

Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for
SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1



Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

Citation: FAO; The World Bank; UN-Habitat. 2019. Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land: An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. Washington, DC: World Bank. © FAO, The World Bank, and UN-Habitat. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

Copyright © 2019 by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and UN-Habitat

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), or The World Bank concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities. The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of FAO, UN-Habitat, or The World Bank concerning the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries. FAO, UN-Habitat and The World Bank do not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO, UN-Habitat, or The World Bank in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO, UN-Habitat, or The World Bank, World Bank Board of Executive directors, or the governments and members represented by these institutions. FAO, UN Habitat and The World Bank encourage the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO, UN Habitat and The World Bank as source and copyright holders is given and that FAO, UN Habitat or The World Bank's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to:

World Bank Publications
The World Bank Group
1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA
E-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

Acknowledgements

This document was prepared jointly by the FAO, the UN-Habitat, and the World Bank. Sydney Gourlay (World Bank) coordinated and collated contributions from a team of authors across three organizations, and from other agencies. The contributors (listed alphabetically for each agency) include Chiara Brunelli and Yonca Gurbuzer of FAO; Everlyne Nairesiae, Oumar Sylla, and Robert Ndugwa of UN-Habitat; and Daniel Ali, Calogero (Gero) Carletto, Klaus Deininger, Sydney Gourlay, Thea Hilhorst, Talip Kilic, and Alberto Zezza of the World Bank. Substantive inputs were also provided by Donatien Beguy (UN-Habitat), Diana Fletschner (Landesa), Heather Moylan (World Bank), Lauren Pandolfelli (UNICEF), and the UNSD Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project.

Cover Photos: World Bank/Dominic Chavez; Chor Sokunthea; A'Melody Lee
Layout: Stefanie Freccia, Judith Mulinge
Printing: UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-certified

Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
PART I – BACKGROUND	7
1) LAND RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGENDA	10
a) Importance of tenure security and land rights	11
b) Emphasis on gender equality.....	11
2) THE INDICATORS: 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1	13
a) Indicator 1.4.2	14
b) Indicator 5.a.1	16
c) Differences between indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1: why do we need both?	18
 PART II – DATA COLLECTION THROUGH A HARMONIZED QUESTIONNAIRE MODULE	 20
1) MODULE CUSTOMIZATION AND COUNTRY-SPECIFIC METADATA.....	22
2) RESPONDENT SELECTION	24
3) LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION: PARCEL LEVEL OR ‘ANY LAND’	29
4) MODULE IMPLEMENTATION	31
a) Questionnaire module options	33
b) Question-by-question guidance.....	35
REFERENCES	44
ANNEX I – GLOSSARY	47
ANNEX II – IDENTIFYING THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION	50
QUESTIONNAIRES 1-5	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land is a key economic resource inextricably linked to access to, use of and control over other economic and productive resources. Recognition of this, and the increasing stress on land from the world's growing population and changing climate, has driven demand for strengthening tenure security for all. This has created the need for a core set of land indicators that have national application and global comparability, which culminated in the inclusion of indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. Having indicators on land ownership and rights in the SDG framework is an opportunity to routinely generate comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making on responsible land governance for sustainable development.

The custodians of SDG indicators 1.4.2 (UN-Habitat and the World Bank) and 5.a.1 (FAO) have joined forces to develop a standardized and succinct survey instrument designed to collect the essential data for computation of both indicators simultaneously. As the data collection requirements for each indicator largely overlap, great gains in efficiency are possible by implementing a joint module in existing survey questionnaires. This document aims to facilitate the successful, efficient, and cross-country comparable data collection for computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in line with the methodologies approved by the IAEG-SDGs. The survey instrument discussed in this document was designed with an eye for the integration of essential questions for both indicators into existing survey instruments, with the possibility of stand-alone implementation. Use of the proposed module encourages the standardization of indicator definitions and data comparability across countries and over time.

Significant attention is paid to the concept of respondent selection and the implications of this for indicators measurement. While the majority of household surveys currently rely on proxy respondents, studies of self-respondent versus proxy respondent reporting of assets suggest that proxy respondent reporting has the potential to distort information. Therefore, the custodians strongly recommend the use of respondent self-reporting wherever feasible, though options are presented for proxy respondent implementation as well.

This methodological note is prepared primarily for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) and other survey practitioners, in order to inform the monitoring of these two indicators and to provide guidance on the collection of data necessary for their regular reporting. The document provides an overview of the indicators, a discussion of the various questionnaire modules proposed, and detailed question-by-question guidance for each. Questionnaire modules have been designed for use with self- and proxy-respondent approaches, and for integration in surveys with and without a parcel roster. As Indicator 1.4.2 is relevant for all land, not only agricultural land as in the case of Indicator 5.a.1, integration of the proposed module is suitable with nationally-representative household surveys (e.g. income and expenditure surveys, household budget surveys, living standard measurement surveys, etc.).





Part 1

Background

Part I - Background

BACKGROUND

The importance of land tenure in sustainable development has been recently recognized by the establishment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. In order to measure and monitor progress towards reaching these goals, along with the many other SDG targets, wide-reaching data collection efforts are necessary. The custodians of indicators 1.4.2 (UN Habitat and the World Bank) and 5.a.1 (FAO), with the support of GDWGL and GLII,¹ have joined forces to develop a standardized and succinct survey instrument designed to collect the essential data for computation of both indicators simultaneously, based on the meta data as presented to the [IAEG-SDG](#). Use of the proposed module encourages the standardization of indicator definitions and data comparability across countries.

As the data collection requirements for each indicator largely overlap, great gains in efficiency are possible by implementing a joint module that captures data for both indicators. The survey instrument discussed in this document was designed with an eye for integration in existing survey instruments, yet with the possibility of stand-alone implementation whenever feasible. Of

This methodological note is prepared primarily for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) and other survey practitioners. The aim is to provide the rationale for the SDG indicators on land tenure security for men and women (1.4.2 and 5.a.1) as well as guidance for data collection to enable reporting on these two indicators.² Ultimately, the document aims to facilitate the successful, efficient, and cross-country comparable data collection for computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

In what follows, an overview of the indicators is provided, as well as key definitions, a discussion of the questionnaire module (and variations thereof) and detailed, question-by-question guidance.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18140

