

Proposal to Measure Gender Gaps in Land Ownership Access in Colombia Using the Utilization of Administrative Records.

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SUMMARY

Women's access to property and land control is undoubtedly one of the primary factors that determine gender inequalities in rural areas. Its measurement presents limitations in the available sources. Cadastral data sources do not record the owner's gender. Therefore, the study explores a proposal to measure gender disparities in land ownership access in Colombia by utilizing cadastral and administrative records, presenting the methodological considerations for its application, and the formulation of the indicators that can be derived from these sources.

Methodologically, a deterministic matching of census data with cadastral sources was conducted through the identity document, allowing the assignment of gender to property owners in the country, and the development of an algorithm with machine learning. Using this information, indicators for the distribution of landowners by gender, the incidence of female and male property owners for each municipality, and the distribution of the value and area of land property by gender were calculated. These indicators are currently not available for Colombia in the FAO's gender database, so their inclusion opens doors to territorial analyses with a gender perspective.

Through this practical and comparative study calculating gender gaps in land access and ownership, progress is being made in determining the importance of land registration, not only for control and fiscal revenue purposes but also as a tool for territorial planning and management.

The understanding of the indicators measuring the quality and access to property by women confirms the hypothesis of inequality between men and women. First, this is evident in the distribution of land, where women do not reach one-third of property ownership, and second, these gaps widen when measuring the quality of these properties in terms of area and value."

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