



WEBINAR

Agroecology for Women's Economic Empowerment and Strengthening their Autonomy

Experiences from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia,

Türkiye

October 25, 2022

SDG Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2:

Tracking information on the situation with women's rights on land
ownership and control

Giorgi Kvinikadze

Statistician, FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

SDG INDICATORS UNDER FAO CUSTODIANSHIP



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



- The Global Indicator Framework of SDGs comprises 232 indicators, and was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in July 2017
- According to the 2030 Agenda's guiding principle of "leaving no one behind", many indicators are supposed to be disaggregated by various characteristics, including gender, some explicitly, some inexplicitly. Moreover, there is a separate Goal 5 with its indicators dedicated specifically to gender equality.
- Each SDG indicator has its custodian agency, and FAO is a custodian of 21 indicators.
- Under Goal 5, FAO has two SDG indicators under its custodianship: 5.a.1 and 5.a.2



GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



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

- 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
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control



COMPLEMENTARITY OF SDG INDICATORS 5.A.1 AND 5.A.2

- SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 provide complementary information on situation with women's rights on land ownership/control in a country
- Indicator 5.a.2 looks at the legal aspect: whether the policy and legal framework of a country ensures gender equality in land ownership/control rights
- However, even if there are no problems with the legal framework, the actual situation still may not show gender equality in land ownership/control
- Here comes Indicator 5.a.1 which explores the actual situation with gender equality in land ownership/control rights



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



SDG INDICATOR 5.A.2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES WHERE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK (INCLUDING CUSTOMARY LAW) GUARANTEES WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS TO LAND OWNERSHIP AND/OR CONTROL

METHODOLOGY



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



- **Six proxies** have been identified to assess the situation in the country with respect of gender equality in land ownership/control
- Specifically, it is to be assessed whether the following is present in country's primary and/or secondary legislation
 - A. Mandatory joint registration of land, or economic incentives for joint registration of land
 - B. Spousal consent required for land transactions
 - C. Equal rights for sons and daughters to inherit and for surviving spouses to receive an inheritance share
 - D. Budgetary commitments to strengthen equal rights for women regarding both ownership and/or control of land
 - E. Where **customary systems** are recognized in the legal and policy framework, women's land rights are protected
 - F. Mandatory participation of women in land institutions

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND GLOBAL REPORTING

- As a result of the assessment, depending on the number of proxies present in country's primary and/or secondary legislation, the country is assigned one of the following levels of guarantees of gender equality in land ownership and/or control in the legal framework,
 - ✓ no evidence
 - ✓ very low
 - ✓ low
 - ✓ medium
 - ✓ high
 - ✓ very high
- Once the reporting period is completed and the levels have been assigned for all countries that have reported (with national validation), FAO will aggregate the results and compute the global statistics to be submitted to the UN SDGs Secretariat
- These statistics will consist of the percentage of reporting countries with the above levels

INDICATOR 5.A.2 FOR EASTERN EUROPE COUNTRIES

- No data are available on this indicator for Eastern Europe countries in UN Statistics Division Global SDG Database

COUNTRY	LEVEL	YEAR
ARMENIA	Not available	
AZERBAIJAN	3 - medium	2020
GEORGIA	Not available	
TÜRKIYE	Not available	



SDG 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

DEFINITION OF THE INDICATOR 5.A.1



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



- Part (a) measures the incidence of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex

$$\frac{\text{agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{total agricultural population}}, \text{ by sex}$$

- Part (b) focuses on the gender parity measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership/rights over agricultural land

$$\frac{\text{Number of women with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}{\text{Total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land}}$$

- Although not explicitly mentioned in the indicator title, it refers to adult individuals. The threshold of 18 years can be used for global monitoring but countries may decide to adapt this threshold according to their specificities



AGRICULTURAL LAND AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

- Why agricultural land and not any land?
 - ✓ Agricultural land is a key input in developing countries, where poverty reduction and development strategies are necessarily based on the agricultural sector.
- Why agricultural population? Tenure rights over agricultural land are particularly relevant for individuals whose livelihood relies on agriculture. Therefore, the target population of the indicator (denominator) is the adult agricultural population, i.e.

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.

“OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS”



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



- Land ownership is a legally recognized right to acquire, to use and to transfer land.
- Nonetheless, as emphasized by pilot studies, focusing on legally recognized documents is **not always sufficient** to analyze 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.

METHODOLOGY



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Indicator relies on 3 proxy conditions:	Therefore, Indicator 5.a.1 considers as owners or holders of land tenure rights all the individuals in the reference population who
Presence of a legally recognized document	Are listed as owners or holders on a legally recognized document that testifies tenure rights over agricultural land
Right to sell	Have the right to sell their agricultural land
Right to bequeath (allow someone to inherit)	Have the right to bequeath their agricultural land

- Individuals may have the right to sell/give away or bequeath land in absence of legal documents, therefore the indicator combines documentation with the right to sell/give away or bequeath to render it comparable across countries.
- Based on the analysis of 7 pilot country studies, the 3 proxies offer the most robust measure of tenure rights ensuring comparability across countries with diverse prevalence of documentation.

DATA SOURCES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



■ **Agricultural surveys**

- Readily provides agricultural population but questions about members of the household operating the holding should be included

■ **National Household Surveys:**

- Need to ask about agricultural activities to identify agricultural population
- **Land registers are strongly discouraged** because, although they may contain information about land ownership by sex but
 - They will not capture the above mentioned non-documented options of ownership/holding of secure rights
 - It will not be possible to define from them **the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land**

INDICATOR 5.A.1 FOR EASTERN EUROPE COUNTRIES

- Here are the results for Caucasus and Türkiye based on UN Statistics Division Database on Global SDG Indicators

COUNTRY	5.A.1 a)		YEAR	5.A.1 b)	YEAR
ARMENIA	Both sexes	49.6%	2015	35.1%	2015
	Female	34.0%			
	Male	65.9%			
AZERBAIJAN	Not available			Not available	
GEORGIA	Not available			Not available	
TÜRKIYE	Not available			Not available	

- Georgia is including the SDG 5.a.1 module in its agricultural survey early next year and by the end of 2022 the indicator will be available.



*Thank
You*

Giorgi.Kvinikadze@fao.org

For more detailed information on Indicator 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 you can refer to

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5a1/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/5a2/en/>