



LEARNING ABOUT **5 a.1** INDICATOR

SDG Indicator 5.a.1 - Equal tenure rights for women on agricultural land

Lesson: Collecting the data

Text-only version

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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working for Zero Hunger

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Collecting the data

This lesson provides guidance for the collection of data needed to calculate the Indicator 5.a.1. It includes an explanation of recommended data sources, survey modules for use in different surveys, and an explanation of the process of customization to the country context.

Learning objectives

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- distinguish between recommended and alternative data sources for the Indicator 5.a.1;
- know the different modules for collecting data at the household and parcel level, as well as the different strategies for respondent selection;
- describe the essential data items required to generate the Indicator 5.a.1 and suggest additional ones;
- know how to customize the modules to the country context;
- insert the proposed data items into different types of survey tools/survey scenarios;
- know the suggested frequency of data collection for global monitoring.

Data collection for Indicator 5.a.1

As you saw in Lesson 2, Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on the agricultural population - adult individuals living in households that practice agriculture for own use/consumption or for profit/trade. Given its **reference population**, the **most appropriate data sources** for Indicator 5.a.1 are **Agricultural surveys**

National household surveys

Examples of household surveys that can be used are:

- Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS);
- Living Conditions Surveys;
- Household Budget Surveys (HBS);
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS);
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS);
- Labour Force Surveys (LFS);
- Integrated Household Surveys.

Recommended data sources

Agricultural surveys and National household surveys are **recommended** as data sources.

Agricultural surveys

Agricultural surveys are a **recommended** data source for **two main reasons**:

➞ Their **unit of analysis** are **agricultural holdings** and, in the vast majority of the countries, a one-to-one relationship exists between the household-sector agricultural holdings and the agricultural households. Therefore, agricultural surveys capture the reference population of the Indicator 5.a.1 well (i.e. agricultural households) and they do not require any oversampling to generate nationally representative estimates for 5.a.1.

➞ Second, agricultural surveys can **easily accommodate questions** on agricultural land tenure rights, since they frequently collect parcel level information regarding tenure and production.

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 population 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).



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

Alternative data sources

Besides agricultural surveys and national household surveys, Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and Agricultural Censuses (ACs) **can be considered** as alternative data sources for Indicator 5.a.1.

Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and **Agricultural Censuses (ACs)** can be considered as 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, they 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 operations** focusing on:
 - the structure of the population (in the case of PHCs);
 - agriculture (in the case of ACs).
- ✗ They **rely heavily on proxy respondents**, an approach which is in contrast with the respondent selection procedure recommended for Indicator 5.a.1 (which you will see later in this lesson).

Excluded data sources

Administrative data is a source that is **not suitable for use** in compiling the 5.a.1 Indicator and should be excluded.

- ✗ Land registers are **not collected for statistical purposes**, thus they present some issues in relation to the data needed for Indicator 5.a.1, namely:
 - Although land registers can provide data on land tenure, they **do not capture the denominator of the indicator**, namely the agricultural households.
 - In many countries, the quality of land registers needs improvement, as they are **often inefficient** and **out of date**.
 - Sometimes, these do not contain information about the **sex of the land owner or holder**.

Questions to capture the reference population

As mentioned in lesson 2, an individual is part of the **reference population** if the following conditions are met:

1. They are an **adult**.
2. They belong to a **household** that has **operated land for agricultural purposes** or **held/tended livestock** over the **past 12 months**, regardless of the final purpose.

How can we best **capture this concept** in a questionnaire?

The questions to identify agricultural households should be asked at the **household level** to the **most knowledgeable person** in the household.

Proposed Module for Capturing the Agricultural Population

	List of data items	Responses	Function
Q1	<p>Did this household operate any land¹ for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Alternative phrasings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? 	<p>1_ Yes 2_No (→ Q3)</p>	<i>Screening (farming)</i>
Q2	Was farming performed as...	<p>TICK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – For use / consumption of the household</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – For profit / trade</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – Wage work for others</p>	<i>Filter out from the denominator households where farming was done only as wage labor</i>
Q3	Did this household raise or tend any livestock (e.g. cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months?	<p>1_ Yes 2_ No (Questions end)</p>	<i>Screening (livestock)</i>
Q4	Was raising/tending livestock performed as...	<p>TICK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – For use / consumption of the household</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – For profit / trade</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – Wage work for others</p>	<i>Filter out from the denominator households where raising/tending livestock was done only as wage labor</i>

Why do we use a 12 months reference period?

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

¹ Include orchards and kitchen gardens

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

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

Selecting individuals - representativeness

If questions concerning Indicator 5.a.1 are included within an **existing survey**, the **representativeness** of the indicator estimates **depend upon** the representativeness of this survey.

For example:

⇒ If the survey cannot generate **sex-disaggregated estimates** representative at district level, then the 5.a.1 estimates will not be representative at district level.

⇒ If a certain **geographical area** of the country is not covered by the survey, then 5.a.1 estimates will not be available for this specific area.

Strategies for selecting who to interview

Once agricultural households have been identified, their household members should be interviewed for collecting data on individual land ownership and tenure rights. At this stage, there are **two key decisions to be made** in selecting who to interview.

*On **how many individuals** should information be collected?*

***Who** should report this information?*

There are three different strategies that could be adopted:

1. One **proxy respondent**, normally the **most knowledgeable** household member, is interviewed to collect information on all the household members
2. **Each adult member** of the household is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to all members)
3. One **randomly selected adult** household member is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to one member)

Findings from EDGE field tests

The findings of the EDGE project field tests have provided guidance about which of these strategies is more **effective** and more **relevant** to the purpose of examining rights over agricultural land from a gender perspective.



EDGE project field tests

The EDGE project conducted field tests in Georgia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, South Africa and Uganda.

The first of these tests, carried out in **Uganda in 2015**, was conducted in collaboration with the LSMS-ISA team of the World Bank (MEXA experiment).

Findings from the MEXA experiment reveal that data from proxy respondents yield different estimates than self-reported data, with variations by asset, by type of ownership and by the sex of the owner.

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

Recommendations

Considering these findings, it is recommended:

✓ DO	✗ DO NOT
interview household members about their own status .	collect Indicator 5.a.1 through proxy respondents .

Due to budget constraints and time limitations, it may be possible to interview only **one adult member per household**. However, if a country wants to study intra-household dynamics it may decide to collect information about each household member, using self-reported data.

How to select individuals within a household

In order to comply with the recommendations, **once a household has been classified as "agricultural household"**, i.e. households practicing agriculture for own use/consumption or for production/trade, either **all individuals or one randomly selected individual** should be **interviewed** about their own status.

How should this individual be selected?

This requires a procedure that **randomly identifies a subject within the household** in a way that he or she is representative of the target population. It is important to find a procedure that is:

- **easy** to implement;
- **effective** in selecting a representative sample of the population of interest.

There are various methods that could be applied to this task, but the most popular and recommended methods are **The Kish method** and the **birth date method**

The Kish method

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

Men from oldest to youngest

Women from oldest to youngest

Enumerators then use **one of eight different tables** within a grid to select the household member, according to the **size** of the **household** and the **rank** of the **individuals** in the list of eligible respondents

THE TOP ROW allows the enumerator to **select a column** based upon the **size of the adult household**.

Proportions of Assigned Table	Table Number	If the number of adults in the household is:					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
		Select Adult Numbered:					
1/6	A	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/12	B1	1	1	1	1	2	2
1/12	B2	1	1	1	2	2	2
1/6	C	1	1	2	2	3	3
1/6	D	1	2	2	3	4	4
1/12	E1	1	2	3	3	3	5
1/12	E2	1	2	3	4	5	5
1/6	F	1	2	3	4	5	6

FIRST COLUMN - Enumerators are supplied with and instructed to use one of the eight tables according to the proportions presented in this column. This shows them **which row to use**.

THE SECOND COLUMN shows the **titles of the eight tables**.

Based upon the selection of the row and column, the enumerator uses the **ranks** within the eight tables to decide **which adult in their list should be interviewed**.

Example of using the Kish method

You are working as an enumerator, and are visiting a rural household that has been selected.

You have been supplied with table "C" of the Kish grid.

STEP 1 - There are 5 people in the family.

Cynthia, age 20 | Sarah, age 40 | Emmanuel, age 52 | Peter, age 19 | John, age 15

STEP 2

As John is only 15 years old he is not an adult, therefore is not eligible.

There are **4 adults** in the household eligible to be interviewed.

If we order them men from oldest to youngest, then women from oldest to youngest, **the order is:**

Emmanuel, age 52 | Peter, age 19 | Sarah, age 40 | Cynthia, age 20

STEP 3

Proportions of Assigned Table	Table Number	If the number of adults in the household is:					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
		Select Adult Numbered:					
1/6	A	1	1	1	1	1	1
1/12	B1	1	1	1	1	2	2
1/12	B2	1	1	1	2	2	2
1/6	C	1	1	2	2	3	3
1/6	D	1	2	2	3	4	4
1/12	E1	1	2	3	3	3	5
1/12	E2	1	2	3	4	5	5
1/6	F	1	2	3	4	5	6

Based upon the Kish grid, using **table C**, in a **household with 4 adults** you should interview adult number **2**.

In this family, the second adult is Peter. He should be interviewed.

The birth date method

This method is **widely recognized as reliable**, and the differences with the Kish method have been proved to not be statistically significant. The birth date method is based on the **selection of the adult person** who either:

- had the **most recent** birthday (last birth method);
- who is going to have the **next** birthday (next birth method).

Choosing between the two methods

Given that the **Kish method** offers the possibility of customizing and controlling the proportion of men and women in the sample through modifying the grid, it is **preferred**.

However **both methods** are **accepted**.

Is a household roster already included in the survey?

When a household roster is already present in the survey, the Kish method is both feasible and not particularly costly. If a household roster is not included in the survey, using the birth date method is recommended, as it will produce accurate results without the need to list the characteristics of the household members.

The increasing use of **Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)** to collect survey data can minimize the enumerators' involvement in the selection of the respondent within households, either applying automatically the Kish grid or generating random numbers through different algorithms.

Examples

Example 1

The correct ranking of eligible (adult) respondents according to the Kish method is: men, ordered from oldest to youngest, followed by women, ordered from oldest to youngest.

Given the roster of household members the correct list of eligible respondents for applying the Kish method is:

Juan 70 year old male

Luis 45 year old male

Carlos 20 year old male

Sofia 68 year old female

Fernanda 40 year old female

Camila 15 year old female

Camila is not an adult, and so is not considered an eligible respondent. Using the Kish method the order is men, from oldest to youngest (Juan, Luis and Carlos), then eligible women, from oldest to youngest (Sofia, Fernanda).

Example 2

Suppose you are working as an enumerator and you receive the following table.

Number of adult members	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Selected adult	1	2	3	4	5	5

There are 5 people in the household, 2 of which are children.

When all adult members are ranked according to the Kish selection procedure, the **individual no.3 will be selected**. As two people in the household are children, there are three adults.

Therefore in a household with three adult members, the selected adult according to the table is number 3, the third one in the ranked list.

The minimum set of data

As you learned in Lesson 2, Indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural households) who have **at least one** of the **three proxies** of land ownership:

1. Are **listed as "owners" or "holders"** on a **legally recognized document** that testifies ownership or tenure security over agricultural land
2. Have the **right to sell** agricultural land
3. Have the **right to bequeath** agricultural land

Based on this criteria, the **minimum set of data needed to calculate the indicator** are these eight questions:

Q1	Whether or not the household has operated land or raised/tended livestock over the past 12 months.
Q2	Sex of the selected individual.
Q3	Age of the selected individual.
Q4	Whether or not the selected individual owns or holds use rights to any agricultural land.
Q5	Whether or not any of the agricultural land owned or hold by the respondent has a legally recognized document that allows protecting his/her ownership/tenure rights over the land.
Q6	Whether or not the selected individual is listed as an owner or holder on any of the legally recognized documents, either alone or jointly with someone else.
Q7	Whether or not the selected individual has the right to sell any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else.
Q8	Whether or not the selected individual has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else.



While the list of criteria can be expanded, it is **essential** that in order to **ensure comparability** across time and country, the **minimum set of data remain stable** and equal worldwide.

At what level to collect data?

Based on this minimum set of data, we will present the set of questions proposed for the calculation of Indicator 5.a.1. Firstly, it is important to determine whether data will be collected at the **individual or the parcel level**.

Why collect data at the parcel level?

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

1. 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.
2. 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.

Minimum set of questions collected 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, the inclusion of a roster of **parcels** goes **beyond the scope** of the survey.

In such a case, **individual level questions** should be asked through an individual questionnaire/module administered to a **randomly selected adult household member** or all household members.

Survey module (English) for collection at individual level (self-respondent)

	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)	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>
2	Is there a formal document for <u>any</u> of the agricultural land you hold ^(*) ? issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? <i>Allow for more than one type of document to be listed</i>	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 know (skip to Q4) 99_ Refuses to respond (skip to Q4)	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>
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	<i>As above.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>
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. <i>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.</i>
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. <i>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</i>

- (*) alternatively “have, possess, use or occupy”
 (**) alternatively “parcel possessed, used or occupied”

Module where data are collected at the parcel level

When administering the survey module for calculation of Indicator 5.a.1 at a parcel level, there are some rules that should be followed in three particular survey scenarios.

Scenarios

Scenario 1

If the main survey **already captures** a roster of parcels belonging to the household
 If the main **survey questionnaire already captures a roster of parcels** belonging to the household, the respondent randomly selected to complete the module on agricultural land ownership/tenure rights should be asked if she/he holds any agricultural land. If yes, the respondent should report **which parcels** in the roster of parcels generated at the household level he/she owns or has use rights on. In addition, he/she should be asked to report **any additional parcels** not included in the household parcel roster. The questions in the module will only be asked for the agricultural parcels held by the respondent.

Scenario 2

If the main survey **does not capture** a roster of parcels at the household level
 If the **main survey questionnaire does not capture a roster of parcels** at the household level and one randomly-selected adult household member will be administered the module on agricultural land ownership/tenure rights, a **respondent roster of parcels can be created** in the individual questionnaire by asking the respondent to list all of the parcels that he/she holds.

Scenario 3

If **all** household members are interviewed
 If **all the household members** are interviewed, a roster of parcels should be created at the household level and the same **procedure described in the first scenario** should be used for **each interviewee**.



If a module on the ownership of agricultural land is added to an **existing survey**, the **total number** and **sequence of questions** in the module will **depend** partly upon the general **objectives and structure** of the survey.

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.

This table presents a **comprehensive list of data items**.

The minimum set of questions are highlighted in green.

	List of data items	Responses	Function
1	Whether or not the person holds (*) any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else	1_Yes 2_No (end of module)	<i>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.</i>
2	Name and description of parcels owned / held		<i>Creation of parcel roster (1 – N)</i>
3	Location of the parcel	Inside country Outside country	<i>Parcel characteristics</i>
4	Size of the parcel		<i>Parcel characteristics</i>
5	Whether or not the parcel is equipped for irrigation	1_Yes 2_No	<i>Parcel characteristics</i>

Frequency

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

As ownership or tenure rights tend to remain stable in the short term, a five yearly frequency of data collection is sufficient to capture and evaluate change. A higher frequency would be more costly, and is not needed. If the country has the **financial resources** to collect these data more frequently, or, if **changes** in the land tenure pattern are **expected**, a **higher frequency** is recommended.

Customization

Customization is one of the most delicate aspects to take into account when dealing with global level indicators.

There are **two key principles** that must be balanced in order to **guide customization** at country level:

① Ensure comparability of results across countries

To achieve comparability it is fundamental to strictly comply with the **framework described for the indicator**, including all the data items needed and collecting data through the appropriate mean and from the correct respondents.

Countries should include all the questions as they are and translate them as closely as possible to reflect the concepts presented.

② Adapt to the characteristics and needs of the specific context

Adaptation is always needed at country level to properly reflect its reality.

In many cases a **literal translation** is **not the best** one. Instead, translation should **capture the concepts** presented in Lesson 2. In particular, for Indicator 5.a.1 the **concepts of tenure rights, right to sell and bequeath** are those on which the attention of the translators should focus.

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

➡ **Translation of the questionnaires and the relevant concepts** into **local languages**, so that they can be **understood correctly** by enumerators and respondents. This is done through **focus groups**, and should be thoroughly reviewed in order to achieve the most appropriate translation.

Example

In a country where land cannot be sold:

Do you have the right to sell any of the parcel hold, alone or jointly with someone else?

may be transformed into:

Do you have the right to sell **or permanently give away** any of the parcel hold, alone or jointly with someone else?

➡ **Adaptation of the list of titles or certificates** that are legally recognized and can be used to protect individual's user rights over agricultural land. These are highly country specific. Often certificates have a specific name in each country, therefore it is important to map the proposed list to the documents used in the country. In some cases a specific document is specific to the country, therefore it has to be added to the list.

Example

Adaptation to different settings could be found in the six EDGE pilot countries.

Uganda, Philippines and South Africa share the same list of documents for land, which include:

Title deed | Will | Certificate of customary ownership | Certificate of occupancy | Sales or purchase agreement

However, in the case of **Georgia, Mongolia and the Maldives** this list was not sufficient, therefore the questionnaires in these countries were slightly amended.

In Mongolia the document type "Requested to get certificate of registration" was added.

In Georgia the document type

"Local register book" was added.

In Maldives only two document types were considered: government registration/lease and written will.

Another SDG indicator focused on land tenure

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 tenure rights **for all**. In particular, Indicator 1.4.2.



Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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.

The governance of tenure is a **crucial element** in determining if and how people, communities and others acquire rights, and therefore Indicator 1.4.2 is formulated as: *"Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure"*

The custodian agencies of Indicator 1.4.2 are UN-Habitat and the World Bank. They have proposed a methodology composed of two parts, to monitor both legally recognized ownership and also perception of ownership.

Harmonization between Indicator 5.a.1 and Indicator 1.4.2

Both indicators consider:

Land Individual rights Sex-disaggregated data

However there are **three significant differences** between the two indicators.

1. They look at different types of land

- Indicator **1.4.2** **considers all types of land** (ie., residential)
- Indicator **5.a.1** **focuses on agricultural land**, as this is a key productive resources in many low and middle-low income countries, where poverty reduction strategies are frequently linked to agriculture.

2. They have different reference populations

- Indicator **1.4.2** considers the **whole adult population** in the country
- Indicator **5.a.1** monitors specifically individuals living in **agricultural households**

3. The span of land tenure rights is different

- Indicator **1.4.2** focuses on monitoring the **legally recognized documents** and the **perceptions on tenure security**
- Indicator **5.a.1** looks at the "**de facto**" **ownership** and tenure rights by considering both legal documentation and **alienation rights**.

More specifically:

- Indicator **5.a.1** considers as land owners or land tenure rights holders any individual with at least one of the three proxies conditions: a legally recognized document in own name, the right to sell, and the right to bequeath.

Summary

- The recommended data sources for Indicator 5.a.1 are **Agricultural surveys** and **National household surveys**.
- Although not ideal, population and housing censuses and agricultural censuses can be considered as alternative data sources.

- Administrative data is not a suitable source for compiling Indicator 5.a.1., as it does not capture the reference population for this indicator.
- Data should be collected from **one adult member per household, randomly selected**. They should be interviewed about their own status, while the use of proxy respondents is not recommended.
- Although it can be expanded, there are **eight questions** needed to calculate the indicator from the **minimum data set**. This ensures **comparability** of the indicator **worldwide**.
- Data can be collected at the **individual or parcel level** - survey modules are provided for various possible scenarios as well as additional optional data items.
- The suggested frequency for collection of the indicator is **every 5 years**.
- It may be necessary to **customize the survey module** in order to ensure that respondents understand the relevant concepts in their local languages, and also to accommodate legally recognized documents in a particular context.
- FAO, in partnership with UN-Habitat and the World Bank, custodians of SDG Indicator 1.4.2, has developed a **joint module** to collect data for both indicators.