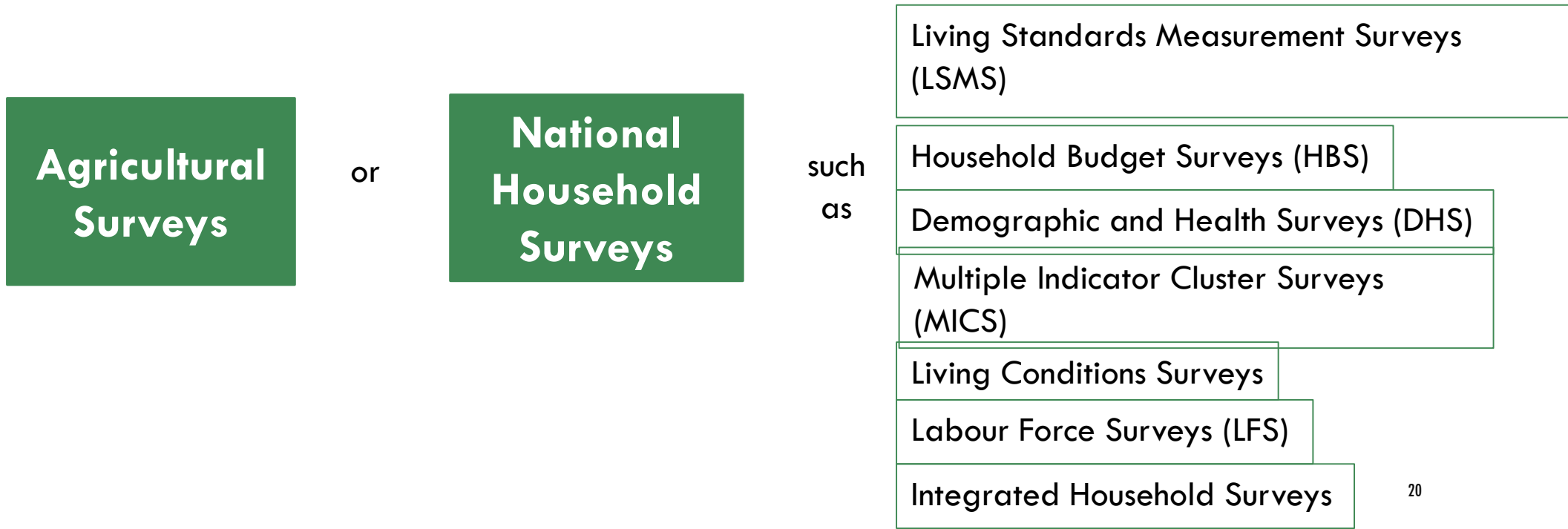
# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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.

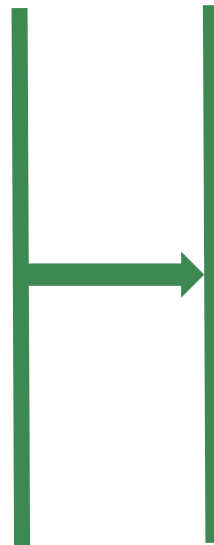
Given its **reference population**, the **most appropriate data sources** are:



# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## Why are National Household Surveys recommended?

Therefore they:

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.

**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.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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**



# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



- **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**

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



- **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
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# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

Jobaid – Survey module  
for identifying agricultural  
households

Question		Function
<b>Q1</b>	Did this household operate any land <sup>(1)</sup> for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? <sup>(2)</sup> 1. Yes 2. No  (→ Q3)	Screening (farming)
<b>Q2</b>	Was farming performed as... (tick all that applies) 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
<b>Q3</b>	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)
<b>Q4</b>	Was raising/tending livestock performed as... (tick all that applies) 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

<sup>(1)</sup> Including orchards and kitchen gardens

<sup>(2)</sup> 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?

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

A household is **defined as agricultural household** if:

and  
/or

it has operated land over the past 12 months for agricultural purposes either for own consumption or trade, or both (Q1 = yes, Q2 = 'own consumption' or 'trade')

it has raised livestock over the past 12 months either for own consumption or trade, or both (Q3 = yes, Q4 = 'own consumption' or 'trade')

A household **is not an agricultural household** if:

or

it did not operated land and it did not raise livestock

its members operated land or raised livestock only as wage laborers.

In such a case they are laborers of an enterprise, therefore they should not be considered as deprived simply because they don't own the assets of the enterprise.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



- 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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?**

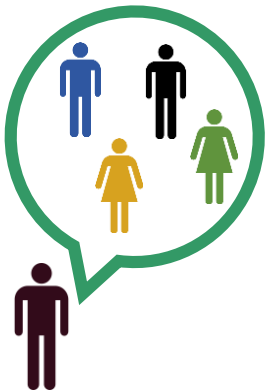


# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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*



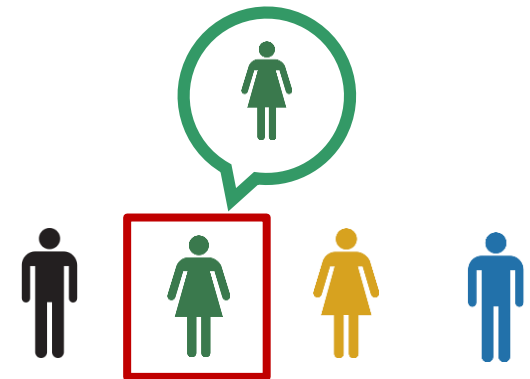
## Self-respondent approach applied to all members

*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*



# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES



- 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**

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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:

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

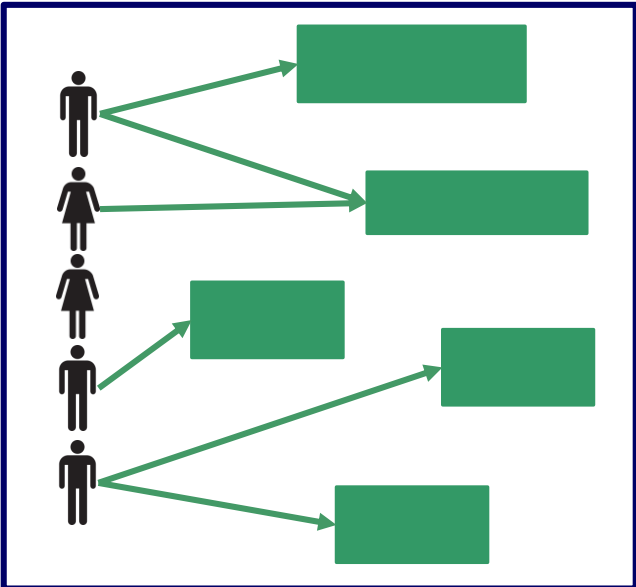
## MINIMUM SET OF DATA

- 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

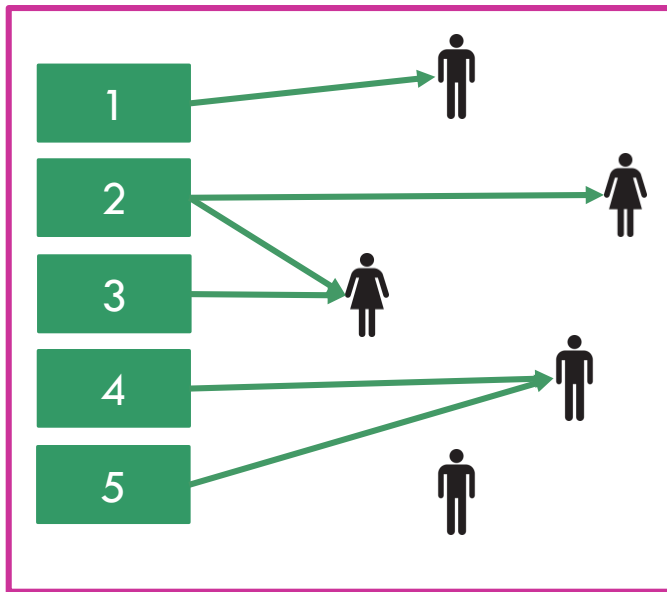
*At what level to collect data?*

**AT THE  
INDIVIDUAL  
LEVEL**



or

**AT THE  
PARCEL  
LEVEL**





# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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 (end of module)	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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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

Q1	Do you hold (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?			1_Yes 2_No (end of module)
Q2	<b>Please tell me which agricultural parcels you hold (*)</b>			<b>Enumerator should list parcel ID codes (in the column on left) from the household questionnaire that are held individually or jointly by the respondent.</b>
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 Q5) 98_ Don't known (skip to Q5) 99_refuses to respond (skip to Q5)	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"

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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

Q1	Do you hold (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?			1_Yes 2_No (end of module)	1
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 know (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	1			1	1
2	1			2	2
5	9			1	2

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

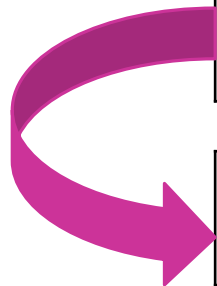
# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## VARIATION OF THE PARCEL LEVEL MODULE

The module presented here assumes that the survey's structure already captures a roster of parcels.

However, **if the survey does not already capture a household roster of parcels**, the module can be easily modified. In this case Q2 will change in the following way:

Q2	<b>Please tell me which agricultural parcels you hold</b> <i>[Enumerator should list parcel ID codes from the household questionnaire that are held individually or jointly by the respondent]</i>
----	---



Q2	<b>List all of the agricultural parcels you hold either alone or jointly with someone else</b>
----	--

so that a **respondent roster of parcels is created** in the individual questionnaire.

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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

# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## Frequency

The suggested frequency for the collection of this indicator is **every 5-7 years**.

As ownership or tenure rights tend to remain stable in the short term, a 5-7 years frequency of data collection is **sufficient to capture and evaluate change**. A higher frequency would be more costly, and is not needed.



# DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

## 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.

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

## 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”*

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

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

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

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

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

**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.

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

Due to various survey designs in which this module could be integrated,  
**5 versions** of the module have been designed.

The optimal module selection is based on the following:

**Respondent selection:** self-respondent / proxy respondent (not recommended)

**Level of data collection:** parcel level / individual level

**Parcel roster presence:** a roster of parcel is already present in the survey / or not

# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

Based on those, countries can choose from the following 5 versions:

## VERSION 1

**Parcel** level data, **self respondent** approach, **no parcel level roster** elsewhere, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

## VERSION 2

**Parcel** level data, **self respondent** approach, assumes **parcel roster elsewhere** which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one randomly selected individual or (b) the interviews of all adult household members, assumes **separate household member roster** sex.

## VERSION 3

**Individual** level data, **self respondent** approach, **not reported at parcel** level.

## VERSION 4

**Parcel** level data, **proxy respondent** acceptable, **no parcel level roster** elsewhere, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

## VERSION 5

**Individual** level data, **proxy respondent** approach, **not reported at parcel** level.

## 6. HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2 (15/18)

### EXAMPLE OF THE COMMON LAND TENURE MODULE FOR 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2

**VERSION 3**

| **Individual** level data

| **Self respondent** approach

| **Not reported at parcel level**

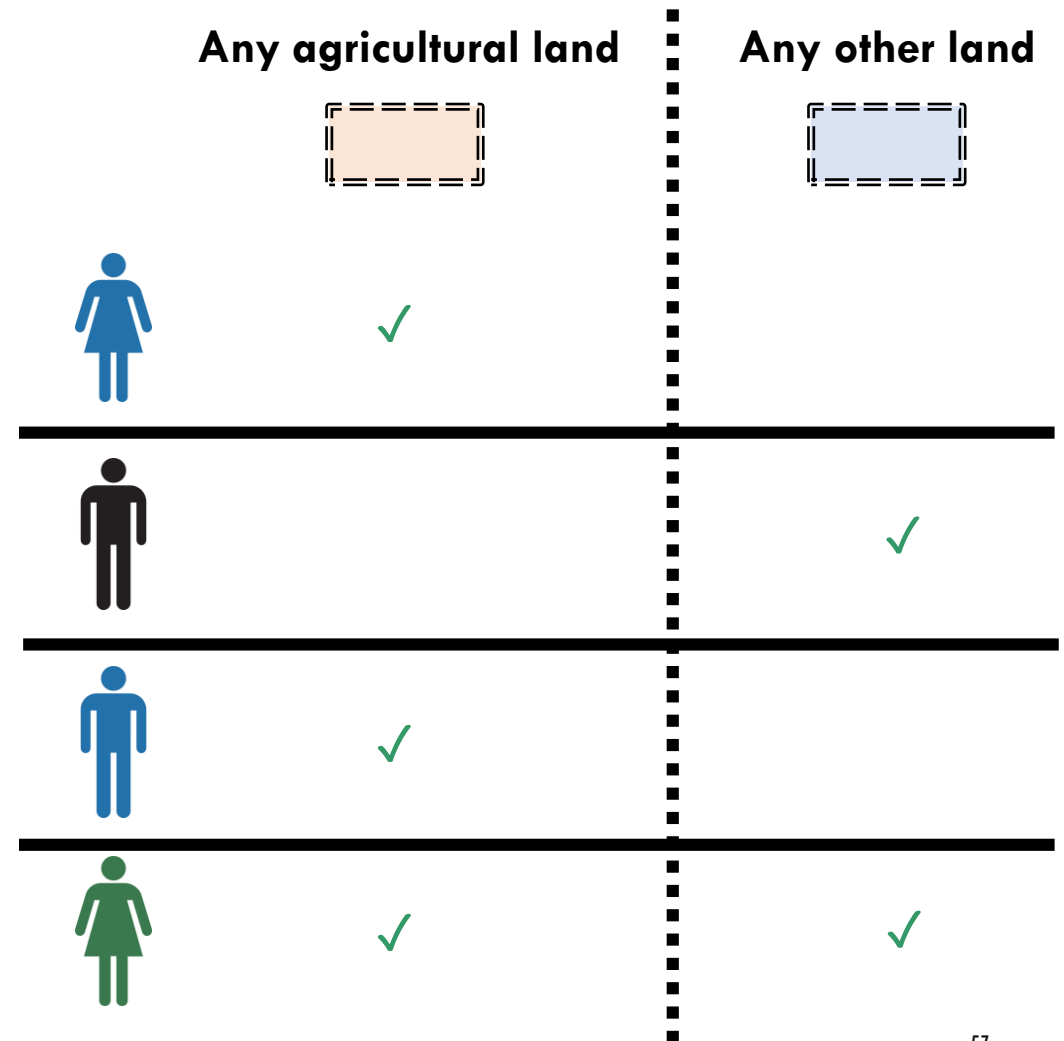


# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

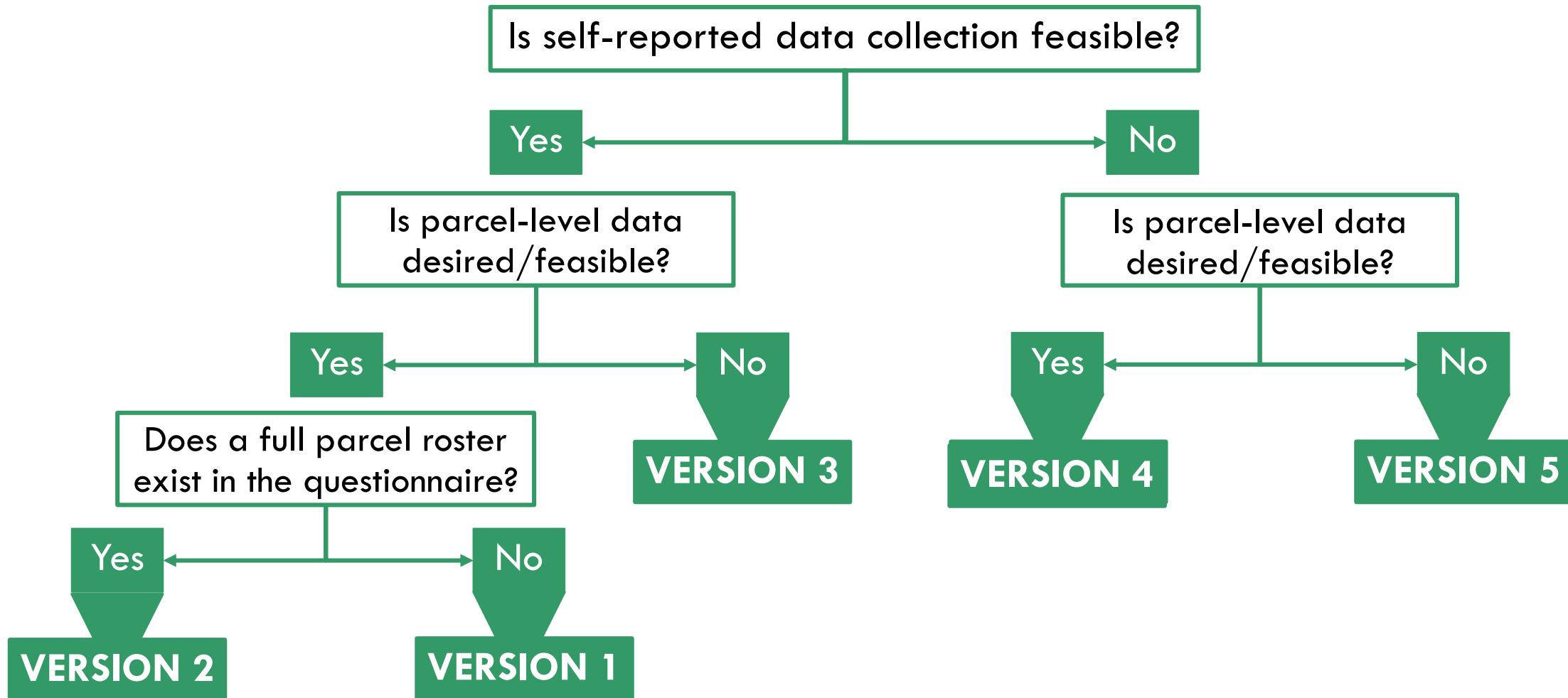
## VERSION 3

Individual level data,  
self respondent approach,  
not reported at parcel level.

Self  
respondent



# HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2



<b>COLOUR CODES</b>	<b>SDG 1.4.2</b>	<b>Both 1.4.2 &amp; 5.a.1</b>	<b>Analytical purposes only</b>
	<b>SDG 5.a.1</b>		

**Q0. Do you or does any member of your household own or hold use rights for any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?**

**YES...1 >> ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO EACH ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (OR RANDOMLY SELECTED MEMBER)**

**NO...2 >> END OF QUESTIONS**



	Agricultural Land										Non-Agricultural Land									
1, RESPONDENT ID	2, Do you currently own or hold use rights for any agricultural land (including pastoral land), either alone or jointly with someone else?	3, Is there a document for any agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?	4, What type of documents are there for the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?	5, Do you have the right to sell any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	6, Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	7, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years?	8, Do you currently own or hold use rights for any non-agricultural land, such as land used for residential or commercial purposes, either alone or jointly with someone else?	9, Is there a document for any non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?	10, What type of documents are there for the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?	11, Do you have the right to sell any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	12, Do you have the right to bequeath any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	13, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years?								
	YES...1 NO...2 >> Q8	YES...1 NO...2 >> 5	LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID  CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8  CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	NOT AT ALL LIKELY...1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY...3 VERY LIKELY...4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5	YES...1 NO...2 >> NEXT INDIVIDUAL	YES...1 NO...2 >> 11	LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID  CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8  CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW...98 REFUSAL.....99	NOT AT ALL LIKELY...1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY...3 VERY LIKELY...4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5								
			DOCUMENT #1 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?	DOCUMENT #2 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?	DOCUMENT #3 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?				DOCUMENT #1 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?	DOCUMENT #2 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?	DOCUMENT #3 DOC. TYPE NAME LISTED?									

Q0. Do you or does any member of your household own or hold use rights for any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?

YES...1 >> ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO EACH ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (OR RANDOMLY SELECTED MEMBER)   
 NO....2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

<b>COLOUR CODES</b>	<b>SDG 1.4.2</b>	<b>Both 1.4.2 &amp; 5.a.1</b>	<b>Analytical purposes only</b>
	<b>SDG 5.a.1</b>		

Agricultural Land											
<b>1, RESPONDENT ID</b>	2, Do you currently own or hold use rights for any <b>agricultural land (including pastoral land)</b> , either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES...1 NO...2 >> Q8	3, Is there a document for any agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?  YES...1 NO....2 >> 5	4, What type of documents are there for the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?  LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID  <u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u>  TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8			5, Do you have the right to sell any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99	6, Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99	7, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years?  NOT AT ALL LIKELY..1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY..3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY..5			
			<b>DOCUMENT #1</b>		<b>DOCUMENT #2</b>				<b>DOCUMENT #3</b>		
			DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE				NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?

COLOUR CODES	SDG 1.4.2	Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1	Analytical purposes only
	SDG 5.a.1		

Non-Agricultural Land										
8, Do you currently own or hold use rights for any <b>non-agricultural land, such as land</b> used for residential or commercial purposes, either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES...1 NO....2 >> NEXT INDIVIDUAL	9, Is there a document for any non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?  YES...1 NO....2 >> 11	10, What type of documents are there for the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?  LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID  <u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u> TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8			11, Do you have the right to sell any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99	12, Do you have the right to bequeath any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?  YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99	13, On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years?  NOT AT ALL LIKELY..1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY..3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5			
		DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2				DOCUMENT #3		
		DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE				NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?

# THANK YOU!



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Leman Yonca Gurbuzer

Statistician, FAO

Gender Focal Point, ESS Division and SDG Focal Point for 5.a.1

[yonca.gurbuzer@fao.org](mailto:yonca.gurbuzer@fao.org)

For more info, please visit:

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

A public and free **E-learning course on indicator 5.A.1** has been launched in February 2018 and can be found at :

[www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/SDG](http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/SDG)