Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land

An Integrated Approach to Data Collection for
SDG Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land is a key economic resource inextricably linked to access to, use of and control over other economic and productive resources. Recognition of this, and the increasing stress on land from the world's growing population and changing climate, has driven demand for strengthening tenure security for all. This has created the need for a core set of land indicators that have national application and global comparability, which culminated in the inclusion of indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. Having indicators on land ownership and rights in the SDG framework is an opportunity to routinely generate comparable, sex-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision making on responsible land governance for sustainable development.

The custodians of SDG indicators 1.4.2 (UN-Habitat and the World Bank) and 5.a.1 (FAO) have joined forces to develop a standardized and succinct survey instrument designed to collect the essential data for computation of both indicators simultaneously. As the data collection requirements for each indicator largely overlap, great gains in efficiency are possible by implementing a joint module in existing survey questionnaires. This document aims to facilitate the successful, efficient, and cross-country comparable data collection for computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in line with the methodologies approved by the IAEG-SDGs. The survey instrument discussed in this document was designed with an eye for the integration of essential questions for both indicators into existing survey instruments, with the possibility of stand-alone implementation. Use of the proposed module encourages the standardization of indicator definitions and data comparability across countries and over time.

Significant attention is paid to the concept of respondent selection and the implications of this for indicators measurement. While the majority of household surveys currently rely on proxy respondents, studies of self-respondent versus proxy respondent reporting of assets suggest that proxy respondent reporting has the potential to distort information. Therefore, the custodians strongly recommend the use of respondent self-reporting wherever feasible, though options are presented for proxy respondent implementation as well.

This methodological note is prepared primarily for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) and other survey practitioners, in order to inform the monitoring of these two indicators and to provide guidance on the collection of data necessary for their regular reporting. The document provides an overview of the indicators, a discussion of the various questionnaire modules proposed, and detailed question-by-question guidance for each. Questionnaire modules have been designed for use with self- and proxy-respondent approaches, and for integration in surveys with and without a parcel roster. As Indicator 1.4.2 is relevant for all land, not only agricultural land as in the case of Indicator 5.a.1, integration of the proposed module is suitable with nationally-representative household surveys (e.g. income and expenditure surveys, household budget surveys, living standard measurement surveys, etc.).

Photo © World Bank/A'Melody Lee.

Part 1
Background

Part I - Background

BACKGROUND

The importance of land tenure in sustainable development has been recently recognized by the establishment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. In order to measure and monitor progress towards reaching these goals, along with the many other SDG targets, wide-reaching data collection efforts are necessary. The custodians of indicators 1.4.2 (UN Habitat and the World Bank) and 5.a.1 (FAO), with the support of GDWGL and GLII,[1] have joined forces to develop a standardized and succinct survey instrument designed to collect the essential data for computation of both indicators simultaneously, based on the meta data as presented to the IAEG-SDG. Use of the proposed module encourages the standardization of indicator definitions and data comparability across countries.

As the data collection requirements for each indicator largely overlap, great gains in efficiency are possible by implementing a joint module that captures data for both indicators. The survey instrument discussed in this document was designed with an eye for integration in existing survey instruments, yet with the possibility of stand-alone implementation whenever feasible. Of utmost importance is the sample universe of the stand-alone survey or the survey in which the module is to be integrated. The module is suitable with nationally-representative household surveys (e.g. income and expenditure surveys, household budget surveys, living standard measurement surveys, etc.).

This methodological note is prepared primarily for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) and other survey practitioners. The aim is to provide the rationale for the SDG indicators on land tenure security for men and women (1.4.2 and 5.a.1) as well as guidance for data collection to enable reporting on these two indicators.[2] Ultimately, the document aims to facilitate the successful, efficient, and cross-country comparable data collection for computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

In what follows, an overview of the indicators is provided, as well as key definitions, a discussion of the questionnaire module (and variations thereof) and detailed, question-by-question guidance.

1 *GDWGL is the Global Donor Working Group on Land; GLII is the Global Land Indicators Initiative, established in 2012 and hosted by the Global Land Tool Network.*

2 *While there are additional SDG indicators related to land rights and use, including indicators 5.a.2, 11.7.1, and 15.3.1, these fall outside the scope of this document as they do not rely on survey data for computation. Indicator 5.a.2: Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. Indicator 15.3.1: Portion of land that is degraded over total land area.*

SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

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

SDG INDICATOR 5.A.1

(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

Part I - Background

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LAND RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AGENDA

01

a) Importance of tenure security and land rights

Land is a key economic resource inextricably linked to access to, use of and control over other economic and productive resources and livelihoods. Especially in rural and peri-urban areas, agricultural land is a key input for agricultural production; it can be used as collateral to access financial resources, extension services or producer organizations. In both rural and urban areas, if rented or sold, land can generate income. Access, ownership and/or control of land is critical for poverty reduction, food security, fostering of gender equality and inclusiveness, and reduction of land degradation, amongst other sustainable development objectives.

Tenure systems are increasingly under pressure as the world's population grows and as urbanization, environmental degradation and climate change affect land use and productivity. The governance of tenure is a crucial element in determining if and how people, communities, indigenous groups, and others acquire rights and their associated obligations to use and control land and natural resources. All forms of tenure should provide people with a degree of tenure security, with states protecting rights, ensuring that people are not arbitrarily evicted and that their rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. People's perception of their tenure rights is also important as it influences the way in which they use the land and the degree to which they are willing to invest in it.

Increasing demand for strengthening tenure security for all, particularly for women and vulnerable groups, has created the need to track progress on tenure security through a core set of land indicators that have national application and global comparability; this has culminated in the inclusion of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in the SDG agenda. The placement of the indicators under goals 1 and 5 signals the importance of tenure security for poverty reduction and gender equity. Having global indicators on land tenure rights in the SDG framework is an opportunity for countries to track progress and use data for planning and policy decisions on land governance for sustainable development, leaving no one behind. SDG indicators are universal and all countries have committed to collect data and report on these, which is an important improvement relative to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

b) Emphasis on gender equality

From a gender perspective, the SDGs are a significant step forward from the MDGs, covering, for the first time, all core areas of the women's empowerment agenda. While Goal 3 of the MDGs promoted gender equality in primary and secondary education, Goal 5 of the SDGs looks at gender parity from many perspectives and considers several gender dimensions. In addition, many SDG targets call for parity between men and women, and they require the corresponding indicators to be disaggregated by sex. In particular, in line with the aspiration to "leave no one behind", the SDG agenda acknowledges the importance of securing women's land rights and monitoring gender equality in land and property rights.

Women's equal access to and control over economic resources, land, and natural resources is critical for the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women and for equitable and sustainable economic growth and development. Long-lasting inequalities in the gender distribution of economic and financial resources put women at a disadvantage relative to men in their ability to participate in, contribute to and benefit from broader processes of development.

Part I - Background

Greater gender equality in the distribution of economic resources contributes to economic efficiency and has positive multiplier effects for the achievement of a range of key development outcomes, including poverty reduction, food security, and the welfare of households, communities, and countries. Women's land ownership and control has been linked to important gains in women's welfare, productivity, equality, and empowerment. The right to bequeath reflects women's ability to influence intergenerational land transfers and is an important aspect of female empowerment.

Access, ownership, and/or control of land, particularly but not exclusively in agricultural societies, is one of the few mechanisms with which women can guarantee their economic security and avoid poverty, especially in the absence of safety nets and/or functioning labour markets. Development practitioners recognize that secure tenure rights have a strong empowering effect on women: this security reduces their reliance on male partners and relatives, increases their bargaining power within the household and improves their chances of accessing extension services and credit. The confidence gained from increased tenure security can further encourage women to undertake or expand their business investments and, in rural areas, to join producer organizations.

Gender equality in land ownership and control is a human right. For example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) prohibits discrimination based on sex and preserves equality before the law. It can be applied to defend women's right to equality, not only with respect to civil and political rights, but also with economic and social rights.

The relevance of gender equality on land rights is particularly evident in Target A of Goal 5 of the SDGs, which aims to track progress on how countries "undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws". Gender parity on land and property rights is also explicitly recognized in Target 1.4 of Goal 1, which aims to ensure that, by 2030, "all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance". Under these two goals, indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2, detailed below, are designed to measure and monitor sex-disaggregated land tenure security.

Part I - Background

Photo © World Bank/Arne Hoel.

THE INDICATORS: 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

02

Part I - Background

a) Indicator 1.4.2

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."

The indicator is composed of two complementary sub-indicators that proxy secure tenure rights by looking at "legally recognized documentation" of tenure rights to land and "perceptions of tenure security", given the need to complement formal measures of tenure security with perception-based measures. Indicator 1.4.2 focuses on all adults, regardless of their place of residence, means of livelihood, wealth, ethnicity, sex, etc. Thus, Indicator 1.4.2 measures the sex-disaggregated status of tenure security on all types of land and is applicable in both rural and urban contexts.

The two sub-indicators need not coincide. A comparison of the two sub-indicators can provide a more nuanced understanding of a country's tenure security landscape. For example, there may be contexts where there is a considerable portion of the population with valid legal documentation to prove their rights but individuals may still feel tenure insecure if they have limited trust in the land administration services, fear of duplicated or forged documents, if they have inadequate access to the institutions responsible for enforcing their rights, or if cultural norms or family members may prevent them from realizing their rights. Conversely, individuals may perceive themselves as tenure secure even without legally recognized documentation. This could be the case, for example, in contexts where rights are not formally recorded but are respected, such as in customary tenure systems or trusted local land governance arrangements.

For the purpose of constructing sub-indicator (a), all relevant tenure arrangements in the country will need to be identified and all tenure-related documents identified as those that constitute legally recognized documentation and those that do not. Examples include titles, leaseholds, use rights certificates, rental agreements, etc. Adults will be classified as having legally recognized documentation if, for at least one parcel of land, (a) they have access to the land under a tenure arrangement identified and legally recognized by the government, and (b) the document lists their name as a rights holder. Disaggregation by gender and tenure type is required, however, additional levels of disaggregation are recommended for country level analysis and policy guidance.

THE INDICATORS: 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

02

The people in Woukpokpoe village have benefited greatly from Benin's national CDD project. Women like Louise Anagovi (far right) now have access to safe, clean water, and it has freed up time for other activities like farming. Photo © World Bank/Arne Hoel.

For the purpose of constructing sub-indicator (b), perceptions of tenure security are based on a fear of involuntary loss of the land within the next five years and the landholder's right to bequeath the land.

The potential data sources used for reporting on Indicator 1.4.2 are multi-topic household surveys, household budget surveys, labour force surveys, and population and housing censuses conducted by national statistical offices or other agencies. Further, administrative data on land tenure, such as land registries or cadastres, often generated by national land institutions, may inform the identification of metadata, such as types and coverage of various tenure systems. Indicator 1.4.2 will be disaggregated by sex and type of tenure. The data collected through the instrument proposed here will be sufficient for the computations of the 1.4.2 sub-indicators. The two sub-indicators will be reported separately.

Part I - Background

b) Indicator 5.a.1.

FAO is the sole custodian agency for Indicator 5.a.1, 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.

Indicator 5.a.1 is defined as follows:

"(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"

Indicator 5.a.1 is composed of two sub-indicators, which are based on the same data and use people living in agricultural households as the reference population. The sub-indicators monitor tenure rights from two different angles. Sub-indicator (a) reports the prevalence of men and women with tenure rights over agricultural land, while sub-indicator (b) focuses on the individuals with tenure rights over agricultural land and reports which share of those individuals are women, by type of tenure.

The reference population for Indicator 5.a.1 deserves special attention. While 1.4.2 considers the total adult population, 5.a.1 refers only to the adult agricultural population. For the purposes of this indicator, and to ensure comparability of the indicator across time and context, the adult agricultural population is defined as: all adult individuals living in agricultural households – i.e. households who operated land for agricultural purposes and/or raised/tended livestock in the past 12 months, regardless of the final destination of the production

It is important to note that households in which members were engaged in agriculture only through wage labour are excluded from the reference population. Investigating household's involvement in agriculture is not trivial. The seasonality of agricultural engagement, the common misalignment of time investment in agriculture and cash income from agriculture, and the prevalence of subsistence agriculture over market activity complicate the identification of agricultural households. If the survey adopted to monitor SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, and in which we propose embedding the joint module, does not already allow for the identification of agricultural households (using the definition above), it is recommended that the set of questions found in Annex II be included. This set of questions will allow identification of the appropriate denominator for Indicator 5.a.1.

Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on the de facto tenure rights over agricultural land and aims to generate a measure which is valid across countries with differing levels of legal document penetration. Therefore, in addition to considering a person's possession of legally recognized documentation, the indicator takes into account the person's alienation rights over agricultural land, which can be present even in contexts where tenure rights are not documented.[3]

3 *Alienation is defined as the ability to transfer a given asset during lifetime or after death. It regards the disposition of land as opposed to a simple generic self-reported declaration of tenure rights over land.*

THE INDICATORS: 1.4.2 AND 5.A.1

02

In summary, Indicator 5.a.1 relies on the three proxies for tenure rights:

- the possession of a **legally recognized document** in the name of the individual,
- the individual's **right to sell**, and
- the individual's **right to bequeath** the land.

The presence of *one* of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as de-facto 'owner' or 'holder' of tenure rights over agricultural land. The advantage of this approach is its applicability to countries with different level of penetration of legally binding documents.

Having defined these proxies, Indicator 5.a.1 can be expressed as follows:

Sub-indicator (a):

$$\frac{\text{Number of adult individuals in agricultural households who have their name on a legally recognized document OR have the right to sell OR bequeath agricultural land}}{\text{Total adult individuals living in agricultural households}} * 100, \text{ by sex}$$

Sub-indicator (b):

$$\frac{\text{Number of adult women in agricultural households whose name is on a legally recognized document OR who have the right to sell OR bequeath agricultural land}}{\text{Total adult individuals in agricultural households whose name is on a legally recognized document OR who have the right to sell OR bequeath agricultural land}} * 100, \text{ by type of tenure}$$

Part I - Background

The required level of disaggregation for Indicator 5.a.1, in particular, sub-indicator (a), is the sex of the individuals. However, to inform policy making, additional levels of disaggregation for both sub-indicators are recommended. The recommended levels of disaggregation for both sub-indicators wherever feasible and/or relevant include, but are not limited to: type of tenure, type of legally recognized document, income level, age group and geographic location (urban/rural).

The potential data sources used for reporting on Indicator 5.a.1 are agricultural surveys or multi-topic household surveys. If multi-topic household surveys are used, it is necessary to identify agricultural households, which are the reference population of the SDG Indicator 5.a.1 (see Annex II guidance). In addition, a pre-screening and oversampling may be needed, especially in countries/regions with a low proportion of households engaged in agriculture. Censuses can be considered an alternative data source, while administrative data are not recommended, mainly because they do not allow focusing on the reference population – i.e. adults living in agricultural households.

The methodology for SDG Indicator 5.a.1 has been developed and tested within the framework of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, an initiative led by UNSD and UN Women and implemented in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, FAO, ILO, OECD and the World Bank. The pilot studies conducted under the EDGE initiatives served to identify the minimum set of questions for Indicator 5.a.1 (UNSD, forthcoming).

c) Differences between indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1: why do we need both?

While at first glance the indicators appear to be very similar, there are key differences of which to be aware. Both indicators focus on individual-level rights to land and promote sex-disaggregated data. However, the differences between the two are important.

- **The two indicators monitor different reference populations**: Indicator 1.4.2 looks at the adult population in the country as a whole, while Indicator 5.a.1 considers only the adult population for whom agricultural land is relevant – i.e. individuals living in agricultural households.
- **The two indicators take into consideration different types of land:** Indicator 1.4.2 considers all types of land use, including residential land, land used for business, forest land, agricultural land, etc. On the other hand, Indicator 5.a.1 is focused on agricultural land only.
- **The two indicators differ in the land tenure rights measured:** Indicator 1.4.2 proxies secure tenure rights with having legally recognized documentation and/or perceiving tenure rights as secure. Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on legally recognized documentation and an individual's alienation rights.

Indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 are complementary and together provide the unique opportunity to monitor a range of individual-level land tenure rights and associated tenure security, disaggregated by sex.

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Part II

Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

DATA COLLECTION THROUGH A HARMONIZED QUESTIONNAIRE MODULE

Although the two indicators focus on different aspects of land tenure security, the data requirements from household surveys are broadly similar. In order to take advantage of the overlap in data requirements and minimize the implementation burden on national statistics offices and other implementing agencies, the custodians of both indicators have worked together to design a questionnaire instrument to collect the required data for both indicators simultaneously. **The proposed module is suitable for integration into nationally-representative surveys.**[4]

Data collection for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 is likely to be completed as part of many different survey operations and design, several of which may involve pre-existing survey instruments. For countries that already include land tenure security related questions in existing survey instruments, the module should serve as a checklist to expand or refine these questions.[5]

Due to the various survey designs in which this module could be integrated, multiple versions of the module have been designed to allow it to be inserted easily into a number of different scenarios. The version selection, discussed in more detail below, depends on whether:

I. one person responds on behalf of other household members (proxy respondent approach) or each individual is asked specifically about his or her land tenure rights (self-respondent approach);

II. data is collected at the parcel level or the household/farm level.

While the most preferable approach is to have parcel-level data and a self-respondent approach (see Box 1), this may not be possible because of the time and budget constraints under which most multi-topic surveys operate.

The following sections highlight the key components of module implementation which must be considered for successful data collection for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. First, context-specific customization requirements are discussed followed by a critical discussion on respondent selection. Finally, the various questionnaire modules are outlined and question-by-question guidance is provided.

4 *For example, an agricultural census would not be a recommended survey for integration of the module due to the restriction of the sample to agricultural households. This would omit any non-agricultural households from the computation of Indicator 1.4.2. The questions for Indicator 5.a.1 could be asked in an agricultural census, however. If carefully done, it could be possible to compute the indicators using two different surveys in the same country, depending on the representativeness of the samples. (For example, it is plausible that one could supplement data from a nationally representative agricultural survey with data from a second survey that is nationally representative of all non-agricultural households.)*

5 *When modifying questions in an existing questionnaire instrument to match those of the proposed module, specifically in the case of panel surveys, practitioners should be aware that changes in a question from one round of implementation to the next may influence the comparability of data across waves. It should be made clear in the documentation and data that the question has been modified (for example, by using a different variable name for the modified question).*

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

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MODULE CUSTOMIZATION AND COUNTRY-SPECIFIC METADATA

01

01

While the module has been designed to be as universal as possible, the variation in land tenure arrangements, cultural context and regulatory frameworks, for example, across and within countries, will inevitably require a degree of customization while taking care to ensure comparability. Before going to the field, therefore, survey practitioners must carefully research the necessary *metadata* for a given context which will feed directly into the questionnaire.

This metadata instrument will ensure consistency of definitions across countries and document country specific customization, and, as such, should be released along with the data. The primary function of the metadata is to identify which types of documentation are legally recognized, as that is a crucial attribute for the computation of these indicators. The metadata will vary by country and will, therefore, need to be released along with the computation of the indicator for transparency. Metadata need to be regularly reviewed and should be updated in the case of changes in the regulatory frameworks.

The country-specific metadata prepared by an NSO or other implementing agency should include, at a minimum:

I. a comprehensive list of all tenure types applicable to the country;

II. a comprehensive list of land tenure-related documents, specifying which ones the government considers as legally recognized;

III. images of the documents considered legally recognized;

IV. a context-specific definition of alienation rights; and,

V. linkages between survey and administrative data, if applicable.

Additionally, customization for the context will be needed in terms of the response codes for some questions, such as traditional land area units. Refer to the Living Standards Measurement Study guidebook on land area measurement in household surveys for more information.[6] In the question-by-question guidance that follows, customization needs are noted.

6 *Gero Carletto, Sydney Gourlay, Siobhan Murray, and Alberto Zezza. "Land Area Measurement in Household Surveys: Empirical Evidence & Practical Guidance For Effective Data Collection". July 2016. Available online.*

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

Photo © World Bank/Dominic Chavez.

RESPONDENT SELECTION

02

02

The questionnaire module options that are presented in the subsequent section for collecting the necessary data for the SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 aim to collect data on specific household members, disaggregated by sex. As such, the identification of the respondent(s) for the questionnaire module becomes a non-trivial exercise. Could one household member answer accurately on behalf of other household members regarding ownership of and rights to land and perceived tenure security? Could the incentives of a proxy respondent differ from those of the person of interest, leading to differing responses? Can we (and should we) interview each individual directly?

While both options - proxy respondent and self-reported - provide helpful information, the distinction is worth highlighting. Unless we are willing to assume that everybody in the household faces similar conditions and that family members fully share information, interviewing the head of the household or the most knowledgeable person will often not offer reliable insights into the reality experienced by other members of his/her household. In the case of indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, for example, if a male head of the household is the interviewed about the tenure status of his spouse, he may provide biased answers about his wife because he does not know about a document that she has. When it comes to perceptions of tenure security, the case against proxy respondents is even stronger. For example, a proxy respondent may not be aware of how worried his wife is about her tenure security if he does not fully acknowledge troublesome dynamics with her in-laws, or he may refuse to report that his wife worries about her tenure insecurity because of domestic violence. In short, surveys that rely on proxy respondents may collect biased data on land documents and offer limited insights on perceptions of tenure security.

To further support this point empirically, Kilic and Moylan (2016) studied microdata collection on ownership of and rights to assets and they provide proof of distortionary proxy respondent effects based on the analysis of the Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective (MEXA).[7] The findings from this study, and the emerging findings from the Malawi Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) 2016/17 and the Integrated Household Panel Survey (IHPS) 2016, point strongly towards the benefits for data quality of interviewing adult household members in individual-specific interviews, and inquiring directly about their personal ownership of and rights to assets (refer to Box I). These recommendations are buttressed also by previous calls for collecting data on ownership of and rights to assets at the individual level (Grown et al., 2005; Doss et al., 2011, 2017) and the methodological research that has been conducted under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative (UNSD, forthcoming).

7 *MEXA was conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, under the partnership between the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative and the World Bank LSMS. MEXA was the first of seven pilot studies supported by the EDGE initiative and implemented by the respective national statistical offices that have informed the international guidelines on the individual-level measurement of asset ownership and control.*

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

BOX 1. KEY FINDINGS FROM THE MALAWI IHS4 2016/17 AND THE IHPS 2016

In 2016, Malawi National Statistical Office concurrently implemented (i) the Fourth Integrated Household Survey 2016/17 (IHS4) - a cross-sectional, nationally-representative survey of 12,480 households, and (ii) the Integrated Household Panel Survey 2016 (IHPS) - a longitudinal survey of 2,500 households that have been followed since 2010.

The IHPS was the first Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)-type household survey attempting to interview each adult household member in private regarding their personal ownership of and rights to assets. The individual interviews were conducted (i) following the administration of all applicable questionnaires; (ii) simultaneously, if possible; and (iii) with a gender match between the enumerators and the respondents. On dwelling (inclusive of the residential plot) and agricultural land, the IHPS administered adapted versions of the questionnaire modules that had been developed as part of the Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective (Kilic and Moylan, 2016) and that inquired directly regarding the respondents' personal, exclusive as well as joint, ownership of and rights to a dwelling and each agricultural parcel, as applicable. In contrast, the IHS4 followed the traditional (i.e. business-as-usual) approach of interviewing the *most knowledgeable* household member, who could have varied by parcel and would have been the individual providing information on household members' ownership of and rights to each parcel.

The parallel implementation of the IHPS and the IHS4 offers an opportunity to assess the effects of conducting individual-level interviews vis-à-vis the business-as-usual approach on the measurement of ownership of and rights to land among adult household members. Kilic, Moylan and Koolwal (forthcoming) report the findings from these analyses, which focus on the IHPS-IHS4 differences in individual-level variables that capture overall, exclusive and joint versions of (i) reported, economic and documented ownership of and (ii) rights to (sell, and separately bequeath) agricultural land. Within the IHPS sample specifically, the authors also compare the information provided by different respondents in the same household regarding the same set of agricultural parcels that are identified uniquely across multiple interviews and explore the drivers of (within-household) discrepancies in parcel-level reporting. The results and implementation experience give guidance on opportunities and trade-offs involved and the scope for NSOs to produce high-quality data within their existing constraints.

RESPONDENT SELECTION

02

The authors find that for agricultural land, implementing the business-as-usual approach to interviewing respondents (as in the IHS4), vis-a-vis conducting personal interviews of adult household members (as in the IHPS), leads to higher men's exclusive reported and/or economic ownership, with some stronger negative effects on joint reported/economic ownership for adult men and women. Following the business as usual approach also leads to a significant decrease in joint reported and/or economic ownership for women.

Conversely, for the rights to sell and bequeath, the business-as-usual approach leads to an increase for both men and women, driven by a positive effect on reporting of joint rights. Since the SDG 5.a.1 indicator is composed of these two rights (as well as documented ownership, whose incidence is almost negligible in the Malawian context), the business-as-usual approach increases the estimated value for this indicator for both males and females. This difference in results for ownership and rights holdership is at least partially driven by questionnaire design. In implementing the business-as-usual approach, the IHS4, following the prevailing practice in other surveys of its kind, allowed the respondents to report any adult household member as having a particular right, irrespective of their reported or documented ownership. Conversely, in the IHPS, the adult household members would not have responded to the questions on their *personal* rights if they had not reported themselves as among the owners. To put this into context, 9 percent of adult household members that were identified with the right to sell in the IHS4 data were not among the reported owners.

Finally, to better understand the intra-household dynamics underlying the results, Kilic, Moylan and Koolwal (forthcoming) examine spouses' reporting discrepancies over the same agricultural parcel. Among couples that were interviewed as part of the IHPS, they find substantial agreement in reporting over reported ownership of and rights to agricultural parcels. However, when there are discrepancies, indicators of greater household status for women (headship, age, matrilineal marriage and, in particular, being the main decision-maker over crops) are positively associated with discrepancy scenarios where the woman attributes at least some landholding status to herself.

On the whole, the authors provide further evidence for survey practitioners to move away from collecting information on land ownership and rights using the traditional approach of interviewing the most knowledgeable household member. In parallel, they highlight how different ownership and rights constructs may be defined and interpreted differently by respondents (particularly in the context of joint ownership and rights) - an area of future research that may result in the refinement of the recommended questionnaire modules and field protocols.

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

Considering these arguments, the gold standard approach to respondent selection for collecting the necessary data for the SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 is interviewing either all adult[8] household members or a randomly selected subsample of adult household members (with the option of interviewing one randomly selected household member) about their own tenure rights (i.e. self-respondent approach). [9]These alternatives will work towards ensuring an unbiased and representative individual sample of respondents. Note that interviewing all adult household members will provide more analytical value than interviewing only a random subset of adult members, but that the random selection of adult members is sufficient for computation of indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2.

In addition, qualitative fieldwork suggests it is advisable that the individual-specific interviews are conducted alone and that a gender-match is ensured between the respondent and the enumerator whenever possible. In the case of multiple individual interviews per household, consideration should be given to conducting intra-household individual interviews in a simultaneous fashion (UNSD, forthcoming).

The custodians and contributing agencies to the SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 recognize that ensuring the take-up of the recommended approach to respondent selection will require close engagement with and capacity building within the national statistical system and the broader survey community. The principal challenges associated with the implementation of self-respondent interviews are the individual respondent availability, particularly in urban areas, and the additional time requirements. Therefore, it may require additional resources.

In some cases, time and budgetary constraints may lead the survey implementing agencies to implement the use of proxy respondents reporting on behalf of other household members, and to maintain the 'business as usual' approach. This approach is known to result in some biases; nonetheless, there are low-cost steps that can be taken to optimize the respondent selection. In the case of a parcel-level survey instrument, for example, it is recommended that a 'group interview' approach is followed prior to administration of the module, in which the group of all available adult household members come together to identify which household member among the available pool of respondents is 'most knowledgeable' on each parcel. In this approach, the same respondent would not necessarily be interviewed about every parcel. The identity of the respondent should be recorded in the module to track who responds to each parcel, as is routinely done in the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys.

To summarize, **the recommended respondent selection strategy is the use of self-respondents,** with a carefully implemented proxy respondent approach acting as an alternative only where the self-respondent approach is not feasible. Survey documentation should indicate what approach was used and any additional details on how it was implemented.

In the sections that follow, multiple versions of the module are presented which correspond to different respondent selection strategies.

8 *For the purposes of global monitoring, 'adult' should be defined as 18 years old or older. For country-specific monitoring, national legal definitions of 'adult' should be used.*

9 *Randomization can be implemented using the Kish method, as described by Kish (1965). In the context of CAPI-based survey implementation, the random selection of adult household members for individual interviews can be handled automatically by the CAPI application, eliminating the need to rely on a manual randomization method.*

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

Photo © World Bank/A'Melody Lee.

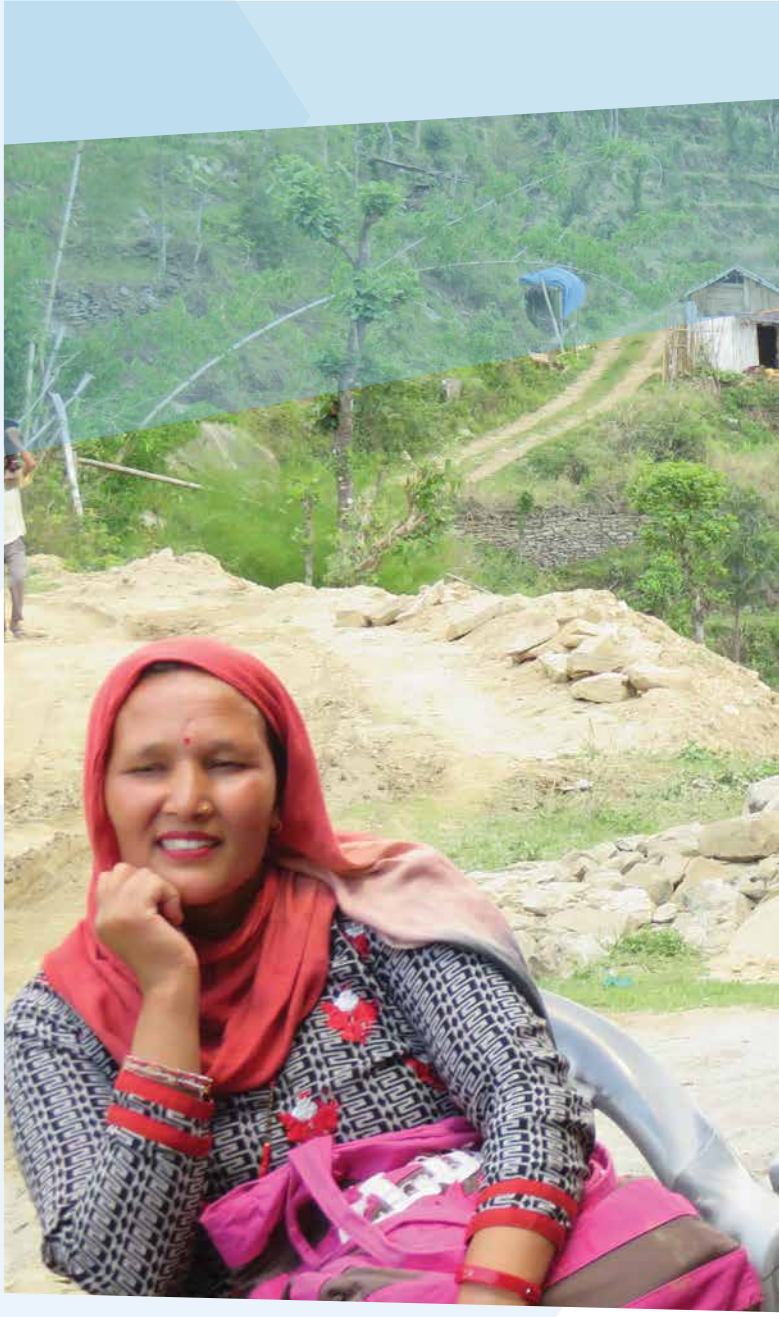
LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION: PARCEL LEVEL OR 'ANY LAND'

03

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

In addition to the respondent selection issues discussed above, household surveys may also differ in the level at which they collect land-related data. Some collect land data at the parcel level, while others collect this data only at the household level. Household surveys with an emphasis on agriculture, for example, commonly collect data at the parcel level. That is, data is collected separately for each parcel of land, commonly defined as a contiguous piece of land with uniform tenure and physical characteristics. Because tenure security can vary across parcels, we strongly recommend gathering data using a parcel-level approach as it yields disaggregated, potentially more accurate information since respondents do not have to compare or summarize parcel-specific responses. Disaggregating data at the parcel level, rather than farm or household level, allows for the indicators to be constructed for various subgroups of parcels and people, including tenure system, acquisition type, land use, land area and other land characteristics. In addition to informing computation of the indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2, land tenure data at the parcel level holds significant analytical value, particularly with respect to agricultural productivity analysis. Parcel-level data collection requires the collection of a parcel roster, a list of the parcels owned or used by the household, with unique names and identification codes so that parcels can be matched across modules of the questionnaire.

The section below presents modules designed for parcel-level data collection, as well as surveys in which parcel-level data is not collected.



Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

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MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

04

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

The questionnaire in which the proposed module is being integrated needs to be considered, if applicable. Many household surveys with a focus on agriculture include a full parcel roster in the questionnaire, while many only ask respondents to report information at the level of the entire household. Respondent selection strategies may also differ depending on the questionnaire. These two topics are discussed in more detail below.

In some cases, like a labour force survey or a household survey without any land tenure information, adding the complete module is the most effective and appropriate method. Note, however, that if the questions are being integrated into an existing survey instrument, it may be the case that the questions proposed in the modules below need to be shuffled around in order to appropriately accommodate the questionnaire in which you are integrating. For example, if integrating into a multi-topic household survey that already includes a parcel roster for agricultural land, but not one for non-agricultural land, you may use the existing agricultural parcel roster and add a second roster for non-agricultural land, or expand the scope of the existing parcel roster. What is critical is the content of the questions in the modules and the types of land for which they are administered, not that the modules are used in a separate module as presented here.

The questionnaire has been designed for paper-assisted personal interviewing (PAPI) implementation to have the widest reach. However, an electronic version of the questionnaire will be created by the custodians for use in computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The electronic questionnaire will be created using the World Bank's open access CAPI platform, Survey Solutions (solutions.worldbank.org) and will be made publicly available. The CAPI application can be customized from the base module as necessary. Implementation of the module via CAPI is recommended as this can minimize data entry errors, allow for more immediate data review and analysis, and enable quick use of photo aids (which can improve data quality).

In what follows, factors to be considered for the optimal module selection are discussed, including respondent selection options and a detailed discussion on the various module design options.

MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

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a) Questionnaire module options

Five versions of the questionnaire module are provided. Which module is appropriate for a given survey depends on: (i) the respondent selection approach, (ii) whether or not the survey collects data at the parcel-level and (iii) whether or not the existing survey includes a parcel roster. The decision tree found in Figure 1 can be used to guide the selection of the appropriate version based on these three characteristics. Note that each version of the module assumes that a separate household member roster exists and that the sex of each household member is captured in that roster.

In choosing which version of the questionnaire module to use, the first decision is on the respondent selection. If a self-respondent approach is implemented, the questions must be framed to address only the respondent directly, rather than address all household members through a proxy-respondent. Where possible, it is advised to implement a self-respondent approach. Versions 1, 2 and 3 are designed for self-respondent data collection, while versions 4 and 5 are designed for a proxy respondent approach.

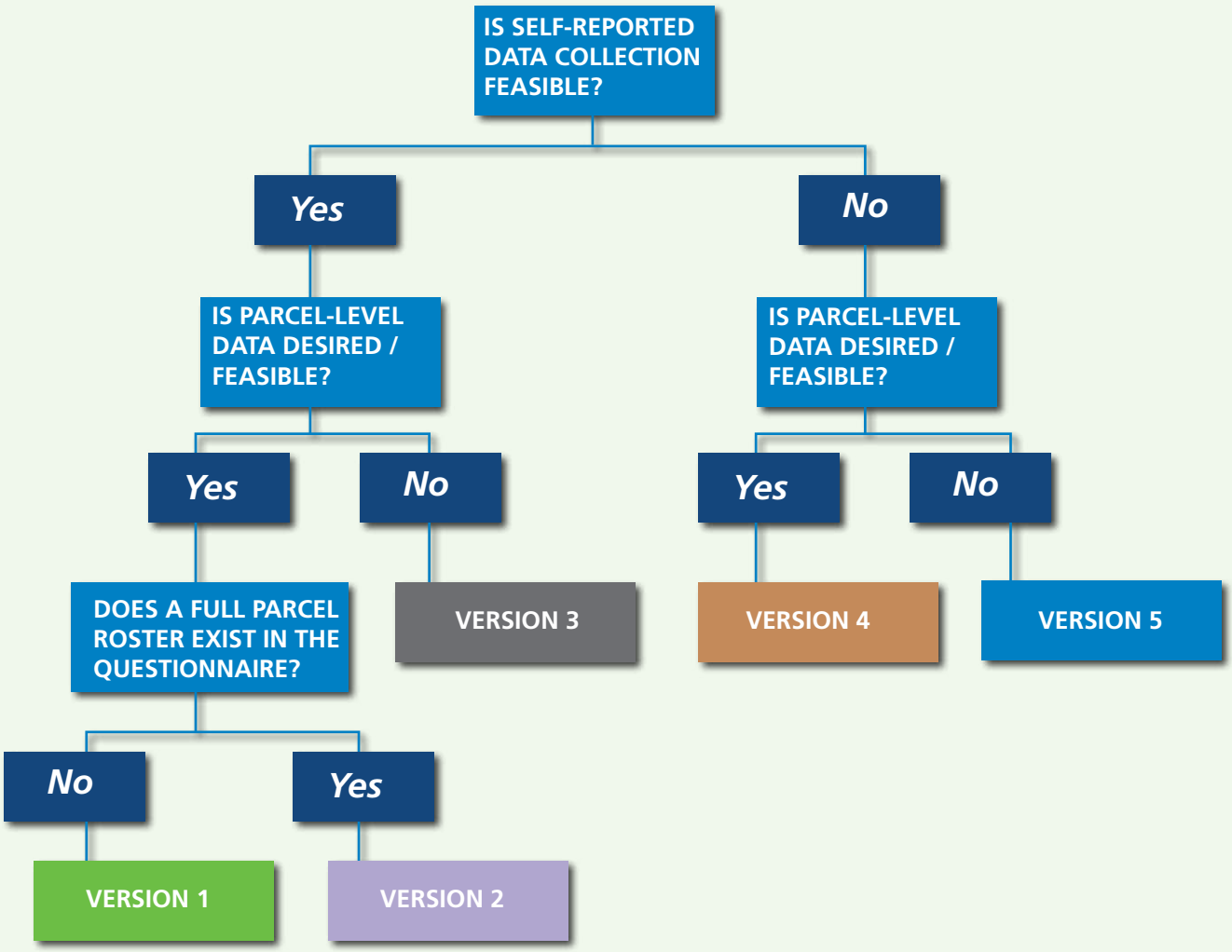
The second decision concerns the desire and/or feasibility of collecting data at the parcel-level. Versions 1, 2 and 4 all collect data at the parcel level. Versions 3 and 5 do not collect data at the parcel level. Rather, they aggregate all land owned or held by the identified respondent at the individual household member level. Use of the 'any land' approach taken in versions 3 and 5 will allow for the computation of the overall indicators but will not allow disaggregation of the indicators over various subgroups (such as type of tenure, for example).

The module allows the capturing the numerator of both indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. Since the denominator of Indicator 1.4.2 is the entire adult population, this indicator only requires that the age of household members is captured. The denominator of Indicator 5.a.1 are individuals living in agricultural households, therefore this indicator requires a set of screening questions to be administered in order to identify the agricultural households and determine the corresponding denominator (see Annex II).

If the module is being inserted into a questionnaire where a parcel roster exists, the existing parcel roster can be used to shorten the land tenure module by (i) feeding forward the parcel identifications and parcel names, and (ii) using the data collected in the parcel roster or including questions in the parcel roster that are not strongly affected by or do not vary by respondent (such as tenure system or the type of legally recognized document). Version 1 is designed to be included in questionnaires with no existing parcel roster and therefore collects a full roster of parcels owned or held by the identified respondent. Version 2 is to be used when the module is being inserted in a questionnaire where a full parcel roster does exist.

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

FIGURE 1. DECISION TREE FOR QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION SELECTION



MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

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IN SUMMARY:

- **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.
- **Version 2:** Parcel-level data; self-respondent approach; assumes parcel roster elsewhere which can be fed forward to either (a) the interview of one or more randomly selected individuals or (b) the interviews of all adult household members; assumes separate household member roster with sex.
- **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.
- **Version 4:** Parcel-level data; proxy respondent approach; no parcel roster elsewhere; assumes separate household member roster with sex.
- **Version 5:** Individual level data; proxy respondent approach; not reported at parcel level.

Each version offers advantages and disadvantages. The potential bias incurred by allowing proxy respondents has already been made clear. Versions 3 and 5, the modules in which parcel-level data is not collected, should only be used when the others are not feasible. These particular versions offer limited additional information for analysis and policy design. Indeed, they still permit the computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, but they do not allow disaggregating of the indicators by anything other than sex. These versions may fit more easily into a wider variety of household surveys that do not typically collect agricultural data (and therefore may not be willing to accommodate parcel-level data), such as DHS and MICS surveys or income and expenditure surveys without an agricultural module. [10]

b) Question–by–question guidance

This module being a guide on generating statistical data should not be intuitive in implementation, rather, it should be guided by a certain demand to reform or improve land governnace issues in the implementing country. It is the complexity or variability of the implementing country's land governance status that should guide its implementation. Detailed explanatory notes on each question are found below, which can be used to develop such manuals. Where customization is necessary, this is indicated. Questions should be read out in full to the respondents. Instructions for the enumerators (not to be read out) are provided in capital letters and skip patterns are indicated by the arrow sign '>>'.

Guidance on each questionnaire version is laid out below. All questions are described for Version 1, which also serves as the base module for versions 2 and 4 (where version-specific adjustments are noted). Version 3 is described in full. Version 5 is a modification of Version 3, and adjustments from this version are explained.

10 *Caution needs to be taken when including this module into a DHS or a MICS because these surveys administer questions to a limited group of respondents based on a predefined age range and this would result in limitations to comparability of the indicators.*

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

VERSION 1: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH SELF-RESPONDENT

Version 1 collects a full parcel roster, acting under the assumption that a parcel roster is not already available elsewhere in the questionnaire to which this module is being added. It is designed for the self-respondent approach, where individuals respond for themselves only, not on behalf of others.

Q0: Question 0 is a filter question to identify if this individual needs to be administered this module. If the individual does not own or hold use rights to any parcels of land, irrespective of use of the land, the module is not administered.

Q1: The roster of parcels should contain all parcels for which the identified respondent holds use rights or owns at the time of the interview. Alternatively, a single set date could be identified for a given survey. This option is especially applicable in when fieldwork is conducted over an extended period of time (such as a 12-month rolling fieldwork design). The first parcel listed should be the parcel on which the household resides, if the selected individual owns or holds use rights to that parcel.

The parcel name must be unique to each parcel, as it will be used to refer to the specific parcel throughout the remainder of the module. In the case of panel surveys, or surveys with multiple visits, parcel names referring to a crop grown, for example, should be avoided as that may change over time.

Q2: Parcel area has been included in the module to allow for disaggregation of the indicators or a more in-depth analysis of the data (for example, land area held by men and women). Farmer estimation of parcel area should be collected for all parcels. Additionally, GPS measurement of parcels is strongly advised wherever feasible, as recent evidence points to systematic bias in farmer estimates of land area (Carletto et al, 2016).

Land area units must be customized for the country context.

Q3: Parcel acquisition type is used as a filter question for the following questions, allowing for maximum efficiency in skipping questions where possible. Response codes to be reviewed in light of the country context.

Q4: The type of land tenure of the parcel is used to disaggregate Indicator 1.4.2. Response codes to be reviewed in light of the country context.

Q5: The use of the parcel is used to identify land subject to Indicator 5.a.1, which pertains to agricultural land (thus the focus is on agricultural and pastoral land). In some cases, such as when land is rented out, the actual use may not be known, hence the inclusion of the "Don't Know" response. However, wherever possible, the actual use of the land should be recorded.

Q6: This module only seeks to identify the possession of documents that are pre-determined to be legally recognized in the given context. Question 6, therefore, asks about the possession of documents issued by or registered at a specific government agency(ies). Examples of relevant documents are embedded in the question to provide context to the respondent and to clarify that documents other than title deeds are relevant.

MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

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VERSION 1: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH SELF-RESPONDENT

The government agency(ies) and example documents embedded in the question must be customized at country level. Refer to the section above on metadata for guidance on determining what is to be classified as legally recognized.

Q7: If the response to question 6 is "yes", question 7 is answered to record the specific type of documents held by the household, and if the respondent's name is listed on each document as an owner/use right holder. If the respondent is only listed on the document as a witness, for example, they should not be indicated as an owner/use right holder.

Response options must be customized at country level to include all legally recognized documents (as determined through the pre-survey preparation of metadata). Rental contracts of some form should be included, as long as rights are legally protected.

To minimize errors in naming and classifying documents, a photo aid containing an image of all legally recognized documents should be constructed and shown to the respondent. The integration of visual aids (e.g. a photo of an actual document or the reproduction of a facsimile) is most easily done in a CAPI application, but can also be integrated in traditional PAPI interviews.

Questions 6 and 7 jointly feed into the computation of indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, by identifying the presence of legally recognized documentation and the individuals who are explicitly listed on those documents.

Q8: Question 8 captures the right to sell the parcel. The question is phrased to ask specifically about the respondent's right to sell, either alone or jointly with someone else. This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in, as these two types of arrangements do not allow the right to sell land. The right to sell is used for the computation of Indicator 5.a.1 only and is one of the three proxies informing Indicator 5.a.1.

Q9: Question 9 asks about the right to bequeath the parcel. The question is phrased to ask specifically about the respondent's right to bequeath, either alone or jointly with someone else. Here, bequeath is defined as the de facto ability to transfer rights to the parcel either in life or in death. This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in, as these two types of arrangements do not allow the right to bequeath land. The right to bequeath land is one of the three proxies informing Indicator 5.a.1 and it is one of the two questions used to compute sub-indicator (2) of Indicator 1.4.2

Q10: This question identifies the likelihood of the respondent involuntarily losing ownership/use rights to the parcel in the next five years. Responses are made on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all likely and 5 being extremely likely. Responses should be specific to the respondent's individual rights to the parcel, not the household's rights. This question, together with Q9, is used to compute sub-indicator (2) of Indicator 1.4.2.

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

VERSION 2: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH SELF-RESPONDENT; PARCEL ROSTER FED FORWARD FROM EXISTING PARCEL ROSTER

Version 2 is a truncated version of Version 1. It is to be used when a parcel roster has already been included in a separate part of the questionnaire, most likely using a proxy respondent. It is, therefore, structured such that the parcel roster, including parcel identification and name, is fed forward from the proxy respondent module to the self-respondent module in order to enable matching between this module and the parcel roster. This module assumes that questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 from Version 4 (proxy respondent module at parcel level) are captured in the parcel roster. Version 2 may be administered to one randomly selected respondent or all adults in the household individually (one module completed per adult).

Care should be taken when integrating this module into an existing survey. Feeding forward information from the full parcel roster that is answered by a proxy respondent requires additional thought. Depending on the survey set-up, it will likely be necessary to also feed forward the questions (with responses) from the proxy respondent module, not only the parcel ID and name. The respsonses to the questions in the proxy module (i.e., questions 1-5 in Version 4) cand be useful in (i) assisting the individual self-respondent in identifying the parcel (as a different household member had named the parcels), and (ii) facilitiating the proper skip patterns (for example, questions 5 and 6 in Version 2 are skipped if the parcel is sharecropped in, and this sharecropping information is asked in the proxy module). Individual self-respondents may elect to alter the information tt was fed forward from Version 4, if they deem it to be incorrect. Additionally, the individual self-respondent should have the option to add additional parcels of that land may have been omitted during the completion of the initial parcel roster, either intentionally or unitentionally.

Q0: Question 0 is a filter question to identify if this individual needs to be administered by this module. If the individual does not own or hold use rights to any parcels of land, irrespective of use of the land, the module is not administered.

Q1: The parcel name and identification code are to be fed forward from the full parcel roster. This is critical to ensure it is possible to match the parcels across modules, as all required questions are not asked in this self-respondent module. It may also be useful to feed forward the questions and responses to Questions 1-5 in Version 4, the proxy-reported parcel roster (see note above).

Q2: Question 2 is to be asked of all parcels fed forward from the full parcel roster. This will determine for which parcels the individual should be administered the module.

Q3: Refer to Q6 in Version 1

Q4: Refer to Q7 in Version 1

Q5: Refer to Q8 in Version 1

Q6: Refer to Q9 in Version 1

Q7: Refer to Q10 in Version 1

MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

04

VERSION 3: INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL DATA WITH SELF-RESPONDENT; NO PARCEL DISAGGREGATION

As explained above, Version 3 differs from the other versions in that it does not collect disaggregated data for each parcel. Rather, it asks about a specific individual's land holdings in aggregate. The module is thus structured such that an individual, whether it be one randomly selected adult household member or repeated for all adult household members, is asked each question only once (one row per individual). Fewer questions are included in this version as it is not possible to address parcel-related attributes, such as area, acquisition, and tenure system, at this level of data collection. Questions are repeated for agricultural land and non-agricultural land as distinction between the two is necessary for computation of Indicator 5.a.1.

Q1: The identity of the individual being administered the module should be recorded, as it corresponds to the household roster.

Q2: Questions 2 – 7 ask about agricultural land specifically. Question 2 is a filter question to determine if the individual owns or holds use rights to any agricultural land. Note that if any land owned or held by the respondent is rented out but used for agricultural purposes, the response should be "yes". If the individual does not own or hold use rights to any agricultural land, answer "no" and skip to Q8.

Q3: Question 3 corresponds to Q6 in Version 1. However, in this case the question is not asked at the parcel level. If there is a legally recognized document for any agricultural land that is owned or held by the respondent (either jointly or alone), the response is "yes".

Q4: Question 4 corresponds to Q7 in Version 1. The specific types of legally recognized documents held for all agricultural land owned or held by the respondent should be listed. Additionally, indicate whether the respondent is named on the document as an owner/use right holder.

A photo aid containing examples of all legally recognized documentation should be shown to the respondent.

Q5: Question 5 corresponds to Q8 in Version 1. However, in this version, the question is asked about all agricultural land owned or held by the respondent in aggregate. If the respondent has the right to sell any of the agricultural land (either alone or jointly with someone else), the response is "yes".

Q6: Question 6 corresponds to Q9 in Version 1. However, in this version, the question is asked about all agricultural land owned or held by the respondent in aggregate. If the respondent has the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land (either alone or jointly with someone else), the response is "yes".

Q7: Question 7 corresponds to Q10 in Version 1. However, in this version, the question is asked about all agricultural land owned or held by the respondent in aggregate. If the likelihood of involuntarily losing different parcels of agricultural land held by the respondent varies, the response should indicate the greatest likelihood across all agricultural parcels.

Q8-13

Questions 8-13 ask about non-agricultural land owned or held by the respondent. The questions mirror Q2-7.

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

VERSION 4: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH A POTENTIAL PROXY RESPONDENT

Version 4 is very similar to Version 1. Many of the questions are phrased exactly the same and should follow the guidance above listed under Version 1. The fundamental difference between the two versions is that Version 4 is designed for the proxy respondent approach, so data is collected on all parcels for which any household member owns or holds use rights and the proxy respondent is expected to report who in the household owns or holds use rights, whose name(s) are on the documents, who has the right to sell/bequeath, etc. Therefore, where applicable, questions are rephrased as "any household member", rather than to that specific respondent as was seen in Version 1.

Q0: Question 0 is a filter question to identify which households need to be administered this module. If no household members own or hold use rights to any parcels of land, irrespective of use of the land, the module is not administered.

RESPONDENT

ID: The respondent identification is the identity of the person responding for the respective parcel, recorded from the household roster. The respondent should be the most knowledgeable household member for each parcel. Therefore, the respondent may differ for each parcel.

The optimal respondent should be identified through a discussion amongst the enumerator and all adult members of the household (or as many as possible) prior to beginning the module.

During this meeting, the roster of parcels should be recorded and the optimal respondent identified for each.

Q1: The roster of parcels should contain all parcels for which any household member(s) holds use rights or owns at the time of the interview. Alternatively, a single set date could be identified for a given survey. This option is especially applicable when fieldwork is conducted over an extended period of time (such as a 12-month rolling fieldwork design). The first parcel listed should be the parcel on which the household resides.

The parcel name must be unique to each parcel, as it will be used to refer to the specific parcel throughout the remainder of the module. In the case of panel surveys, or surveys with multiple visits, parcel names referring to a crop grown, for example, should be avoided as that may change over time.

Q2: Refer to Q2 in Version 1.

Q3: Refer to Q3 in Version 1.

Q4: Refer to Q4 in Version 1.

Q5: Refer to Q5 in Version 1.

Q6: Question 6 identifies the owner(s) or use right holder(s) of the parcel, as reported by the respondent. Multiple household members may be listed, as joint ownership/use right holding is common.

MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

04

VERSION 4: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH A POTENTIAL PROXY RESPONDENT ... continued

Q7: This module only seeks to identify the possession of documents that are pre-determined to be legally recognized in the given context. Question 7, therefore, asks about the possession of documents issued by or registered at a specific government agency(ies). Examples of relevant documents are embedded in the question to provide context to the respondent and to clarify that documents other than title deeds are relevant.

The government agency(ies) and example documents embedded in the question must be customized for the country context. Refer to the section above on metadata for guidance on determining what is to be classified as legally recognized.

Q8: If the response to question 7 is "yes", question 8 is answered to record the specific type of documents held by the household, and which members are named on each. Response options must be customized at country level to include all legally recognized documents (as determined through the pre-survey preparation of metadata). Rental contracts of some form should be included, as long as rights are legally protected.

To minimize errors in naming and classifying documents, a photo aid containing an image of all legally recognized documents should be constructed and shown to the respondent. The integration of visual aids (e.g. a photo of an actual document or the reproduction of a facsimile) is most easily done in a CAPI application, but can also be integrated in traditional PAPI interviews.

Q9: The right to sell the parcel is captured in questions 9 and 10. Question 9 is a filter question, asking if any household member has the right to sell the parcel, either alone or jointly. That is, if any household member has the right to sell whether that be alone or with the approval/signature/etc. of another person either within or outside the household, the respond should be "yes". This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in, as these types of arrangements do not allow selling land. Questions on the right to sell are used for computation of Indicator 5.a.1 only, as right to sell is one of the three proxies informing Indicator 5.a.1.

Q10: List the identification codes of the household members who have the right to sell the parcel. If there are any external members who have the right to sell, enter the code accordingly. This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in, as these types of arrangements do not allow selling land.

Part II - Data Collection through a Harmonized Questionnaire Module

VERSION 4: PARCEL-LEVEL DATA WITH A POTENTIAL PROXY RESPONDENT ... continued

Q11: The right to bequeath the parcel is captured in questions 10 and 11. Question 10 is a filter question, asking if any household member has the right to bequeath the parcel, either alone or jointly. That is, if any household member has the right to bequeath whether that be alone or with the approval/signature/etc. of another person either within or outside the household, the response should be "yes". This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in. Here, bequeath is defined as the ability to transfer rights to the parcel either in life or in death. The right to bequeath land is one of the three proxies informing Indicator 5.a.1 and it is one of the two questions used to compute sub-indicator (2) of Indicator 1.4.2

Q12: List the identification codes of the household members who have the right to bequeath the parcel. If there are any external members who have the right to bequeath, enter the code accordingly. This question is skipped for parcels acquired through short-term rentals (<3 years) and sharecropping-in.

Q13: Question 13 identifies the likelihood of involuntarily losing ownership/use rights to the parcel in the next five years. Responses are made on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being not at all likely and 5 being extremely likely.

This question is asked about each owner/use right holder separately who was identified in question 6 (but asked all to the same parcel-level respondent). This formulation of the question allows for the observance of intra-household insecurity, for example involuntary transfer of rights from female to male household members, although these involuntary intra-household transfers may be underreported when using proxy respondents. For parcels acquired through short-term rental (<3 years), the question will be asked for likelihood of involuntary loss in the remaining duration of the contract.

MODULE IMPLEMENTATION

04

VERSION 5: INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL DATA WITH PROXY RESPONDENT; NO PARCEL DISAGGREGATION

Version 5 is extremely similar to Version 3 in that it collects data at the individual level. However, Version 5 is designed for the proxy respondent approach. This module should still be asked for each selected adult household member (either all adult members or the randomly selected adult members, depending on the survey strategy), but the respondent may not be the individual him or herself. The names of the adult household members should be fed forward to the module from the household roster.

Q1: The identity of the individual being administered the module should be recorded, as it corresponds to the household roster. This module is designed to allow for proxy respondents, so the respondent may not be equivalent to the individual being asked about.

Q2-13:

Questions 2 - 13 correspond directly to questions 2 - 13 in Version 3. The difference is that the question is framed to ask about "[NAME]" (the specific individual being asked about) rather than "you" (who is the respondent in Version 3).

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Annex 1

GLOSSARY

In order to fully understand the nuances of the indicators, it is critical to define the following concepts:

Adult:

For the purposes of global monitoring of SDGs, "adult" should be defined as 18 years of age and above. For country-level monitoring, however, the national legal definition of "adult" should be used.

Agricultural land:

In compliance with the classification proposed by the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), land is considered 'agricultural land' according to its use (FAO, 2017). In particular, agricultural land includes:

- land under temporary crops[11]
- land under temporary meadows and pastures[12]
- land temporarily fallow[13]
- land under permanent crops[14]
- land under permanent meadows and pastures[15]

Since Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on agricultural land, it excludes all the forms of land that are not considered 'agricultural'[16]. An exception can be made for farmyards if they are considered to have an important role on the household economy and food security.

Agricultural population:

An official definition of agricultural population does not exist. However, for the scope of the SDG Indicator 5.a.1, agricultural population is defined as all adult individuals living in agricultural households – i.e. households who operated land for agricultural purposes and/or raised/tended livestock in the past 12 months, regardless of the final destination of the production. Households in which members were engaged in agriculture only through wage labour are not considered 'agricultural households'. Refer to Annex II

Alienation rights:

Alienation is defined as the ability to transfer land during lifetime or after death. The right to sell and to bequeath are considered to be objective rights as opposed to a simple self-reported declaration of tenure rights over land. In particular:

- the right to sell refers to the ability of an individual to permanently transfer the land in question in return for cash or in-kind benefits
- the right to bequeath refers to the ability of an individual to pass on the land to other persons after his or her death, by written will, oral will (if recognized in the given context) or, when the deceased left no will, through intestate succession. In this survey module, "bequeath" is used to describe the transfer of land in death and in life, with no compensation, either in cash or in-kind.

11 Defined as: "all land used for crops with a less than one-year growing cycle" (WCA 2020). Temporary crops comprise all the crops that need to be sown or planted after each harvest for new production (e.g. cereals). The full list of crops classified as 'temporary' is provided in the WCA 2020, p. 165 (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4913e.pdf).

12 Defined as land that has been cultivated for less than five years with herbaceous or forage crops for mowing or pasture.

13 When arable land is kept at rest for at least one agricultural year because of crop rotation or other reasons, such as the impossibility of planting new crops, it is defined as temporarily fallow. This category does not include the land that it is not cultivated at the time of the survey but will be sowed and planted before the end of the agricultural year.

14 Area that is cultivated with long-term crops that do not need to be replanted every year, such as fruits and nuts, some types of stimulant crops, etc.

15 Land cultivated with herbaceous forage crops or is left as wild prairie or grazing land for more than five years.

16 These are: land under farm buildings and farmyards, forest and other wooded land, area used for aquaculture and other areas not otherwise classified.

The right to bequeath is more widely held than the right to sell. Indeed, while the right to sell does not apply in some countries and traditional societies where the land cannot be sold, the right to bequeath can still hold.

Land governance:

Rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made regarding access to and the use (and transfer) of land, how those decisions are implemented and the way that conflicting interests in land are managed. States provide legal recognition for tenure rights through policies, law and land administration services, and define the categories of rights that are considered official.

Legally recognized documentation:

This refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.

Ownership:

Ownership is defined as providing the landholder with a complete bundle of rights, including the right to possess, exclude, use and transfer land. However, in systems where land is owned by the state, the term refers to possession of the rights most akin to ownership in a private property system; for instance, long-term leases, occupancy, tenancy or use rights granted by the state, often for several decades, and that are transferrable. In these contexts, it is more appropriate to speak of 'tenure rights' rather than 'ownership'.

Perception of tenure security:

Perception of tenure security refers to an individual's perception 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.

Tenure:

How people, communities and others gain access to land and natural resources (including fisheries and forests) is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long and under what conditions. Tenure systems may be based on written policies and laws as well as on unwritten customs and practices. No tenure right, including private ownership, is absolute. All tenure rights are limited by the rights of others and by the measures taken by states for public purposes (VGGT, 2012).

Tenure typology:

A tenure typology is country specific and refers to categories of tenure rights, for example customary, leasehold, public and freehold. Rights can be held collectively, jointly or individually and may cover one or more elements of the bundle of rights (the right of possession, of control, of exclusion, of enjoyment and of disposition).

Annex 2

IDENTIFYING THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Indicator 5.a.1 focuses on measuring gender disparities in tenure rights over agricultural land. Since agricultural land includes crop land, meadows and pastures, this indicator is relevant for households operating land and/or raising or tending livestock. As a consequence, the reference population for Indicator 5.a.1 consists of all adult individuals living in households who operated land for agricultural purposes and/or raised livestock over the past 12 months, regardless of the final purpose of the production. Households that do not operate land for agricultural purposes or raise livestock are excluded from the reference population because their livelihood is not linked to agriculture and, therefore, having tenure rights over agricultural land is not relevant.

Households whose members are engaged in the agricultural sector only as wage labourers are excluded from the reference population because these individuals participate in the agriculture sector as employees and should be not considered as 'deprived' simply because they do not hold tenure rights over land. Households who have tenure rights over agricultural land but do not operate the land either directly or indirectly (through managers and hired labourers) are excluded from the reference population, because the indicator focuses on households whose livelihood is linked to practising agriculture. This is the case, for instance, with households who rent out their agricultural land. In such cases, the households receive an income from the agricultural land, however they do not practice agriculture.

Once a household is classified as an 'agricultural household', all of its adult members are considered part of the agricultural population for the purpose of 5.a.1 computation and are, therefore, eligible to be part of the denominator.[17]

Investigating households' involvement in agriculture is not trivial, because:

I. Agricultural work is highly irregular and strongly affected by seasonality, therefore if the survey questions adopt a short recall period there is a risk of excluding individuals engaged in agriculture because they did not practise agriculture at the time of the survey or simply because they were interviewed off-season.

II. Agricultural work may take a lot of an individual's time – and so be the main activity – but is not necessarily the main source of income. Therefore, it is challenging to draw a line between those households involved and those not involved in agriculture.

III. Agriculture is sometimes practised only or primarily for self-consumption, without any market orientation (so, with no or little income) and is therefore not necessarily perceived as an economic activity. However, Indicator 5.a.1 is relevant to households practising agriculture mainly for their own consumption/use as well as households practicing agriculture for profit.

17 If a self-respondent approach is used and only some (or one) randomly selected household members are interviewed about their tenure rights, only the selected members are part of the denominator. If a proxy respondent approach is used, all the adult individuals living in the agricultural households are part of the denominator.

	Question	Function
Q1	Did this **household** operate any **land** (1) for agricultural purposes in the last 12 months? 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No (go to Q3)	Screening (farming)
Q2	Was farming performed… (tick all that apply) 1. ☐ For use / consumption of the household? 2. ☐ For profit / trade? 3. ☐ As wage work for others?	Filter out from the denominator households where farming was done only as wage labour
Q3	Did this **household raise or tend any livestock** (e.g. cattle, goats, etc.) in the last 12 months? 1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No (questions end)	Screening (livestock)
Q4	Was raising/tending livestock performed… (tick all that apply) 1. ☐ For use / consumption of the household? 2. ☐ For profit / trade? 3. ☐ As wage work for others?	Filter out from the denominator households where raising/ tending livestock was done only as wage labour

(1) Including orchards and kitchen gardens

As a consequence, in identifying agricultural households, it is crucial to formulate questions in a way that they minimize exclusion and inclusion errors. If the survey in which this module is embedded does not already allow for the identification of agricultural households (using the definition above), the following set of questions is recommended to be included in order to identify agricultural households:

Households who operated land for agricultural purposes and/or raised or tended livestock over the past 12 months (Q1=yes and/or Q3=yes) either for own use or for profit (Q2=1 or 2 and/or Q4=1 or 2) are classified as 'agricultural households'. All adult members in these households are eligible to be asked about their rights to agricultural land and will be included in the denominator of sub-indicator (a) of Indicator 5.a.1. The questions above are consistent with those typically included in population and housing censuses to identify agricultural households for future agricultural censuses or to update the frames for agricultural surveys.

If a country monitors Indicator 5.a.1 through a national household survey, the screening and identification of agricultural households is necessary. In addition, especially in countries/regions where the proportion of households engaged in agricultural production is low, a pre-screening and oversampling may be needed, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. If a country monitors Indicator 5.a.1 through agricultural surveys pre-screening and oversampling are not needed, as the unit of analysis of these surveys are agricultural holdings and very frequently a one-to-one relationship exists in the household sector between holdings and households.

QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 01- 05

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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

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. 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.	2. What is the area of the [PARCEL]? CODES FOR UNIT: ACRE .....1 HECTARE .....2 SQUARE METERS ....3 OTHER (SPECIFY)....4			3. How was this [PARCEL] acquired? 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	4. Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]? CUSTOMARY.....1 FREEHOLD.....2 LEASEHOLD.....3 STATE.....4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT.....5 COOPERATIVES...6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7
		a)		b)		
		FARMER ESTIMATION		GPS MEASURES		
		AREA	UNIT	AREA IN ACRES		
1		----.--	----.--	----.--		
2		----.--	----.--	----.--		
3		----.--	----.--	----.--		
4		----.--	----.--	----.--		
5		----.--	----.--	----.--		

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

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

	5.	6.	7.						8.	9.	10.
	What are the current uses of this [PARCEL]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY RESIDENTIAL.....1 AGRICULTURAL.....2 PASTORAL.....3 FOREST.....4 BUSINESS COMMERCIAL.....5 DON'T KNOW.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY)...7	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? YES...1 NO....2 >> 8	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? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: TITLE DEED.....1 CERTIFICATE OF USTOMARY OWNERSHIR.....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.... 3 CERTIFICATE OF HEREDITARY A CQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 RENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8		CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99			Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	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? NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5
			DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3				
			DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											

QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 02

VERSION 2 – PARCEL-LEVEL DATA; SELF-RESPONDENT APPROACH; ASSUMES PARCEL ROSTER ELSEWHERE WHICH CAN BE FED FORWARD TO EITHER (A) THE INTERVIEW OF ONE OR MORE RANDOMLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS OR (B) THE INTERVIEWS OF ALL ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS; ASSUMES SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER WITH SEX.

Impleme-ntation/ 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 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

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 [FED FORWARD]	1. PARCEL NAME [FED FORWARD]	2. Do you use, own, or hold use rights for this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? YES..... 1 NO.....2 >> NEXT PARCEL	3. 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? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 >>5	4. 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? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: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 CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW.....98 REFUSAL.....99 OTHER(SPECIFY)....8	5. Do you have the right to sell this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99.	6. Do you have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	7. 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? NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5

	DOCUMENT 1		DOCUMENT 2		DOCUMENT 3	
	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

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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 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

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

1. RESPONDENT ID	2. Do you currently use, own, or hold use rights for any agricultural land (including pastoral land), either alone or jointly with someone else? YES...1 NO....2 >>Q8	3. 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? YES...1 NO....2 >>5	4. 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: TITLE DEED.....1 ERTIFICATE OF CUSTOMARY OWNERSHIP.....2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY...3 CERTIFICATE OF EREDITARY ACQUISITION LISTED IN REGISTRY.....4 SURVEY PLAN.....5 ENTAL CONTRACT, REGISTERED.....6 LEASE, REGISTERED.....7 OTHER (SPECIFY).....8 CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99				5. 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? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	6. 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? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99	7. 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
			DOCUMENT 1		DOCUMENT 2		DOCUMENT 3		
			DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

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

Non-Agricultural Land

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
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	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	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 CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: 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 CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL.....99 OTHER (SPECIFY)...8	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	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	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

DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3	
DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?

QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 04

VERSION 4 - PARCEL-LEVEL DATA; PROXY RESPONDENT APPROACH; NO PARCEL ROSTER ELSEWHERE; ASSUMES SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ROSTER WITH SEX.

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	Ask 'owned' if parcel is purchased or inherited, otherwise 'holds use rights'

Respondent Roster ID: _____

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 ☐

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

Parcel ID Respondant ID	1. PARCEL NAME Please tell me about each parcel for which you or any household member currently **uses, owns or holds 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.	2. What is the area of this [PARCEL]? CODES FOR UNIT: ACRE.....1 HECTARE.....2 SQUARE METERS.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY).....4		3. How was this [PARCEL] acquired? 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	4. Under which tenure system is this [PARCEL]? CUSTOMARY.....1 FREEHOLD.....2 LEASEHOLD.....3 STATE.....4 COMMUNITY/GROUP RIGHT.....5 COOPERATIVES....6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7	5. What are the current uses of this [PARCEL]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY RESIDENTIAL....1 AGRICULTURAL..2 PASTORAL.....3 FOREST.....4 BUSINESS/ COMMERCIAL.....5 DON'T KNOW.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7	6. Who in the household [owns/ holds use rights to] this [PARCEL]? LIST UP TO 4 JOINT OWNERS OR USE RIGHT HOLDERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER.			
		a. FARMER ESTIMATION	b. GPS MEASURE				HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4
		AREA UNIT	AREA IN ACRES							
1		----.--	----.--							
2		----.--	----.--							
3		----.--	----.--							
4		----.--	----.--							
5		----.--	----.--							

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

VERSION 4 - 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.

7. Does your household have 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? YES...1 NO....2 >> 9	8. What type of documents does your household have for this [PARCEL], and which household members are listed as owners or use rights holders on each? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID DOCUMENT TYPE: 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 IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ON DOCUMENT, ENTER "98" IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"

	DOCUMENT #1					DOCUMENT #2					DOCUMENT #3				
	DOC. TYPE	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4	DOC. TYPE	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4	DOC. TYPE	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 04

VERSION 4 - continued

skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	skip for short term rental, sharecropped in, and borrowed for free	Asked for each owner/use right holder separately, where [NAME of owner/use right holder] is linked to all persons reported in Q6. If short term rental, rephrase as [In the remaining duration of the rental contract].

9. Does anyone in the household have the right to sell [PARCEL], either alone or with someone else?	10. Who can decide whether to sell [PARCEL]? LIST UP TO 4 ID CODES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND 1 CODE FROM OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD, IF APPLICABLE.					11. Does anyone in the household have the right to bequeath this [PARCEL], either alone or with someone else?	12. Who can decide whether to bequeath this [PARCEL]? LIST UP TO 4 ID CODES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND 1 CODE FROM OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD, IF APPLICABLE.					13. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely is [NAME of owner/use right holder] to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to this [PARCEL] in the next 5 years? REFER TO ID CODES IN Q6			
YES.....1 NO.....2 >>11 DONT' KNOW..98 >>11 REFUSAL.....99 >>11	CODE FOR NON-HH MEMBER: RELATIVE.....1 LOCAL OFFICIAL.....2 CUSTOMARY LEADER..3 OTHER.....4					YES.....1 NO.....2 >>13 DONT' KNOW..98 >>13 REFUSAL.....99 >>13	CODE FOR NON-HH MEMBER: RELATIVE.....1 LOCAL OFFICIAL.....2 CUSTOMARY LEADER..3 OTHER.....4					NOT AT ALL LIKELY.....1 SLIGHTLY LIKELY.....2 MODERATELY LIKELY.....3 VERY LIKELY.....4 EXTREMELY LIKELY.....5			
												Individual 1	Individual 2	Individual 3	Individual 4
	HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4	Non HH member		HHID CODE #1	HHID CODE #2	HHID CODE #3	HHID CODE #4	Non HH member	ID	ID	ID	ID
												Response	Response	Response	Response
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

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QUESTIONNAIRE VERSION 05

VERSION 5 - INDIVIDUAL LEVEL DATA; PROXY RESPONDENT APPROACH; NOT REPORTED AT PARCEL LEVEL.

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 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 >> ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT EACH ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ☐

NO....2 >> END OF QUESTIONS

LIST ALL ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER [FED FORWARD]	1. ENTER THE ID OF THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONDING FOR [NAME]	2. Does [NAME] currently use, own, or hold use rights for any agricultural land (including pastoral land), either alone or jointly with someone else? YES...1 NO....2 >> Q8	3. Is there a document for any agricultral land [NAME] owns or holds 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 >> 5	4. What type of documents are there for the agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds use rights to, and is [NAME] listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID CODES FOR DOCUMENT TYPE: 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 CODES FOR NAME LISTED? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99	5. Does [NAME] have the right to sell any of the agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?	6. Does [NAME] have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else?

DOCUMENT #1		DOCUMENT #2		DOCUMENT #3	
DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?	DOC. TYPE	NAME LISTED?

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Color Codes: *SDG 1.4.2* *SDG 5.1.1* *Both 1.4.2 & 5.a.1* *Analytical purposes only*

VERSION 5 - 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.			
7. On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is not at all likely and 5 is extremely likely, how likely is [NAME] to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds use rights to in the next 5 years?	8. Does [NAME] currently use, own, or hold use rights for any non-agricultural land, such as land used for residential or commecial purposes, either alone or jointly with someone else? YES...1 NO....2 >> NEXT INDIVIDUAL	9. Is there a document for any non-agricultral land [NAME] owns or holds 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 [NAME] owns or holds use rights to, and is [NAME] name listed on any of the documents as owner or right use holder? LIST UP TO 3, SHOW PHOTO AID? DOCUMENT #1 DOC. TYPE / NAME LISTED? DOCUMENT #2 DOC. TYPE / NAME LISTED? DOCUMENT #3 DOC. TYPE / NAME LISTED?	11. Does [NAME] have the right to sell any of the non-agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds use rights to, either alone or jointly with someone else? YES.....1 NO.....2 DONT' KNOW..98 REFUSAL....99	12. Does [NAME] have the right to bequeath any of the non-agricultural land [NAME] owns or holds 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 is [NAME] to involuntarily lose ownership or use rights to any of the non-agricultural land [NAME] owns or holsd 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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The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to combat hunger. FAO's mission is to achieve food security for all and to make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. To meet the demands posed by global trends in agricultural development and challenges faced by member nations, FAO has identified the following areas of work to concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its vision and global goals. These are to: eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, increase productivity and sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fishery, reduce rural poverty, enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, and increase the resilience to threats and crises. For more information, please visit www.fao.org

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme - UN Habitat

UN-Habitat helps the urban poor by transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity. UN-Habitat works with organizations at every level, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development. Our mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. For more information, visit www.unhabitat.org.

About this publication

This document aims to facilitate the successful, efficient, and cross-country comparable data collection for computation of SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1 in line with the methodologies approved by the IAEG-SDGs. It provides an overview of the indicators, a discussion on the various questionnaire modules proposed, and detailed question-by-question guidance for each. It is targeted primarily for use by national statistical offices (NSOs) and other survey practitioners, in order to inform the monitoring of these two indicators and to providing guidance on the collection of data necessary for their regular reporting.

The World Bank Group
1818 H Street NW, Washington DC
20433, USA

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153, Rome, Italy

United Nations Human Settlements
Programme (UN Habitat)
United Nations Office in Nairobi
UN Avenue.Gigiri
Nairobi, Kenya

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