



MEASURING INDIVIDUAL LAND TENURE RIGHTS

WORLD BANK, FAO, UN HABITAT

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UNSC, New York | February 2020



WORLD BANK GROUP
Development Data Group

WHY LAND TENURE?

Institutions governing access to & use of land affect:

- Female empowerment
- Access to credit
- Agricultural productivity & structural change
- Urban expansion
- ...

→ Differential status and implications of land rights for men & women

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*”

LAND TENURE IN THE SDG AGENDA

TIER 2

World Bank
UN Habitat

1.4.2

5.a.1

FAO
UNSD and UNWOMEN as
contributing agencies

Perception of tenure security

Alienation rights

Legally recognized
documentation

Legally recognized
documentation



SURVEY SET UP



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)
 - Coming soon 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



THE JOINT MODULE ON INDICATOR 1.4.2 & 5.A.1

5 versions of the module have been designed by the World Bank, FAO, and UN Habitat.

The modules differ 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

THE JOINT MODULE ON INDICATOR 1.4.2 & 5.A.1

Methodology is defined, but need to understand:

- (i) how these survey design features may influence indicator outcomes,**
- (ii) if/how those effects differ for men and women, and**
- (iii) general lessons for implementation**

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| **Resp**

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

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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.

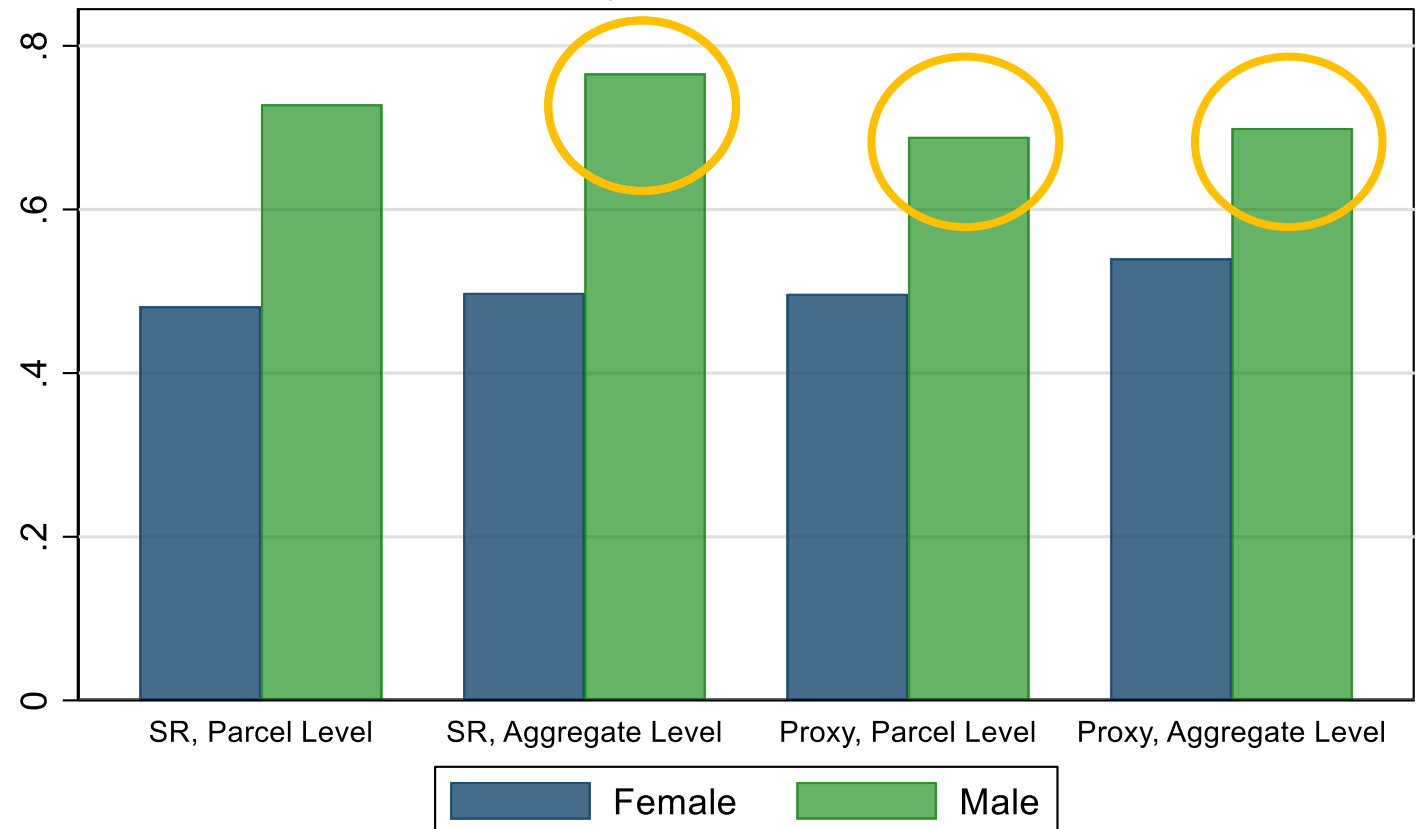
	Respondent Type	Level of Land Data Collection	Land Area Measurement?
ARM 1	Self-Respondent	Parcel	Yes
ARM 2	Self-Respondent	Aggregate	-
ARM 3	Proxy	Parcel	Yes
ARM 4	Proxy	Aggregate	-

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

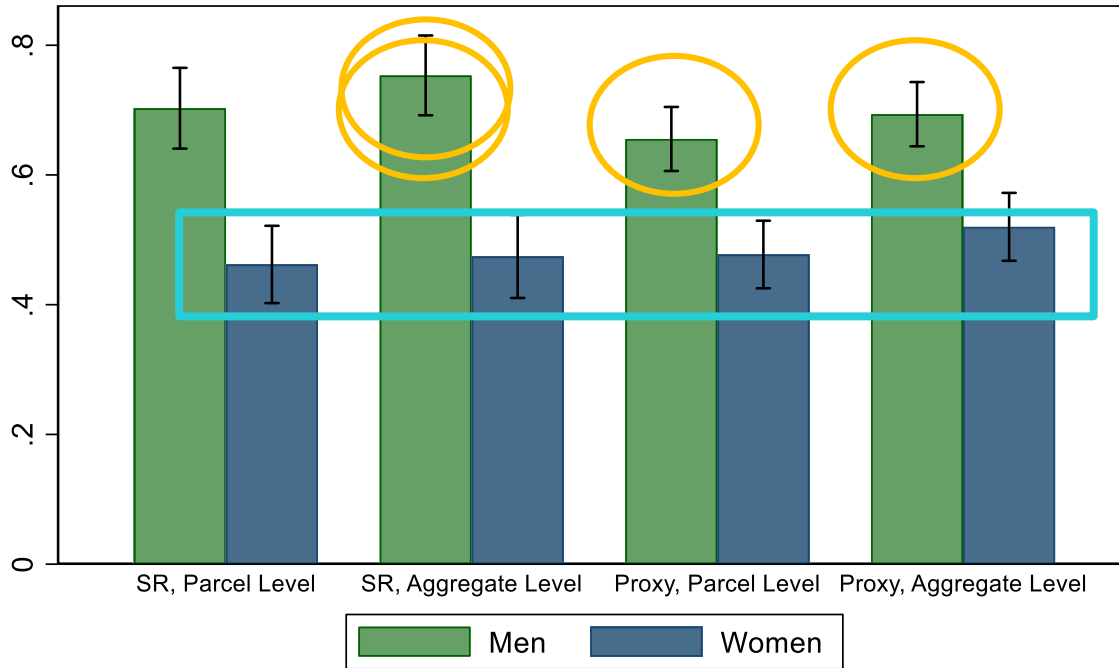
5.a.1 Sub-Indicator (a)
by Treatment Arm



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

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – 5.A.1

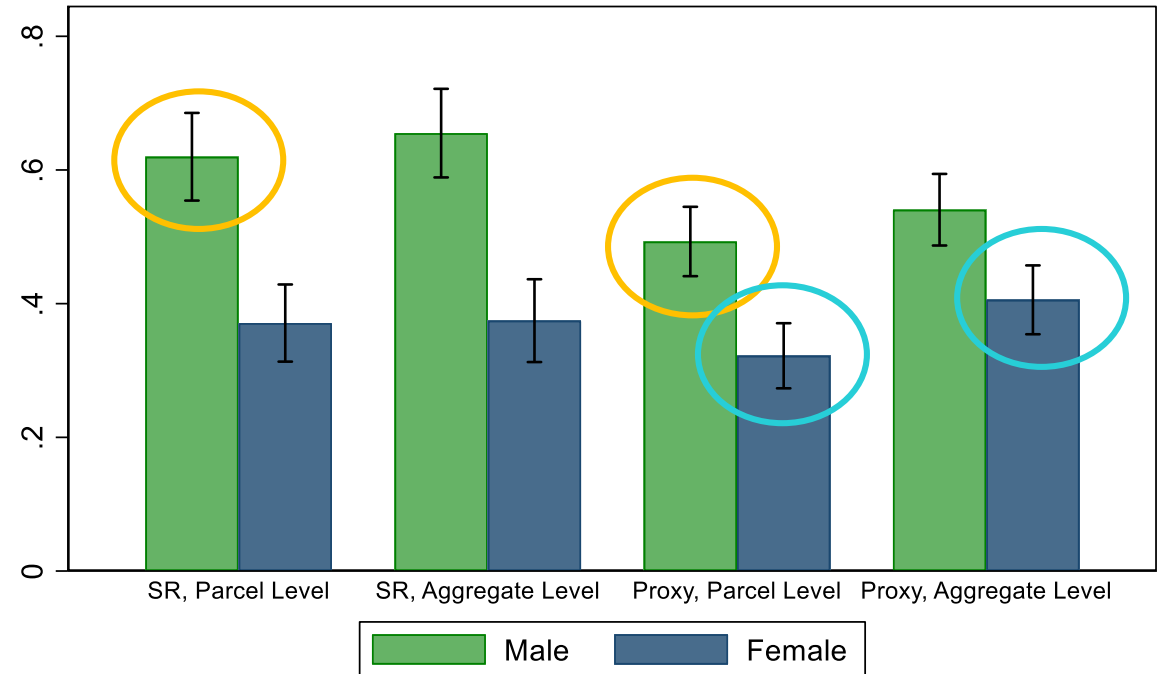
Name on Legal Documentation
by Treatment Arm



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

MAIN TAKEAWAYS?

- **Methodology and tools** for measuring Indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2, using individually disaggregated data, are available
- Results from Armenia suggest that:
 - **differences between men and women are significant** irrespective of module design used
 - differences *within* gender, across modules are:
 - less prevalent for women than men
 - more evident when decomposing Indicator into components of tenure security

THE WAY FORWARD

- Scale-Up, Scale-Up, Scale-Up!
 - Integration of joint module in LSMS-ISA and LSMS+ survey programs
 - Uptake by NSOs with support of online tools and WB, UN Habitat, and FAO teams
 - Scale up of joint module through **50x2030 Initiative**
 - **Integration** of joint module in national survey programs supported by the Initiative
 - Implementation of additional **methodological research** under the Initiative to test modules in alternative contexts
- 50x2030 session on Thursday @ 1:15, Conf. Room D



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