



SIAP Regional Course on SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship

SDG 5.a.1 – Women’s and men’s land rights



SDG GOAL, TARGET & INDICATORS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.a

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

Indicator 5.a.1

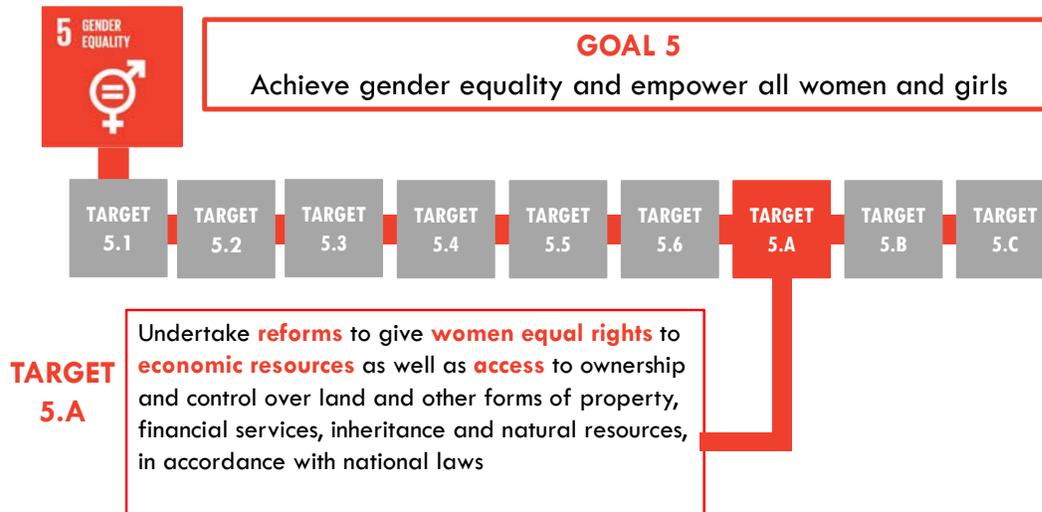
“(a) Percentage of **people with ownership** or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and

(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”.

SDG GOAL, TARGET & INDICATORS



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INDICATOR OVERVIEW

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

Custodianship: FAO. UNSD and UNWOMEN 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.

Piloting: 7 Pilot studies provided recommendations on critical aspects of the methodology, such as the interview setting, the minimum set of questions, adaptation to different survey designs.

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)**

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INDICATOR OVERVIEW

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

As discussed, women could **increase their productivity** and empowerment if they had **more access to productive resources**, particularly **land**. **Robust empirical evidence is needed** to monitor the gap and track the progress.

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SUB-INDICATORS OF 5.A.1

INDICATOR 5.a.1

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (a)

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

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

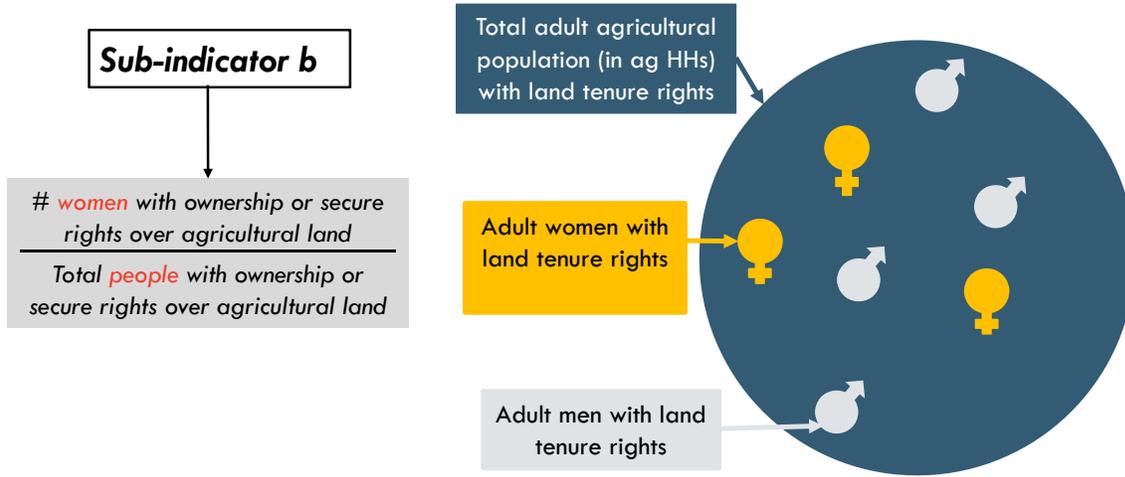
SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b)

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

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

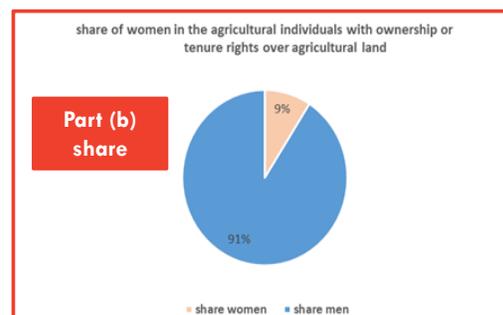
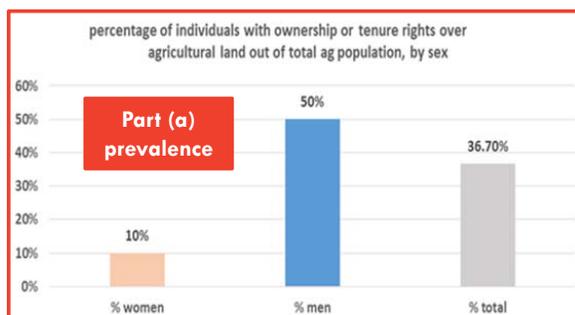
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SUB-INDICATORS OF 5.A.1



SUB-INDICATORS OF 5.A.1

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



INDICATOR OVERVIEW

✓ Why focusing on agricultural land?

- Agricultural land is a key input in developing countries, where poverty reduction and development strategies are necessarily based on the agricultural sector.
- Simply monitoring 'any land' would not provide useful recommendations for policy design.
- Control over agricultural land enable women to be less reliant on the male partners and give them access to a variety of services and development opportunities.

Agricultural land: Land used for permanent and temporary crops, for permanent and temporary pastures and meadows or land left temporary fallow

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WHY FOCUSING ON AGRICULTURAL LAND?

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

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

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

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

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INDICATOR OVERVIEW

✓ Why focusing on agricultural population?

- The indicator monitors women's and men's tenure rights over agricultural land.
- Tenure rights over agricultural land are particularly relevant for individuals whose livelihood relies on agriculture.
- Therefore, the target population of the indicator (denominator) is the adult agricultural population
 - In the context of 5.a.1, households operating land and/or raising and tending animals are the reference population (denominator) for this indicator

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WHY FOCUSING ON 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

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

The individual
 is an adult
 (>=18 years)



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

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INDICATOR OVERVIEW

✓ 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

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LAND TENURE RIGHTS

Thus, in some contexts, it is more appropriate to look at the broader concept of:

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

For instance, 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 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**

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SOURCES

Agricultural surveys

- They already focus on the population of interest (ie., ag households)
- Questions on land tenure are normally included into ag surveys, therefore entry point is already available.

National Household Surveys (LSMS, DHS, HBS, MICS)

- Flexible in scope and conducted regularly by countries

Countries are strongly recommended to **collect self-reported** data rather than proxy data – ie., to ask individuals about what they hold, not about what other household members hold.

However, data provided by **proxy respondents are acceptable.**

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METHODOLOGY

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 render 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.

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METHODOLOGY DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES :

1. Agricultural surveys

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

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METHODOLOGY DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES :

2. National Household surveys

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

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

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

Therefore they:

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

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

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

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

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METHODOLOGY 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.

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METHODOLOGY 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

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METHODOLOGY: 2 OPTIONS

Individual level questions

- Recommended when countries are only interested in estimating SDG 5.a.1.
- 5 questions appended to a national household survey
- Unit of observation is individual

Parcel-level Module

- Recommended when:
 - ✓ Countries want to collect more data items for fuller understanding of land tenure rights from a gender perspective
 - or
 - ✓ Survey already includes a parcel level module
- Parcel-level module appended to a national household survey
- Unit of observation is the agricultural parcel within the holding/agricultural household

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EXAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL LEVEL QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS	FUNCTION
Q1. Do you hold any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	respondent's self-perception
Q2. Is there a formal document issued by or registered at the Land Registry / Cadastral Agency for any of the agricultural land you hold? [tick all that apply] (country specific list including only legally recognized documents)	Presence of legally recognized document
Q3. Is your name is listed as an owner or use right holder on any of the legally recognized document? (Y/N)	Respondent has the tenure rights in law over the land in virtue of his / her name being on the document
Q4. Do you have the right to sell any of the agricultural land you own or hold, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	Respondent has alienation rights
Q5. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own or hold, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	Respondent has alienation rights

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EXAMPLE OF PARCEL LEVEL QUESTIONS

Parcel level survey module on
 ownership and tenure rights of
 agricultural land

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 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				
2				
...				
N				

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

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DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

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.

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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.

COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI EXAMPLE

Malawi: Fourth Integrated Household Survey, 2016/17

http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog?sort_by=cant&sort_order=desc&sk=Malawi
 12447 households were interviewed in total.

Identification of Agricultural Households

PANEL VISIT 1

X10. Did you or anyone in your household own or cultivate a plot during the 2015/2016 rainy season? YES...1
NO...2

X11. Did you or anyone in your household own any livestock in the last 12 months? YES...1
NO...2

X11_1. **ENUMERATOR:** SHOULD THE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE BE ADMINISTERED? MARK 'YES' IF RESPONDENT SAID 'YES' TO X10 OR X11. YES...1
NO...2

→ Move to Agriculture Questionnaire

COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI COUNTRY EXAMPLE

ENUMERATOR: ASK THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH GARDEN RECORDED IN AG-MODULE B_1, TABLE A. GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE MODULE ONE GARDEN AT A TIME.

DATA ENTRY LINE NUMBER	GARDEN ID	B_2_02	B_2_03	B_2_03_1	B_2_03_2	B_2_04	B_2_04_1	B_2_04_2
		ENUMERATOR: RECORD THE ID OF THE RESPONDENT. FROM AG-MODULE B_1, TABLE A	How did your household acquire this [GARDEN]? IF PURCHASED, PROBE FOR WHETHER IT WAS PURCHASED WITH A TITLE. GRANTED BY LOCAL LEADERS.....1>>>B_2_0_2 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER.....2 BRIDE PRICE.....3 PURCHASED.....4>>>B_2_0_2 LEASEHOLD.....5>>>B_2_13 RENT SHORT-TERM.....7>>>B_2_7 FARMING AS A TENANT.....8>>>B_2_13 BORROWED FOR FREE.....9>>>B_2_13 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION.....10>>>B_2_13 OTHER (SPECIFY) 11>>>B_2_13 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER.....12 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....13	From whom did you acquire this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	In which year was this [GARDEN] acquired? MARK 9999 IF ALWAYS OWNED.	Who in this household owns this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	Does your household currently have a title or ownership document for this [GARDEN]? YES, OFFER OF LEASE...1 YES, A TITLE DEED.....2 YES, CERTIFICATE OF LEASE.....3 NO.....4>>>804_3 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96	Who is listed on the title or ownership document as owner of this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER
	HH ROSTER ID CODE	HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	4-DIGIT YEAR	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2

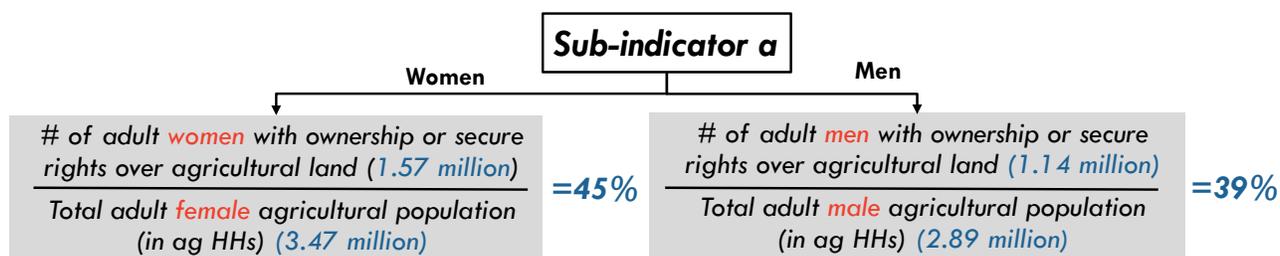


COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI COUNTRY EXAMPLE

DATA ENTRY LINE NUMBER	GARDEN ID	B_2_04_5	B_2_04_6	B_2_04_7	B_2_04_8	B_2_05	B_2_06	B_2_04_8	B_2_07
		YES...1 NO...2	Does anyone in the household have the right to sell this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	Who can decide whether to sell this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	Does anyone in the household have the right to bequeath this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	Who can decide whether to bequeath this [GARDEN]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER	If you were to sell this [GARDEN] today, how much could you sell it for? MK	If you were to rent out this [GARDEN] today for 12 months, how much could you rent it for? MK	If this [GARDEN] were to be sold/rented out today, who would decide how the money is used? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. LIST UP TO 2 FROM NETWORK ROSTER
	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2			HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 HHID CODE #1 NWD CODE #1 NWD CODE #2	YES...1 NO...2	



COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI COUNTRY EXAMPLE



Women with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land are women who have:

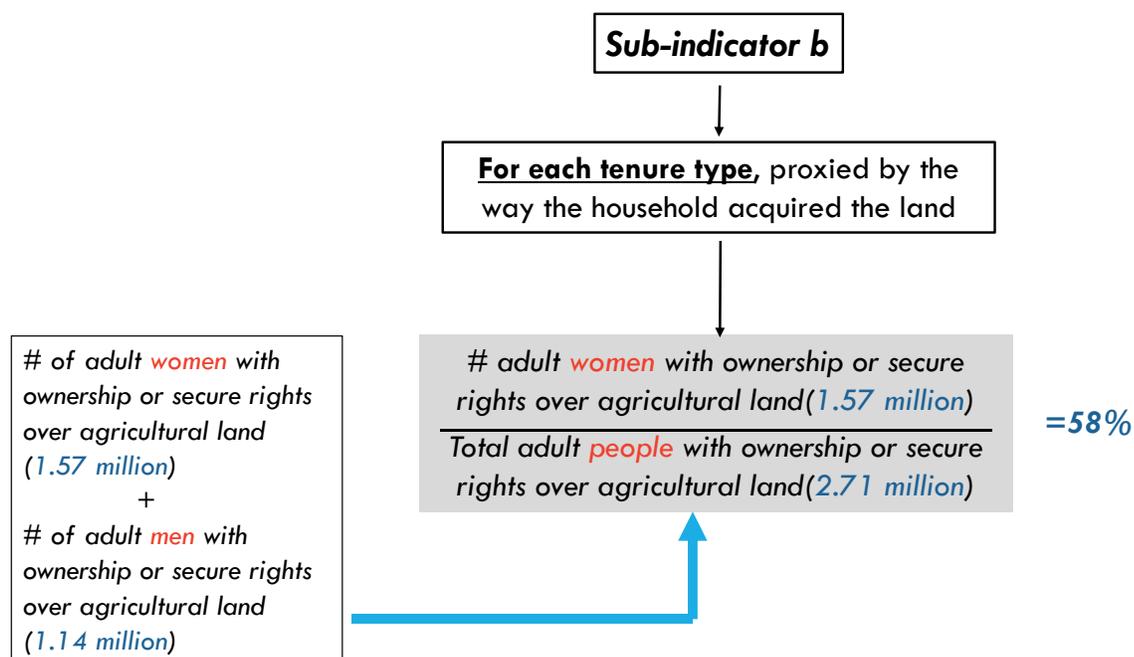
An ownership document, or the right to sell, or the right to bequeath.

Men with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land are men who have:

An ownership document, or the right to sell, or the right to bequeath.

Percentage of People with ownership or secure rights over the land = 43%

COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI COUNTRY EXAMPLE



COMPUTATION OF 5.A.1: MALAWI EXAMPLE WITH DISAGGREGATION BY TENURE TYPE

Sub-indicator b

For each tenure type, proxied by the way the household acquired the land

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

Gift from non-household member =0.44

Purchased =0.48

Granted by local leaders =0.56

Bride price =0.60

Allocated by family member =0.60

Inherited by death of family =0.61



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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

The two indicators look at different populations

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

Indicator 1.4.2

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

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural land

Indicator 1.4.2

whole adult population in the country

Indicator 5.a.1

agricultural population

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

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CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Collaboration with 1.4.2 custodian agencies (WB and UN-Habitat) to:

- Develop a unique module that can generate both SDG 5.a.1 and SDG 1.4.2
- Draft of a joint publication presenting a unique module that collects data for both the indicators
- Collaborative capacity development approach / strategy to promote SDG 5.a.1 to Tier I.

E-learning course: <http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG5A1>

Workshops / Trainings

- Side event to the IAEG-Gender Statistics, November 2017
- 4 Regional Trainings (in collaboration with EDGE project) (2017-18)
- 1 Global Training (2 countries per region plus FAO regional statisticians) (Jan/Feb 2018)
- Ad-hoc technical assistance to support countries in the collection of 5.a.1 data

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THANK YOU

For more detailed information on Indicators 5.a.1 please see:

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5a1/en/>