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PROGRESS IN MONITORING LAND TENURE IN THE SDGS - A REFLECTION OF THE ROLE OF SURVEYORS

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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



ABOUT GLII

- A **global multi-stakeholder platform** of over 50 partners
- **Founded in 2012-** by World Bank, Millennium Challenge Cooperation and Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) ATUN Habitat,
- GLII is hosted and facilitated by GLTN
- **Mission: Make global scale monitoring of land governance a reality**
 - Aligned to –**VGGTs, SDGs, NUA; and AU-F&G, Agenda2063**

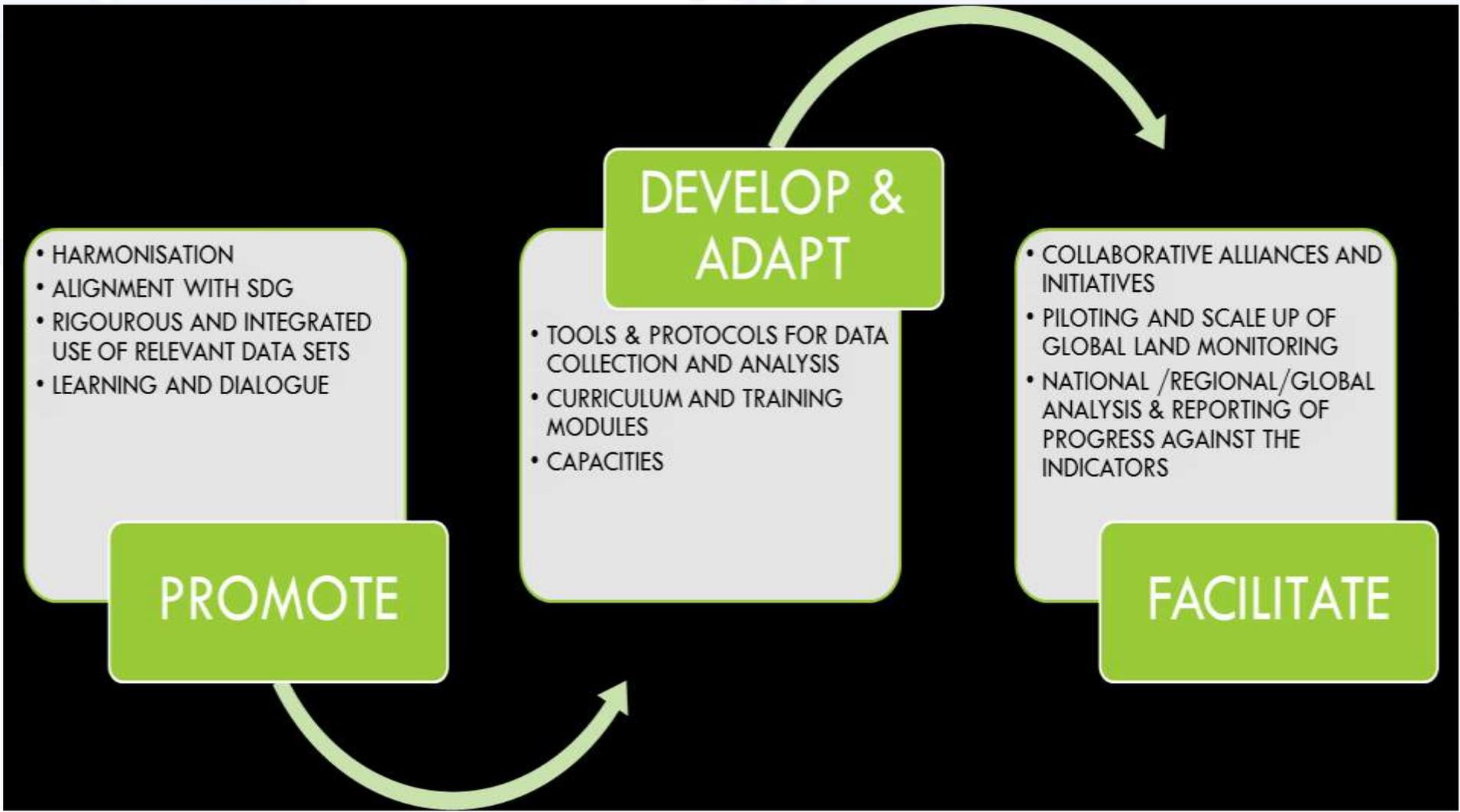
Mandates:

- **Coordinate, convene and facilitate dialogues between land and data communities**, other stakeholders on land governance monitoring, **post 2015 agenda**
- Develop **global comparable and nationally applicable land indicators**, methodology, tools and protocols for comparable data,
- **Awareness and advocacy** on land governance **monitoring and impact evaluation**
- Facilitate access to **technical support for capacity strengthening** for harmonized approaches in land governance monitoring including gender disaggregated data, new data technologies.
- **Research and knowledge management** – papers, assessments and studies on land governance monitoring.
- Going **beyond data to reporting** on land governance progress and trends- national, regional and global.

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STRATEGY



Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda

17 Goals

169 Targets

240 Indicators



WHERE IS LAND IN SDGS?

- SDGs – 17 goals, 169 targets, 240 indicators
- 2030 Agenda contains land-related targets and indicators
 - Explicitly Included in: SDGs 1, 2, 5, 11 and 15.
 - Not explicitly mention in SDG 16 – though land is key to peace and stability.
- 9 Targets and 12 indicators related to land
 - Targets – 1.4 (Indicator -1.4.2 on tenure security)
 - Target 2.3 (Indicators - 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 addressing smallholder farmers)
 - Target 2.4 (Indicator – 2.4.1 on agricultural area)
 - Target 5.a (indicators- 5.a.1 – securing women’s agricultural land, and 5.a.2 on legal framework on securing women’s land)
 - Target 11.1 (Indicators -11.1.1), 11.3 (indicator- 11.3.1) and Target 11.7 (indicator -11.7.1) addressing urban informality and access to housing; open spaces and land consumption rate.)
 - Target 15.1 (indicators 15.1.1, 15.1.2) forest areas, biodiversity
 - Target 15.3 (indicator -15.3.1) on land degradation neutrality.



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Big Success = Big Challenge



SECURING LAND INDICATORS IN THE SDGS – THE IAEG-SDG PROCESS

Interagency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) – Mandated UN body to review indicators, methodologies and approval for monitoring and reporting to UNSD

IAEG-SDGs – Classify Indicators in Tiers

- **Tier 1:** Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

NB: Most land indicators including 1.4.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, 15.3.1 classified- Tier 2 (Global Methodology for Comparable Approved)

DATA COLLECTION – COMPUTING SDG INDICATORS 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

UN custodians (FAO, UN-Habitat and World Bank) successfully harmonized indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

Supported by GLTN through the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)

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”

5a.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”

WHY HARMONIZE?

GOAL 5 TARGET 5.a

aims to “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”

WHY HARMONIZE?

HARMONIZATION WITH SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

While indicator 5.a.1 focuses on gender parity in ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land, other SDG indicators recognize the importance of strengthening secure tenure rights for all.

GOAL 1 TARGET 1.4

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

THE JOINT MODULE – DATA COLLECTION – 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

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

THE JOINT MODULE

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.

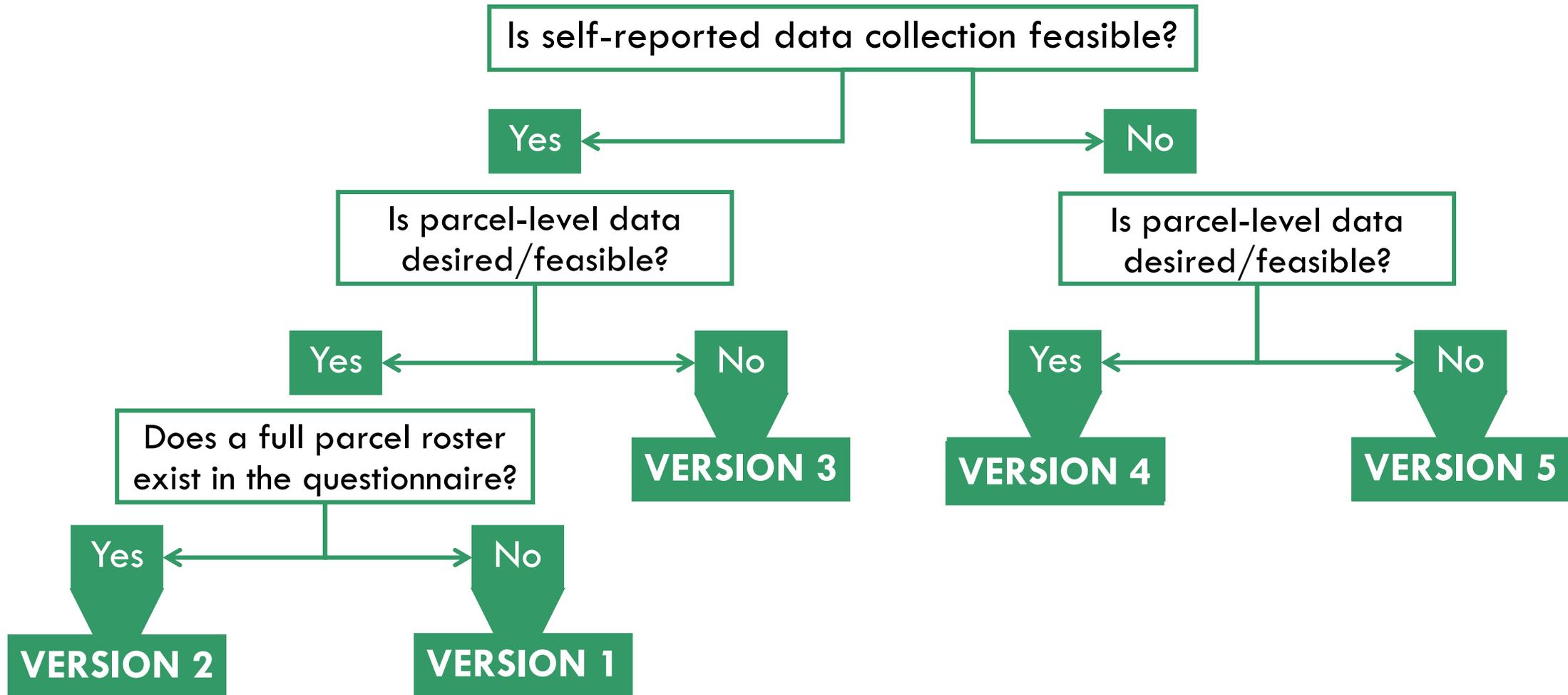
VERSION 4

Parcel level data, proxy respondent acceptable, 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.

THE JOINT MODULE



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

Non-Agricultural Land												
<p>7, 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 of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to 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>	<p>8, Do you currently own or hold use rights for any non-agricultural land, such as land used for residential or commercial purposes, either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES...1 NO....2 >> NEXT INDIVIDUAL</p>	<p>9, Is there a document for any non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is 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 >> 11</p>	<p>10, What type of documents are there for the 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>LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID</p> <p><u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u></p> <p>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> <p><u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u></p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>						<p>11, Do you have the right to sell any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99</p>	<p>12, Do you have the right to bequeath any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT'KNOW..98 REFUSAL...99</p>	<p>13, 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 of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to 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>	
			DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3					
			DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?				

	2		1		2						1		1		3
		1		1		2	1				1		1		3

Some Challenges

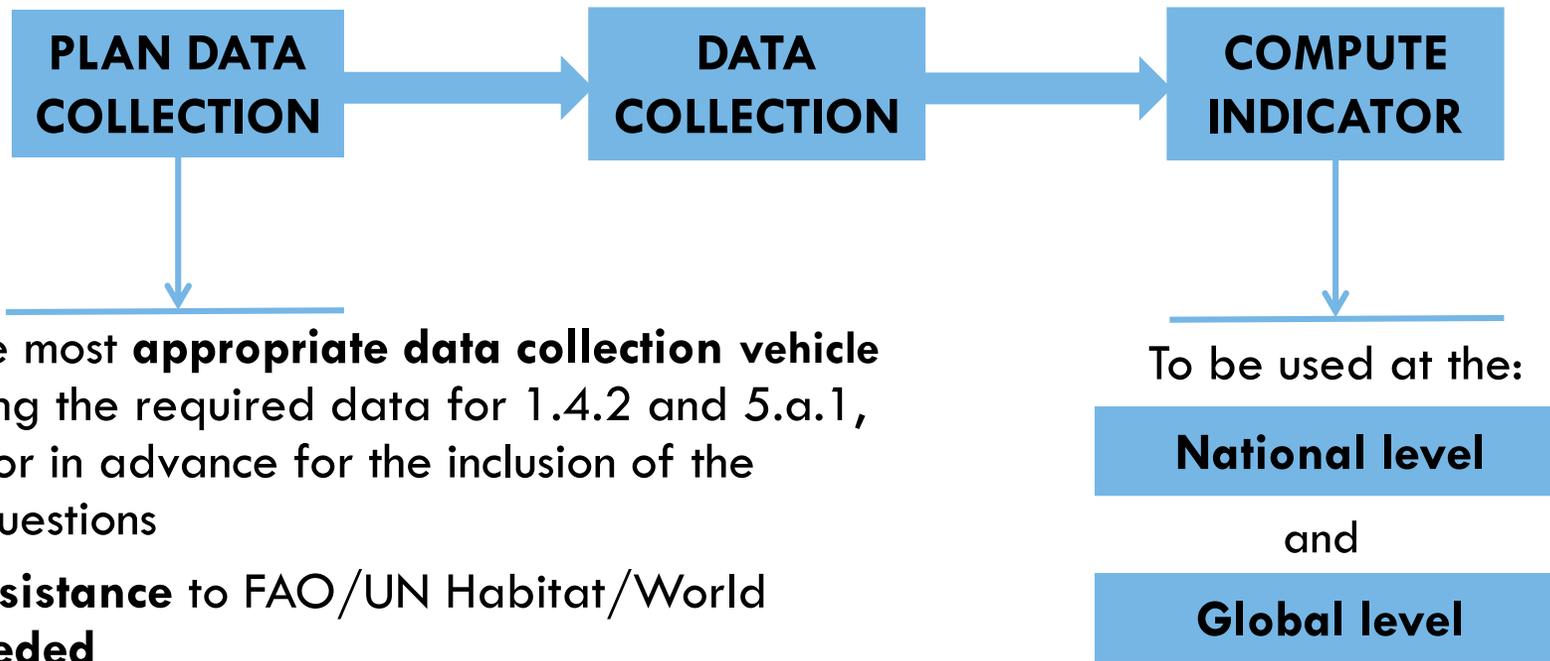
DATA LIMITATIONS

1. Tenure insecurity is partly caused by limited capacities for **land management, data collection and monitoring**, and inadequate existing **land information systems**, poorly kept **land registries**, and limited data on large or densely populated geographical areas
2. Coverage of administrative data may however be geographically skewed
3. Logistical and cost constraints with the implementation of **household surveys**
4. Realization of **women's land rights** is complicated by the interplay of intra-household and community level inequalities, along with different tenure regimes.

Possible Solutions

1. Regular reporting on indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 to improve the availability of data on land tenure
2. The World Bank and UN-Habitat, in coordination with FAO, will leverage the work of the EDGE (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality) project
3. Sample design is also important, where different members of the household and types of households are included.
4. Better coordination among data, statistics and geospatial agencies in country.

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** to FAO/UN Habitat/World Bank **if needed**

Adapt the standard protocol to national specificities

To be used at the:

National level

and

Global level



Different roles in the global SDG reporting

National statistical systems: collect data according to the **Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** and provide data and metadata for global reporting.

- **Regional mechanisms:** facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level
- **International agencies:** Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, calculate global and regional aggregates, and provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD.
- **UNSD:** make available the internationally comparable country data on each of the indicators alongside the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global database.



Responsibilities of Specialized Agencies

- Collect data in their domain from countries (or regional organizations as appropriate) through **existing mandates and reporting mechanism** and to provide **internationally comparable data** and calculate global and regional aggregates
 - ✓ when country data are missing, estimates may be needed to fill data gaps
 - ✓ when country data collected using different methodology, data may be adjusted to make them comparable
 - ✓ data reported from different sources from one country that are inconsistent, adjustment needs to be made
- Develop internationally agreed standards, coordinate on the indicator development, and **support increased adoption and compliance with internationally agreed standards at the national level**
- **Strengthen national statistical capacity** and improve reporting mechanisms.

NEXT STEPS FOR CUSTODIANS – TOWARDS TIER I

Joint workshops/trainings and events on **1.4.2 and 5.a.1** by custodians are foreseen

- Reach out to NSOs and identify all upcoming surveys 2019/2020
- Harmonize capacity building materials; e-learning
- ToT Regional land and statistical bodies

Joint Publication on Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land: An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 under publication

Enhance/**strengthen link between statistics and geospatial data** on land tenure

Map available **resources for capacity development of national data producers** including NSOs, land registries/cadasters/administrators

Coordination with other partners and work on other land indicators, land agencies and other monitoring initiatives – with facilitation of GLII

The Big Questions for Reflection

- **What roles can surveyors** play in the monitoring of land tenure and governance indicators in the SDGs???
- Where are the **Gaps? Challenges?**
- How can the **FIG facilitate such roles and contributions** to ensure robust monitoring and reporting of land indicators in the SDGs?
- What **opportunities exist to leverage the role of surveyors in data collection and reporting** on land indicators – SDGs?

LET US EMBRACE DATA EVIDENCE FOR PLANNING AND POLICY DECISION; SECURE LAND TENURE RIGHTS AND LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



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