



**HARMONIZING DATA COLLECTION FOR INDICATORS
1.4.2 AND 5.A.1**

March 2021

OUTLINE

1. Introduction to SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1
2. Why harmonize Indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1?
3. Data collection strategies for the joint module
4. The joint module for collecting data for indicators 1.4.2 & 5.a.1
5. Testing and Validation of the Module
6. Discussion & Conclusions



1. INTRODUCTION TO SDG INDICATORS 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1



OVERVIEW OF **SDG** INDICATOR 1.4.2



SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

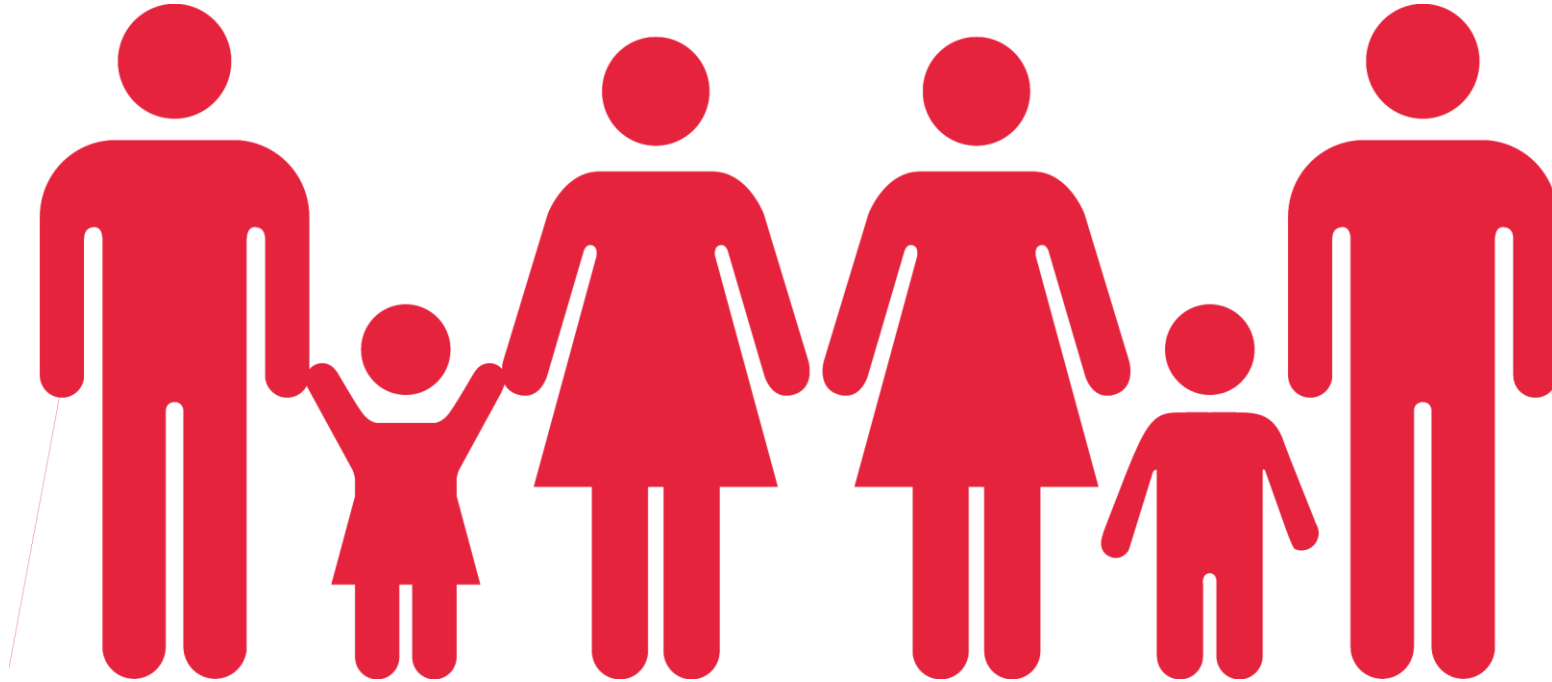
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land,
(a) with legally recognized documentation, and
(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.





Improving Land Management for Poverty Alleviation



*Global Recognition of the Importance of Land Rights
for Sustainable Development Goals*

SDG Indicator 1.4.2

INDICATOR
1.4.2

Officially endorsed by the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016

Custodianship

UN-HABITAT
WORLD BANK

**Methodological
work**

Led by UN-HABITAT and WORLD BANK with the support of the GLTN, GLII, UNSD, UN Women, FAO and various National Statistics offices.

Classification

Initially classified as Tier III indicator. Thanks to the considerable methodological work undertaken and to the finalization of a data collection protocol, 1.4.2 was **upgraded to Tier II in 2017.**

WHY LAND TENURE RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE MATTERS

Secure land tenure recognized as a key driver of:

poverty alleviation,

food security,

gender equality,

Sustainable and resilient cities/urbanization,

sustainable natural resource management – reduce land degradations,

Peace, security and stability

Social capital – identity of a people, spiritual etc.

Global Recognition of the importance of land in achieving sustainable development outcomes:

- VGGTs, SDGs, NUA, F&G-Africa, RAI, Large Scale Land Based Investment etc.





1.4.2 Definitions and Metadata

A detailed metadata on 1.4.2 has already been developed which, features descriptions on rationale, definitions, and method of computation and techniques to estimate the indicator.

https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/11/metadata_on_sdg_indicator_1.4.2_05-2020_1.pdf

This metadata describes in details the rationale, methodology, the tools to be used to collect this data in two domains:

- Security of tenure
 - ❖ Documentation
 - ❖ Perception



Concepts

Adult: For the purposes of global monitoring of SDGs, “adult” should be defined as 18 years of age and above. For country-level monitoring, however, the national legal definition of “adult” should be used.

Tenure: How people, communities and others gain access to land and natural resources is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure; could be guided by written policies and laws as well as on unwritten customs and practices.

Secure tenure rights: Rights that are recognized by all relevant stakeholders; not vulnerable to changes in context such as leadership/social status; enforceable; and durable by time.

Perceived security of tenure: Refers to an individual’s perception of the likelihood that s/he could lose their rights to land involuntarily.

Legally recognized documentation: Refers to the 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.

Alienation rights: Ability to transfer land during lifetime or after death. The rights to sell and to bequeath are considered as objective rights as opposed to a simple self-reported declaration of tenure rights over land.

Measuring Land Tenure Rights

SDG Indicator 1.4.2 is composed of two parts:

(A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population;

(B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure tenure rights to land among the adult population.

Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights to land.

Part (A) and part (B) have to be disaggregated by sex and type of tenure.

Method of Computation of **SDG** Indicator 1.4.2

$$\text{Part A } \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Part B } \frac{\text{People (Adult) who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

- ✓ Legal documents and perceptions of secure protection are proxies for security of tenure
- ✓ Women's tenure security in terms of hold, inherit and bequeath land and property are included in the modules
- ✓ The measurement tool includes an official recognition of the plurality of tenure systems
- ✓ Need to reinforce overtime the quality and effectiveness of land administration systems.

Data Sources for **SDG** Indicator 1.4.2

•Administrative data

- Provide data on number and area of registered parcels by tenure type
- Core function of public land registries and national cadasters, timely, possible to disaggregate
- Good coverage, including communal land and large farms
- Links to other data e.g courts, planning, tax, GIS
- Used for triangulation of survey data on documentation/perceptions

NB – coverage may be skewed to urban, more productive zones, risk of leaving out other areas including informal settlements, may not be in appropriate format ready for analysis, etc.

•Household survey data

- Provide data for areas/populations often not covered by formal systems, on informality, gender barriers to land access, perceived value of titles
- Administrative records may be outdated

Using administrative data on land for SDG 1.4.2a

1: Compile data from land information systems

- Data on (i) number of parcels and (ii) total area with legally documented rights for persons and households/families (not legal entities or state land);
- Determine number of parcels that also includes females (assuming that this is registered too)
 - If unavailable explore use of proxies. Based on Name?
- Source:
 - May require data from both cadaster and registry data (depending on national land information systems)
 - Need for aggregation across administrative units in decentralized Systems;
 - But, difficult to collect when mostly paper-based registries – in these cases: use household surveys

2: Share of population with legally documented rights; disaggregated by gender

- Determine total number of parcels and area owned by population (individuals, households, family land that is not subdivided, but exclude area under state management and control; legal entities)
 - If no (reliable) data, use proxies based on household survey information on parcel size
- Determine share of parcels with legally documented rights (ownership, recognized certificates, leaseholds etc. depending on the law)
- Determine share of parcels with registered rights by gender
- Cross check with other data sets (household surveys, DHS, census, land administration experts)

Elements of integrations/Levels of **Disaggregation**

Apart from **sex and tenure type**, land data can be disaggregated by:

- Area of residence (Urban vs. rural), Regions, administrative units
- Age
- Socio-economic status
 - Poverty status
 - Wealth/income category
- Migration status
- Education of HH head
- Ethnicity/religion/language
- Disability status

ESSENTIAL SURVEY QUESTIONS FOR INDICATOR 1.4.2

Question	
Q1	<p>Do you currently use, own, or hold use rights for any agricultural (including pastoral land)/ non- agricultural land (such as for residential or commercial purposes) either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q2	<p>Is there a document for any agricultural /non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/ Cadastral Agency such as title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
Q3	<p>What type of documents are there for the agricultural/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?</p> <p><i>List up to 3 documents, show photo aid</i></p>
Q4	<p>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 agricultural/ non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years? {1. not at all likely, 2. Slightly likely, 3 moderately likely, 4. Very likely, 5. Extremely Likely}</p>

OVERVIEW OF INDICATOR 5.A.1

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”.

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

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

WHY FOCUSING 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 – i.e., agricultural households.**

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

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Agricultural households are identified through the following questions in a household-based survey:

Question	
Q1	<p>Did this household operate any land ⁽¹⁾ for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? ⁽²⁾</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(→ Q3)</p>
Q2	<p>Was farming performed as... (tick all that applies)</p> <p>1. For use / consumption of the household</p> <p>2. For profit / trade</p> <p>3. Wage work for others</p>
Q3	<p>Did this household raise or tend any livestock (eg., cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months?</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(questions end)</p>
Q4	<p>Was raising/tending livestock performed as... (tick all that applies)</p> <p>1. For use / consumption of the household</p> <p>2. For profit / trade</p> <p>3. Wage work for others</p>

(1) Including orchards and kitchen gardens

(2) 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?

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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

And
/or

1. 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')
2. 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

1. it did not operated land and it did not raise livestock
2. 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.

PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1

Based upon the **conclusions of the EDGE project**, and in order to generate a **globally valid indicator**, FAO recommends the use of **three proxy conditions**:



The three proxy conditions are **not mutually exclusive**, therefore it could be possible that one individual has one or more of the above mentioned rights at the same time.

The presence of **one of the three proxies is sufficient** to define a person as owner or holder of tenure rights over agricultural land.

PROXY CONDITIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1

Proxy

The proxy indicates:

Thus, an individual in an agricultural household is considered an owner or rights holder if:

**LEGALLY
RECOGNIZED
DOCUMENT**

The availability of a legally recognized document

His/her name is on a document that testifies tenure rights over agricultural land

**RIGHT TO
SELL**

The ability of an individual to permanently transfer the asset in question in return for cash or in-kind benefits.

S/he has the right to sell agricultural land

**RIGHT TO
BEQUEATH**

The ability of an individual to pass on the asset in question to another person(s) after his or her death, by written will, oral will (if recognized by the country) or intestate succession

S/he has the right to bequeath agricultural land

DATA SOURCES FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1

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:

Agricultural Surveys

such as

Agricultural survey programme (AGRIS)
Integrated Agricultural and rural survey programme (50x2030 initiative)

or

National Household Surveys

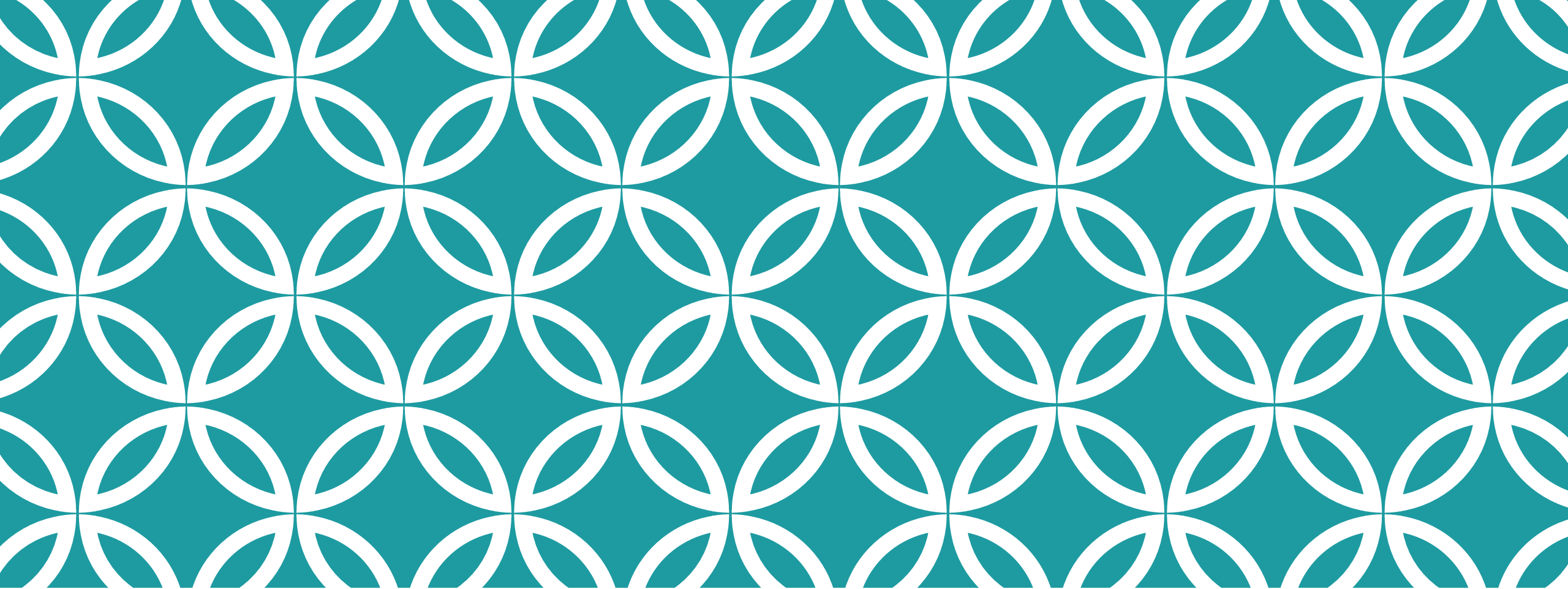
such as

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

ESSENTIAL SURVEY QUESTIONS FOR INDICATOR 5.A.1

List of standard questions

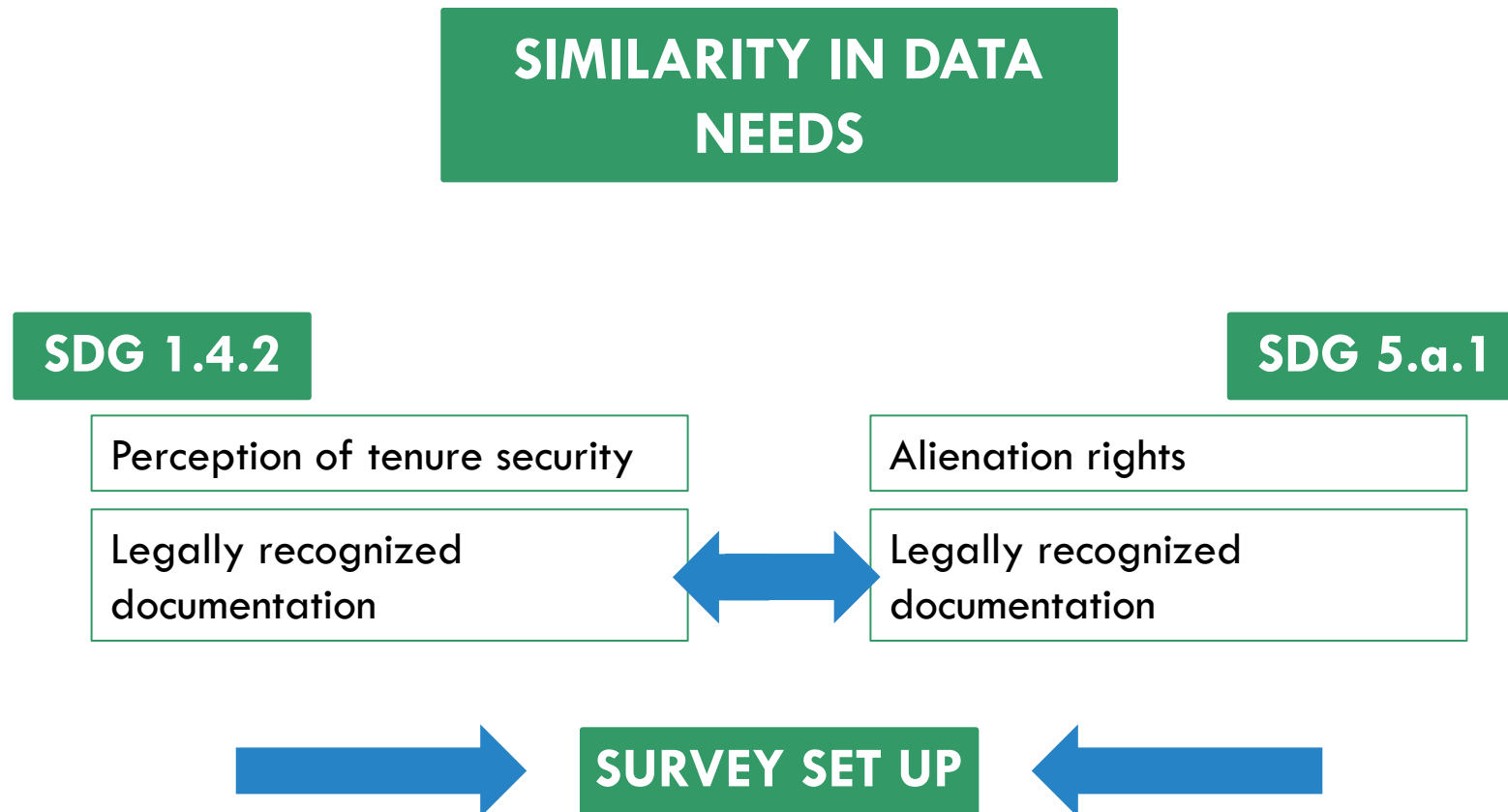
Q1.	<p>Do you currently use, own, or hold use rights for any agricultural land (including pastoral land), either alone or jointly with someone else? 1- Yes 2- No (End of Module)</p>
Q2.	<p>Is there a document for <u>any</u> of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract? 1- Yes 2- No >> Q4</p>
Q3a.	<p>What type of documents are there for the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID</p>
Q3b.	<p>Is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder? 1- Yes 2- No 98- Don't know 99- Refusal</p>
Q4.	<p>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? 1- Yes 2- No 98- Don't know 99- Refusal</p>
Q5.	<p>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? 1- Yes 2- No 98- Don't know 99- Refusal</p>



2. WHY HARMONIZE INDICATORS 1.4.2 & 5.A.1?



2. WHY HARMONIZE? (1/3)



2. WHY HARMONIZE? (2/3)

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 definition

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

2. WHY HARMONIZE? (3/3)

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.

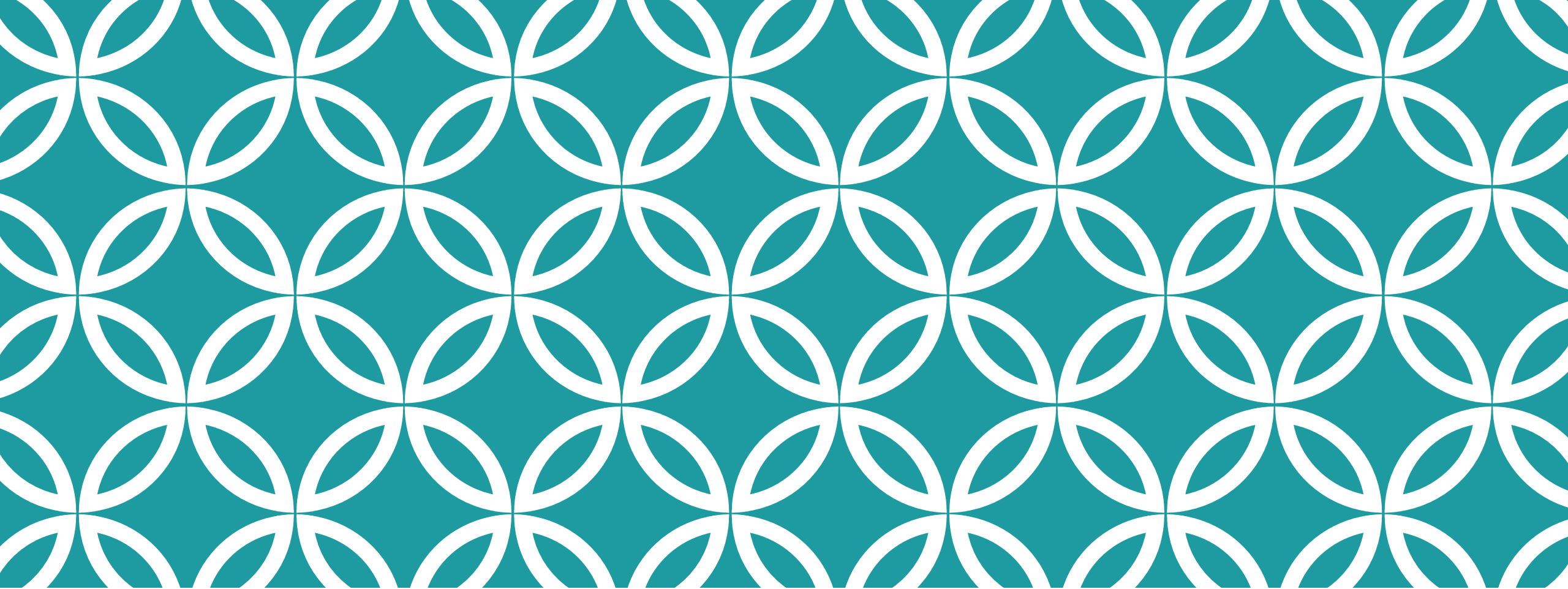
2. HARMONIZATION

- Custodian agencies, in collaboration with GII and GDWGL, sought to **harmonize definitions and data collection tools** to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of SDGs 14.2 and 5.a.1
 - guided by work of the [UN EDGE](#) Project/World Bank collaboration and the [LSMS+](#) program
- Guidance note available [online](#) (LSMS website: worldbank.org/lsm)
 - Available in Spanish, Russian, **Arabic**, and French, and in Survey Solutions CAPI
 - Guide for cognitive interviewing under development

Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for
SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1





3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE



3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE (1/10)

DATA SOURCES

Designed for **integration** in existing

National Household Surveys

Agricultural Surveys?

Population Censuses?

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES FOR THE JOINT MODULE (2/10)

DECISION POINTS



3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (3/10)

Respondent selection

two key decisions to be made in selecting who to interview within the selected household:

Who should report this information?

On how many individuals should information be collected?

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 (or more) member(s)

One or more randomly selected adult household members are interviewed on his/her ownership /tenure rights over agricultural land

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (4/10)

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 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

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (5/10)

Considering these findings, it is **recommended**:

TO EMPLOY SELF-RESPONDENT APPROACH
Interview household members about **their own status**

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 of the 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 estimates, it may decide to collect information about each household member or a subset or randomly selected adult members

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (6/10)

Self-Respondent: Selecting individuals within a household

Once a household has been selected, 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:

Randomization via CAPI

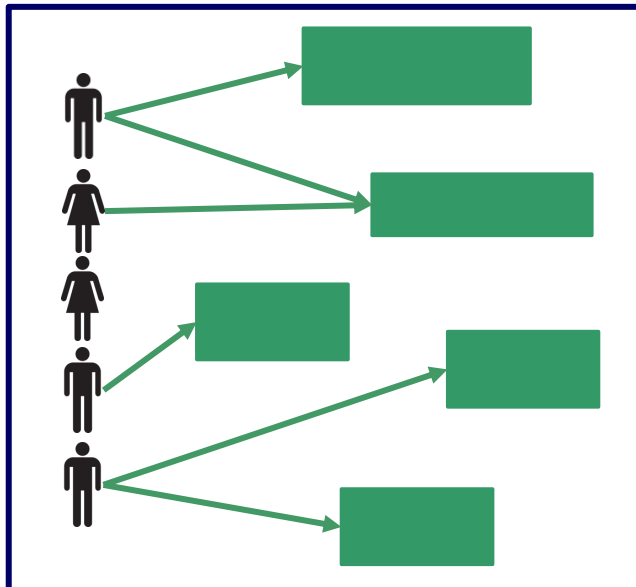
The Kish method

The birth date method

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (7/10)

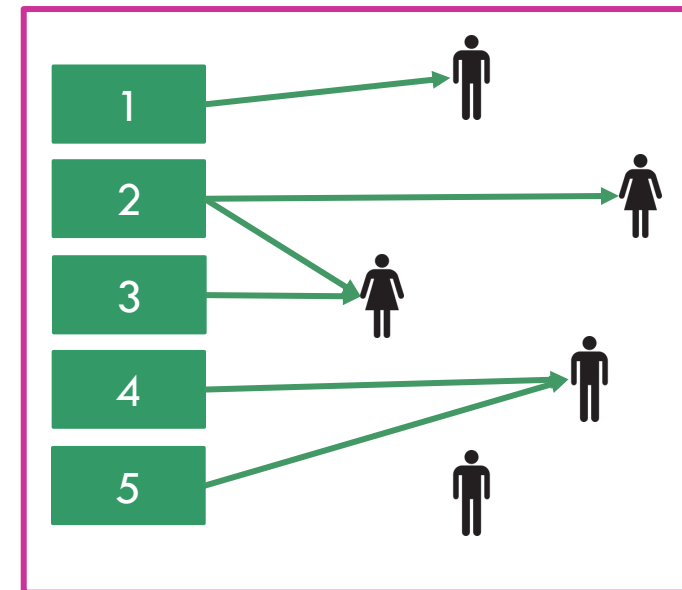
LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION

**AT THE
INDIVIDUAL
LEVEL**



or

**AT THE
PARCEL
LEVEL**



3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (8/10)

AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

This approach is recommended if:

the survey can collect the **bare minimum** set of questions on the ownership of/or tenure rights over 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

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (9/10)

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 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 land. Collecting such information, including on the characteristics of land, should be done at the parcel level

3. DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES (10/10)

Customization

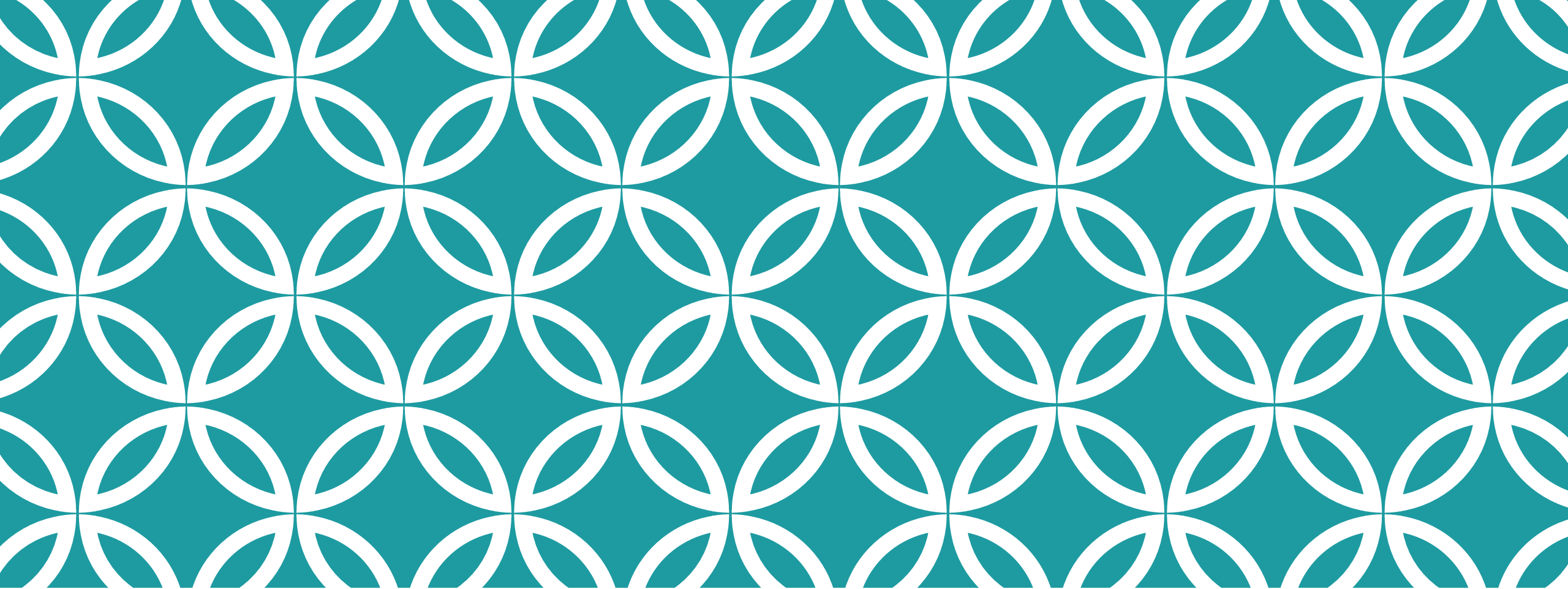
Is one of the most delicate aspects to take into account when dealing with global level indicators. There are **two key principles** that must be balanced:

Ensure **comparability** of results across countries

To achieve comparability it is fundamental to strictly comply with the indicator's protocol – i.e., 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.



4. THE JOINT MODULE FOR COLLECTING DATA FOR INDICATORS 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1



4. THE JOINT MODULE (1/25)

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 (recommended)/ proxy respondent

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

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

4. THE JOINT MODULE (2/25)

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** approach, **no parcel level roster** elsewhere, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

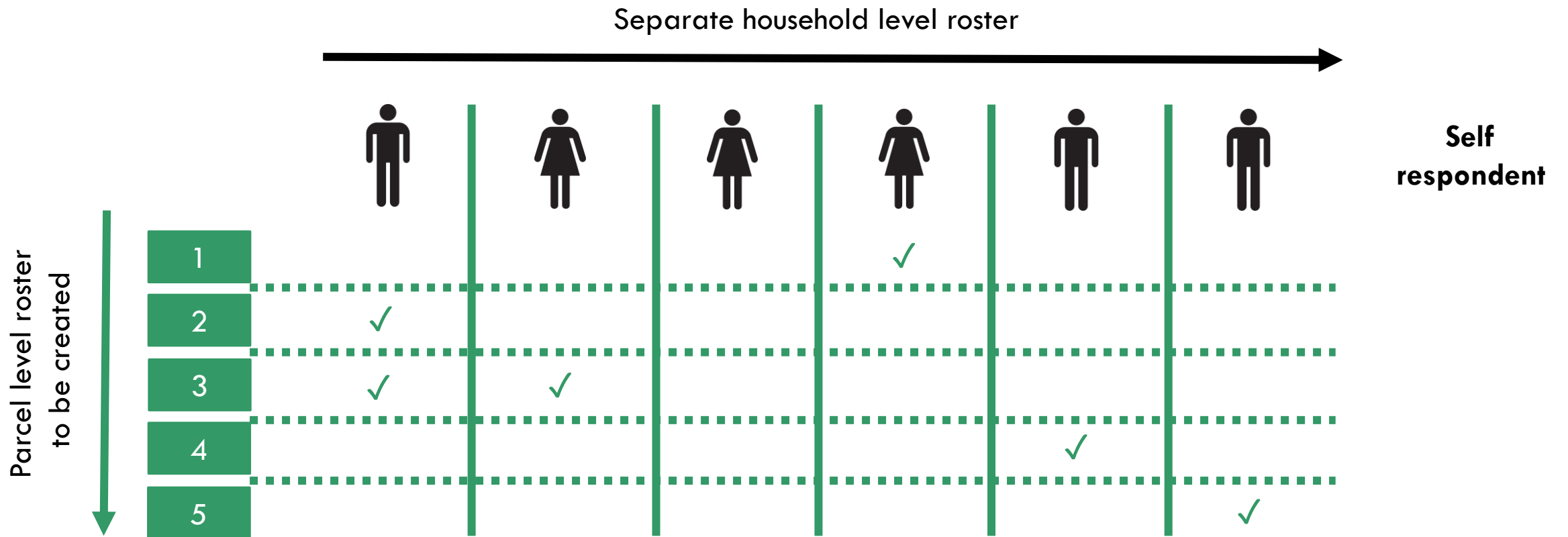
VERSION 5

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

4. THE JOINT MODULE (3/25)

VERSION 1

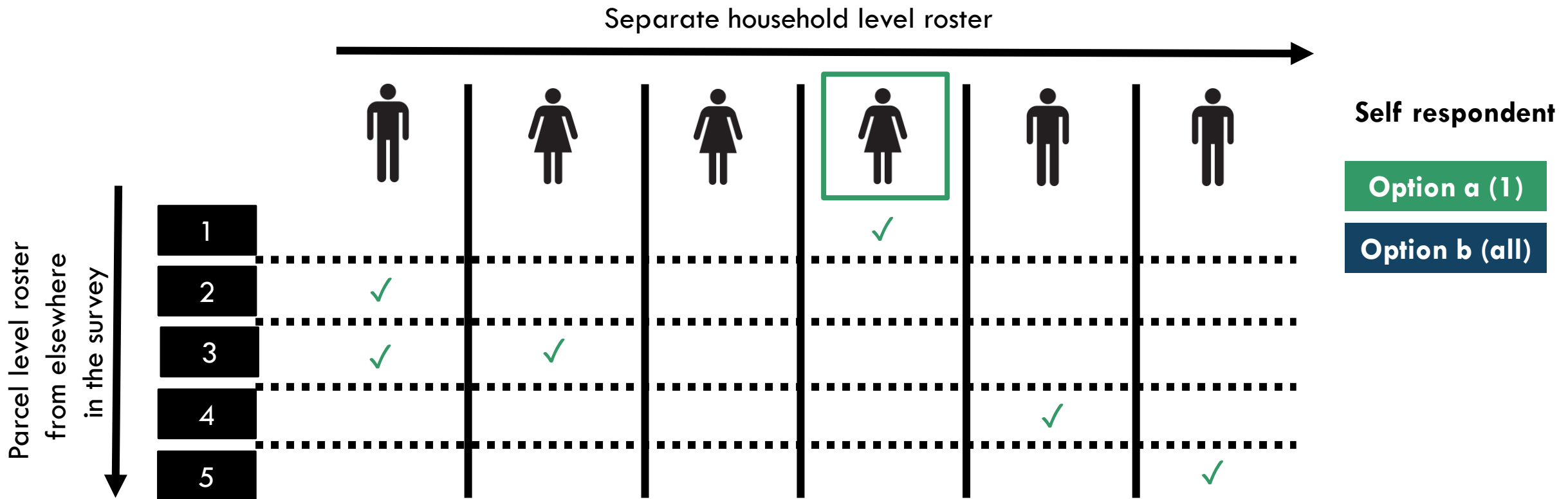
Parcel level data, self respondent approach, no parcel level roster elsewhere, assumes separate household member roster with sex.



4. THE JOINT MODULE (4/25)

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** with sex.

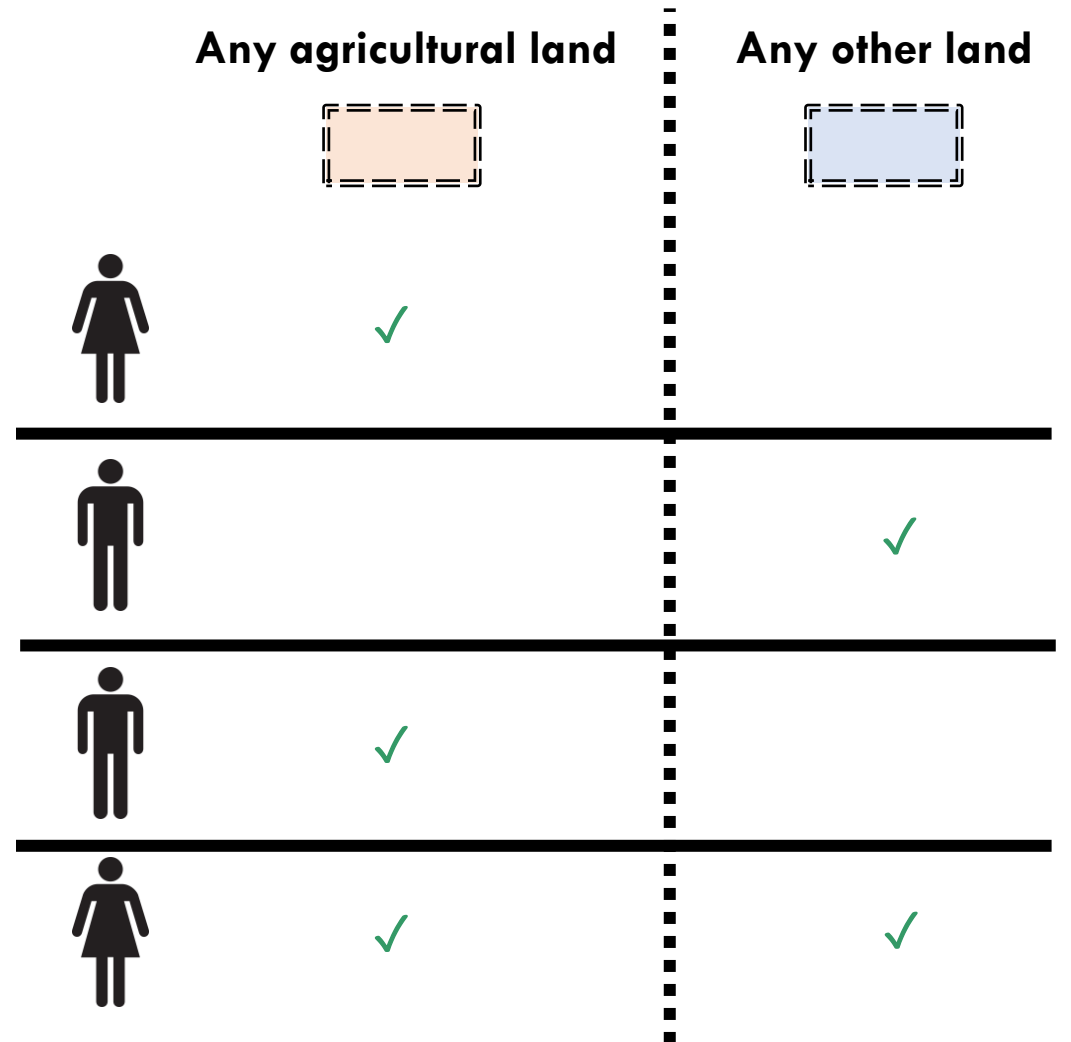


4. THE JOINT MODULE (5/25)

VERSION 3

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

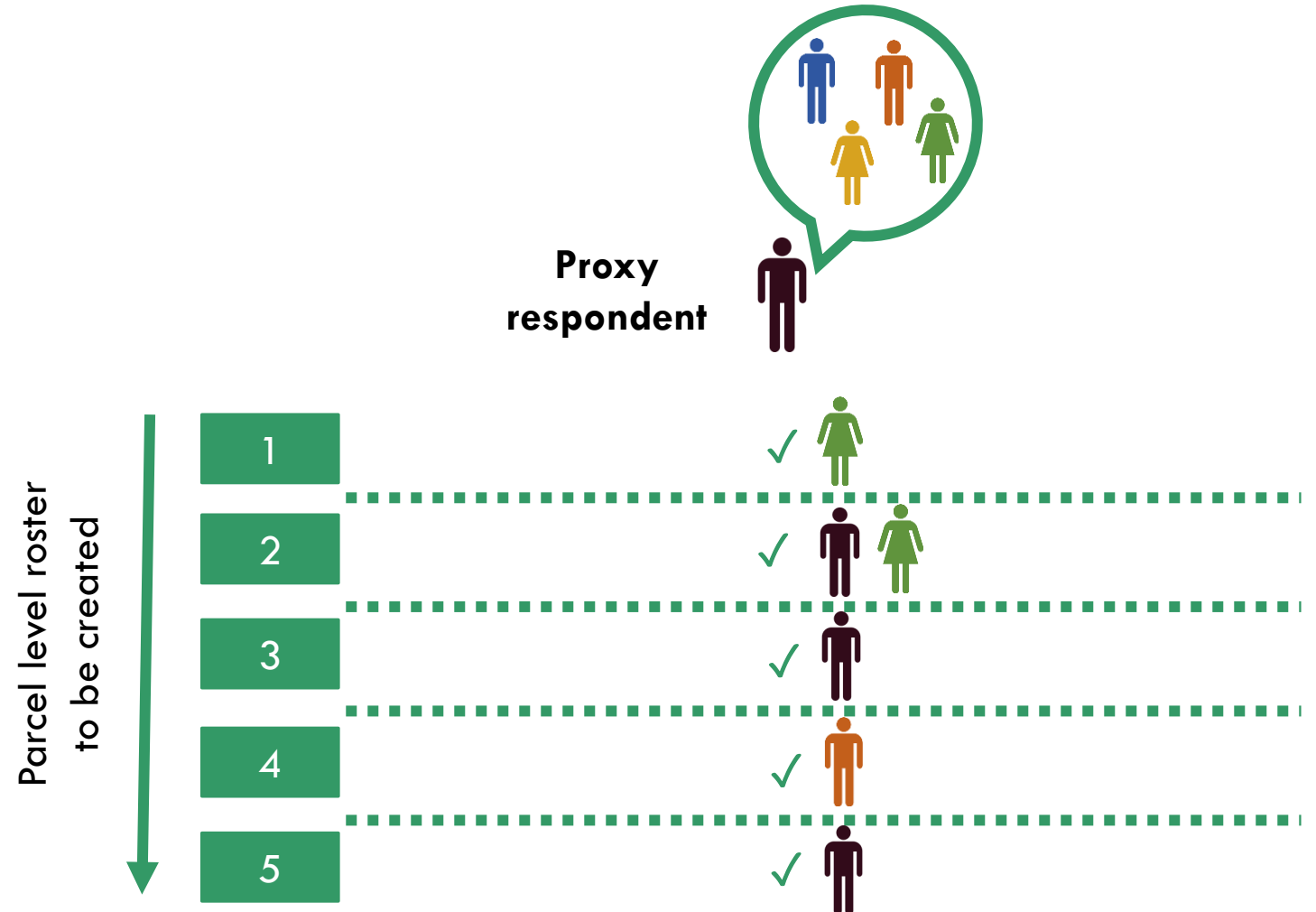
Self
respondent



4. THE JOINT MODULE (6/25)

VERSION 4

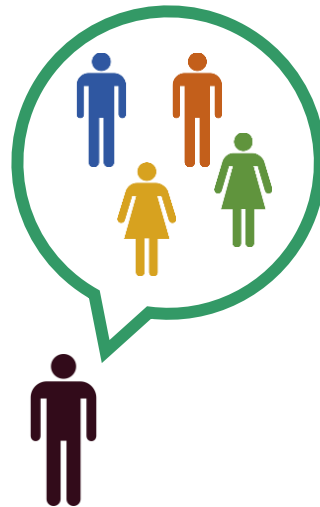
Parcel level data,
proxy respondent acceptable, no parcel
level roster elsewhere,
assumes separate household member
roster with sex.



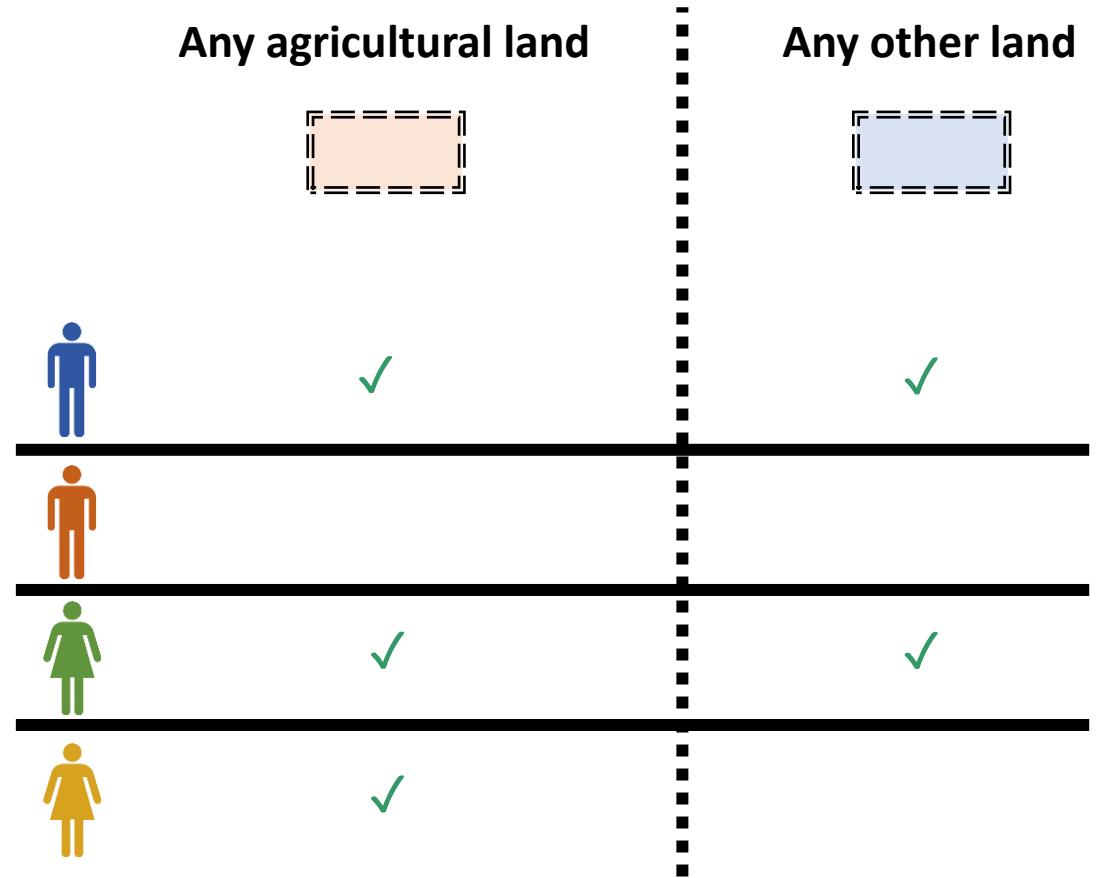
4. THE JOINT MODULE (7/25)

VERSION 5

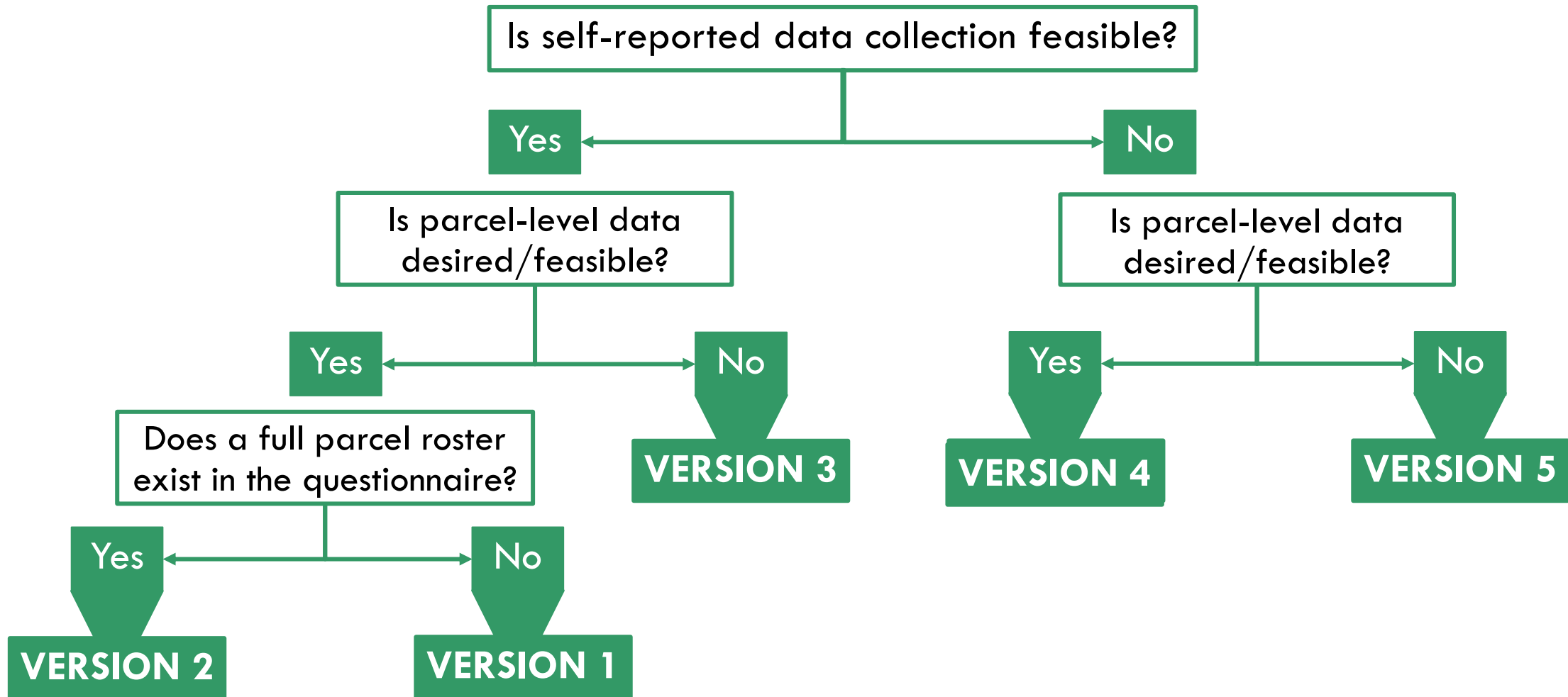
Individual level data,
proxy respondent approach,
not reported at parcel level.



Proxy
respondent



4. THE JOINT MODULE (8/25)



4. THE JOINT MODULE (9/25)

TWO EXAMPLES OF THE COMMON LAND TENURE MODULE FOR 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2

VERSION 1

- | **Parcel** level data,
- | **Self respondent** approach,
- | **No parcel level roster** elsewhere,
- | Assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

Q0. Do you own or hold use rights to 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
NO...2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

1

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

ENUMERATOR: AFTER CREATING THE ROSTER OF PARCELS, GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE MODULE ONE PARCEL AT A TIME.

PARCEL ID	1, PARCEL NAME Please tell me about each parcel for which you currently own or hold use rights for, either alone or with someone else. Please describe or give me the name of each parcel, starting with the parcel you reside on, if applicable.	2, What is the area of this [PARCEL]? <u>CODES FOR UNIT:</u> ACRE.....1 HECTARE.....2 SQUARE METERS...3 OTHER (SPECIFY)..4		3, How was this [PARCEL] acquired? GRANTED BY CUSTOMARY/COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES....1 ALLOCATED BY GOVERNMENT.....2 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER...3 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER..4 PURCHASED.....5 RENTED IN, SHORT-TERM (< 3 YEARS).....6 >> 5 RENTED IN, LONG-TERM.....7 SHARECROPPED IN ...8 >> 5 BORROWED FOR FREE.....9 BRIDE PRICE.....10 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....11 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION....12 >> NEXT PARCEL OTHER (SPECIFY)..13		4, Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]? CUSTOMARY.....1 FREEHOLD.....2 LEASEHOLD.....3 STATE.....4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT.....5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	5, What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]? RESIDENTIAL... AGRICULTURAL... PASTORAL... FOREST... BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL... DON'T KNOW... OTHER (SPECIFY)...
		a.	b.				
		FARMER ESTIMATION		GPS MEASURE			
		AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES			
1	Parcel name 1	2 .	1	2 .	4	2	
2							

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

<p>5, What is the primary current use of this [PARCEL]?</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL...1 AGRICULTURAL...2 PASTORAL...3 FOREST...4 BUSINESS/ COMMERCIAL...5 DON'T KNOW...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7</p>	<p>6, Is there a document for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?</p> <p>YES...1 NO...2 >> 8</p>	<p>7, What type of documents are there for this [PARCEL], and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?</p> <p>LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u></td> <td colspan="3"><u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TITLE DEED.....1</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP...2</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY..3</td> <td>CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY....4</td> <td>SURVEY PLAN.....5</td> <td>RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6</td> <td>LEASE, REGISTERED.....7</td> <td>OTHER (SPECIFY).....8</td> </tr> </table>						<u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u>			<u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</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	<p>8, Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>9, Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>10, 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 this [PARCEL] in the next 5 years?</p> <p>NOT AT ALL LIKELY..1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY...2 MODERATELY LIKELY..3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY...5</p>
<u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u>			<u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</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																	
		DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3																		
		DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?																	

1	1	4	1				1	1	2
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	---	---	---



5. TESTING & VALIDATION OF THE MODULE



ARMENIA LAND TENURE AND AREA (ALTA) STUDY

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

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

Use of a small number of teams, in a smaller area, to **focus on high quality** data collection.

ALTA DESIGN

1 200 Households, 100 EAs total across 3 marzes.

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

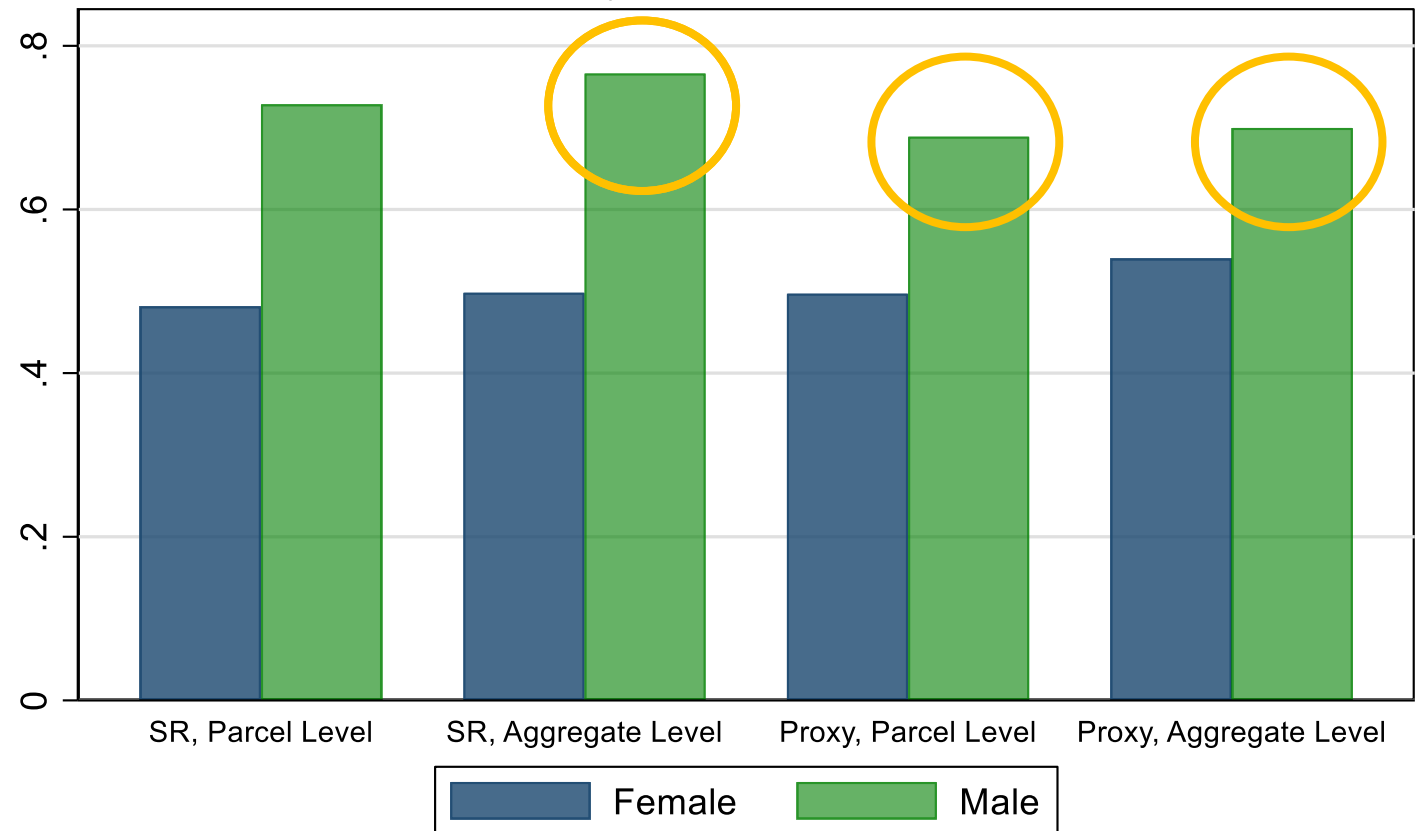
	Respondent Type	Level of Land Data Collection	Land Area Measurement?
ARM 1	Self-Respondent	Parcel	Yes
ARM 2	Self-Respondent	Aggregate	-
ARM 3	Proxy	Parcel	Yes
ARM 4	Proxy	Aggregate	-

For Arms 1 and 2, up to 3 adult household members were randomly selected for individual interviews.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – 5.A.1

- Gender-differentiated land tenure rights
 - ~ 50% of women “secure”
 - ~ 72% of men “secure”
- Measurement method matters?
 - Significant difference across gender in all arms
 - No significant difference across arms for women

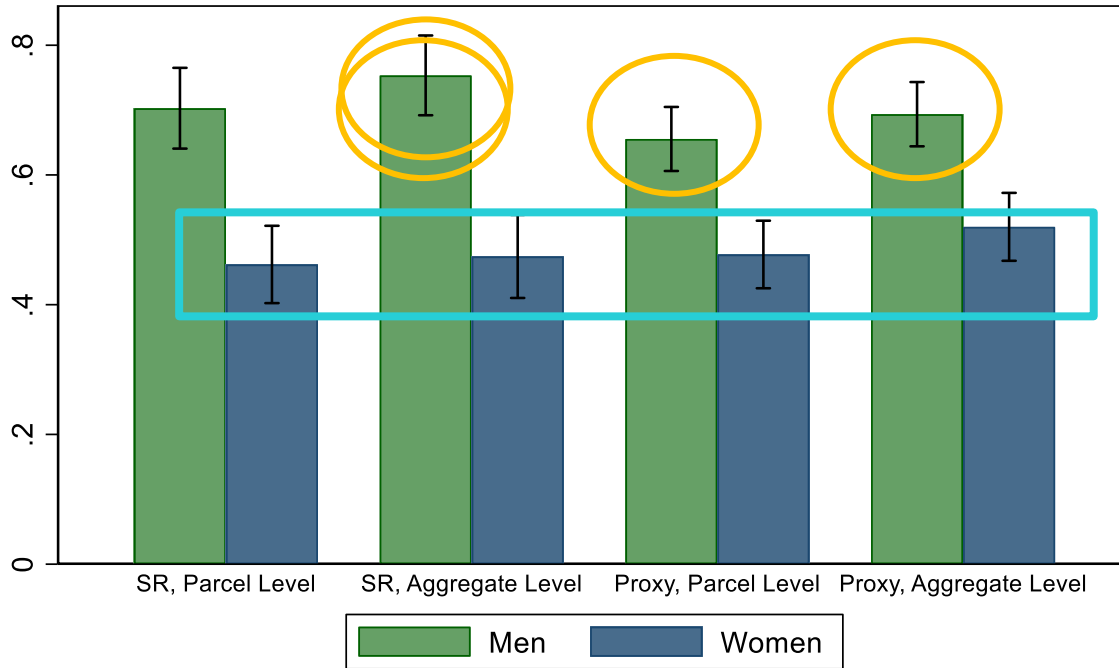
5.a.1 Sub-Indicator (a)
by Treatment Arm



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

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – 5.A.1

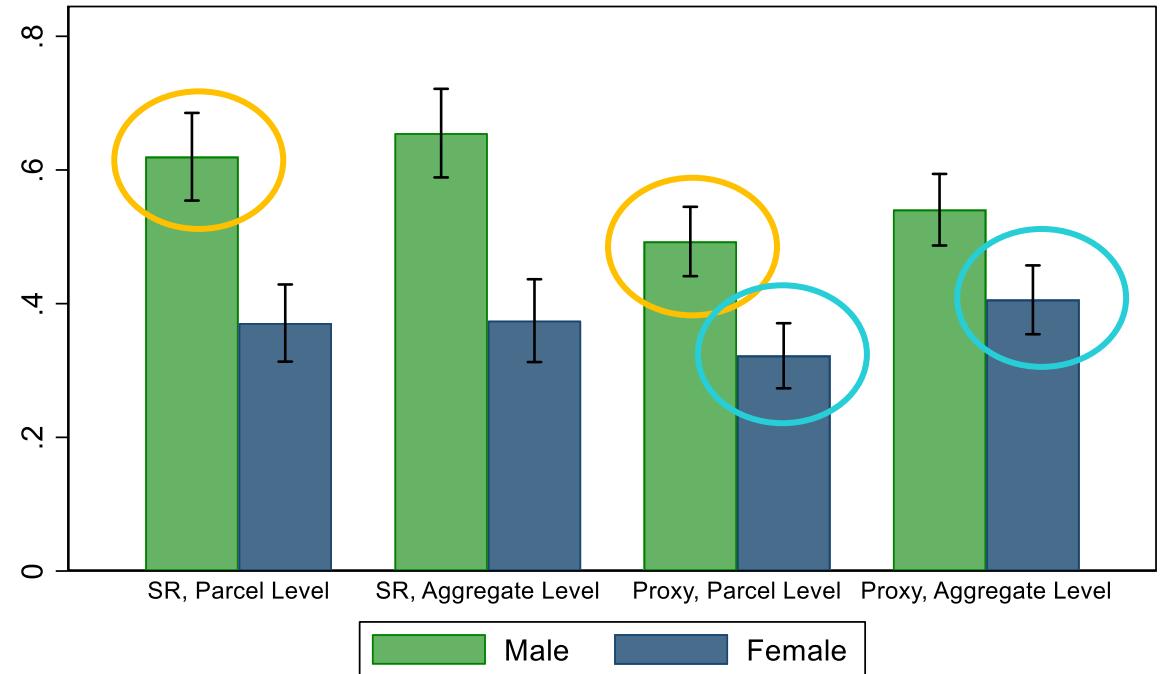
Name on Legal Documentation
by Treatment Arm



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

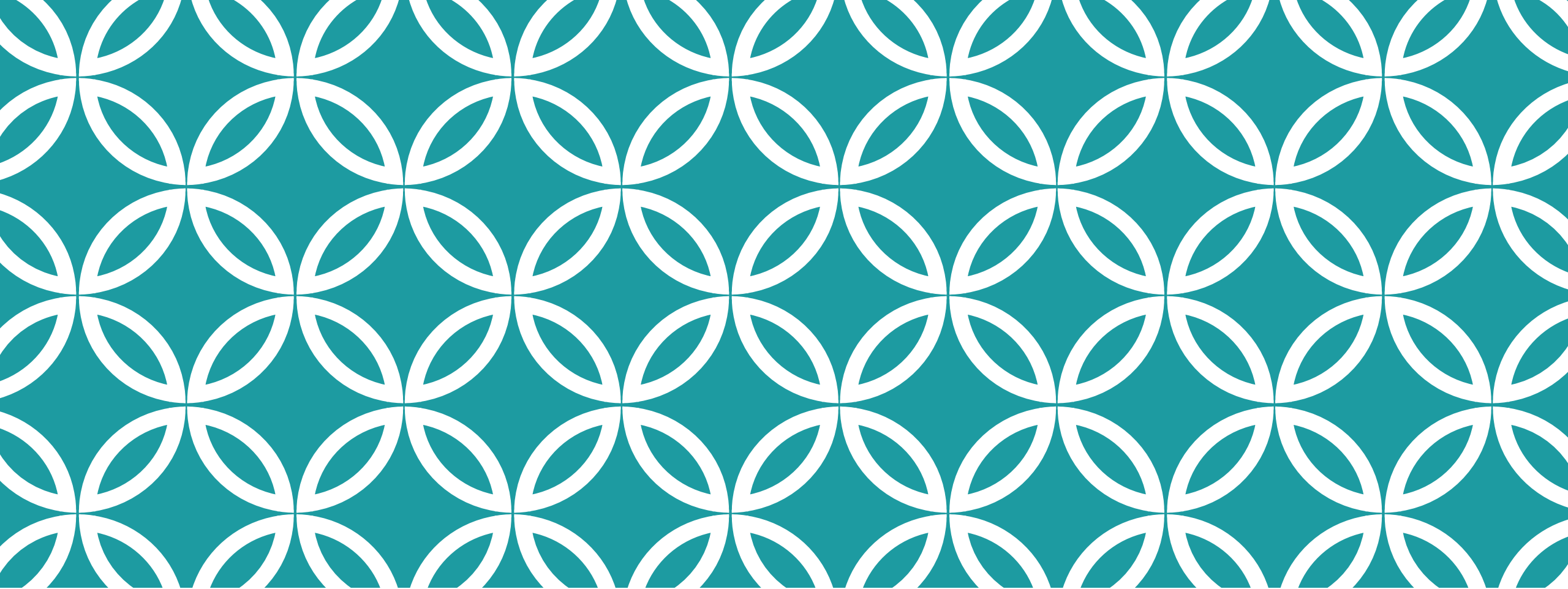
30% underestimation using proxy

Right to Sell
by Treatment Arm



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

26% overestimation using aggregate level



6. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS



5. CONCLUSIONS

NEXT STEPS FOR COUNTRIES



Identify the most **appropriate data collection vehicle** for collecting the required data for 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, and plan in advance for the inclusion of the modules/questions

Request **assistance** from FAO/UN Habitat/World Bank **if needed**

Adapt the standard protocol to national specificities

To be used at the:

National level

and

Global level

THANK YOU!