

# Women's Land Rights in the Sustainable Development Goals

Workshop on SDG Indicator 5.a1 and 5.a.2. 2018



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

**1** NO POVERTY

**2** ZERO HUNGER

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**4** QUALITY EDUCATION

**5** GENDER EQUALITY

**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**13** CLIMATE ACTION

**14** LIFE BELOW WATER

**15** LIFE ON LAND

**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- Very ambitious agenda: 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators (versus MDG 8 Goals, 21 targets and 44 indicators).
- Transformational: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships
- They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.



# The Global SDGs Framework and Governing System



- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will guide the actions of governments, international agencies, civil society and other institutions over the next 15 years
- **UN Statistical Commission** responsible for developing the SDG monitoring framework
- **Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG)** define indicators and oversee this work through to 2030
  - 28 countries as members, representing regions; International organizations only as observers
- **Custodian agencies**

# Roles and Responsibilities

## Custodian Agency

- Produced methodology for indicator
- Prepare guidelines for reporting
- Provide support to countries
  - CD materials, including e-learning
  - Trainings
  - Technical support
- Undertake quality check
- And compute and report global data to UN SDG Secretariat

## Countries

- Report under the indicators
- Identify and designate a responsible national entity
- Produce data following FAO methodology
- Validate information and communicate results to FAO

# Reporting Process in Synthesis



- Countries produce data following internationally accepted methodology and communicate results to the custodian agency
- International organizations responsible for collecting national data, harmonizing them, aggregating them at regional and global level and transmitting them to the IAEG-SDG Secretariat
- Global monitoring is based on data produced by countries, with NSOs having a key coordinating role at national level. If estimates produced by international organizations, prior consultation with countries before publication

# Gender: the SDGs and MDGs



	SDGs				MDGs			
	Women	Gender	Sex	Total	Women	Gender	Sex	Total
Goals	Goal 5: 9 targets 14 indicators				Goal 3: 1 target 3 indicators			
Targets	18	5	2	25	1	0	1	2
Indicators	18	2	20	40	3	0	0	3

# Gender in the SDG Agenda



## SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower Women and Girls

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- 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.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment



# SDG Target 5.a



**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.***

# Why is SDG Target 5.a Important?



- Equality between women and men is a human right.
- Discrimination based on sex is prohibited under all the major human rights treaties, which provide for the rights to equality between men and women in the enjoyment of all rights.
- The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), known as the bill of rights for women, emphasizes that discrimination against women "violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity".
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights includes three articles on gender equality.

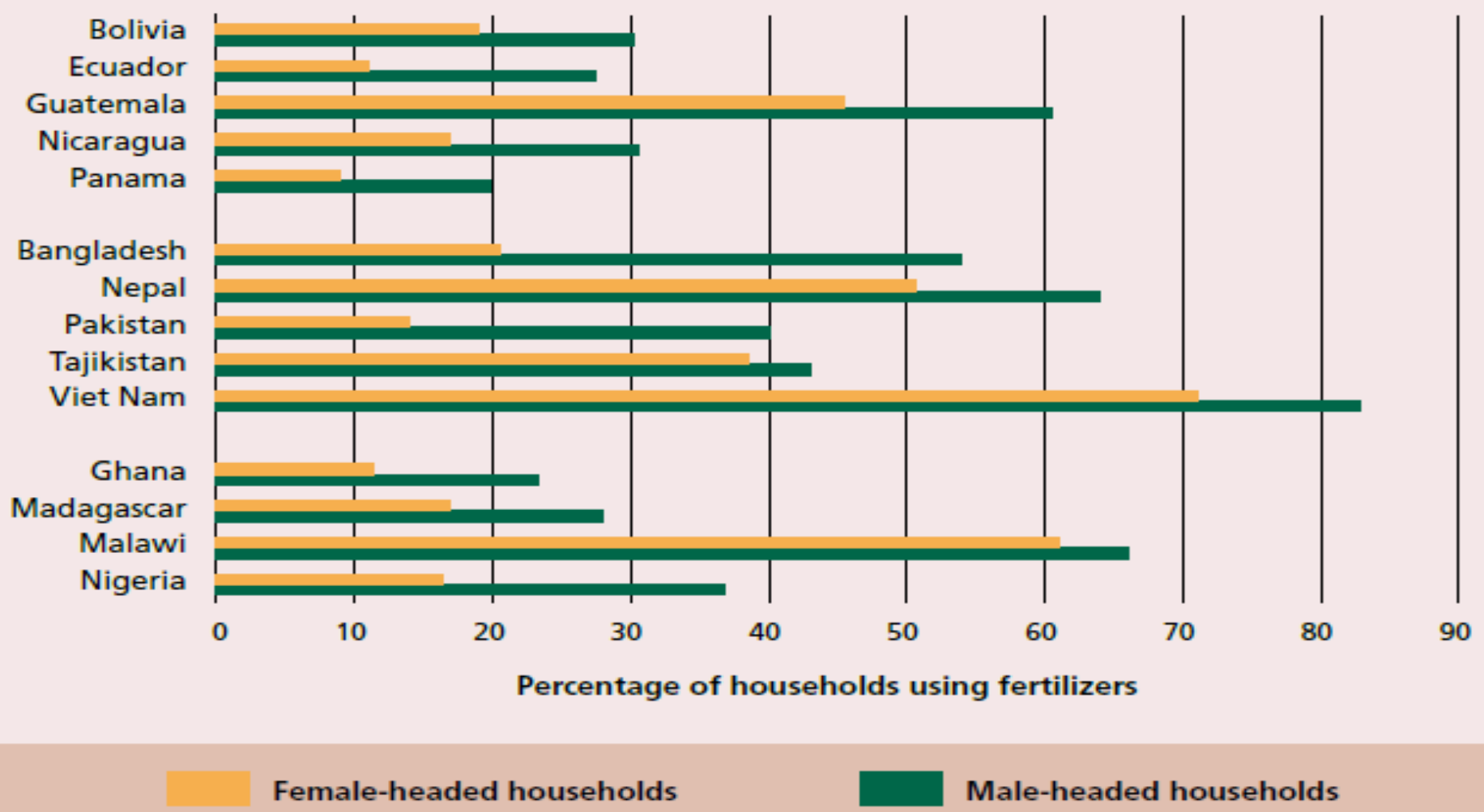
# Why is SDG Target 5.a Important?



- **Rural women make significant contributions to agriculture and the rural economy.** Based on recent internationally comparable data women, on average, comprise 43% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. This average share ranges from 20 percent in Latin America to 50 percent in Eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
- Despite women **make essential contributions to the rural economy** and agriculture sector one women have less access than men to agricultural assets, inputs and services and to rural employment opportunities
- Gender inequalities in the distribution of economic, productive resources and assets have important cost in terms of the performance of the economy. **Ensuring gender equality is not only the RIGHT thing to do but also makes economic sense!** (FAO, SOFA)

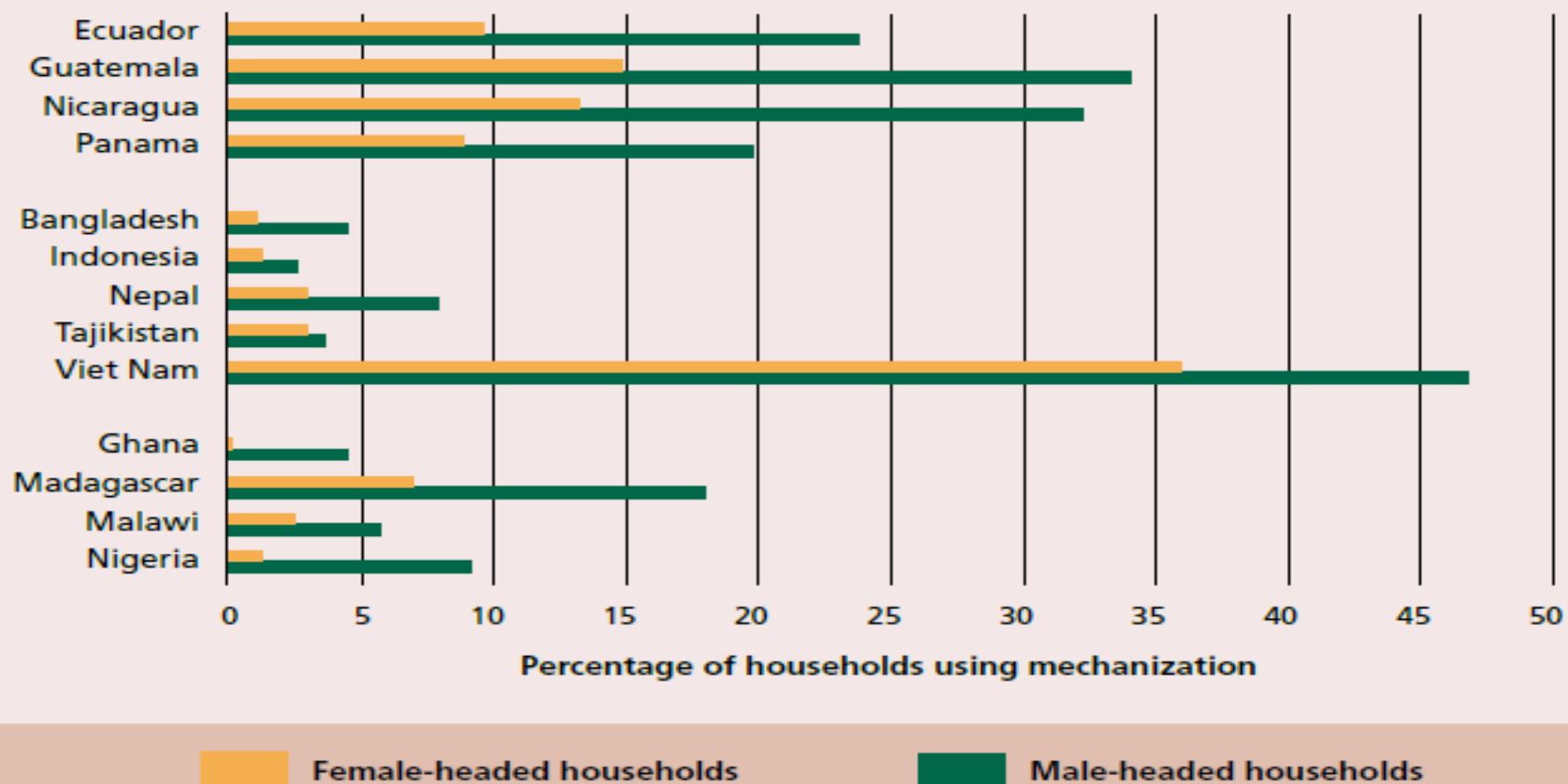


### Fertilizer use by female- and male-headed households



Note: Calculations made using nationally representative household surveys. Differences between female- and male-headed households are significant at the 95 percent confidence level for all countries.  
Sources: FAO, RIGA team, and Anríquez, 2010.

## Mechanical equipment use by female- and male-headed households



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Sources: FAO, RIGA team, and Anríquez, 2010.

# Why is SDG Target 5.a Important?

- Women can be as **productive as men** when given access to the same resources
- Greater gender equality contributes to economic efficiency and has positive multiplier effects for the achievement of a range of other key development outcomes

The yield gap between men and women farmers averages around **20-30%** mostly due to differences in resource use



Given equal access to resources as men, women would achieve the same yield levels, boosting total agricultural output in developing countries by

**2.5-4%**



# How to measure progress on SDG Target 5.a?

- The overarching and broad nature of Target 5.a required **the definition of indicators that only address part of the target.**
- The two indicators monitoring achievements under this target **focus on ownership and/or control over land.**
- The focus on land reflects the **recognition that land is often the most important household asset** to support agricultural production and provide for food security and nutrition
  - Secure land tenure is strongly associated with higher levels of investment and productivity in agriculture – and therefore with higher incomes and greater economic wellbeing.
  - Land is a key input for agriculture production
  - It can be used as a collateral to access financial resources, extension services or to join producers organisations.
  - It can generate income directly, if rented or sold

# Why Focus on Land in SDG Target 5.a?

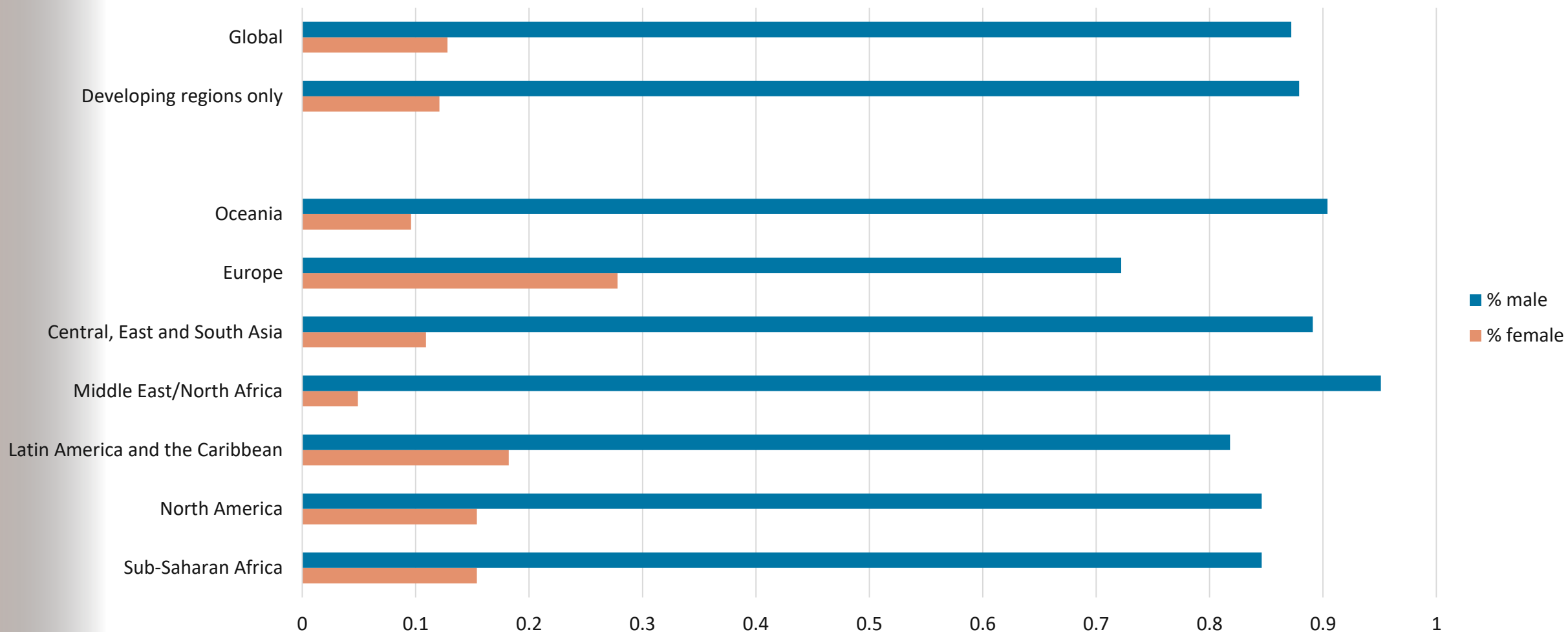
Secure ownership and control over land have a strong empowering effect on women:



- Guarantees their **economic security** and avoid falling into poverty.
- **Reduces their reliance on male partners** and relatives.
- Increases their **bargaining power** within the household .
- Encourages women to **undertake or expand their business investments**, and, in rural areas, to join producer organisations.



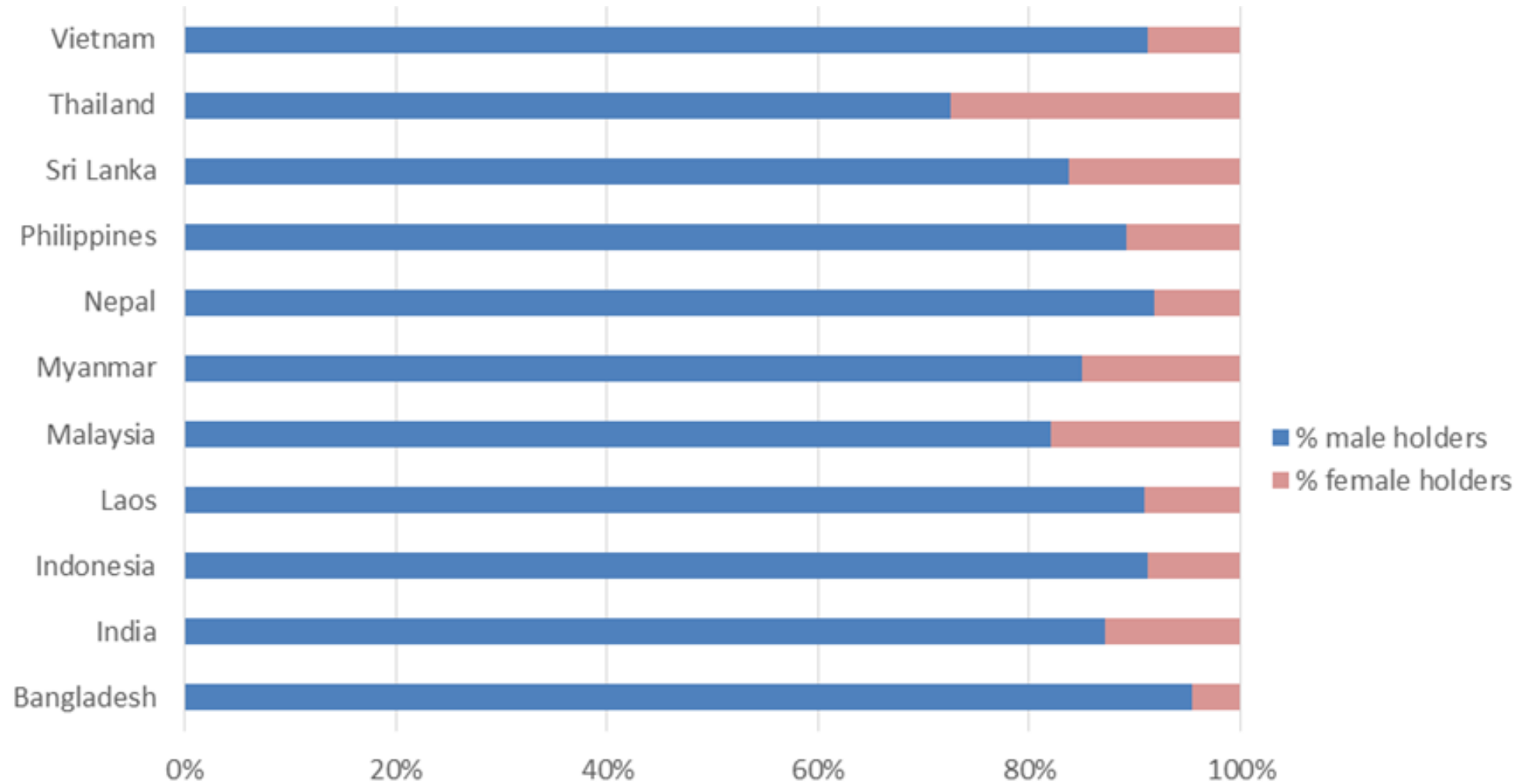
# Distribution of agricultural holders by sex, global and regional averages (\*)



Agricultural Holder = individual economically and legally responsible for the agricultural enterprise

Source: FAO computations of data from Agricultural Censuses

# Distribution of land holders by sex, Asia

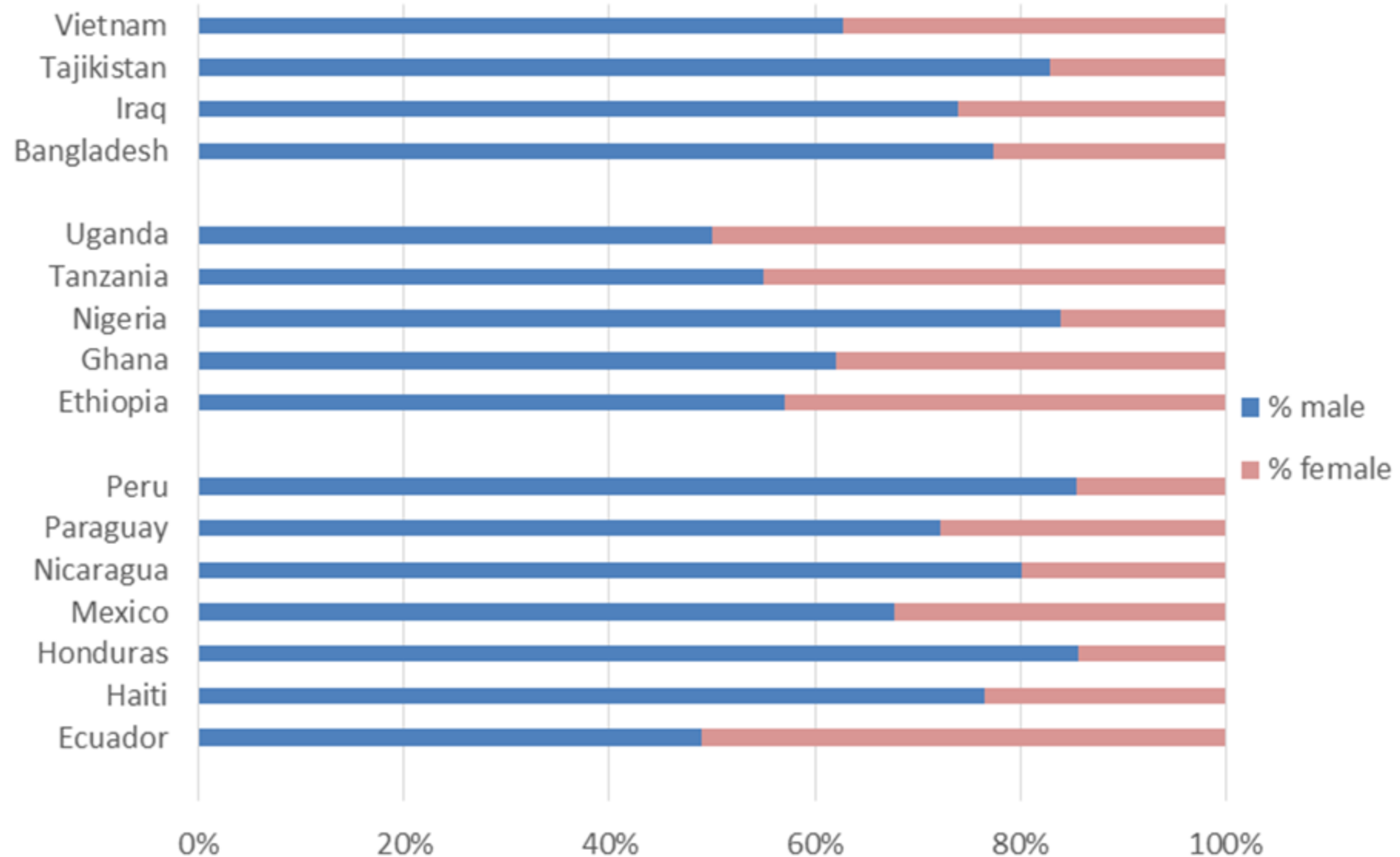


# Distribution of agricultural landowners, by sex



... Moreover, when it comes to ownership or tenure security over agricultural land, statistics are very scarce.

In those countries where data are available, statistics show that women are less likely to own agricultural land and than men



# Key Issues



- Generalized and overwhelming gender inequalities with respect land rights
- Despite progress over last decades **sex-disaggregated data availability is still very limited**, particularly in terms of ownership
  - Regardless of what type of indicator we use, existing evidence shows that **women are significantly disadvantaged relative to men in their land rights.**
  - Globally, **less than 15% of all agricultural holders are women.** The gender gap in the distribution of agricultural holders ranges from 5% of women landholders in the MENA region to 18% in the LAC region.
  - Women are also disadvantaged in **land ownership.** The proportion of women who are landowners ranges from 13% in Peru to slightly over 50% in Ecuador and Malawi.

# What are the Target 5.a Indicators?

## Indicator 5.a.1

### Indicator 5.a.1: Statistical Indicator

- (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**, type of tenure.

This is an *output* indicator, in that it examines the actual situation in a given country in terms of women and men's land rights and tenure security, with a focus on agricultural lands.



# Indicator 5.a.1: Three Proxies



- **Proxy 1** having a legally recognised document in own name
- **Proxy 2** having the right to sell
- **Proxy 3** having the right to bequeath

# What are the Target 5.a Indicators?

## Indicator 5.a.2

### Indicator 5.a.2: Legal Indicator

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



# Indicator 5.a.2: Six Proxies

- **Proxy A** refers to joint registration of land
- **Proxy B** is about requirement of spousal consent for land transactions
- **Proxy C** deals with equal inheritance rights (daughters/sons and spouses)
- **Proxy D** refers to governmental commitment through allocation of financial resources
- **Proxy E** deals with the customary land tenure and women's land rights
- **Proxy F** is about participation of women in land management or administration institutions



# What Next for the Target 5.a Indicators?

## INDICATORS 5.a.1 and 5.a.2

Indicator 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 have been **officially endorsed** by the 47<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016

### Custodianship

5.a.1 FAO, UNSD and UN Women are contributing agencies  
5.a.2 FAO

### Methodological work

5.a.1 Led by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, a joint initiative of UNSD and UN Women, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, FAO and WB.

5.a.2 Led by the Gender and Land team building on the CLRDB and the LAT (legal assessment tool)

### Classification

**Initially classified as Tier III indicators.** 5.a.1 has been **upgraded to the Tier II group at the 5th IAEG-SDG (March, 2017), while 5.a.2 in November 2017**

# What Next for the Target 5.a Indicators?

Advocacy / Outreach to  
countries/Partnerships

Tools: methodological guidelines, e-  
learning, capacity development materials

Creating capacities for enabling countries  
to report

Technical support to countries

Quality control and global reporting

**THANK YOU!  
QUESTIONS?**

