

# Benin - Rural Land Plans Impact Evaluation 2011

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

BEN\_2011\_PFRIE-BL\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

Benin is one of the countries in West Africa where the design and implementation of policies to consolidate land rights is furthest advanced. The Plan Fonciers Rural (PFR), first tried in Côte d'Ivoire in 1989 and piloted in Benin since 1993, is a key policy experiment in this respect. The program is currently in the initial stages of a planned implementation scale-up in Benin. The objectives of the program are to improve tenure security and stimulate agricultural investment in rural areas through the registration of land rights. The Plan Fonciers Ruraux Impact Evaluation presents early evidence from the first large-scale randomized-controlled trial of a land formalization policy. The study was designed to address the following questions and issues:

- What is the effect of the PFR on perceived and de facto tenure security?
- What is the effect of the PFR on land market participation and land prices?
- What is the effect of the PFR on investment in land and agricultural production and yields?
- Additional issues: off-farm activities and gender differentiated impacts

The study examines the links between land demarcation and investment in rural Benin in light of a model of agricultural production under insecure tenure. The demarcation process involved communities in the mapping and attribution of land rights; cornerstones marked parcel boundaries and offered lasting landmarks. Consistent with the model, improved tenure security under demarcation induces a shift toward long-term investment on treated parcels. This investment does not yet coincide with gains in agricultural productivity. The analysis also identifies significant gender specific effects. Female-managed landholdings in treated villages are more likely to be left fallow-an important soil fertility investment. Women further respond to an exogenous tenure security change by moving production away from relatively secure, demarcated land and toward less secure land outside the village to guard those parcels.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

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#### NOTES

Household Survey:

- Employment and enterprise
- Habitation
- Lands
- Old lands
- Agriculture activities
- Men

- Perception on the lands
- Participation on the land use plan
- Women

#### Community Survey:

- Socio - demographic aspects
- Accessibility and access to basic services
- Economic activities
- Infrastructures
- Lands
- Use of the lands
- Market land
- Land dispute
- Other village structures
- Agriculture
- Credits
- Rural land use

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Infrastructure	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Markus Goldstein	The World Bank

#### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Kenneth Hounbedji	Paris School of Economics and University of Namur	

Florence Kondylis	World Bank	
Michael O'Sullivan	World Bank	
Harris Selod	World Bank	

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

BEN\_2011\_RLPIE-BL\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

BEN\_2011\_RLPIE-BL\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The sample was drawn using a sub-set of rural households from a national household survey from 2010. In total, 3,507 households were surveyed in 291 villages, of which 192 were selected to receive a PFR and 99 were randomly selected to serve as control villages, resulting in 66 observed lottery pools. In line with the identification strategy, this study focused on those households with at least one landholding in their village of residence: 85% of households had one landholding in the same village as their homestead, 9% had their landholding outside their village of residence, and 6% had no landholdings. This led to a working sample of 4,972 households, with detailed information on 6,094 parcels.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2011-03	2011-04	Baseline Survey

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

## Data Processing

No content available

## Data Appraisal

No content available