

Data Evidence for Better Land Administration and Management Policies in the Context of SDGs; Experiences from the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) at Land and GLTN/UN-Habitat

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Key words: Land tenure, land Indicators, Data and Statistics, Monitoring and SDGs

SUMMARY

The inclusion of land tenure rights in the SDGs and with a robust monitoring framework to measure progress through specific land indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1; governments are often challenged to provide regular and comparable land data; both from national surveys and administrative sources -including geospatial data to measure progress against targets 1.4 and 5.a. The UN custodian agencies for these two indicators; UN-Habitat, World Bank and FAO; with the support of the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) at GLTN in UN-Habitat have developed and published a joint module for measuring indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 https://gltn.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/190824_Measuring_Individuals_Rights_to_Land_publishing_web.pdf; a guide that underscores the importance of and need for both survey and land administration data from land registries and national cadaster systems for measuring indicator 1.4.2; with survey data required for indicator 5.a.1. Both indicators are classified as Tier II by the UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs). Other land related indicators with strong spatial component including spatial location, management of “land and or “built” environment include those in SDG2 target 2.3 and 2.4. addressing smallholder farmers and measure of agricultural area, SDG 11 target 11.1 and 11.3 and 11.7 on urban informality and access to housing, access to safe public spaces, land consumption and built up areas. In addition, SDG 15 targets 15.1 and 15.3 provide for indicators that measure the proportion of forest areas and land degradation respectively. For these land related indicators in the SDGs, land administration and geospatial data are key for their measurement; and thus, surveyors have a key role to play to ensure data standards and application of best practices underpinning technological innovations in surveying and geospatial information generation and reporting for Sustainable Development Goals. Spatial data on land tenure indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 among other SDGs indicators are set to benefit from the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) with ECOSOC having established the Committee of Experts as the apex intergovernmental mechanism for making joint decisions and setting directions with regard to the production, availability and use of geospatial information within national, regional and global policy frameworks. Led by United Nations Member States, UN-GGIM aims to address global challenges regarding the use of geospatial information, including in the development agendas, and to serve as a body for global policymaking in the field of geospatial information management (<https://ggim.un.org/>).

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SDG Indicator 1.4.2, for which UN-Habitat and the World Bank are custodian agencies, is defined as: *“Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (a) legally recognized documentation; and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.”*

On the other hand, SDG indicator 5.a.1 is defined as *“(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, by type of tenure”*. FAO as its sole custodian agency, with United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and UN Women as contributing agencies.

While Indicator 1.4.2 measures tenure security on all types of land, Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on agricultural land as this is a key input in low- and middle-income countries where poverty reduction and development strategies are frequently based on the agricultural sector. In particular, Indicator 5.a.1 aims to measure gender disparities in tenure rights over agricultural land.:

This paper gives more attention to land as included in the SDGs and with specific attention on the methodologies and tools for data collection for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. Broader aspects on monitoring of land governance issues are also discussed.

2.0 WHY LAND MATTERS FOR SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

Land is central to ending poverty and inequality. Secure tenure rights to land are strongly linked to peace and stability, urban resilience, livelihood generation and access to decent housing, as well as the conservation of natural resources and mitigation of adverse effects of climate change. Responsible land governance enables efficient and effective appropriation and use of land, regulating land concentration, fragmentation, consolidation and expropriation and thus supporting a socioeconomic transformation and sustainable development agenda; while ensuring no one is left behind. Countries that dependent on agricultural resources are estimated to generate 10 per cent of gross domestic product in low- and middle-income countries and employing 45 per cent of the total labor force in formal and informal sectors (FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2015).

Development facts and figures highlight the centrality of land to equitable development. Regional and global frameworks that govern land have been adopted by governments and other actors in their efforts to inform national policy development and land reform processes. Agenda 2030 recognizes the importance of land in achieving the sustainable development goals. Land is reflected in a number of SDGs including SDG1- Ending poverty; SDG2 – eradicating hunger, SDG5 – achieving gender equality and empowerment of women; SDG11 – building inclusive and resilient cities; and SDG15 towards land degradation neutrality. Land tenure security is also linked to promoting peace and as an ingredient for conflict management and durable solutions in protracted conflicts as aspired by SDG16. The New Urban Agenda (NUA) further underscores the importance of land governance in urban planning and development and commits “to promoting, at the appropriate level of government, including subnational and local government, increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to developing fit-for-purpose and age-, gender- and environment-responsive solutions within

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the continuum of land and property rights, with particular attention to security of land tenure for women as key to their empowerment, including through effective administrative systems” (Para 35). The NUA also makes reference to “...promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land...” (para 49) as well as the need for “best practices to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects, and public investments” (para.137).

The African Union Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (AU-F&G); and the global Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) that anchors the aspiration for responsible governance of land; Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI), and Guiding principles on Large Scale Land Based Investments in Africa. (LSLBI), are important frameworks that continue to inform land governance initiatives at country, regional and global level.

Five years into the 2030 Agenda, progress on implementation of SDGs and key targets including reducing poverty and fighting inequality has been slow. The share of the world population living in extreme poverty declined to 10 per cent in 2015, down from 16 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 1990. However, the pace of poverty reduction is decelerating, with a nowcast of 8.6 per cent in 2018 (SDGs Progress Report 2019). Moreover, baseline projections suggest that 6 per cent of the world population will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of less than 3 per cent of the world living in extreme poverty by 2030. The UN Secretary General has identified a series of systemic gaps in the overall response to the 2030 Agenda and calls for among other actions placing special focus on the most vulnerable to ensure that as countries progress, they leave no one behind; ensuring adequate and well-directed financing; strengthening institutions and making them more effective and inclusive; strengthening collection, access and effective use of data for measuring progress on the Goals; and harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation for sustainable development.

Will achieving land related targets present opportunities to tilt poverty scales down among the poor and most marginalized communities and countries? This remains an unanswered question for lack of data evidence to back any assertions as relates to SDG1. Unfortunately, most countries are yet to collect land tenure security data and report on land indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 on securing tenure rights among other land indicators. Can a direct link be drawn between the possible outcomes of land tenure security and the lack of it on the sustainable development goals lagging behind including those related to poverty and hunger, gender and income inequality among other issues? ‘Yes’ is the probable answer by most, but either argument needs to be backed up with data evidence to measure and validate such relationships. Securing land tenure rights in the context of responsible land governance is key to achieving the SDGs (VGGT,2012).

3.0 PROGRESS IN MONITORING OF LAND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Land governance policies and programs, regional and global frameworks are developed to leap-frog countries and regions from underdevelopment and place them on trails of the emerging economic, social and cultural well-being for its people; the environment and for prosperity. The need for comprehensive administrative and survey land data systems and infrastructure at coun-

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try level is key to inform policies and to track progress on development outcomes by governments and other stakeholders, assess effectiveness of private sector and donors' investments against reliable baseline and benchmarks for impact evaluation. Effective national, regional and global land governance monitoring is central to ensuring that changes in land governance result in improved conditions and sustainable development opportunities for all, including women, indigenous people and rural communities, those living in urban informal settlements, extreme poverty and other marginalized groups.

SDGs provides a transformational vision for the world and spell out how multi-stakeholders can work together to create decent jobs, promote dignity, equality, and justice for all, while sustaining and protecting our planet. SDGs include specific targets and explicit indicators for monitoring land governance issues. The Africa Union Land Policy Centre (AU-LPC) announced the establishment a Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa (NELGA) in 2015, which was launched in April 2016 to strengthen capacity to drive land governance reforms in Africa under the auspices of AU-F&G, and established the Monitoring and Evaluation of Land in Africa (MELA) initiative to monitor and measure progress on land policies in Africa.

Land data from national surveys often conducted by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) is largely unavailable in most countries especially data on perception of tenure security. In a data drive conducted by GLII in 2019 in which 50 member States responded to the online request; 10 provided some land related data, most of which do not explicitly provide the proportion of adult population with secure land tenure rights; by legal documents and perception of tenure security data (GLII, 2019.).

Perception of land tenure security is defined as an individual's consideration of the likelihood that s/he could lose their rights to land involuntarily. Threats that may affect someone's perception of tenure security include, but are not limited to, nature-related events, economic or health shocks, displacement due to government or private land investments, family disputes, etc. In most cases, available land data is mainly administrative and is more often than not skewed by geographical concentration in either urban areas or selective highly productive rural areas; and not disaggregated by sex or tenure type. Reliance on administrative data alone has often left billions of populations living in informal tenure regimes outside national cadastre systems including men and women in customary and indigenous communities across the world. For instance, it is estimated that over 70% of land in Africa is governed under customary tenure regime, with limited availability of administrative and or survey data including one that measures perception of tenure security, and with low cadastre coverage.

The need to improve security of land tenure rights have seen agencies develop gender responsive and fit for purpose participatory land enumeration tools and approaches such as the GLTN Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) that continues to revolutionize how governments, CSOs and local communities living in customary tenure regimes and in urban informal settlements are documenting their relationship with land, boundaries and secure their rights to land, housing and property. Such tested, affordable and open source fit for purpose land tools have continued to challenge conventional practices in land surveying by governments, pointing to the need to embrace trained para-surveyors and affordable open source technological innovation to enhance land governance and secure tenure rights for all, regardless of their tenure regimes.

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The data requirements for SDGs monitoring presents unprecedented challenges for both National Statistical Systems (NSSs), land administration agencies and custodian agencies. While data collection activities and global data reporting across many thematic areas has been taking place for many years, several new types of data, requiring the involvement of additional data producers, will need to be integrated into the global reporting framework in order to ensure all parts of the agenda can be reviewed (SDGs Progress Report 2019). This challenge affects most of the land related indicators in the SDGs including 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. In its report, the Advisory Group on Data Revolution for Sustainable Development established in 2014 by the Secretary-General emphasized that data is a crucial pillar for the implementation of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, as it is the basis for evidence-based decision-making and accountability. Agenda 2030 makes it possible for countries to contribute to global scale monitoring of the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure; and capture ownership of agricultural land and security of tenure in urban areas including housing rights.

Five years into the implementation of the SDGs, the land community can celebrate a number of milestones including successful development of global methodologies and reclassification of a number of land indicators from Tier III to II by the IAEG-SDGs in 2017 including 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. However, it remains a challenge to fast track country processes on land related targets as data collection and reporting on most of the land indicators is yet to be implemented. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires high level of collection and collation of quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated land data from relevant national surveys, census and administrative data including geospatial data to track progress, inform policy decisions, and ensure transparency and mutual accountability at national, regional and global level. Collaboration and coordination between data institutions is key to ensure established data infrastructure for collection, sharing, analysis and reporting of disaggregated land data at county level. A multi-country capacity assessment on NSOs preparedness to report on land tenure security indicator 1.4.2 in the SDGs, as required by the IAEG-SDGs conducted by GLII through UN-Habitat in 2017 revealed glaring coordination gaps between land administration and statistical agencies at country level, most of them working in isolation from each other (GLII Paper 7, 2017). Enhanced coordination between national land and National Statistical Organization (NSOs) at the country level, use of comparable data methodologies, metadata and approaches for data collection; integration of administrative and spatial data into statistics, disaggregation of data by sex, type of tenure, rural and urban; and up take of new data technologies are some of the recommendations provided by the report.

Global commitment by member states to monitor and report progress on SDGs targets including those related to land at the country level, serves as a major boost to the much-needed comparable data for monitoring land governance issues. Going by the provision of land indicators in the SDGs, NSOs are tasked to collect survey including perception of tenure security and coordinate with land administrative offices to access land administrative data on the proportion of adult population with legally documented tenure rights to be able to fully report on indicator 1.4.2; which required both administrative and survey data sets.

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4.0 GENDER AND MONITORING OF LAND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Gender disparities in poverty are rooted in inequalities in access to economic resources including security of land tenure rights in rural and urban context. Studies have continuously shown that in many countries' women have weaker land tenure and property rights, including inheritance rights, compared to men. Women are not a homogeneous group and hence inequality around women's land rights is also affected by women's ethnicity, marital status, age, rural/urban residence, and other factors. Inequality in women's land rights is perpetuated by a number of factors including plural and contradicting tenure regimes and legislative frameworks (statutory and customary laws). In most developing countries, laws do not guarantee the same inheritance rights for women and men, while most customary laws discriminate against women who are subjected to intra-household power relations with spouses and or family members.

Measuring gender equality in access to and ownership of productive resources such as land and housing in relation to poverty has for a long time been perceived as challenge by data agencies, governments, multi-lateral financial organisations, and private sector. In some cases, agencies have used generalised data and statistics of women's ownership and security of tenure from small qualitative or quantitative studies that are not statistically sound and or cannot be extrapolated for national representation to draw relevant conclusions. Most national surveys use proxies; interviewing head of households, an approach that often skews the responses and negatively affect quality of data produced in favour of men. Use of random sampling of targeted population or at household level allow for 'self-reporting', an approach that provides a better understanding of land tenure issues and challenges facing men and women in the society. Use of varying definitions, concepts, methods and metadata for data at local and national level continues to challenge to comparability of gender data and statistics. Equally, land administrative data available in sub-national and national land registries is often in paper format and not disaggregated by sex and only have names against a documented parcels of land; making it difficult to undertake a quick analysis and disaggregation of such data by sex and or integrate in statistics for ease of use or reporting. Use of different metadata by surveyors as compared to what is used in national surveys, poorly kept land registries and or lack of electronic system for data storage and management not only affect access to spatial data, but also affects overall efficiency and quality of land administration services.

5.0 GLOBAL METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING LAND TENURE RIGHTS; A JOINT MODULE FOR SDGS INDICATOR 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

GLII through its technical partners supported the custodian agencies for indicators 1.4.2 (UN-Habitat and World Bank) and 5.a.1 (FAO) to review and analyse the similarities and differences of the two land tenure indicators considered to be highly complementary; in an effort that has so far had the two indicators harmonized. In Summary, while 5.a.1 combines legal documentation with de facto alienation rights thus providing a global measure of tenure rights over agricultural land, 1.4.2 specifically monitors penetration of legal documentation and perception of security to land rights from a broader perspective, as it looks at all types of land and at the whole

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adult population. GLII has supported this process and with the leadership of the custodian agencies -FAO, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank successfully harmonized key concepts, definitions and data collection tools, to facilitate countries in the collection and reporting on these indicators. In particular, a common '*land tenure module*' has been developed with the aim of generating the data for calculating both indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2. The joint module "**Measuring Individuals Rights to Land; An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1**" : https://gltn.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/190824_Measuring_Individuals_Rights_to_Land_publishing_web.pdf features the methodologies for the two indicators as approved by the IAEG-SDGs. It serves as a guide for NSOs technical officers, land administrators and other data producers. The publication includes technical inputs received from NSOs and land administrators who attended the training in Dubai in October 2018; organised by GLTN through GLII in collaboration with custodian agencies FAO , UN-Habitat and World Bank; and hosted by Dubai Land Department at the margins of the UN World Data Forum in 2018.

Due to various survey designs in which this module can be integrated (Multi-Topic House-Hold Survey, House-Hold Budget, Labor Force survey, Population Survey) and acknowledging the existence of parcel or non-parcel level data, 5 versions of the module have been designed and available online.

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6.0 JOINT MODULE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Parcel level data, **self-respondent** approach, **no parcel level roster** elsewhere, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

Parcel level data, **self-respondent** approach, assumes **parcel roster elsewhere** which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one randomly selected individual or (b) the interviews of all adult household members, assumes **separate household member roster** sex.

Individual level data, **self-respondent** approach, **not reported at parcel** level.

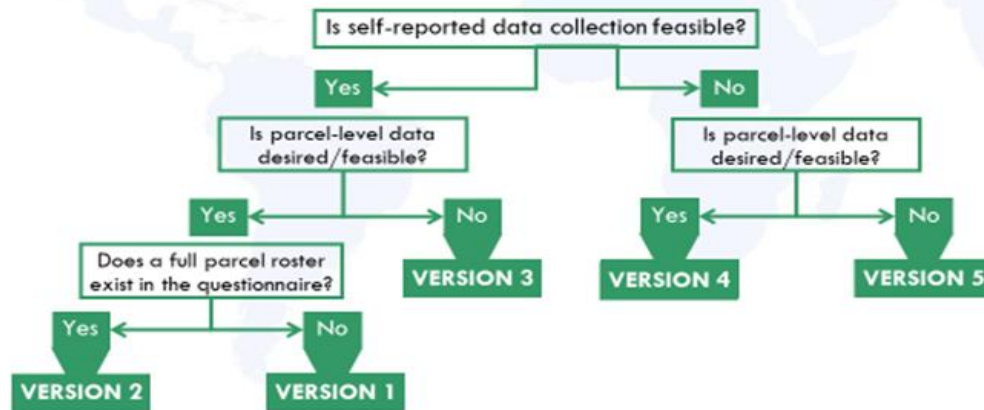
Parcel level data, **proxy respondent** acceptable, **no parcel level roster** elsewhere, assumes **separate household member roster** with sex.

Individual level data, **proxy respondent** approach, **not reported at parcel** level.

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QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION SELECTION.



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QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 03

VERSION 3 - INDIVIDUAL LEVEL DATA; SELF-RESPONDENT APPROACH; NOT REPORTED AT PARCEL LEVEL; ADMINISTERED TO (A) ONE OR MORE RANDOMLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS OR (B) ALL ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Implementation/ CAPI Notes	Use "currently" or set a specific date - country level decision	Named agencies and examples to be customized for context	Codes to be customized at country level - to include all legally recognized documents. Rental contracts of some form should be included, as long as rights are legally protected	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free
			Photo aid to be shown to respondents.		

Q0. Do you or does any member of your household use, own, or hold use rights for any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?

YES...1

NO...2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

Agricultural Land						
RESPONDENT ID	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Do you currently use, own, or hold use rights for any agricultural land (including pastoral land), either alone or jointly with someone else?	Is there a document for any agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/ Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?	What type of documents are there for the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: CODES FOR NAME LISTED? TITLE DEED.....1 YES.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY NO.....2 OWNERSHIP.....2 DONT* KNOW..98 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 REFUSAL.....99 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8 DOCUMENT 1 DOCUMENT 2 DOCUMENT 3 DOC. NAME DOC. NAME DOC. NAME TYPE LISTED? TYPE LISTED? TYPE LISTED?	Do you have the right to sell any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years? NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5
	YES...1 NO...2 >> Q8	YES...1 NO...2 >> 5		YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT* KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT* KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	

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VERSION 3 - continued

Use "currently" or set a specific date -- country level decision	Named agencies and examples to be customized for context	Codes to be customized at country level - to include all legally recognized documents. Rental contracts of some form should be included, as long as rights are legally protected Photo aid to be shown to respondents.	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free
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Non-Agricultural Land					
8. Do you currently use, own, or hold use rights for any non-agricultural land, such as land used for residential or commercial purposes, either alone or jointly with someone else? YES...1 NO...2 >> NEXT INDIVIDUAL	9. Is there a document for any non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to that is issued by or registered at the Land Registry/ Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract? YES...1 NO...2 >>11	10. What type of documents are there for the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID <u>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</u> TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP...2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.....3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8 <u>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</u> YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99 OTHER (SPECIFY)...8 DOCUMENT #1 DOCUMENT #2 DOCUMENT #3 DOC. NAME DOC. NAME DOC. NAME TYPE LISTED? TYPE LISTED? TYPE LISTED?	11. Do you have the right to sell any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	12. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	13. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the non-agricultural land you own or hold use rights to in the next 5 years? NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY...4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5

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QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 01

VERSION 1 - PARCEL-LEVEL DATA; SELF-RESPONDENT APPROACH; NO PARCEL ROSTER ELSEWHERE; ASSUMES SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER WHICH RECORDS INDIVIDUAL SEX; ADMINISTERED TO (A) ONE OR MORE RANDOMLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS OR (B) ALL ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Implementation/ CAPI Notes	Use "currently" or set a specific date -- country level decision	Local/traditional area unit codes to be customized at country level	Codes to be customized at country level	Codes to be customized at country level
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Respondent Roster ID: _____

Q0. Do you use, own, or hold use rights for any parcel of land, either alone or jointly with someone else, irrespective of whether the parcel is used by your or another household, and irrespective of the use of the parcel (including dwelling plot, agricultural, pastoral, forest and business/commercial plots)?

YES...1

NO...2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

ENUMERATOR: AFTER CREATING THE ROSTER OF PARCELS, GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE MODULE ONE PARCEL AT A TIME.

PARCEL ID	1.	2.	3.	4.								
	<p>Parcel Name: Please tell me about each parcel for which you currently use, own, or hold use rights for, either alone or with someone else. Please describe or give me the name of each parcel, starting with the parcel you reside on, if applicable.</p>	<p>What is the area of the [PARCEL]?</p> <p><u>CODES FOR UNIT:</u></p> <p>ACRE1 HECTARE2 SQUARE METERS ...3 OTHER (SPECIFY)...4</p>	<p>How was this [PARCEL] acquired?</p> <p>GRANTED BY CUSTOMARY/ COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES.....1 ALLOCATED BY GOVERNMENT.....2 ALLOCATED BY FAMILY MEMBER.....3 INHERITED BY THE DEATH OF A FAMILY MEMBER.....4 PURCHASED.....5 RENTED IN, SHORT-TERM (<3 YEARS).....6 >> 5 RENTED IN LONG-TERM...7 SHARECROPPED IN.....8 >> 5 BORROWED FOR FREE.....9 BRIDE PRICE.....10 GIFT FROM NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....11 MOVED IN WITHOUT PERMISSION.....12 >> NEXT PARCEL OTHER (SPECIFY).....13</p>	<p>Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]?</p> <p>CUSTOMARY.....1 FREEHOLD.....2 LEASEHOLD.....3 STATE.....4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT.....5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7</p>								
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>b)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FARMER ESTIMATION</td> <td>GPS MEASURES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AREA</td> <td>UNIT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>AREA IN ACRES</td> </tr> </table>	a)	b)	FARMER ESTIMATION	GPS MEASURES	AREA	UNIT		AREA IN ACRES		
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VERSION 1 - continued

Named agencies and examples to be customized for context	Codes to be customized at country level - to include all legally recognized documents. Rental contracts of some form should be included, as long as rights are legally protected Photo aid to be shown to respondents.	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free
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<p>5. What are the current uses of this [PARCEL]?</p> <p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>RESIDENTIAL.....1 AGRICULTURAL.....2 PASTORAL.....3 FOREST.....4 BUSINESS COMMERCIAL.....5 DON'T KNOW.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY)..7</p>	<p>6. Is there a document for this [PARCEL] issued by or registered at the Land Registry/ Cadastral Agency, such as a title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental contract?</p> <p>YES...1 NO...2 >> 8</p>	<p>7. What type of documents are there for this [PARCEL], and is your name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder?</p> <p>LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:</th> <th>CODES FOR NAME LISTED?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TITLE DEED.....1</td> <td>YES.....1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CERTIFICATE OF USTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2</td> <td>NO.....2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3</td> <td>DONT' KNOW..98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4</td> <td>REFUSAL....99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SURVEY PLAN.....5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LEASE, REGISTERED.....7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER (SPECIFY).....8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #1</th> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #2</th> <th colspan="2">DOCUMENT #3</th> </tr> <tr> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> <th>DOC. TYPE</th> <th>NAME LISTED?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE:	CODES FOR NAME LISTED?	TITLE DEED.....1	YES.....1	CERTIFICATE OF USTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2	NO.....2	CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3	DONT' KNOW..98	CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4	REFUSAL....99	SURVEY PLAN.....5		RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6		LEASE, REGISTERED.....7		OTHER (SPECIFY).....8		DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3		DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?							<p>8. Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>9. Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else?</p> <p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99</p>	<p>10. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely are you to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to this [PARCEL] in the next 5 years?</p> <p>NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5</p>
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7.0 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA NEEDED FOR MONITORING INDICATOR 1.4.2

Indicator 1.4.2 sub-indicator ‘b’ “...proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation” is measured using administrative data. Often this is data available in national and sub-national land registries and cadaster offices. Administrative data needs to be disaggregated by sex and type of tenure among other levels to enable computation of sub-indicator 1.4.2 (b). Based on unique legislative frameworks governing land, country specific metadata on what land documentation are considered ‘legal’ should be developed, including photos of the referenced legal documents such as title deeds, lease and rental agreement etc. The same metadata is useful is used by NSOs while conducting national surveys, since this will serve as common guide for respondents’ validation of their ‘legal’ documentation of their land and other property and enable ease of interoperability of both data sets.

Custodian agencies are currently disseminating the joint module while supporting countries efforts to collect and report on these indicators. Despite this significant progress, countries are faced with numerous challenges in meeting the data demand including limited coordination between national land administration, survey and cadaster systems; inadequate financial and technical capacities. For most data agencies, capacity development on the application of the global methodologies for monitoring land tenure security indicators is needed.

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs brought about increased attention to the international community on the need to better coordinate and strengthen the statistical capacity of countries to collect data and report on land targets and indicators in the SDGs. The SDGs have enshrined and advanced the principles of the VGGT and AU-F&G; further reinforced in the New Urban Agenda.

Embracing greater level of partners coordination for monitoring land governance issues and related efforts as supported by GLII has demonstrated success in promoting learning and sharing of best practices, mainstreaming and use of harmonized and comparable land indicators, methodology and tools development for monitoring land issues at institutional level of governments, regional bodies, CSOs, and the private sector. GLII continues to offer an important global coherent multi-stakeholders’ strategy for a single coordinated and complementary land governance monitoring initiative that promotes a common reporting architecture for land governance monitoring of progress and reporting on SGDs and other frameworks. The global framework for monitoring SDGs presents a greater opportunity for the land and data communities to forge stronger partnership and ensure better coordination of data efforts towards tracking progress on land targets, improve use of data evidence to influence land reform policies and processes; towards achieving sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

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This paper highlights the importance of monitoring land governance issues for planning and policy decisions; including ensuring disaggregation of survey and administrative data by sex, type of tenure and other levels as may be required to inform planning and policy decisions. It strongly recommends and call on data agencies mainly NSOs and land administration agencies including surveyors to make use of the IAEG-SDGs approved methodologies for data collection and reporting on SDGs indicator 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, as presented in joint module developed by custodian agencies; to fast track data collection and regular reporting on these indicators to the UN Statistical Division; in support of the UN decade of action.

It is further recommended that generation of spatial data by surveyors including GIS data take into account documentation of the full bundle of rights in line with the Continuum of Tenure Rights, be disaggregated by sex, type of tenure, rural or urban areas and other levels as may be applicable to inform national planning and decision making, and ensure no one or space/location is left behind.

There is need for better coordination and closer collaboration between land administration agencies including surveyors and NSOs, for development of a comprehensive data infrastructure that support production of both administrative data and survey data for monitoring land and reporting on these indicators. Coordination will strengthen common use of concepts, definitions and application single metadata in generation of data and statistics, facilitate ease of data interoperability and integration of geospatial data in statistics.

The FIG Task Force and UNGGIM are potential contributors to make this link and facilitate necessary improvements in surveying, data and statistical fields in support to these indicators data collection and reporting; with GLII support remaining central in linking such efforts of data agencies with the land community.

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