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Food and Agriculture  
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United Nations



UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region:  
FAO, World Bank and UN-Habitat  
SDG 1.4.2 and SDG 5.a.1

*An Interagency and Experts Collaboration to Improve the Production and Dissemination of SDG  
Indicators from Official National Sources*

*20 April 2021*

**Report of the Meeting**

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## BACKGROUND

### The need to improve the production and dissemination of reliable comparable and timely data on SDG

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution reaffirms the need for the strengthening of national data systems through “collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets”.

The resolution also urges countries, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and the Bretton Woods institutions among others “to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices”. Moreover, the resolution “Urges international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;”

Five years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda several countries are facing considerable challenges in monitoring targets in many policy areas. The current COVID-19 pandemic highlights the value of measuring and monitoring: no strategy can be developed, and no measure can be implemented without a proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Many countries in the Arab region are reporting on SDG indicators, however, reporting on progress on many of the SDG indicators, remains limited in the region. Insufficient availability and quality of statistical information on SDG indicators hamper the capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based and effective policy responses and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Translating these recommendations and resolutions into tangible results is imperative and will require intensive collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Regional Commissions’ Statistical bodies “are the nexus between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the transformative agenda for official statistics. The regional commissions carry out activities to strengthen the capacity of Member States to produce, use and

dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and practices in statistics work<sup>1</sup>.”

#### Experts Collaboration- ESCWA, World Bank, FAO & UN-Habitat

SDG Indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 together provide the unique opportunity to disentangle the whole range of land tenure rights. In summary, while the indicator 5.a.1 combines legal documentation with de facto alienation rights thus providing a global measure of tenure rights over agricultural land and focusses on gender parity in agricultural population, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land, the indicator 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 data for calculating both indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2.

In this context, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) implemented an assessment of data disseminated through the UNSD SDG Global database and those in national SDG official sources to identify those less produced, disseminated, or less understood by national statistical offices (NSOs), and are more available in UN Agencies’ and UNSD databases.

Based on the assessment results, ESCWA in collaboration with UN-Habitat, Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), World Bank and FAO met on 12 March to discuss the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Relevance and effectiveness of the statistical work of regional commissions - thematic evaluation of regional commissions, Committee for Programme and Coordination, 57th session, April 2017 (E/AC.51/2017/8)

Indicators	UNSD SDG Database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG Database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national reports
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	0	0	
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	0	0	

*C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available*

#### OBJECTIVE- WHY?

ESCWA in collaboration with the UN-Habitat, World Bank and FAO, ;custodian agencies of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, organized a webinar to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 to increase data production and enhance national data flow to policy makers, other users and custodian agencies.

The main objectives of the regional training were:

- Enhancing understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database.
- Improving statistical capacities to invigorate production and use of comparable SDG indicators.
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flow.
- Sharing and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators

#### OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The training familiarized the participating NSOs and other relevant stakeholders with concepts, international standards, methodological tools, as well as an understanding of the challenges faced to measure SDG indicators. The training encouraged interactive dialogue and participants were invited to share their national experiences in data collection including challenges, queries and concerns. Presentations to the meetings are available in the Arabic and English languages. Discussions are provided in Q&A annexed to the report. The full webinar proceedings were recorded to develop training materials.

One of the UN-Habitat oldest mandate is to work in partnership with regional commissions to deliver technical assistance and normative guidance on land use and urban development. It is always good to

renew those partnerships and this workshop is a classic moment to continue collaboration between the two agencies. The partnership between UN-Habitat and FAO help to establish an important connection of linking urban life with rural concerns and with the World Bank to look at the relationship between urban development and economic development which are two sides of the main coin.

Indicators SDG 1.4.2 and SDG 5.a.1 are important for several reasons. Land tenure security relates to basic economic and social fabrics of a country in relation to inclusiveness, diversity and prosperity among owners and users of land. It also assesses government performance including those related to gender parity, provides an insight on policy interaction and domestic policy. The availability of timely data influences political discussions and decision-making and facilitate a better-informed debate.

#### 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

Indicator 1.4.2 measures the results of policies that aim to strengthen tenure security for all, including women and other vulnerable groups. It covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized by each country, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, whether as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group, cooperative or other type of association.

The indicator is comprised of two sub-indicators: 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. The source of data for the sub-indicator (a) proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation can be either administrative record or household surveys. Administrative registers of countries with up-to-date information, complete coverage and disaggregated by sex of holder, type of tenure and area of residence, are considered a good source of data. Otherwise countries, with no complete coverage and periodic updating of data will need to rely on household surveys and update/modernize their administrative records. While the sub-indicator proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, who perceive their rights to land as secure, is based on the individual's perception of the likelihood that s/he could lose their rights to land involuntarily and therefore the only source of data is household surveys.

When implementing a survey, there is a need to identify in advance the list of documents used for ownership in each country. Lack of digitization of paper record and decentralization is an issue in some countries; incomplete records (Lebanon and Jordan); issue of state land (Kuwait); and unclear property rights (Egypt and Saudi Arabia), etc create a challenge to use administrative records. Therefore, sometimes, a combination of household surveys and administrative records is a necessity. While the administrative records can sometimes be outdated, household surveys provide data for areas/populations often not covered by formal systems, on informality, gender barriers to land access, perceived value of

titles. This indicator relies on countries definition of adult population and types of legal documentation available.

A sample of the different types of documentation obtained from Sudan as an example on the range of legal documentation available at the country level in table below:

Legal document	Rights	Type of right	Law
Lease	Partial Rights	Lease Rights	The Land Settlement and Registration Act
Title	Full Rights	Ownership Rights	The Land Settlement and Registration Act
License	Partial Rights	Lease Rights	The Land Settlement and Registration Act
Search certificate	No Rights	None	NA
Form 3A	No Rights	None	NA
Location Certificate	No Rights	None	NA
Approval of Transfer	No Rights	None	NA
Transfer Lease	Partial Rights	Lease Rights	The Land Settlement and Registration Act

Policy analysis of both sub-indicators provide the following information:

- High level of documentation but low perception of tenure security, is an indication of lack of trust in the land administration services (unreliability, not up to date, poor service delivery, many land conflicts and disputes, even corruption);
- Hardly any documentation but high perception of tenure security is an indication of trust in local, often customary systems and not affecting investments; Policies that aim for massive rights registration is probably not priority , also because there are risks for groups with weaker rights that can lose out (women, those with user rights, tenants);
- There may be an urban/ rural divide, with incomplete, not trusted documentation in more urban areas creating a lot of risks in and markets ( multiple sales of same plots, fear of investing in housing, undivided property etc.); immense tenure insecurity in peri- urban areas, and relative tenure security/ low levels of registration in rural areas. Policy priority could then be peri-urban (spatial planning/protecting rural rights, curbing speculation) and urban (streamlining admin processes; cleaning up systems. Digitization; gender priority).

#### Recommendations for Countries:

##### 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation

- Countries can collect and produce the indicator 1.4.2(a). Identifying legal documents used for ownership and making an assessment of coverage/completeness of administrative records is required. Administrative records if electronically stored and updated on regular basis can produce indicator 1.4.2(a). When administrative records are not adequate, standard questions on legally recognized documentation can be added to existing household surveys.

#### 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure

- Countries can collect data through existing household surveys by including the standard questions on perceived rights.

#### 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

Indicator 5.a.1 aims to monitor the livelihood of population linked to agriculture land and measure deprivation status. The indicators measure ownership / tenure rights from two different angles: a) tenure rights over agricultural land for total agricultural population (females and males) as reference population, and b) the gender balance on ownership i.e. the share of female land owners out of the total agriculture population. This indicator's methodology recommends to use national household surveys and agricultural surveys/censuses as administrative registers may not be used to identify population engaged in agriculture in a country. When implementing a survey, it is important to identify in advance the list of legally recognized documents used for ownership/ tenure rights at national level.

#### Recommendations for Countries:

- Countries can collect data through existing surveys by including the standard questions for indicator 5.a.1.

#### Joint 'Land Tenure' Module for measuring both 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

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.

The joint module for measuring indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 sought to harmonize definitions and data collection tools to facilitate simultaneous monitoring of these two indicators.

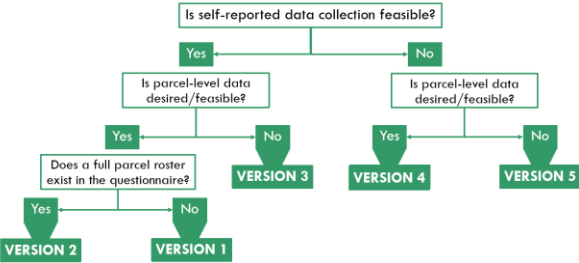
The joint module includes five versions that follow different data collection strategies at three levels:

- individual level or at the parcel level
- self-respondent (recommended) or proxy respondent
- a roster of parcel is already present in the survey or not available



Versions	Level of data collection	Respondent selection	Parcel roaster presence
Version 1	Parcel level	Self-respondent	Parcel roaster not present
Version 2	Parcel level	Self-respondent	Parcel roaster present
Version 3	Individual level	Self-respondent	Parcel roaster not present
Version 4	Parcel level	Proxy respondent	Parcel roaster not present
Version 5	Individual level	Proxy respondent	Parcel roaster not present

The selection of any version would allow countries to include the minimum set of questions in any existing household survey. It is evident that self-reporting is more accurate than a proxy reporting as proxy may not have full information on selected individuals in the sample. The below graph illustrates how a country can select the best version as per information available with regard to existence of parcel roaster or whether self-reporting is feasible or if parcel level data is desired.



**Recommendations for Countries:**

- Countries are encouraged to collect data for two indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. through the Joint ‘Land Tenure’ Module by adding the questions to any household survey and to choose any of the five versions based on the level of data collection, parcel roaster, presence and respondent selection taking into consideration that sometimes proxy respondent may not always know what other household members own.

**TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO?**

The meeting was attended by 26 representatives from 15 national statistical offices namely: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, UAE and Yemen. The meeting was also attended by 5 representatives from the FAO, World Bank, Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) & National Commission for Lebanese Women.

**SCHEDULE & LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?**

The regional training was held on 20th of April from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. via Zoom. Facilitation of the workshop was conducted in the Arabic the language. Simultaneous interpretation in both English and Arabic was provided.

### TRAINING CERTIFICATION

26 participants were awarded a training certificate by the organizers for full attendance and completion of Webinar evaluation.

### REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

22 participants completed the electronic evaluation out of the 26 participants who attended the webinar. The results are as follows:

- 77 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as “Excellent” and 23 per cent as “good”.
- 82 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as “Excellent”, 18 per cent as “good”.
- 77 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as “Excellent” and 23 per cent as “Good”.
- 82 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as “Excellent” and 18 per cent assessed it as “Good”.

### RESOURCES

- Measuring Individuals’ Rights to Land (Eng): [https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/2019-08/190824\\_measuring\\_individuals\\_rights\\_to\\_land\\_publishing\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/documents/2019-08/190824_measuring_individuals_rights_to_land_publishing_web_0.pdf)
- Measuring Individuals’ Rights to Land; An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1: <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/>
- Metadata for 1.4.2: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf>
- Metadata for 5.a.1: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-0a-01.pdf>

## AGENDA

Day: 20 April 2021		Speakers
10:00 – 10:05 am	Introduction to the Webinar (objective, speakers, and content)	ESCWA – Neda Jafar UN-Habitat - Robert Lewis-Lettington (Chief, Land, Housing and Shelter Section)
10:05 – 11:45 am	<p><b>Introduction to indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p> <p>Discussion – Q&amp;A</p>	Everlyne Nairesiae/Clinton Omusula (UN-Habitat,GTN) and Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO)
11 :45 – 11 : 55 am	Break	
11:55 am – 1:15 pm	<p><b>The joint module for measuring indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1</b></p> <p>Discussion – Q&amp;A</p>	Donatien Beguy (UN-Habitat), Sydney Gourlay (World Bank), and Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO)
1:15 – 1:30 pm	Way Forward and Conclusion	ESCWA – Neda Jafar Thea Hilhorst (World Bank)/ Yonca Gurbuzer (FAO)/Everlyne Nairesiae (UN-Habitat,GLTN).

## GROUP PHOTO

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface with a grid of 20 participants. The participants are arranged in a 4x5 grid. The names of the participants are: ESCWA Zoom-3, Nadine, Nouf Alhmodi (...), Yonca Gurbuzer, Neda Jafar-UNE..., Magda Mohame..., Maroc-Merjam..., aboualela tourky, Nawal Ibrahim Al..., Hilda Harb, Amani\_DoS\_Jor..., Abeer alnaamani..., abeer alaysah, Nancy Chin FAO, Joelle Atallah, Giulia Cairano, Sydney Gourlay, Dana El Soussi, Moheb Victor, Abdelmoula Lefhaili ..., لهما المتولي / دائرة..., Fatema Salem, Clinton Omusula, Asma binrshoud..., and Rabih El Habta. The chat window on the right shows a message in Arabic: "خصوصا فيما يتعلق بامور الميراث الخاصة بالمرأة ولانه يعتمد على الاراضي ليس فقط الزراعة والغير زراعية". The chat also shows a message from Kaouther Harabech - Tuni... to Everyone: "Sorry, I don't have camera in my PC". The Zoom meeting title is "Zoom Meeting" and the recording status is "Recording...". The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 11:58 AM on 20/04/2021.

## LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Annex 2: METADATA

Annex 3 – Q & A

## Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### LIST OF ORGANIZERS

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Annex 2: METADATA

Indicators	Main sources of data	Metadata Summary	Questions
<p>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</p>	<p>DHS, National census, HIECs, MICS, Multi-topic household survey, UIS, Administrative records (registries, cadasters, ministries responsible for land)</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4.2 covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group<sup>2</sup>, cooperative or other type of association.</p> <p><b>Secure tenure rights:</b> comprised of two sub-components: (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) perception of the security of tenure, which are both necessary to provide a full measurement of tenure security.</p> <p><b>Legally recognized documentation:</b> Legal documentation of rights 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. For purposes of computing SDG Indicator 1.4.2, the country specific metadata will define what documentation on land rights will be counted as legally recognized (see next section for rationale).</p> <p><b>Perceived security of tenure:</b> Perception of tenure security refers to an 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</p>	<p><u>Essential survey questions for indicator 1.4.2:</u></p> <p>Q1. 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"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol> <p>Q2. 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"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol> <p>Q3. 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? <i>List up to 3 documents, show photo aid</i></p> <p>Q4. 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</p>

<sup>2</sup> *Group rights* include shared or collective rights, and examples include the ejido in Mexico, indigenous territories in Honduras, perpetual DUAT for rural communities in Mozambique. Collective rights occur in a situation where holders of rights to land and natural resources are clearly defined as a collective group and have the right to exclude third parties from the enjoyment of those rights.

		<p>the formal status and can be more optimistic or pessimistic. Although those without land rights' documentation may frequently be perceived to be under threat, and those with documentation perceived as protected, there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security. Conversely, even without legally recognized documentation, individuals may feel themselves to be protected against eviction or dispossession. Therefore, capturing and analysing these diverse ranges of situations will enable a more comprehensive understanding of land tenure security, based on a country specific context.</p> <p>Computation method:</p> <p>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; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator.</p> $\text{Part (A): } \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$ $\text{Part (B): } \frac{\text{People (adult) who perceive their rights as secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$	<p>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> <p>Countries can conduct the Joint 'Land Tenure' Module by adding the questions to any household survey and choose any of the five versions based on the level of data collection, parcel roaster, presence and respondent selection.</p>
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with	Main source: HBS, LSMS, LFS, Living conditions	Agricultural land includes: • land under temporary crops • land under temporary meadows and pastures • land temporarily fallow • land under permanent crops • land under permanent meadows and pastures It excludes: •	Questions to capture agricultural population: Q1. Did this household operate any land (1) for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? - Yes - No (go to Q3)

<p>ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</p>	<p>surveys, DHS, MICS, Multi-purpose household survey</p> <p>Second source: Population and housing censuses, agriculture survey</p>	<p>land under farm buildings and farmyards • forest and other wooded land • area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding) • other area not elsewhere classified.</p> <p>1) Presence of legally recognized documents in the name of the individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title deed: “a written or printed instrument that effects a legal disposition”</li> <li>• Certificate of occupancy or land certificate “A land certificate is a certified copy of an entry in a land title system and provides proof of the ownership and of encumbrances on the land at that time”</li> <li>• Purchase agreement: a contract between a seller and a buyer to dispose of land</li> <li>• Registered certificate of hereditary acquisition</li> <li>• Certificate of customary tenure: an official state document indicating the owner or holder of the land because customary law has recognized that particular person as the rightful owner. It can be used as proof of legal right over the land. These certificates include, among others, certificates of customary ownership and customary use.</li> <li>• Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease: “a contractual agreement between a landlord and a tenant for the tenancy of land. A lease or tenancy agreement is</li> </ul>	<p>Q2. Was farming performed...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For use/consumption of the household?</li> <li>- For profit/ trade?</li> <li>- As wage work for others?</li> </ul> <p>Q3. Did this household raise or tend any livestock (e.g. cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes - No (questions end)</li> </ul> <p>Q4. Was raising/tending livestock performed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For use/consumption of the household?</li> <li>- For profit/ trade?</li> <li>- As wage work for others?</li> </ul> <p><u>Minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level:</u></p> <p>Q1. 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> <p>Q2. 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 &gt;&gt; Q4</p>
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	<p>the contractual document used to create a leasehold interest or tenancy”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered short term (less than 3 years) rental contract</li> <li>• Certificate issued for adverse possession or prescription is a certificate indicating that the adverse possessor acquires the land after a prescribed statutory period.</li> </ul> <p>2) Right to sell It refers to the ability of an individual to permanently transfer the asset in question in return for cash or in-kind benefits.</p> <p>3) Right to bequeath It refers to 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 when the deceased left no will, through intestate succession.</p> <p><b>Operationalization of indicator 5.a.1 expressed through mathematical formulas</b> are the following:</p> <p><u>Sub-indicator (a)</u> Total agricultural population with: Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to bequeath it *100 / Total agricultural population, by sex</p> <p><u>Sub-indicator (b)</u> Number of women in agriculture with: Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to bequeath it*100/ Number of people in agriculture with:</p>	<p>Q3a. 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> <p>Q3b. 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> <p>Q4. 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> <p>Q5. 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> <p>Countries can conduct the Joint ‘Land Tenure’ Module by adding the questions to any household survey and choose any of the five versions based on the level of data collection, parcel roaster, presence and respondent selection.</p>
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		Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to bequeath it, by type of tenure	
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Annex 3 – Q & A

Country /Name	Questions	Answers
<b>Indicator 1.4.2</b>		
Jordan – Amani Joudeh	Is it possible to include the questions in an agricultural survey instead of a household survey?	Yes, it is possible
Jordan – Amani Joudeh	How to avoid repetition if using more than a source of data?	You may refer to the household survey only because it can gather data for the two sub-indicators. While, the administrative sources only collect data for the sub-indicator (a)
Jordan – Lama Metwalli	If these indicators are calculated from the agricultural census, does the source periodicity, since it is every ten years, affect the quality of the results? Or are annual surveys better?	It is not necessary to get data on a yearly basis. The frequency for reporting is 3 to 5 years.
Morocco – Meryem Bhija	Is it only for agricultural land? If we have two sources of data for this indicator, administrative records for the sub indicator a for example for year 2018 and survey data for sub indicator b for year 2019, is there any problem with the reference period?	This indicator covers all type of land. The ideal situation is to have both information for the same year. But since we have two sub indicators, it is better to have the administrative data first and then to get the survey data.
<b>Indicator 5.a.1</b>		
Jordan – Lama Metwalli	If these indicators are calculated from the agricultural census, does the source periodicity, since it is every ten years, affect the quality of the results? Or are annual surveys better?	The exact reason why we didn't mention the agricultural census in the recommended data sources but as an alternative data source is because of the low frequency of the Censuses. We would like to see from 3 to 5 years of interval the estimates of this indicator. Countries do not need to collect this indicator on a yearly basis. We suggest a 3 to 5 years of interval would be suitable so we can see a time series on this indicator to see if it improves. To have every 5 years a data point, countries should implement an intra-census between 2 censuses
Qatar – Khaled Alshatarat	I have Question, in respect to the Arab region, usually women have no interest in owning agricultural	This indicator does not look at the interest of people. It tries to find out from a legal point of view if women in rural areas and working in the agricultural lands, have the right

	lands (As a key of economic enabling). so, the percentage in different Arab countries will be underestimated. So, what you have as alternative for this indicator.	to own a land and to have their names of the legal documents. In specific it searches if the law guaranties equal rights of ownership of agricultural lands.
Sudan – Magda El Gaali	The part related to the woman’s right to agricultural lands needs a lot of diligence and investigation because her right to bequeath may not be transferred to her due to traditions, for example just as the land product sometimes goes to others like her husband .. or siblings. What are the good methods that must be used in surveys to reach to the facts?	For monitoring the SDGs, it is very important to first collect the data so we can know about the issues and address them in the new implemented policies. If any specific country does have any reason to collect more data on land ownership or managing of the land, there is no problem. You may want to complement this indicator with other nationally indicators that will help you to develop needed policies to come with the gender equality by adding some questions to the surveys. Custodian agencies are ready to support and give any needed technically advice.
UAE – Abeer Alaysah	To what extent can we do a comparison between countries according to the difference between the administrative data and survey data?	We haven’t done a comparison in countries that do have administrative data and survey data because we haven’t had any case where for one country we had both data.
Qatar – Khaled Alshatarat	What about the statistics that show 39% of women ownership?	We are collecting data to be able to use that data to inform us about what changes need to be done to address the policies to be implemented. In the case where we find that a small percentage of women have perceived their rights as secure compared to a bigger percentage for men, we can see that women have the fear that their rights are not secure. One of the main questions that we have added is to see why these people are feeling insecure and at risk to lose involuntary their lands, in order for policymakers to be responsive.