MONITORING TENURE SECURITY INDICATOR 1.4.2

11% of World Population that suffered from hunger [2015]

2016 : **815M**
2015 : **777M**
Number of chronically undernourished people in the world

31% Projection of world population by 2050

1 BILLION Population living in the most deprived conditions of informal settlements

44% Percentage of countries have alarming levels of hunger

65% Percentage of world's land owned by communities and indigenous people

Women are slightly more likely to be food insecure than men in every region of the world

SDG Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of 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.

Indicator 1.4.2 is well acknowledged as important in contributing to measurement of progress on poverty eradication through rights to economic resources including tenure security for all and hence strategically placed under SDG 1:

- **SDG 1** calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030.

- **Target 1.4**: aims to ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance by 2030.

- UN-Habitat and World Bank are the custodians for indicator 1.4.2.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

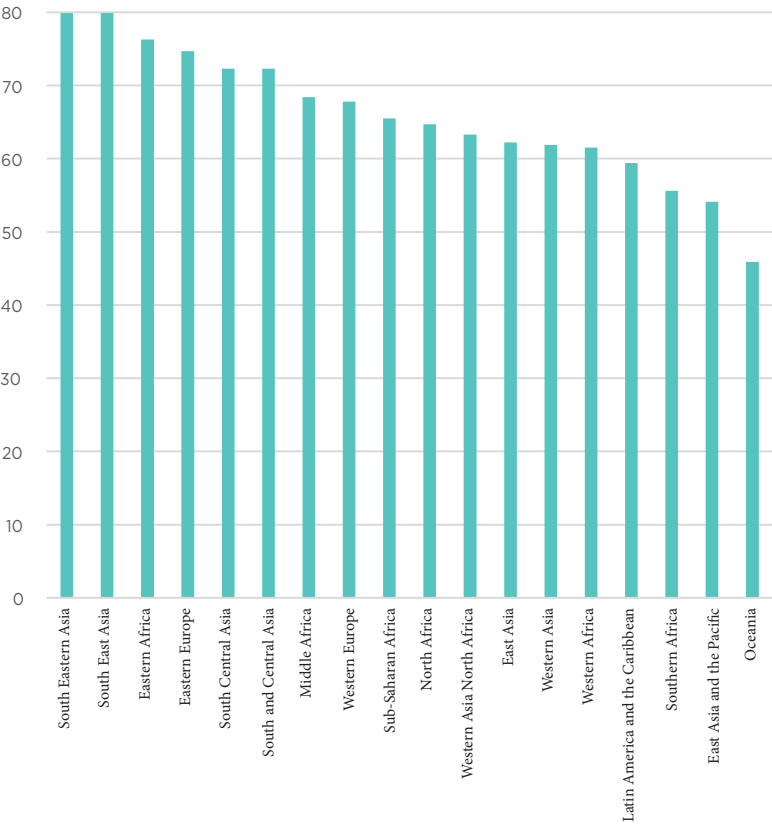# Methodology Development for Measuring 1.4.2

Global consultations on the methodological developments for this indicator were conducted by the custodian agencies and involved a diverse range of participants including National Statistical Organisations (NSOs), National and Regional Land Agencies, Civil Society Organisations (NSOs) and other partners.

The consultation process was supported by Global Land Tool Network through the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) and the Global Donor Working Group on Land. The custodian agencies, worked directly with National Statistical Organisations (NSOs) and land agencies, developed tools and capacity development materials, followed by computation of data points for relevant variables for this indicator in several countries on a pilot basis, using existing data sources from nationally representative surveys and census and, in exceptional cases, rigorous impact evaluations without national coverage.

Consultations were held through physical and virtual Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) addressing key areas including use of survey data, use of administrative data, use of geo-spatial data in complementing this indicator, securing women's land rights in the SDGs including sex disaggregation for 1.4.2.

Several webinar were also conducting jointly with other agencies including Land Portal, Omidyar Network, USAID, Netherlands Academy on Land Governance, Land Alliance and UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and Columbia Centre on Sustainable Investment. A high level session on monitoring tenure security was also organised by the custodian agencies in collaboration with GLTN, GLII and the GDWGL at the High Level Political Forum in New York, including a high level panel involving United National Statistical
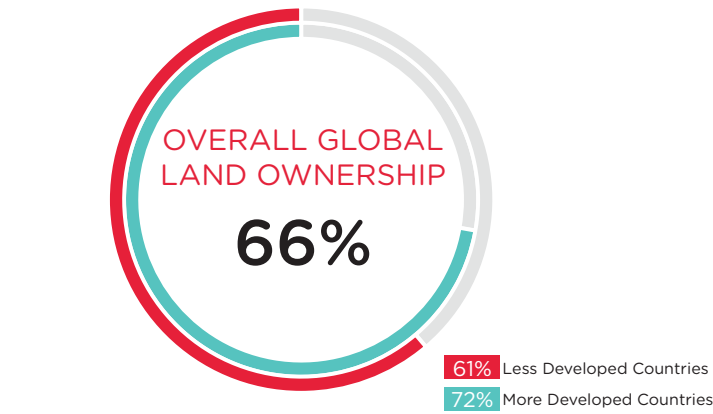
Division and other key stakeholders, noting the importance of monitoring progress on tenure security at country level, while examining the main link between land and poverty reduction, and other areas - food security, gender equality, urban resilience, environmental conservation, peace and security.

Who Owns the Land?

OVERALL GLOBAL LAND OWNERSHIP

66%

61% Less Developed Countries
72% More Developed Countries

Data Source: UN Habitat data on tenure security in urban context

Data Collected on Land Ownership by Regions Worldwide

Data Source: UN Habitat data on tenure security in urban context

Gender Disaggregated Data on Land Ownership by Region

Male Headed   Female Headed
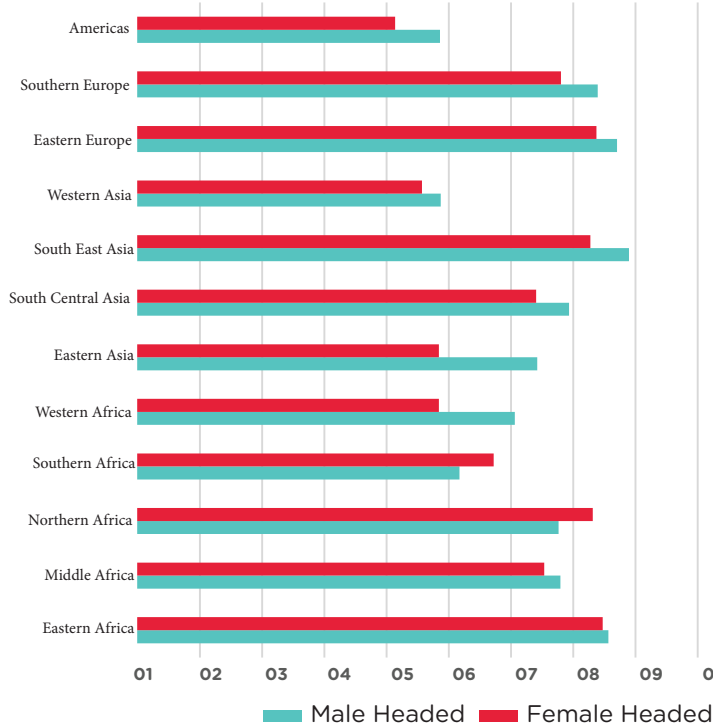
Data Source: UN Habitat data on tenure security in urban context

How to Measure Tenure Security - Indicator 1.4.2

Indicator 1.4.2 comprises two parts: (A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land as secure among the total adult population, be it documented or not. Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator. As required by the indicator definition, any component can be disaggregated by gender and tenure type.

$$\text{Part } A = \frac{\text{People (Adult) with legally recognized documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$
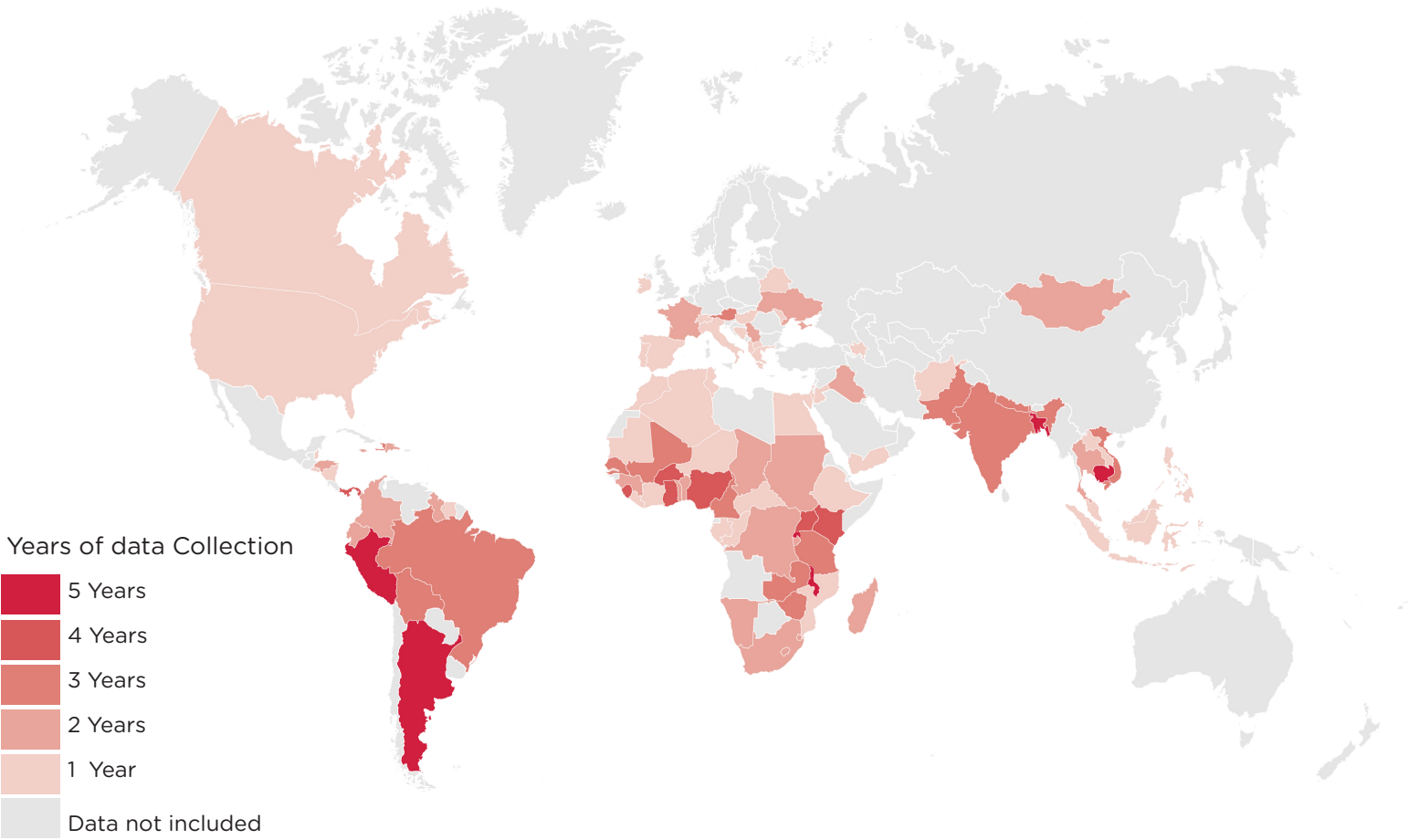
$$\text{Part } B = \frac{\text{People (Adult) who perceive their rights to land secure}}{\text{Total adult population}} \times 100$$

The overall indicator gives equal weight to both components.

Indicator 1.4.2 = 0.5 x Part **A** + 0.5 x Part **B**

Map of Data collected by UN Habitat on Tenure Security by Years in Different Countries

Years of data Collection
- 5 Years
- 4 Years
- 3 Years
- 2 Years
- 1 Year
- Data not included

Data Source: UN Habitat data on tenure security in urban context

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

How will Governments Benefit from the Monitoring of Tenure Security

Effective national, regional and global land monitoring is central to ensuring that changes in land governance result in improved conditions and sustainable development opportunities for all, especially for women, the commons and those living in poverty; leaving no one behind. Monitoring land tenure security not only contributes to measuring progress on the SDGs, but also contributes to tracking countries progress on other global land governance frameworks like VGGTs and regional initiatives like African Union Frameworks and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa.

"Legally recognized documentation" and "perception of tenure security" are two complementary parts of this indicator and which reflects several insights, namely

- Land is a key asset that is essential for poverty reduction, food security, housing, human rights and equality of opportunity including by gender;
- Secure land tenure creates incentives for investment in land, allows land to be transferred, and creates the institutional precondition for use of land as collateral to access finance for economic activity;
- Tenure security is key to soil and environmental conservation, peace and stability.

Building on Work Done on Millennium Development Goals

At the onset of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, security of tenure was selected as one of five indicators for assessing progress on the slum Target 7D that aspired to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020 under MDG 7; Environmental sustainability. UN-Habitat served as the focal point for the achievement of this target.

Eleven years later (2011), the twenty-third Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in its resolution 23/17, encouraged Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to promote security of tenure for all segments of society by recognizing and respecting a plurality of tenure systems, identifying and adopting, as appropriate to particular situations, intermediate forms of tenure arrangements, adopting alternative forms of land administration and land records alongside conventional land administration systems, and stepping up efforts to achieve secure tenure in post-conflict and post-disaster situations.

However, due to lack of globally comparable data, the secure tenure indicator was not used in the monitoring of the slum target until 2012.

After a decade of efforts conducting regional workshops on secure tenure indicator with the participation of more than 100 countries from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Arab States, and including the inclusion of secure tenure questions on household urban inequities surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS), UN-Habitat and partners made considerable progress in developing a methodology consistent to measure security of tenure in cities.

In accordance with the Economic and Social Council decision 2513/235, at the 45th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2014, the Secretary-General transmitted the report on the methodology developed by UN-Habitat and partners to measure security of tenure in a consistent manner across countries and regions.

Promoting Global Partnership for Data and Statistics on Land

The sustainable development agenda promotes global partnership as a means to strengthen the implementation, data monitoring and accountability. Target 17.18 envisions to, "by 2020 to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for enhanced efforts by the international community working together to augment its capacity development efforts, particularly in the domain of statistics and data, so that member States from developing countries will be able to accurately measure progress against the SDG targets and determine gaps to be addressed.

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GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

GLII
GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands