



# IFAD land tenure indicators

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## **3 levels of M&E**

- PBAS
- RIMS
- Project

## **PBAS- Performance Based Allocation System**

- See page 9, 4.2, 7<sup>th</sup> bullet of the Concept Paper: indicators produced by experts for IFAD funding purposes.
- Part of 5 indicators (improving equitable access to productive natural resources and technology, 1 of 12 sub-indicators (access to land)
- Main purpose is to provide an indicative budget.
- Scoring done by various stakeholders (government, CS and experts).
- Has been adapted by MCC and others

# IFAD Performance Based Allocation System

## Sectoral Policy and Institutional Assessment Scoring

Cluster	Potential Indicator/Sub-Indicator	
<b>A. Strengthening the capacity of the rural poor and their organizations</b>		
(i)	Policy and legal framework for rural organizations	
(ii)	Dialogue between government and rural organizations	
<b>B. Improving equitable access to productive natural resources and technology</b>		
(i)	Access to land	
(ii)	Access to water for agriculture	
(iii)	Access to agricultural research and extension services	
<b>C. Increasing access to financial services and markets</b>		
(i)	Enabling conditions for rural financial services development	
(ii)	Investment climate for rural businesses	
(iii)	Access to agricultural input and produce markets	
<b>D. Gender issues</b>		
(i)	Access to education in rural areas	
(ii)	Representation	
<b>E. Public resource management and accountability</b>		
(i)	Allocation and management of public resources for rural development	
(ii)	Accountability, transparency and corruption in rural areas	

## Scoring matrix (Access to land)

		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
A	Access to land for rural poor households	The law guarantees secure, equal and enforceable land rights to all	Generally secure to a majority of rural poor households	A majority of rural poor households have some access but this access is often insecure	No access or insecure access	
B	Access to land for women, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups	The law guarantees secure, equal and enforceable land rights to poor men and women.	Generally secure.	Frequently, vulnerable groups do not enjoy the same access as other poor groups	No access or insecure access	

		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>C</b>	Land tenure	Secure and enforceable land rights. The majority of land holdings are titled or registered.	Land titling or registration is common.	Owned land is sometimes registered; leased and rented land is mainly unregistered or leases are out-of-date	Property rights are not formally recognized by laws (or the laws are not applied) or are subject to easy termination or diminution.	
<b>D</b>	Formal land markets	Function effectively	Function to some degree. Are used by some poor rural men and women.	Functioning to some degree but largely inaccessible to the rural poor	Not accessible to the rural poor. Informal markets are either absent or limited in scope	

		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
E	Regulation for the allocation and management of common property resources	Clear and equitable	Concrete efforts to improve the regulation are currently made by the government	Vague, unclear and largely unimplemented	No regulation; open access to common property resources	

## **Some Opportunities and Challenges:**

- Purpose problematic – budget allocation – all try to promote “their” country.
- Applied unevenly – needs moderation.
- Indicators not always appropriate – need further refinement.
- But on the whole useful.

## **RIMS – Results and Impact Management System**

- Main purpose is for reporting to IFAD’s Executive Board on impact on MDGs.
- Access to land part of a large number of indicators – primary and secondary – very little on land tenure security.

## **Opportunities and Challenges**

- Limited focus on access to land
- Main focus on aggregate information for IFAD’s EB rather than for in-country evaluation and lesson learning.
- Does provide some data in the context of MDGs.

# RIMS: Relationship to MDGs

MDG/Target	Selected MDG Indicators	RIMS Indicator
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>		
<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population below \$1 per day</li> <li>• Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]</li> <li>• Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households with improvement in household assets ownership index, based on additional assets (productive assets, bikes, radios, improved housing, tin roofs, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Target 2:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of underweight children (under five years of age)</li> <li>• Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age)</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>		
<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</li> <li>• Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children completing primary/secondary school (male/female)</li> <li>• Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>		
<b>Target 4:</b> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds</li> <li>• Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy rate (by gender)</li> </ul>
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>		
<b>Target 9:</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>• Land area protected to maintain biological diversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hectares (ha) of common property resources (under improved management practices)</li> </ul>
<b>Target 10:</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People with sustainable access to an improved source of water (drinking water)</li> </ul>
<b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation</li> <li>• <b>Proportion of people with access to secure tenure</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People with access to improved sanitation</li> </ul>

N.B. Table includes only those goals, targets or indicators of most direct relevance to IFAD assisted projects/programmes.

## RIMS: Relationship to MDGs

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## RIMS Indicators

Activity Clusters	First-Level Results	Second-Level Results
All clusters	Number of persons receiving project services (direct, total project)	Number of households (HHs) that have improved food security (e.g. reduction in length of lean/hungry season, increased number of meals a day)
Smallholder agriculture development	Number of persons trained, by gender and sector Number of farmers using purchased inputs	Ha of incremental crops grown (cereals, forage, fruit, legumes, vegetables, roots and tubers) Number of farmers adopting technology recommended by project (by gender) Number of farmers reporting production/yield increases
Rural financial services	Number of active savers (disaggregated by gender) Value of savings mobilized (by gender) Number of active borrowers (disaggregated by gender) Value of gross loan portfolio (loans outstanding – loans written off) (disaggregated by gender)	% of portfolio at risk (outstanding balance of overdue loans) % of operational self-sufficiency % of operating cost/loan portfolio % of outstanding loans/agents (staff productivity)
Small-scale fisheries development	Number of fishermen using purchased inputs Number of fishermen trained in new technologies Number of fishing ponds established/improved	Number of fishermen with secure access to resource base Number of fishermen adopting technology recommended by project (by gender) Number of fishing ponds operational after three years
Rural infrastructure development	Ha of irrigation schemes rehabilitated/constructed Number of farmers working on rehabilitated/new schemes Number of user groups/water users' associations (WUAs, etc.) formed Km of roads constructed/rehabilitated	% of days of water delivery/required Number of HHs served by wells Number of functioning infrastructure, schools, health centres Number of farmers with secure access to water
Smallholder livestock development	Number of animals distributed – restocking Number of animals vaccinated (by type) Number of dipping facilities constructed/rehabilitated Number of water points improved/constructed	Number of small farmers reporting increased herd sizes Number of small farmers reporting production/yield increases
Marketing, storage and processing	Number of on-farm (household) storage facilities constructed/improved Number of marketing facilities constructed/rehabilitated Number of processing facilities established	Number of functioning marketing, storage and/or processing facilities
Institutional development (policy change, organizational change)	Number of interest groups formed by type Number of enabling policies promulgated, by sector Number of projects supporting decentralized processes	Number of groups with women leaders Number of projects where new/changed pro-poor legislation or regulations are enforced at the local or national levels
Research, extension and training for agricultural production	Number of farmers participating in research trials Number of demonstrations held on farmers' land Number of people accessing technical advisory services facilitated by project Number of research-for-development extension/dissemination events attended by target HHs	Number of farmers adopting technology recommended by project (by gender)
Rural community development	Number of community management groups formed/strengthened Number of people belonging to groups, by types of groups Number of groups with women in leadership positions Number of village/community action plans (CAPs) prepared Number of community projects implemented (by type)	Number of groups operational/functional, by type  Number of women on management committees Number of CAPs included in local government plans Number of community projects functional, by type
Rural enterprises development	Number of people trained in productive skills Number of enterprises established/strengthened	Number of enterprises operating after three years Number of jobs generated by small and medium enterprises
Human capital development for rural households	Number of community workers, volunteers trained Number of people attending literacy classes (disaggregated by gender) Number of people trained in health, sanitation, nutrition Number of schools/clinics built/rehabilitated Number of wells drilled/dug for drinking water	Number of community workers still operational (for literacy, health, water, sanitation and education, see impact indicators)
Natural resources management	Number of trainers trained by gender and type Number of people trained by gender and type Number of cisterns/water harvesting structures constructed Ha land improved through soil and water conservation measures Number of resource management plans enacted	Number of HHs provided with long-term security of tenure of natural resources, including land and water Ha of common property resources (under improved management practices)
Management and coordination	% disbursement of IFAD loan	

<b>Activity Clusters</b>	<b>First-Level Results</b>	<b>Second-Level Results</b>
NRM	<p>Ha land improved through soil and water conservation measures</p> <p>Number of resource management plans enacted</p>	<p>Number of HHs provided with long-term security of tenure of natural resources, including land and water</p> <p>Ha of common property resources (under improved management practices)</p>

## **Project Monitoring and Evaluation DLSP, Uganda**

Indicative set of impact indicators will monitor changes in:

- The amount of land the target group has access to.
- The rate of land registered and under what type of tenure.
- The levels of disputes and nature of disputes.
- The use of land to access credit.
- The sale and renting of land, the market rate of these sales and reasons for renting, selling and buying.
- The number of Area Land Committees and Local Environment Committees established.
- The number of CBNRM institutions established and in which NR sub-sector (wetlands, forestry, pasture).
- The number of Sub-county Environment Action Plans produced.
- Local government revenue generated from the NR Sector.
- Budget allocation of the NR Department.

## **Project Monitoring and Evaluation - DLSP**

1. The monitoring indicators for the component will be compliant with government standard indicators for development programmes.
2. Data are expected to be disaggregated by gender.
3. Responsibility of the District Planner and the Natural Resource Department to further elaborate the indicators in consultation with other District and Sub-county staff colleagues and relevant stakeholders at the start of the Programme and in relation with the Programme's baseline survey.

### **Opportunities and Challenges**

- Greater ownership of lesson learning and evaluation by governments and other in-country stakeholders.
- Limited opportunity for comparative analysis and aggregated data.

## **The Way forward for IFAD.**

- Need to review the indicators in relation to our revised strategy framework.
- Need to link M&E and identification of indicators to strengthened in-country policy and programme design.
- Need to strengthen to in-country and regional knowledge management and lesson sharing.