

Advancing Monitoring of SDG Land Indicator 1.4.2

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(GLTN)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)



Outline

- The Bigger Picture: Land in the 2030 Agenda
- Joint module for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1 - Overview
- Global & Regional Progress in Reporting Against SDG 1.4.2 & 5.a.1

The Bigger Picture: Land in the 2030 Agenda

Strong links between land governance & security and the 2030 Agenda : Land tenure security has been recognized as highly relevant to the achievement of 2030 Agenda – SDGs.



Poverty eradication, reduced inequality in accessing resources.



Improved welfare for small holder farmers



Reducing gender inequality, improve access to land and productive resources



Improved land use planning and administration in urban land markets and transactions



Sustainable land use management for regeneration/climate resilience



Land, conflicts, justice, peace, stability

Indicators on land ownership and rights in the SDG framework help routinely generate comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making on responsible land governance for sustainable development.

SDG Indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1

1 NO POVERTY



Target 1.4

By 2030 ensure that all men and women, [...], have equal rights to economic resources, [...], ownership, and control over land [...]

INDICATOR
1.4.2

World Bank
UN-Habitat

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

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

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Target 5.a.

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to, ownership of and control over land...

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (a)

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

INDICATOR
5.a.1

FAO

SUB-INDICATOR 5.a.1 (b)

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

Concepts

Legally recognized documentation: (Title deed, certificate of customary ownership, Lease agreement etc.)

- Recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.
- Country specific metadata will define what documentation on land rights will be counted as legally recognized.

Perceived security of tenure:

- **Individual's perception of the likelihood of involuntary loss of land**, such as disagreement of the ownership rights over land or ability to use it, **regardless of the formal status**
 - Those without land rights' documentation may frequently be perceived to be under threat, and those with documentation perceived as protected **BUT there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security.**
 - ALSO Important to have information on **people's satisfaction with quality of service, transparency, appropriateness, accessibility and affordability of land administrative services and justice systems**

Harmonized Methodology for 1.4.2 & 5.a.1

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:

The two indicators look at different **types of 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

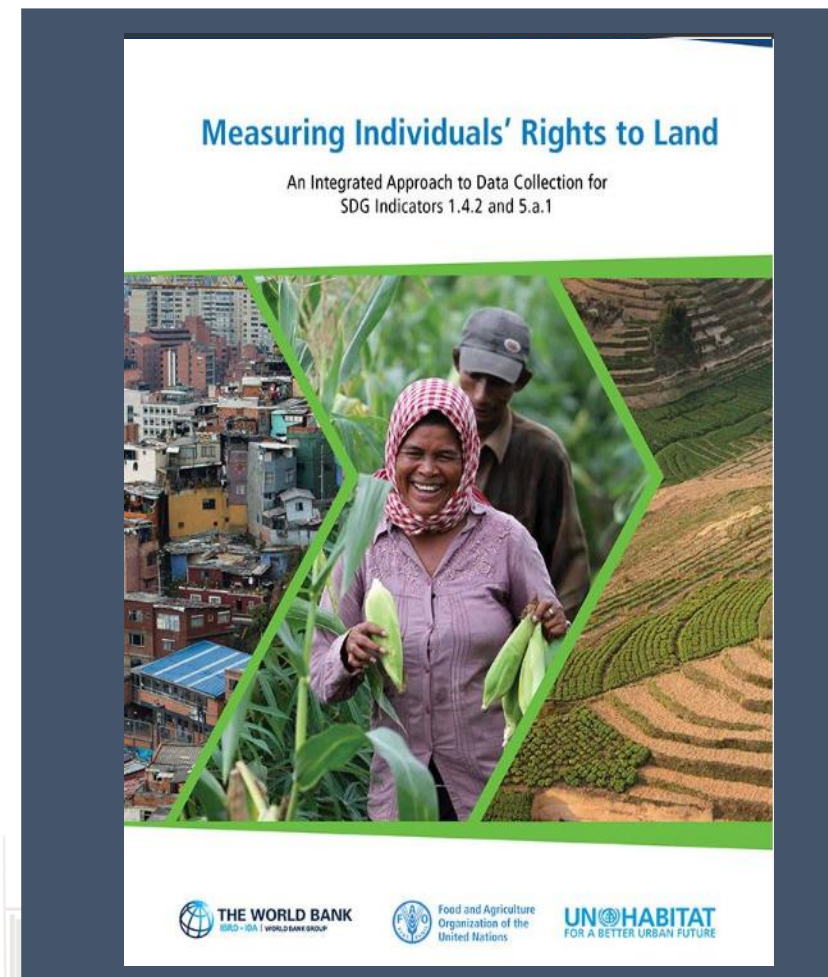
The two indicators differ in the span of land tenure rights

Indicator 1.4.2
looks at *legally recognized* documents and the *perceptions* on tenure security

Indicator 5.a.1
looks at the 'de facto' tenure rights by considering both *legal documentation* and *alienation rights*. A holder is an individual presenting **at least one** of the proxies

Official Data Sources & Methodology for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1

- Custodian agencies, in collaboration with GLII and GDWGL, **harmonized definitions and data collection tools** to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of SDGs 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 owing to similarity in data needs.
- A globally approved methodology **(by IAEG-SDGs)** was published in 2019 and translated into **Arabic, French, Spanish & Russian**.
- It provides **a set of 5 questionnaire options** for integration in **relevant nationally representative surveys** for data collection from individuals in a household.
- Additional to **survey data** SDG indicator 1.4.2(a) leverages **administrative data from national land ministries, cadastral agencies** etc.
- NB – Admin data is subject to the limitations of pre-existing admin data repositories. E.g., skewness, incompleteness etc.



Reporting Status on SDG Indicator 1.4.2

Total countries reporting: 33 (data collected between 2011-2018)

Reporting on indicator: 1.4.2(a) - 33 countries
: 1.4.2 (b) - 21 countries

Africa: 22 countries- Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Asia: 5 Countries - Armenia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea

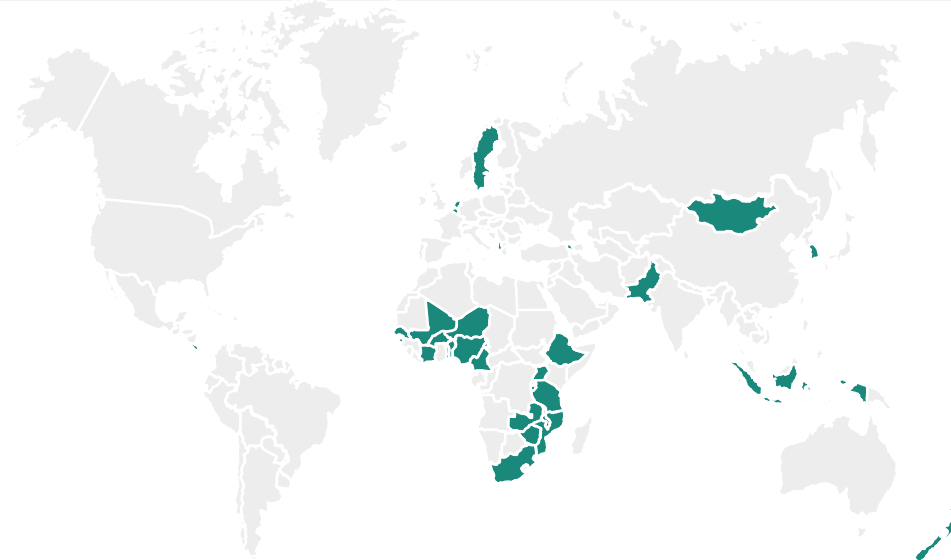
Europe: 4 countries- Albania, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden

Americas: 1 country- Costa Rica

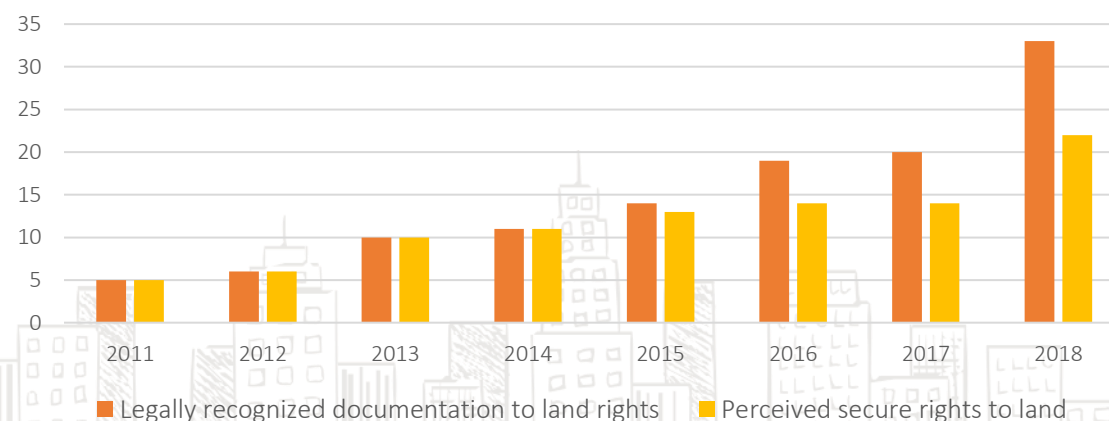
Oceania: 1 country - New Zealand

Key message:

1. the number of countries reporting is growing, and has grown especially in 2018 for documented land rights, and
2. Data on perceived land rights is more scarce than documented rights, and more efforts need to be channeled into reiterating the importance of that sub-indicator.



SDG 1.4.2 Reporting



Reporting Status on SDG Indicator 5.a.1

- **Tier 2** status reached (2017) but limited number of countries reporting for reclassification to **Tier 1** status (50% of countries and population covered per region)
- **Indicator 5.a.1** is reported for 47 countries: Africa is the region where we have most of data

Oceania: Papua New Guinea

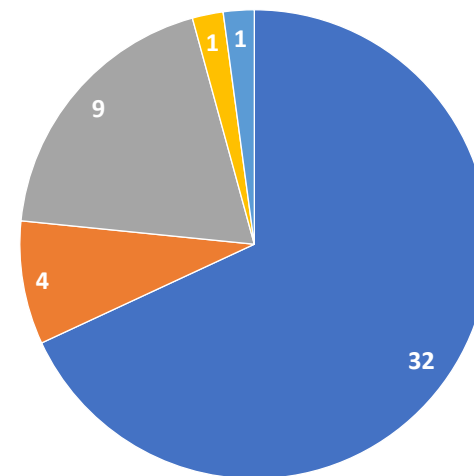
Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Americas: Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Peru

Asia: Afghanistan, Armenia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

Europe: Albania

SDG 5.a.1 indicator data availability by region



■ Africa ■ Americas ■ Asia

Capacity Support by UN-Habitat to member States

Ongoing Regional Capacity Support for Data collection and Reporting on SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

- **Phase 1 (2020 -2021):** Kenya, Rwanda, **Tunisia, Iraq**
- **Phase 2(2021-2023):** Senegal, Zambia, Uganda, DRC, Malaysia **Qatar, Morocco, Somalia**
- **Regional Capacity building workshops:** **Jordan 2021, Jordan 2022 (GLF), ESCWA Statistics Offices Representatives 2021 – Virtual; MENA Region virtual training 2020 & 2021**
- **165 countries contacted in the latest data drive in May 2023 to assess countries willingness to report on both 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 – for targeted capacity support by custodians.**

Resources

- ❖ **Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land; An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 (English, Arabic, French, Spanish, Russian):** <https://gltn.net/2019/08/27/measuring-individuals-rights-to-land/>
- ❖ **SDG Indicator 5.a.1 – Equal tenure rights for women on agricultural land (E-learning course):** <https://www.unsdglearn.org/courses/sdg-indicator-5-a-1-equal-tenure-rights-for-women-on-agricultural-land-2/>
- ❖ **E-learning course on SDG Indicator 1.4.2 -** <https://gltn.net/2021/12/07/e-learning-course-on-sdg-indicator-1-4-2/>
- ❖ **Metadata for SDG Indicator 1.4.2:** <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf>
- ❖ **Metadata for SDG Indicator 5.a.1:** <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf>
- ❖ **Getting it Right from Planning to Reporting: A Guidance Tool on Improving the Quality of Women's Land Rights Data And Statistics** <https://gltn.net/2021/06/08/getting-it-right-from-planning-to-reporting-a-guidance-tool-for-womens-land-rights-data-and-statistics/>
- ❖ **Guidelines for Impact Evaluation of Land Tenure and Governance Interventions:** <https://gltn.net/download/guidelines-for-impact-evaluation-of-land-tenure-and-governance-interventions-2/>
- ❖ **The How to Guide for Integrating Impact Evaluation into Programming:** <https://gltn.net/2021/01/13/the-how-to-guide-for-integration-of-impact-evaluation-into-programming/>

Thank You!

For more information, please contact:
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