

Metadata of SDG 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

Please note that this is a temporary file. It will be replaced by a final version that will be published on the UNSD website

1. Institutional Information

1.1. Agency responsible for global compilation of the indicator or time series specified below:

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

2. Goals and Targets addressed

- 2.1. : Indicator name and number **SDG 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”
- 2.2. : Target name and number: **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”.
- 2.3. : Times series (if applicable): n.a.
- 2.4. : Linkages with any other Goals and Targets: **Goal 1, Target 4**: “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”

3. Definition and method of computation

3.1. : Definition:

Precise definition of the indicator including references to standards and classifications, preferably relying on international agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and be expressed in universally applicable terms. It must clearly express the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.).

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.

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

3.2. : Concepts

Precise definition of all different concepts and terms associated with the indicator, also including reference to any associated classifications.

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 crops¹
- land under temporary meadows and pastures²

¹ 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>).

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

- land temporarily fallow³
- land under permanent crops⁴
- land under permanent meadows and pastures⁵

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 households:

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. More specifically, since agricultural land includes both crop land and meadows and pastures, tenure rights over agricultural land are relevant for households operating land and / or raising or tending livestock.

However, identifying such households is not trivial, because:

- 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.
- Agriculture is sometimes practiced only or mainly for own-consumption, without any market orientation (so, with no or little income) and may not be perceived an economic activity *strictu sensu*.

Thus, the reference population (denominator) for indicator 5.a.1 are:

adult individuals living in agricultural households, i.e. households that operated land for agricultural purposes and / or raised livestock over the past 12 months, regardless of the final purpose of the production.

The long reference period allows to capture agricultural households even if interviewed off-season, while the inclusion of all purposes includes households that produce only for own consumption.

Engagement in forestry and logging and fishing and aquaculture is not considered because the focus of the indicator is on agricultural land. Households who have tenure rights over agricultural land but do not farm the land are excluded from the reference population, because the indicator focuses on households whose livelihood is linked to practicing agriculture. Moreover, households whose member/s is/are engaged in the agricultural sector only as wage laborer/s are excluded from the reference population. Indeed, while it makes sense to classify as 'agricultural' a household where someone is operating land / raising livestock on his/her own, the same cannot be said for households where a member operates land / raises livestock for someone else because, in this case, agricultural land is not an asset relevant for the household economy.

Once a household is classified as an 'agricultural household', *all the adult individuals* are eligible to be asked about their tenure right status over agricultural land. The adoption of a household perspective is particularly important from the gender perspective, because in many agricultural households, women often consider themselves as not being involved in agriculture, whereas they provide substantive support to the household's agricultural activities. In addition, the individual's livelihood cannot be completely detached from the livelihood of the other household members; and in particular, for households operating land or raising livestock, land is an important asset for all the individuals and protect them in case the household dissolves.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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

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) project⁶, 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

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"*⁷
- 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"*⁸
- 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"*⁹
- 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

⁶ 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

⁷ Source: "Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure", FAO 2003

⁸ Source: "Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure", FAO 2003

⁹ Source: "Multilingual thesaurus on land tenure", FAO 2003

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.
- 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.

3.3. : Method of computation:

Explanation of how the indicator is calculated, included mathematical formulas and descriptive information of computations made on the source data to produce the indicator (including adjustments and weighting). This explanation should also highlight cases in which mixed sources are used or where the calculation has changed over time (i.e., discontinuities in the series).

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 (adults living in agricultural households) 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)

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

Sub-indicator (b)

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

3.4. : Rationale and interpretation

Description of the purpose and rationale behind the indicator, as well as examples and guidance on its correct interpretation and meaning.

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.

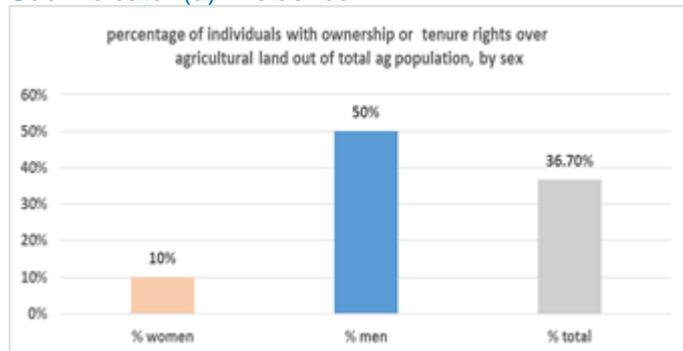
Therefore, it is sufficient to have:

- 1) The number of adult individuals in agriculture with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land (by sex), and
- 2) 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.

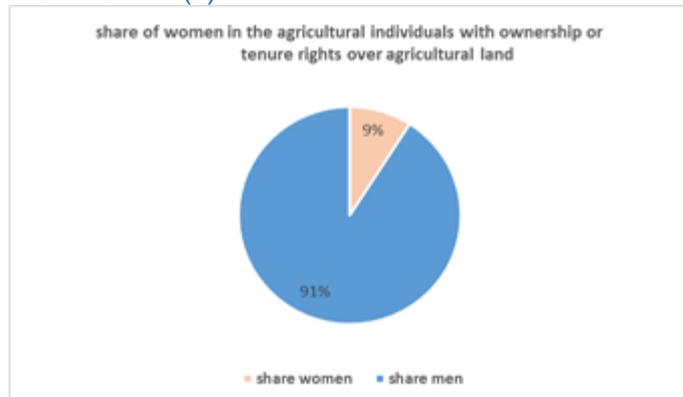
	male	female	total
Adult individuals in agricultural households with ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land	100	10	110
Agricultural population	200	100	300

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 adult population living in agricultural households 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 ag households) with tenure rights over agricultural land. The purpose of the sub-indicator (b) is to show how many of them are women.

4. Disaggregation

4.1. : Disaggregation *

Specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.).

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

5. Sources and data collection

5.1. : Sources and data collection

Description of all actual and recommended sources of data, as well of the methods used for data collection. This description should include, when applicable, the sample frame used, the questions used to collect the data, the type of interview, the dates/duration of fieldwork, the sample size, the response rate, and any changes of the data source over time, details of denominator (if from a different source) and any other relevant information related to the origin of the source or indicator. Similar details should be given for administrative sources.

Recommended data sources

Indicator 5a1 focuses on adult individuals living in agricultural households – i.e. households that have practiced agriculture over the last 12 months. Thus, it can be collected through Agricultural Surveys or National Household Surveys. 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.

Agricultural Surveys are a recommended data source for two main reasons:

1. their unit of analysis are agricultural holdings and, in most countries, a one-to-one relationship exists between the household-sector agricultural holdings and the agricultural households. Therefore, agricultural surveys capture well the reference population of indicator 5.a.1 (i.e. agricultural households) and they do not require any pre-screening and oversampling to generate nationally representative estimates.
2. agricultural surveys can easily accommodate questions on agricultural land tenure rights, since they frequently collect data regarding rights to agricultural land and data on agricultural production.

National Household Surveys (NHS)¹⁰ are also recommended data sources for indicator 5.a.1 for several reasons:

1. National Household surveys are the most common data source available in both developed and developing countries
2. 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).

However, if NHS are used to monitor indicator 5.a.1, it is necessary to identify agricultural households. In addition, especially in countries/regions with a low proportion of households is engaged in agricultural production, a pre-screening and oversampling may be needed, especially in urban and peri-urban areas.

Alternative sources include Population and Housing Censuses and Agricultural Censuses.

In principle, Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and Agricultural Censuses (ACs) 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, censuses present some disadvantages:

¹⁰ Examples of NHS that could be used to generate the indicator 5.a.1 are: Household Budget Surveys (HBS), Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Living Conditions Surveys, Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Multipurpose Household Surveys. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) can be also used as data collection vehicle, provided that their individual questionnaires are administered to individuals beyond the age classes typically used in these surveys.

1. they are usually conducted every 10 years, therefore they do not allow countries to closely monitor the progress on indicator 5a1.
2. they are large scale and costly operations focussing on the structure of the population.
3. They heavily rely on proxy respondents, an approach which is in contrast with the respondents' selection procedure recommended for indicator 5a1.

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 members¹¹. 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 the household has operated land for agricultural purposes or raised/tended livestock over 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
- ✓ 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, the reference population (denominator) for indicator 5.a.1 are the individuals living in agricultural households. For the purpose of this indicator, an individual is part of the reference population if s/he is adult and belongs to a household that has *operated land for agricultural purposes and / or raised livestock over the past 12 months, regardless of the final purpose of the production.*

¹¹ 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).

The module presented in this section suggests how to identify 'agricultural households'. 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.

Module for capturing the reference population

Question		Function
Q1	Did this household operate any land ⁽¹⁾ for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? ⁽²⁾ 1. Yes 2. No (<input type="checkbox"/> Q3)	<i>Screening (farming)</i>
Q2	Was farming performed as... (tick all that applies) 1. For use / consumption of the household 2. For profit / trade 3. Wage work for others	<i>Filter out from the denominator households where farming was done only as wage labor</i>
Q3	Did this household raise or tend any livestock (eg., cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No (questions end)	<i>Screening (livestock)</i>
Q4	Was raising/tending livestock performed as... (tick all that applies) 1. For use / consumption of the household 2. For profit / trade 3. Wage work for others	<i>Filter out from the denominator households where raising/tending livestock was done only as wage labor</i>

⁽¹⁾ Including orchards and kitchen gardens

⁽²⁾ Alternative phrasings:

- Did this household **farm** any land for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **use** any land for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months?
- Did this household operate any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **farm** any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?
- Did this household **use** any land **to produce crops** in the last 12 months?

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:

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

Minimum set of questions collected at the individual-level

List of standard questions	Function
Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else? 1 - Yes 2 - No	Reported possession (ie., self-perception of respondent's possession status) This questions refers to whether the respondent, not the respondent's household, holds any agricultural land. 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>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)</p> <p>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)</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>Q3. Is your name is listed as an owner or use right holder on any of the legally recognized documents?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don’t know 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>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?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 – No 98 - Don’t know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Alienation rights</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>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?</p> <p>1 - Yes 2 - No 98 - Don’t know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Alienation rights</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.</p> <p>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>

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.¹²

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

¹² 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.

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

Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'do you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?							
1 – Yes							
2 – No (end of module)							
Parcel ID	Q2	Q3			Q4	Q5	Q6
	<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 ARE HELD INDIVIDUALLY OR JOINTLY BY RESPONDENT</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>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)</p>			<p>Is your name is listed as owner or use right holder on the formal document for this [PARCEL]?</p> <p>1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 – No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>	<p>Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 – No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond</p>
1		<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"/>
N		<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).

Parcel-level module on the ownership / tenure rights of agricultural land based on respondent parcel roster

Q1. Do you hold (alternatively 'you have, use or occupy') any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else?							
1 – Yes 2 – No (end of module)							
Parcel ID	Q2	Q3			Q4	Q5	Q6
	List all of the agricultural parcels you hold (alternatively 'you have, use or occupy'), either alone or jointly with someone else	Is there a formal document or certificate for this [PARCEL] issued by the Land Registry/Cadastral Agency? (tick all that applies) 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)			Is your name is listed as owner or use right holder on the formal document for this [PARCEL]? 1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 - No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond	Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? 1 - Yes (alone or jointly with someone else) 2 – No 98 - Don't know 99 - Refuses to respond	Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? 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"/>
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"/>
N		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Comments and limitations

6.1. : Comments and limitations

Comments on the feasibility, suitability, relevance and limitations of the indicator. The concept of comments and limitations also includes data comparability issues, presence of wide confidence intervals (such as for maternal mortality ratios); provides further details on additional non-official indicators commonly used together with the indicator.

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.

7. Current data availability/Indicator Tier

Tier I: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards are available and data is regularly produced by countries.

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

Tier III: Indicator for which established methodology and standards still need to be developed.

7.1. Please mark the box indicating the Tier of this indicator

- Tier I
- Tier II

SDG indicator 5.a.1 has been upgraded to the Tier II category at the 5th IAEG-SDG (March, 2017).

7.2. : Please indicate for how many countries the data for this indicator are already currently available on a regular basis.

If you can provide regional breakdowns of data availability in this section, that would be preferred.

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:

World

Africa

Northern Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern Africa

Middle Africa

Southern Africa

Western Africa

Americas

Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean

Latin America

Northern America

Asia

Central Asia

Eastern Asia

Southern Asia

South-Eastern Asia

Western Asia

Europe

Eastern Europe

Northern Europe

Southern Europe

Western Europe

Oceania

Australia and New Zealand

Melanesia

Micronesia
Polynesia

8. Responsible entity

8.1. : Data provider

Identification of national data provider(s), specifying the organization(s) responsible for producing the data at national level.

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.

8.2. : Data compiler

Organization(s) responsible for compilation and reporting on this indicator at the global level.

FAO

9. Data collection and data release calendar

9.1. Dates when source collection is next planned.

9.2. Expected dates of release of new data for this indicator, including the year (or, ideally, the quarter/month when the next data point associated with the indicator will become available).

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 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.

10. Treatment of missing values

10.1. Treatment of missing values

Description of the methodology employed for producing estimates for the indicator when country data are not available, including any mathematical formulas and description of additional variables used as input into the estimation process.

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.

10.2. Global/International context only:

Description of how missing values for individual countries or areas are imputed or otherwise estimated by international agencies to derive regional or global aggregates of the indicator.

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.

11. Sources of differences between global and national figures

11.1. Sources of differences between global and national figures

Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on this indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences.

There is currently no known source of difference.

12. Global estimates and obtaining data for global monitoring

12.1. Global and regional estimates

Description of the methodology, including any mathematical formulas, used for the calculation of the regional/global aggregates from the country values. Description of the weighting structure used for aggregating country indicator values to regional and global levels. Additional methodological details on how the data from countries or areas is assembled by custodian international agencies to provide regional and global aggregates. This is distinct from the method of computation section (section 3), which looks at how the indicator is compiled at a national level.

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.

12.2. Obtaining internationally comparable data for global monitoring

Description of the mechanism for collecting data from countries including: (i) the official counterpart(s) at the country level; (ii) a description of any validation and consultation process;

(iii) description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions

13. References

13.1. References

Please provide links to all references for this indicator

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