



# MEASURING INDIVIDUAL LAND TENURE RIGHTS

WORLD BANK, FAO, UN HABITAT

 **UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

 **GLII**  
GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

 **GLTN**  
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

 **WORLD BANK GROUP**

# LAND TENURE SECURITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA



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



Poverty eradication,  
promoting equality in  
accessing resources.



Improved welfare for  
small holder farmers



Promoting gender  
equality through  
improved 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 promote routine generation of comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making on responsible land governance for sustainable development.

# LAND TENURE IN THE SDG AGENDA



## INDICATOR 1.4.2

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

## 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*;

### Sub-indicator 5.a.1 (b)

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



# HARMONIZATION OF SDG LAND INDICATORS



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

# HARMONIZATION OF SDG LAND INDICATORS



**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** collaborated 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.

# RECOMMENDED DATA SOURCES



## RECOMMENDED DATA SOURCES

For SDG indicator 5.a.1  
Agricultural surveys and  
National Household  
Surveys

**COMMON DATA SOURCE  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS**

For SDG indicator 1.4.2  
Administrative data and  
National Household  
Surveys

Due to various survey designs in which this module could be integrated,

**5 versions** of the module have been designed

# OFFICIAL DATA SOURCES & METHODOLOGY FOR SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2



- A globally approved methodology (**by IAEG-SDGs**) was developed in 2019 and translated into **Arabic, French, Spanish & Russian**.
- The methodology provides a set of 5 questionnaire options for integration in **relevant nationally representative surveys e.g., LSMS, LFS, agricultural surveys etc.**, for data collection from individuals in a household.
- Additional to **survey data from National Statistics Offices**, SDG indicator 1.4.2 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.

# HOW TO INCREASE COVERAGE?

## Integrate Land Questions In Household Surveys



Initially, a global inventory of upcoming surveys where “land questions” could be included was prepared at country level



Several regional capacity development workshops for NSOs and relevant ministries were conducted in collaboration with other UN agencies and Regional Bodies on indicators’ data needs and methodologies



Tailored national workshops conducted, with custodians providing technical assistance to NSO’s to adapt the global methodology to their contexts



# HOW TO INCREASE COVERAGE?

## Integrate land questions in household surveys



- Regular exchanges being held among custodian agencies for coordination and synergies and to organize technical assistance along with consultations with colleagues (statisticians ; country economists and regional statisticians)
- Land module Integrated in harmonized household surveys (WAEMU), 50 x 30 initiative and LSMS

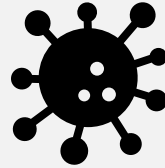


Credit: K. Pratt | Copyright: FAO

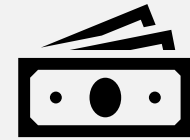
# CHALLENGES IN DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING



The voluntary nature of SDGs — countries decide their priorities thus, land issues get sidelined in cases without political goodwill



As for the household surveys, data collection and processing takes time; in general delays occurred for survey data collection due to Covid19 affecting survey schedules.



**Financial and human resources demands for official data collection and reporting. In many countries, land agencies have data, but may often require setting up analysis plan based on data structure and what constitutes a legally documented right**

# 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

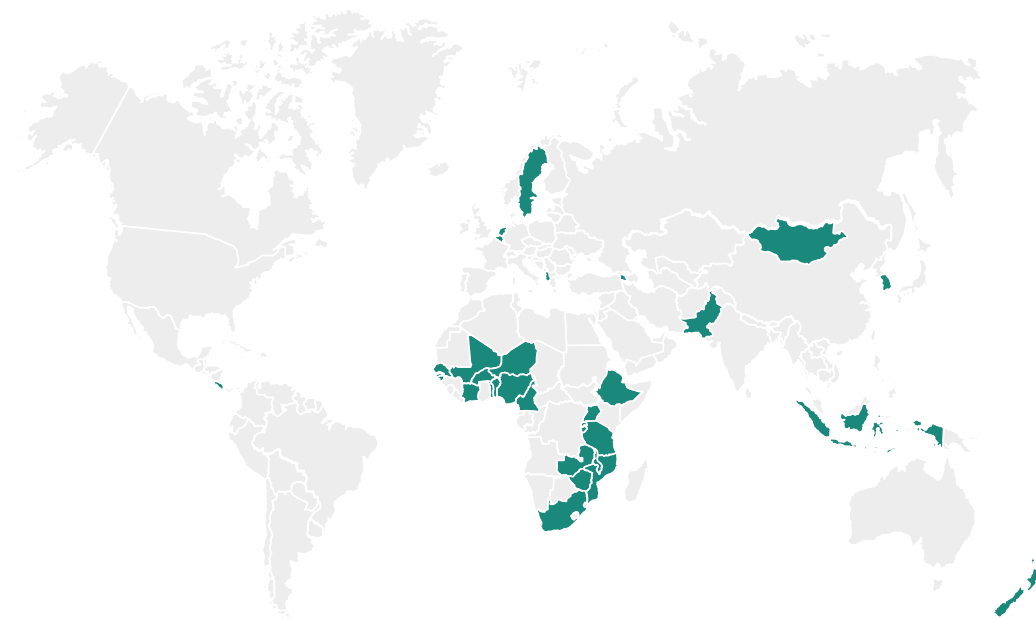
**Europe: 4 countries-** Albania, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden

**Americas: 1 country-** Costa Rica

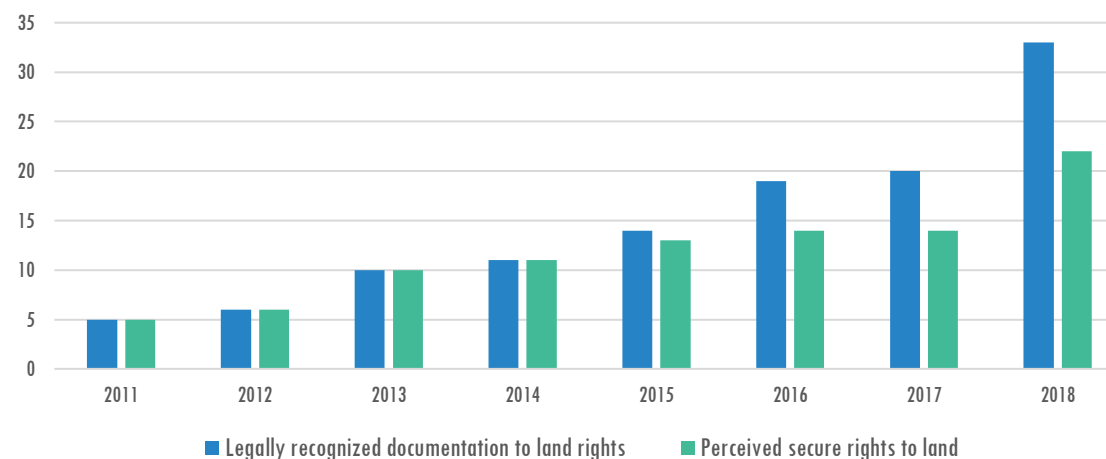
**Oceania: 1 country** - New Zealand

## 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



# INTEGRATION IN FINAL SDG FRAMEWORK:

## Reach Tier 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

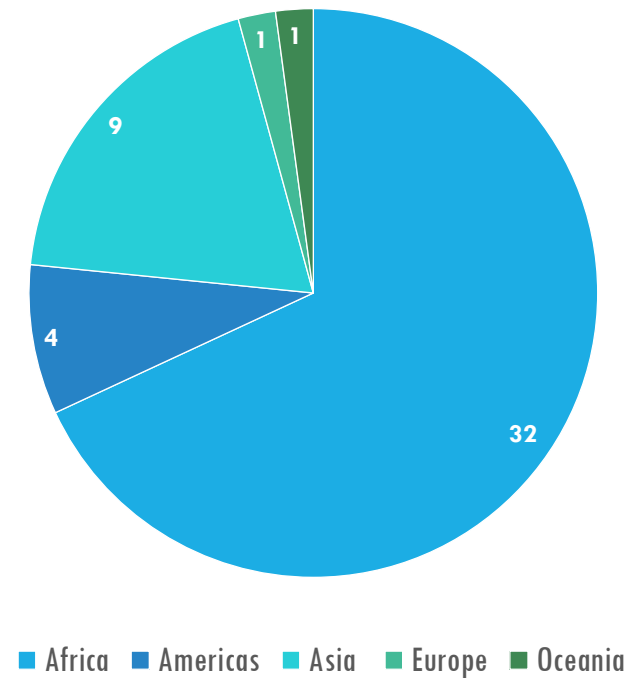
**Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Americas:** Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Peru

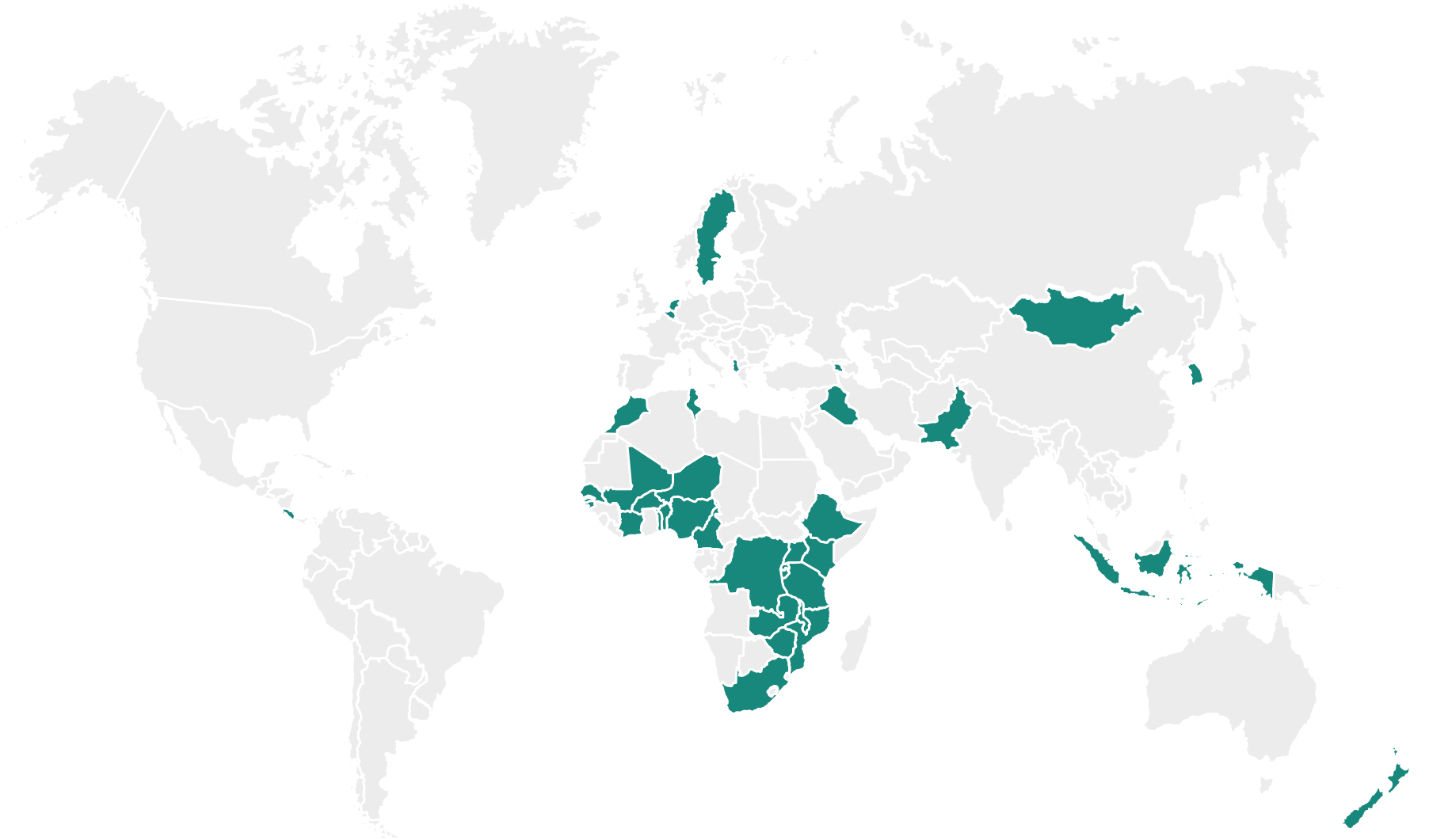
**Asia:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan

**Europe:** Albania

SDG 5.a.1 indicator data availability by region



# COUNTRIES REPORTED ON INDICATORS 1.4.2 AND 5.a.1



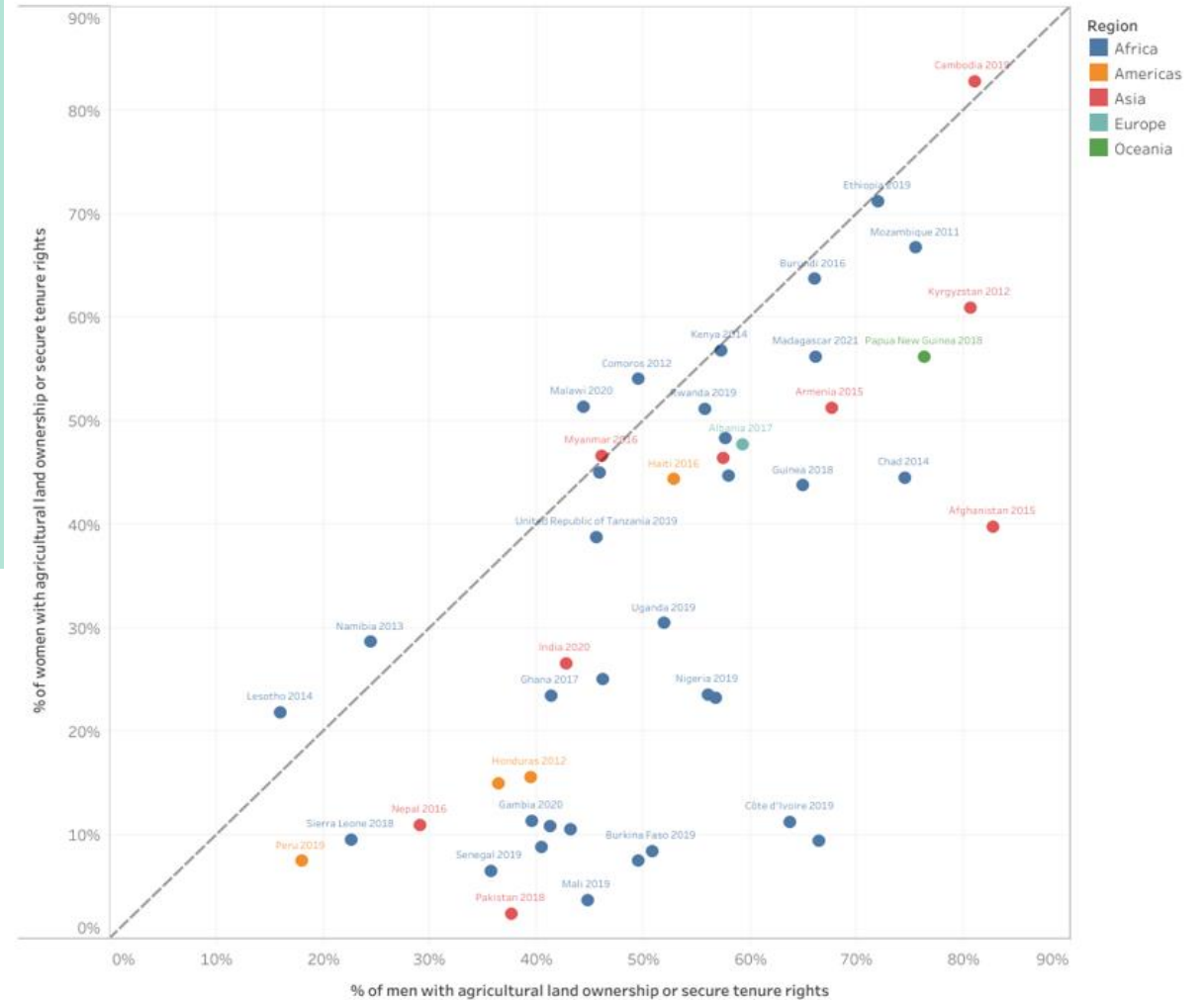


# INTEGRATION IN FINAL SDG FRAMEWORK: Reach Tier 1



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SDG indicator 5.a.1  
(a) Share of women and men in the adult agricultural population with ownership or secure tenure rights see (FAO 2022)

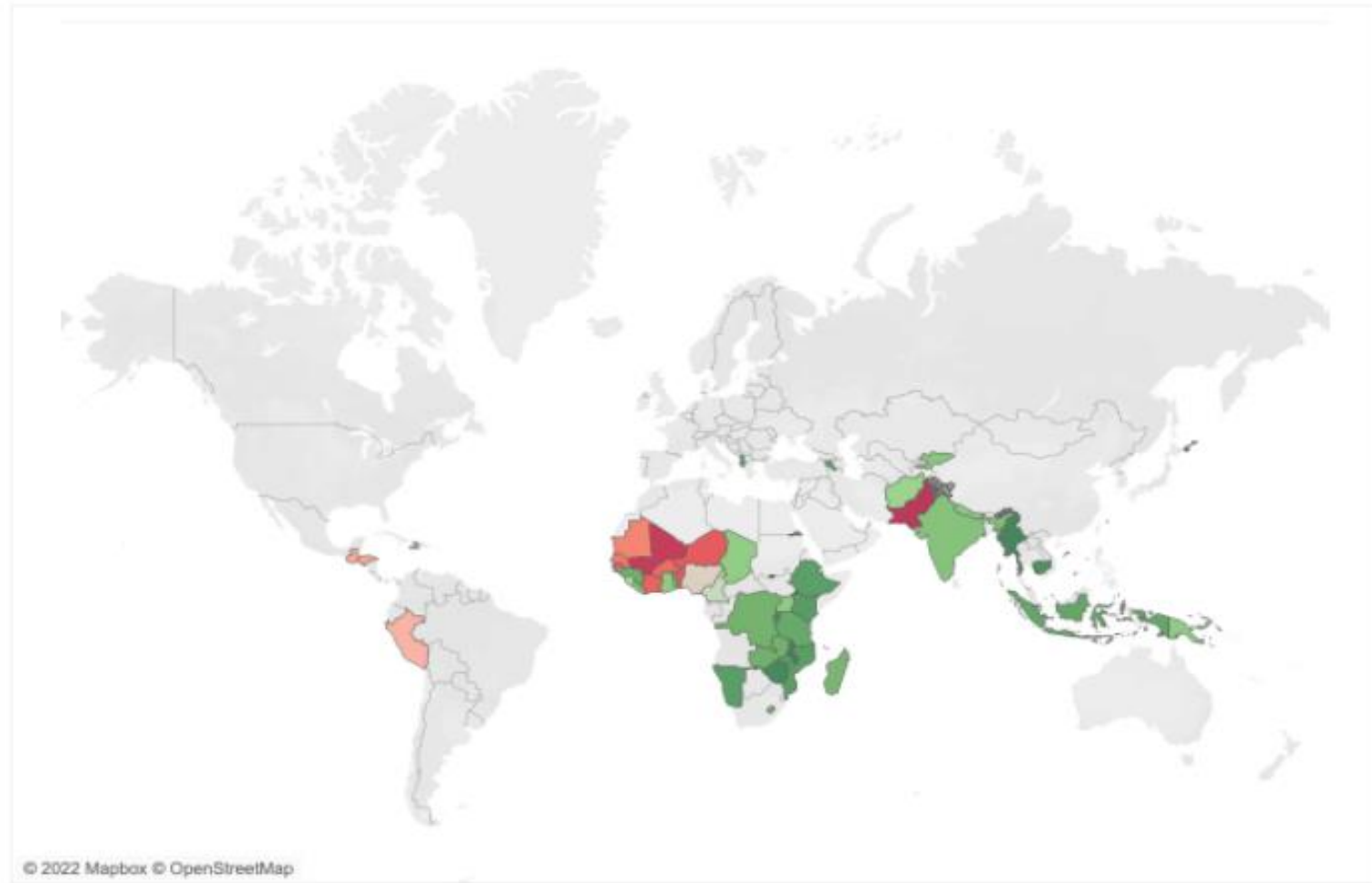


**The data shows that women in ag. households remain significantly disadvantaged**

# INTEGRATION IN FINAL SDG FRAMEWORK: REACH TIER 1



SDG indicator 5.a.1 (b)  
Share of women among  
all owners/holders of  
secure tenure rights  
over agricultural  
land (Source: FAO 2022)



share

7%



58%