



A MULTI-COUNTRY CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES PREPAREDNESS TO REPORT ON SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

*GLOBAL STATUS ON LAND TENURE SECURITY DATA COLLECTION,
ANALYSIS AND ON COMPARABLE INDICATORS IN THE SDGS*

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

A MULTI-COUNTRY CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES PREPAREDNESS TO REPORT ON SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

Global status on land tenure security data collection, analysis and on comparable indicators in the SDGs

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ACRONYMS



AU	African Union
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CFS	United Nations Committee on World Food Security
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics, Colombia
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GLII	Global Land Indicators Initiative
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGAF	Land Governance Assessment Framework (World Bank)
LPI	Land Policy Initiative (African Union, African Development Bank and UNECA)
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Survey (World Bank initiative)
LSMS-ISA	Living Standard Measurement Survey – Integrated Survey on Agriculture
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF initiative)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRI	Natural Resources Institute (University of Greenwich)
NSO	National Statistical Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
PRIndex	Property Rights Index (Land Alliance initiative to measure perceptions of tenure security)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest-Africaine (West African Economic and Monetary Union)
UIS	Urban Inequities Survey (UN-Habitat initiative)
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
WCA	World Census on Agriculture (FAO data initiative)
WHH	Women-headed household

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Land is of cross-cutting significance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Under SDG Goal 1, Ending Poverty, SDG Target 1.4, articulates a high priority global objective:

“By 2030, 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.”

Secure rights to land and property for women and men are a critical element of rights to economic resources, and security of land tenure is also essential in both urban and rural areas to ensure shelter and to enable people to access basic and financial services, establish a livelihood and ensure wellbeing. Directly linked to SDG Target 1.4, SDG indicator 1.4.2, the **proportion of the total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure**, is a key indicator that provides a globally comparable basis for the measurement of tenure security.

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs of the United Nations Statistical Commission has classified indicator 1.4.2 as a Tier III indicator, signifying that, so far, this indicator has had no established methodology and data is not regularly collected at country level. UN-Habitat and the World Bank are the custodian agencies for this indicator, and are to provide technical support in the development of methodology for monitoring this indicator and capacity strengthening for Land and National Statistical Agencies in data collection, analysis and reporting.

For better understanding of countries' existing readiness to report against Indicator 1.4.2, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII), commissioned a rapid multi-country assessment of the existing status of data availability, data quality and data-related institutional capacities at country level amongst national statistical organizations (NSOs) to collect and analyse the relevant data on documentation and perceptions of security of land and property rights in both urban and rural areas.

UN-Habitat commissioned the University of Greenwich-Natural Resources Institute (NRI) to conduct the assessment, which was designed in collaboration with UN-Habitat and GLII with inputs from the Africa Centre for Statistics (UNECA). This report presents the results of the assessment. It is intended to inform the work of the co-custodian agencies on Indicator 1.4.2 and to be used in developing a coherent strategy to further develop country level NSO capacities and strengthen their collaboration with land agencies.

In order to upgrade the tier status of the indicator, it will be necessary to expand the capacity for data collection using consistent, harmonized and globally comparable methodologies to meet the reporting requirements of Indicator 1.4.2. In the context of the need to upgrade the status of the indicator within the SDG monitoring framework, immediate priorities on which this report is intended to shed light are to develop authoritative guidelines to orient the efforts of NSOs and initiate capacity building to enable them, together with national land agencies holding relevant administrative data to fast track systematic data collection and reporting for the indicator. The report also informs GLII platform members and other stakeholders of the types of needs and opportunities for capacity strengthening that currently exist.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The research team used the following methods:

- ❑ Online survey with NSO representatives – 15 countries responses received (out of 73 countries to which the survey questionnaire was sent; a response rate of over 20 per cent).
- ❑ Face to face interviews with country level NSOs and land ministry officials through country visits – two countries (Niger and Senegal).

DATA AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY ON SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

This assessment shows that international household survey programmes like LSMS, DHS, MICS, WCA exist in 14 of the 17 countries that responded. At present, 11 of these 14 countries are collecting data related to the documentation of land rights. However, only 3 of those countries are also collecting data related to perceptions of tenure security. At present, 5 of the 17 responding countries reported that their national censuses collect data related to the documentation of land rights, however no country reported the collection of perception data. About half of respondent countries have reported the existence of other data initiatives which could potentially supply data related to this indicator.

captures ownership status of agriculture land and source of acquisition (e.g. for Uganda, 2013) and also on land rights documentation and threat perception. The DHS-7 round (2013-2018) includes a limited set of questions on self-reported ownership of land and housing and available documentation, in order to measure intra-household asset ownership and its impact on indicators of women's empowerment. Recent surveys that include land questions are available for over 75 countries.

The findings of the online survey and interviews with NSOs show that gender-disaggregated data is fully or partially available in 8 of the 17 countries surveyed. Data disaggregated by income groups was reported by 12 of the 17 NSOs. Disaggregation by "type of tenure" is currently being captured by 15 of the 17 countries surveyed, although the extent to which household survey data can be disaggregated to capture customary tenure types in countries where this applies is not clear. The data quality on "extent of coverage" dimension shows a mixed picture. While both agriculture and residential land data is available for 15 of the 17 countries, data for community or group land holding and for slum / informal settlements is available only for 7 and 5 of those countries respectively. Most of the NSOs responding concurred on the need for refinement and additional questions to capture information which

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