

Goal 5: 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) 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

## Institutional information

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### Organization(s):

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

## Concepts and definitions

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### Definition:

The indicator is divided in two sub-indicators.

**Sub-indicator (a)** is a prevalence measure. It measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex.

$$\frac{\text{No. people in agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} * 100, \text{ by sex}$$

**Sub-indicator (b)** focusses on the gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land.

$$\frac{\text{No. women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land}} * 100$$

### Concepts

Definition of all concepts and terms associated with the indicator are reported below:

#### Agricultural land:

In compliance with the classification proposed by the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), land is considered 'agricultural land' according to its use. Moreover, a reference period is usually required in order to characterize the use of a specific area of agricultural land and identify subcategories.

As clearly shown in the figure below, agricultural land is a subset of the total land.

Basic land use classes	Aggregate land use classes			
LU1. Land under temporary crops	LU1-3 Arable land	LU1-4 Cropland	LU1-5 Agricultural land	LU1-6 Land used for agriculture
LU2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures				
LU3. Land temporarily fallow				
LU4. Land under permanent crops				
LU5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures				
LU6. Land under farm buildings and farmyards				
LU7. Forest and other wooded land				
LU8. Area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding)				
LU9. Other area not elsewhere classified				

Classification of land use (WCA 2020)

In particular, following the WCA 2020, **agricultural land** includes:

- land under temporary crops<sup>1</sup>
- land under temporary meadows and pastures<sup>2</sup>
- land temporarily fallow<sup>3</sup>
- land under permanent crops<sup>4</sup>
- land under permanent meadows and pastures<sup>5</sup>

It excludes:

- 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

Since the indicator 5.a.1 focuses on agricultural land, it excludes all the forms of land that are not considered 'agricultural', including land under farm buildings and farmyards.

#### Agricultural population:

Indicator 5.a.1 uses 'agricultural population' as denominator, instead of the total population, because tenure rights over agricultural land are relevant especially for individuals whose livelihood relies on agriculture. As a consequence, in the context of 5.a.1, the term 'agricultural population' has to be interpreted as equivalent of 'individuals engaged in agriculture'.

Although an official definition of 'agricultural population' does not exist, an operational definition of this term shall be proposed for the scope of indicator 5.a.1.

<sup>1</sup> Defined as: "all land used for crops with a less than one-year growing cycle" (WCA 2020). Temporary crops comprise all the crops that need to be sown or planted after each harvest for new production (e.g. cereals). The full list of crops classified as 'temporary' is provided in the WCA 2020, page 165 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4913e.pdf>).

<sup>2</sup> Defined as land that has been cultivated for less than five years with herbaceous or forage crops for mowing or pasture.

<sup>3</sup> When arable land is kept at rest for at least one agricultural year because of crop rotation or other reasons, such as the impossibility to plant new crops, this is defined as temporarily fallow. This category does not include the land that it is not cultivated at the time of the survey but will be sowed and planted before the end of the agricultural year.

<sup>4</sup> Area that is cultivated with long term crops that do not need to be replanted every year, such as fruits and nuts, some types of stimulant crops, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Land cultivated with herbaceous forage crops or is left as wild prairie or grazing land for more than five years.

Investigating involvement in agriculture is not trivial, because:

- I. Agricultural work is highly irregular and strongly affected by seasonality, therefore if the survey questions adopt a short recall period, we risk excluding individuals engaged in agriculture because they did not practice agriculture at the time of the survey or simply because they were interviewed off-season.
- II. Agricultural work may take a lot of individual's time – so be the main activity – but not necessarily be the main source of income
- III. Agriculture is sometimes practiced only or mainly for self-consumption, without any market orientation (so, with no or little income) and therefore not necessarily perceived an economic activity.
- IV. Finally, the individual's livelihood cannot be completely detached from the livelihood of the other household members, thus the necessity of a household-level perspective.

In view of this, in the context of the indicator 5.a.1, an individual is part of 'adult agricultural population' if the following conditions are met:

- I. is adult
- II. s/he belongs to a household where at least one member is mainly engaged in an agricultural work over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose (whether for income-generation or self-consumption) and the status in employment.

The adoption of a household perspective is particularly important from the gender perspective, because in many agricultural households, women often consider themselves as 'not involved in agriculture' whereas they provide substantive support to the household's agricultural activities.

#### Ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land:

It is challenging to define and to operationalize ownership and tenure rights in a way that provides reliable and comparable figures across countries.

Land ownership is a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer land. In private property systems, this is a right akin to a freehold tenure. However, in systems where land is owned by the State, the term 'land ownership' refers to possession of the rights most akin to ownership in a private property system – for instance, long-term leases, occupancy, tenancy or use rights granted by the State, often for several decades, and that are transferrable. In this context, it is more appropriate to speak of tenure rights.

Nonetheless, as emphasized by the EDGE (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality) project<sup>6</sup>, focusing on legally recognized documents is not sufficient to analyse the complexity of rights related to land, especially in developing countries and from the gender perspective. The main factor limiting the universal applicability of legally recognized documents is the diverse penetration of such legally binding documents.

Considering the above, as well as the need to propose an indicator valid at global level, the indicator 5.a.1 relies on the three conditions (proxies): 1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath.

#### 1) Presence of legally recognised documents in the name of the individual

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<sup>6</sup> Source: "UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective" Draft Guidelines submitted at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017

It refers to the existence of any document an individual can use to claim property rights before the law over an asset by virtue of the individual's name being listed as owner or holder on the document.

Given the differences between legal systems across countries it is not possible to clearly define an exhaustive list of documents that could be considered a proof of tenure security. However, depending on the national legal framework the following documents may be considered **as formal titles**:

- Title deed: “a written or printed instrument that effects a legal disposition”<sup>7</sup>
- 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”<sup>8</sup>
- Purchase agreement: a contract between a seller and a buyer to dispose of land
- Registered certificate of hereditary acquisition
- 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.
- 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 the contractual document used to create a leasehold interest or tenancy”<sup>9</sup>
- Registered short term (less than 3 years) rental contract
- Certificate issued for adverse possession or prescription: is a certificate indicating that the adverse possessor acquires the land after a prescribed statutory period.

In order to overcome the lack of written documentation and to generate a globally valid indicator it becomes crucial to take into account also the alienation rights over land, which can be present even in contexts where tenure rights are not documented.

Alienation is defined as the ability to transfer a given asset during lifetime or after death. The right to sell and to bequeath are considered as objective facts that carry legal force as opposed to a simple self-reported declaration of tenure rights over land. In particular:

## 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.

## 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.

The decision to rely on the three proxies above (availability of a legal document, right to sell, right to bequeath) is justified by the results of the seven field tests conducted under the framework on the EDGE project. In particular, the tests demonstrated:

The lack of reliability of reported ownership/possession. In fact reported ownership/possession was often neither supported by any kind of documentation nor by the possession of any alienation right.

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<sup>7</sup> Source: “*Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure*”, FAO 2003

<sup>8</sup> Source: “*Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure*”, FAO 2003

<sup>9</sup> Source: “*Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure*”, FAO 2003

The need to consider as 'owners' or 'holders of tenure rights' only the individuals who are linked to the agricultural land by an objective right over it, including both formal legal possession and alienation rights.

The need to combine different proxies, as no single proxy is universally valid.

### Rationale and interpretation

Indicator 5.a.1 aims to monitor the gender balance on ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land. Sub-indicator (a) and sub-indicator (b) are based on the same data and they simply monitor ownership / tenure rights from two different angles. Indeed, while sub-indicator (a) uses the total male/female agricultural population as reference population, and it tell us how many male/female own land, sub-indicator (b) focusses on the agricultural population with land ownership/tenure rights, and it tell us how many of them are women.

Therefore, it is sufficient to have:

- A. The number of adult individuals in agriculture with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land (by sex), and
- B. The total adult agricultural population

to compute both the sub indicators. The example below show that the same data can be used to construct both part (a) and part (b) of the indicator.

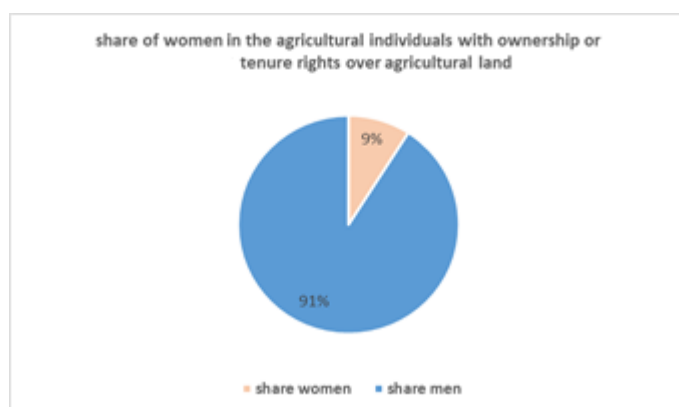
	male	female	total
Adult individuals in agricultural population with ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land	100	10	110
Agricultural population	200	100	300

#### Sub-indicator (a): incidence



It is crucial that the incidence is disaggregated by sex and that the two measures are compared, in order to appreciate the gap between men and women. In this example, overall, 37 percent of the agricultural population has ownership or tenure rights over ag land. But when the indicator is disaggregated by sex, we clearly appreciate the difference between men and women.

#### Sub-indicator (b): share



the focus is on the total number of people (in agricultural population) with tenure rights over agricultural land. The purpose of the sub-indicator (b) is to show how many of them are women.

### Comments and limitations

If a country adopts the strategy of interviewing one randomly selected person per household, this may result in a small sample size. Countries are recommended to take into consideration the impact on the expected sample size on the precision of the estimates and the tabulation plan. If necessary, countries may consider to interview more than one individual per household, or all individuals. Alternatively, countries may consider to collect information on all household member through a proxy respondent (option 1 above).

It is critical that the list of legally binding documents proposed above is customized in order to consider only documents that are enforceable before the law and that guarantee individual's tenure rights.

## Methodology

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### Computation Method:

#### How the indicator is calculated:

The indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population (agricultural population) who:

- Are listed as 'owners' or 'holders' on a certificate that testifies security of tenure over agricultural land
- OR
- Have the right to sell agricultural land
- OR
- Have the right to bequeath agricultural land

The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as 'owner' or 'holder' of tenure rights over agricultural land. The advantage of this approach is its applicability to different countries. Indeed, based on the analysis of the seven EDGE pilot countries, these proxies provide the most robust measure of ownership/tenure rights that is comparable across countries with diverse prevalence of documentation. In fact, individuals may still have the right to sell or bequeath an asset in the absence of legally recognized document, therefore the indicator combines documented ownership / tenure rights with the right to sell or bequeath to render it comparable across countries.

**Operationalization of indicator 5.a.1 expressed through mathematical formulas** are the following:

Sub-indicator (a)

$$\frac{\text{Total agricultural population with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}}{\text{Total agricultural population}} * 100, \text{ by sex}$$

Sub-indicator (b)

$$\frac{\text{Number of women in agriculture with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}}{\text{Number of people in agriculture with:} \\ \text{Legally recognized document on agricultural land OR the right to sell it OR the right to} \\ \text{bequeath it}} * 100$$

**Disaggregation\*:**

We can distinguish between levels of disaggregation which are ‘mandatory’ for the global monitoring and levels of disaggregation which are recommended especially for the country level analysis, as they provide an in-sight for policy making.

**‘mandatory’ levels of disaggregation**

- [for sub-indicator (a)] sex of the individuals

**‘recommended’ levels of disaggregation**

(not exhaustive list)

[for both sub-indicators]

- Income level
- age group
- ethnic group
- geographic location (urban/rural)
- tenure type
- type of legally recognized document

**Treatment of missing values:**

- At country level

Missing values will be imputed only if a sufficient number of data points from the same region. In such a case, missing values will be imputed through the regional mean value.

- At regional and global levels

Regional and global aggregates will be computed only when a sufficient number of data points is available at regional or global level. Metadata will complement the regional and global level estimates to avoid that users interpret these aggregates as pertaining to all countries in the region.

### Sources of discrepancies:

There is currently no known source of difference.

### Regional aggregates:

Weighted regional aggregates will be generated by taking into consideration the number of individuals engaged in agriculture and the number of individuals classified as owners or holders of agricultural land.

Weighted regional aggregates will be generated only if a sufficient number of countries in the region report on the indicator.

## Data Sources

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### Description

#### Recommended data sources:

In the specific case of indicator 5a1, household surveys are the most recommended data source. Examples of household surveys that could be used to generate the indicator 5a1 are:

- Household budget surveys (HBS)
- Living standard measurement surveys (LSMS)
- Living Conditions Surveys
- Labour Force Surveys (LFS)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Multipurpose Household Surveys

Why are National Household Surveys a recommended data source for indicator 5a1?

1. Generally speaking, surveys are more cost-effective than censuses because they are carried out on a representative sample which is then used to estimate the parameters at the population level.
2. National Household surveys are the most common data source available in both developed and developing countries
3. National Household surveys tend to be very broad in scope and they are normally used to generate social, demographic and economic statistics. Therefore they: i) can accommodate questions needed for the computation of indicator 5a1; ii) allow exploring associations between the individual status on indicator 5a1 and other individual or household characteristics, such as education, health, income level, etc; iii) can include additional data for a more detailed analysis of the indicator (eg., land size).

Alternative sources include Population and Housing Censuses, Agricultural Surveys.

In principle, Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) can be considered an alternative data source for indicator 5a1 because, like household surveys, they refer to the whole population living in a given area. Nonetheless, Population and Housing Censuses present some disadvantages:

1. Censuses are usually conducted every 10 years; therefore they do not allow countries to closely monitor the progress on indicator 5.a.1.
2. Population and Housing Censuses are large scale and costly operations focussing on the structure of the population.
3. Population and Housing Censuses heavily rely on proxy respondents, an approach which is in contrast with the respondents' selection procedure recommended for indicator 5.a.1.



If a country does not succeed in appending a module on 5.a.1 to a National Household Survey, it may consider using Agricultural Surveys as an alternative vehicle because they can accommodate questions on agricultural land tenure rights.

However, Agricultural Surveys present the following disadvantage: they may not adequately cover the households where members are engaged in agriculture as wage labourers. Therefore, they miss a part of the reference population.

If, despite this constraint, a country chooses to append a module on 5.a.1 to an Agricultural Survey, then it is crucial to report this choice in the metadata. In such a case, global comparability is compromised, but the country can still be able to monitor its own progress on this indicator over time, provided that the same data source is retained.

### **Who should respond? How many people?**

For indicator 5a1, it is crucial to: i) choose the number of individuals on which information is to be collected, and ii) determine who should report this information. Two options are suggested:

- **Option 1:** Each adult member of the household is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to all members)
- **Option 2:** One randomly selected adult household member is interviewed on his/her ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land (self-respondent approach applied to one member)

In practice, due to budget constraints and time limitations, interviewing only one adult member per household will be the most viable option. However, if a country wants to study intra-household dynamics or to increase the precision of the 5a1 estimates, it may decide to collect information about each household member, using self-reported data.

FAO does not recommend the option of using proxy respondents, whereby the most knowledgeable household member is usually interviewed to collect information on all the household members<sup>10</sup>. However, if the survey used as a vehicle for the collection of 5.a.1 data cannot adopt the self-respondent approach, then proxy respondents should be used to collect information on all household members.

### Minimum Set of Data

A minimum set of data is needed to calculate the indicator. These are:

- ✓ Whether or not at least one household member has been mainly engaged in agriculture in the past 12 months
- ✓ Sex of the selected individual
- ✓ Age of the selected individual
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual holds any agricultural land
- ✓ Whether or not any of the land held by the respondent has a legally recognized document (or certificate) that allows protecting his/her ownership / tenure rights over the land
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual is listed as an owner or holder on any of the legally recognized documents, either alone or jointly with someone else
- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual has the right to sell any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else

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<sup>10</sup> Findings from the pilot studies reveal that data from proxy respondents yield different estimates than self-reported data, with variations by asset, by type of ownership and by the sex of the owner. In particular, it was found that proxy-reported data decrease both women's and men's reported ownership of agricultural land. Such underestimation is greater for men (-15 percentage points) than for women (-10 percentage points), and is less pronounced when we consider documented ownership (-7 percentage points for men and -2 percentage points for women).

- ✓ Whether or not the selected individual has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else

### Questions to Capture the Agricultural Population

As mentioned above, an individual is part of 'adult agricultural population' if the following conditions are met:

1. is adult
2. belong to a household where at least one member is mainly engaged in an agricultural occupation over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose (whether for income-generation or self-consumption) and the status in employment.

The recommendations below propose ways for capturing this concept in a survey questionnaire. They are particularly relevant in case the survey does not have a 'labor module' or if the 'labor module' included in the survey questionnaire does not inform on the individuals' involvement in growing crops and/or raising livestock over the past 12 months.

We distinguish 2 main scenarios:

- Scenario A: The survey can include individual level questions of engagement in agriculture
- Scenario B: The survey cannot append individual level questions of engagement in agriculture in the household roster. Therefore questions shall be asked at the household level.

### Scenario A

If the survey can include individual level questions of engagement in agriculture, such questions can be easily appended to a household roster (or to a labor module), and the can be asked to the most knowledgeable individual in household. They aim to capture individual involvement in agriculture over the past 12 months.

Individual level questions	function
<p><b>Q1.</b> In the last 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH], did [NAME] do or help with:</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether the respondent grew crops or raised livestock over the past 12 months</p> <p>Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> Which of the following best describes what [NAME] was mainly doing in the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] to [MONTH]?</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK THE TWO MAIN ACTIVITIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Farming or raising livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – Forestry or fishing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – Working in a sector other than agriculture or fishing (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 – Studying (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 – Looking for work (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 – Taking care of household or family (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 – With long-term illness or disability (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 – Retired or pensioner (questions end)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9 – Other (specify): _____ (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>

<p><b>Q3.</b> In farming and raising livestock was [NAME]...</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>
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### Scenario B

Questions below are asked at the household level, to the most knowledgeable individual in the household. They aim to capture household involvement in agriculture over the past 12 months.

Household level questions	function
<p><b>Q1.</b> Over the past 12 months, which is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did anybody in the household do or help with any of the following activities?</p> <p>a. farming land to produce food</p> <p>or</p> <p>b. raising or tending livestock</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – no (end of questions)</p>	<p>Capture whether somebody in the household grew crops over the past 12 months, regardless the final purpose of the activities</p> <p>Screening question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to limit the number of questions.</p>
<p><b>Q2.</b> In the past 12 months, that is from [MONTH] up to [MONTH], did any member of this household spend most of his/her time farming, raising or raising/tending livestock?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the main activity for at least one member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 – yes, farming or raising livestock were the second main activity for at least one member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 – no (questions end)</p>	<p>Understand whether growing crops and / or raising livestock were the main activities in terms of time.</p>
<p><b>Q3.</b> In these activities were these people...</p> <p><i>READ AND TICK ALL THAT APPLIES</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. working as own-account worker (without regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. working as an employer (with regular employees)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. helping in the household / family business</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. helping a family member who works for someone else for a pay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. working for someone else for pay (ie., employee, on paid apprentice / internship)</p>	<p>Status in employment</p> <p>Supplementary question. It is not essential and could be cancelled if the country wants to 'limit' the number of questions.</p>

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Based on the minimum set of data outlined above, we present below the set of questions proposed for the calculation of the 5a1 indicator. In particular, we present two scenarios:

- A minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level
- A module where data are collected at the parcel level

#### Minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level

List of standard questions	Function
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<p><b>Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?</b></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p>	<p>Reported possession (ie., self-perception of respondent's possession status)</p> <p>This questions refers to whether the respondent, not the respondent's household, holds any agricultural land.</p> <p>It measures reported possession, which captures the respondent's self-perception of his/her possession status, irrespective of whether the respondent has a formal documentation.</p>
<p><b>Q2. Is there a formal document for <u>any</u> of the agricultural land you hold (alternatively 'you possess, use, occupy) issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? (allow for more than one type of document to be listed)</b></p> <p>1 - Title deed</p> <p>2 - Certificate of customary tenure</p> <p>3 - Certificate of occupancy</p> <p>4 – Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition</p> <p>5 – Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease</p> <p>6 – Registered rental contract</p> <p>7 - Other (specify: _____)</p> <p>9 - No document (skip to Q4)</p> <p>98 - Don't known (skip to Q4)</p> <p>99 – refuses to respond (skip to Q4)</p>	<p>This question identifies whether there is a legally recognized document for any of the agricultural land the respondent reports having, and the type of documentation. Documented ownership / tenure rights refers to the existence of any document an individual can use to claim ownership or tenure rights in law over the land.</p> <p>The list of options is indicative and countries are encouraged to adopt country-specific list.</p> <p>However, it is of utmost importance that the list includes only country relevant documents that are enforceable before the law.</p>
<p><b>Q3. Is your name is listed as an owner or use right holder on any of the legally recognized documents?</b></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No</p> <p>98 - Don't know</p> <p>99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>Because individual names can be listed as witnesses on a document, it is important to ask if the respondent is listed "as an owner" or "holder" on the document. It is recommend that the measure of documented ownership / tenure rights not be conditional on the respondent producing the document for the enumerator to confirm.</p>
<p><b>Q4. Do you have the right to sell any of the parcel hold (alternatively 'parcel possessed, used or occupied'), alone or jointly with someone else?</b></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 – No 98 - Don't know</p> <p>99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p><b>Alienation rights</b></p> <p>This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to sell any of the agricultural land s/he reports possessing. When a respondent has the right to sell the land, it means that he or she has the right to permanently transfer the land to another person or entity for cash or in kind benefits.</p>

<p><b>Q5. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the parcel hold (alternatively 'parcel possessed, used or occupied'), alone or jointly with someone else?</b></p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don't know</p> <p>99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p><b>Alienation rights</b></p> <p>This question obtains information on whether the respondent believes that he/she has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land he/she reports possessing. When a respondent has the right to bequeath the land, it means that he/she has the right to give the land by oral or written will to another person(s) upon the death of the respondent.</p>
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#### A module where data are collected at the parcel level

Countries may opt to collect information at the parcel level for two reasons:

1. First, the country implements a nationally-representative survey that already collects a roster of parcels (e.g. the LSMS-ISA and many agricultural surveys) to which the questions on ownership or tenure rights can be appended.
2. Second, 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 agricultural land. Collecting such information, including on the characteristics of agricultural land, should be done at the parcel level.<sup>11</sup>

When a module on the ownership / tenure rights of agricultural land is appended to an existing survey, the total number and sequence of questions in the module will depend on the general objectives and structure of the survey. Yet, for calculation of SDG Indicator 5.a.1, the following rules should be followed:

i) If the main survey questionnaire already captures a roster of parcels belonging to the household, the respondent randomly selected to complete the module on agricultural land ownership / tenure rights should be asked if she/he hold any agricultural land. If yes, the respondent should report which of the roster of parcels generated at the household level he/she possesses. In addition, the respondent should be given the opportunity to report any additional parcels not included in the household parcel roster. The questions in the module will only be asked for the agricultural parcels held by the respondent (see example below).

#### Parcel-level module on the ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land based on household parcel roster

<p><b>Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?</b></p> <p>1 – Yes 2 – No (end of module)</p>					
	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>Q6</b>
<b>Parcel ID</b>	<p>Please tell me which agricultural parcels you hold (alternatively 'you have, use or occupy')</p> <p><i>ENUMERATOR: LIST PARCEL ID CODES FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE THAT</i></p>	<p>Is there a formal document or certificate for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency?</p> <p>(tick all that applies)</p>	<p>Is your name is listed as owner or use right holder on the formal document for this [PARCEL]?</p>	<p>Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p>	<p>Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p>

<sup>11</sup> A full list of data items, and their rationale, can be found in the draft "UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective" submitted to the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 and in the technical note submitted to the IAEG-SDG for fast-tracking the 5.a.1 indicator to the Tier II category.

	<i>ARE HELD INDIVIDUALLY OR JOINTLY BY RESPONDENT</i>	1 - Title deed	2 - Certificate of customary tenure	3 - Certificate of occupancy	4 - Registered will or registered certificate of hereditary acquisition	5 - Registered certificate of perpetual / long term lease	6 - Registered rental contract	7 - Other (specify: _____)	9 - No document (skip to Q4)	98 - Don't known (skip to Q4)	99 - refuses to respond (skip to Q4)	1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else)	2 - No	98 - Don't know	99 - Refuses to respond	1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else)	2 - No	98 - Don't know	99 - Refuses to respond
1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ii) If all household members are interviewed, a roster of parcel should be created at the household level and the same procedure described in rule i) should be followed.

iii) If the main survey questionnaire does not capture a roster of parcels at the household level and one randomly-selected adult household member will be administered the module on agricultural land ownership /tenure rights, a respondent roster of parcels can be created in the individual questionnaire by asking the respondent to list all of the parcels that s/he holds (see example below).



## Data Availability

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### Description:

As a new indicator, 5.a.1 is not yet produced by any country as of 2017.

Breakdown of the number of countries covered by region is as follows:

<b>World</b>		
<b>Africa</b>		
Northern Africa		
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Eastern Africa		
Middle Africa		
Southern Africa		
Western Africa		
<b>Americas</b>		
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Caribbean		
Latin America		
Northern America		
<b>Asia</b>		
Central Asia		
Eastern Asia		
Southern Asia		
South-Eastern Asia		
Western Asia		
<b>Europe</b>		
Eastern Europe		
Northern Europe		
Southern Europe		
Western Europe		
<b>Oceania</b>		
Australia and New Zealand		
Melanesia		
Micronesia		
Polynesia		

## Calendar

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### Data collection:

Through its programme of capacity development activities, FAO will encourage countries to include the monitoring of SDG indicator 5.a.1 in the next national household surveys and to identify the most



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appropriate data vehicle. It is not a standalone data collection exercise administered by FAO at a regular time interval. Thus it is not possible to predict the number of countries that will generate SDG 5.a.1 in the next year.

## Data providers

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National Statistical Offices. If agricultural surveys are used, the responsible organization will be the Ministry of Agriculture or, more generally, the organization responsible for agricultural surveys at country level.

## Data compilers

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FAO

## References

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**URL:** <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5.a.1/en/>