



PRIndex.

*The first global baseline for
citizens' perceptions of their
property rights*

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ODI

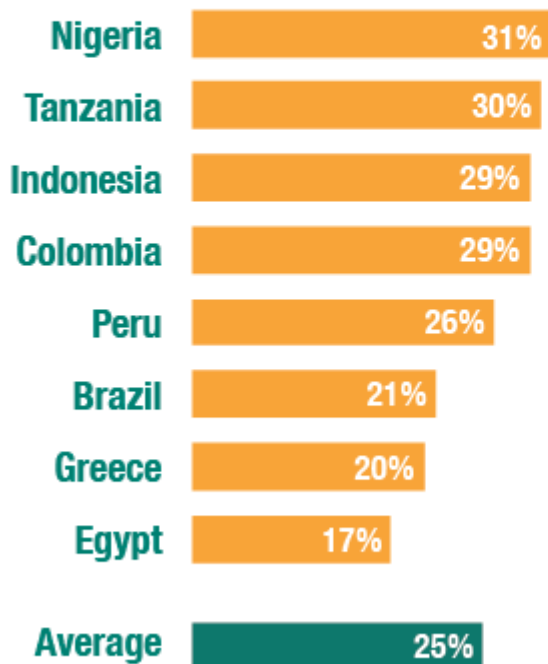
Overview

- Overview of PRIndex
- Stage of development
- Current thinking and outstanding questions:
 - How to use/not use indices and scoreboards?
 - How to communicate to the wider public?

The problem

- Lack of comparative information about no. of insecure people
- Pilots in eight countries: 25% feel insecure
- How to make decisions on:
 - Policy?
 - Resources?
- How to track progress... and
- Create pressure for progress?

PERCEIVED TENURE INSECURITY: PRELIMINARY COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS



Results from our initial research in eight countries show that an average of 25% of people interviewed felt insecure about their property.

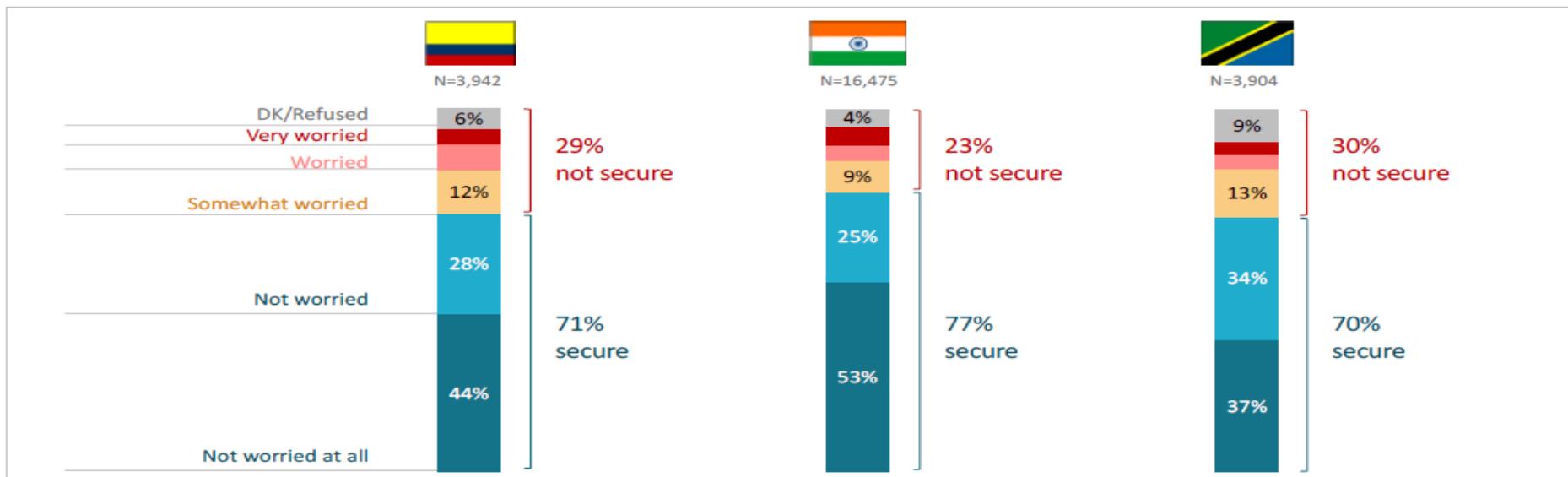
1 IN 4

PEOPLE ARE
WORRIED ABOUT
LOSING THEIR HOME

The problem confirmed

4.6 Worry about losing right to live in property/dwelling in the next 5 years

This question has the lowest proportion of DK/Refused (particularly noticeable in TZ). Similar to 4.2, CO and TZ trail IN in perceived security, though they are closer. Most of the worried express only doubt (somewhat worried), while a relatively low proportion feel very worried/worried.



What is PRIndex?

- A global and national-level **baseline** of peoples' perceptions of their land tenure/property rights security
- Success with PRIndex will:
 - **give voice** to billions without property rights
 - **create an evidence base** for policy-making around property rights
 - act as a **transparent and public means** for countries to see how they are faring
 - systematically **track progress** towards improving tenure security
 - provide **justification** for more funding to flow into this space



PRIndex

A critical moment in time

There is a unique opportunity to influence the SDGs by providing data needed to elevate Indicator 1.4.2 to Tier 2 by November 2017 and to Tier 1 by 2020.

Evolving survey and sampling methods enable rapid, cost-effective collection of precise data at an unprecedented scale.

Photo by Olivier Girard/CIFOR

A piloted methodology

2015

- Conducted a pretest in India with 14,000 respondents across 14 states in collaboration with Gallup via a face-to-face methodology.

2016

- Conducted 8-country pilot in collaboration with Gallup, including both in-depth cognitive interviews and a quantitative survey.
- Conducted a test of three rapid cycle research methodologies (web-intercept, IVR, and SMS) for purposes of assessing the efficacy of potentially faster, more cost-effective data collection platforms.

Pending funding to implement global scale-up

Now

Anticipated next steps

2018

- Roll out PRIndex to between 35 and 70 countries in 2018.

2019

- Roll out PRIndex to between 70 and 140 countries by the end of 2019.
- Build a research and advocacy movement around the results.

Methodology




Implementation

- Face-to-face interviews conducted from August to September in India and from September to October in Tanzania and Colombia
 - Cluster sampling
 - Random walk and Kish Grid selection
 - Data weighted by age, gender, rural/urban, state population. In India, also weighted by SEC.
- Data collection coordinated by Karvy Insights in India and by Cross-tab in Tanzania and Colombia
- Data collection vendors managed by Land Alliance and FactWorks GmbH
- Analysis conducted by FactWorks GmbH in collaboration with Land Alliance
- Measure perceptions of individual people not households

Analysis Approach

- Four core tenure security questions were tested
- A composite security score variable was constructed based on responses to multiple questions in the survey including the four core security questions and each respondent was assigned a score
- Each core tenure security question was evaluated separately for each country in terms of:
 - How well it predicted the composite security score (using security/insecurity classification and multiple regression)
 - It's consistency of relationships with other variables
 - Proportion of DK/Refused responses

Sample Size

	 Colombia	 Tanzania	 India
Sample Size	3,942	3,904	16,475
Primary Sampling Units	400	400	1,409

**Indices & scoreboards: how to use/not
to use?**

Three approaches

Approach	Defining Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
Cooperative	Proponent of indicator actively collaborates with stakeholders that wish to implement the author's indicator framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible to maintain independence that maximises potential 'market'• Breaks down obstacles to uptake	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource efficiency if have to deal with multiple individuals/organisations?• Visibility?
Independent	Author compiles and packages an index and leaves others to use the data as they wish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectivity ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires visibility• Works best when used by actors that are already command attention
Advocacy	Author uses the data produced in the index to explicitly advance a campaign of advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highly visible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risks alienating potential users

Some conclusions & recommendations

- Relevance, credibility & legitimacy are key:
 - Relies on (perceived) objectivity of institution(s), approach & messaging
- Could be important to build coalitions with those that national governments & other users view as allies
- Could need to adopt a combination of the three approaches:
 - Depends on timing & context
 - Need to be conscious of risks/drawbacks of each approach
 - Operating within parameters of ODI's mission and rules of engagement

Three CRI objectives

- Establish PRIndex as a go-to, credible source of data to inform key debates in development



Three CRI objectives

- Help to set the land and property rights agenda at a global level by building on the SDGs



1 NO POVERTY	1.4.2	Tier 3		
2 ZERO HUNGER	2.3.1	Tier 3		
	2.3.2	Tier 3		
	2.4.1	Tier 3		
5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.a.1		Tier 2	
	5.a.2	Tier 3		
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.1.1			Tier 1
	11.3.1		Tier 2	
	11.7.1	Tier 3		
15 LIFE ON LAND	15.1.1			Tier 1
	15.1.2			Tier 1
	15.3.1	Tier 3		

LAND
AND THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Three CRI objectives

- Influence action at national level



Strategies, channels and partnerships

- Digital engagement
- Blogs, Op-eds and media engagement
- Publications and data visualisation – digital first
- Events and meetings
- Launches and announcements
- Relationships with key organisations and champions in priority countries

Some outstanding questions

- How best to present data?
 - Composite security score?
 - Ranking?
- Level of value to add to data?
- Best platforms to make data accessible?

References, links, etc.

- Websites:
 - <http://www.prindex.net/>
 - <https://landportal.info/es/book/dataset/la-pri>
- Contacts:
 - a.locke@odi.org
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