



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



## International Expert Group Meeting on Land Tenure Security *to Develop a Set of Household Survey Questions for monitoring SDG Indicator 1.4.2*

25 - 26 May 2017

World Bank Headquarters, Washington D.C. – USA

### FINAL REPORT – 2017

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## 1. Background: International Land Expert Group Meeting

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The World Bank Group and UN-Habitat as co-custodians of the SDG Indicator 1.4.2, in collaboration with the Global Land Indicator Initiative (GLII) organized an international Expert Group Meeting (EGM) at the World Bank Headquarters in Washington D.C. from 25 -26 May 2017 in preparation for the reclassification process of the SDG Indicator 1.4.2.

The EGM was attended by over 35 participants, who included representatives of the Demographic and Health Surveys program (DHS), National Statistical Organization (Central Statistics Office) of India, Department of Land Resources of India, Census/ADDC USA, DANE – Colombia, National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania, National Institute of Statistics of Cameroon, Statistical Institute Jamaica, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, International Land Tenure security expert organizations, the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural development – ANGOC, Comité Technique Foncier et Développement, Habitat for Humanity, IFPRI, International Land Coalition, Land alliance Inc., Landesa, NRI - University of Greenwich, Oxfam, Africa Union Land Policy Initiative (LPI), Africa Centre for Statistics (ACS), UNFAO, UNECA, UNGGIM, UNSD- EDGE, UN Women, the Global Donor Working Group on Land (GDWGL), the Millennium Challenge Cooperation (MCC) and the Omidyar Network. (See annex and other annexes referenced in this report here: [https://1drv.ms/f/s!AqTmCZ\\_aHrvuaa4Z7s5ISBt2WhY](https://1drv.ms/f/s!AqTmCZ_aHrvuaa4Z7s5ISBt2WhY)). Some participants followed the discussions online.

SDG Land Indicator 1.4.2 states: ***Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure***, and is under SDG Goal 1 to End poverty in all its forms everywhere. It directly contributes to Target 1.4 that by 2030, all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, in addition to 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.

This EGM was organized in preparation for the reclassification proposal of Indicator 1.4.2 to Tier II for presentation at the IAEG-SDG meeting in October 2017. The objectives of the EGM were to define the essential questions required for household survey programs for monitoring Indicator 1.4.2, data collection mechanisms, harmonization with other SDG indicator (in particular 5.1.a), complementary with other data collection efforts in particular by NGOs and capacity building requirements (see annex II for program).

The formulation of a minimum listing of essential questions is guided by the requirements of existing survey instruments administrated by National Statistical Organizations (population and agricultural census, country level income and expenditure surveys, and multi topic household surveys like the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) and standardized global surveys like DHS and MICS that are also implemented by NSO.

A second international expert group meeting on compilation and reporting of administrative data produced by land agencies (cadasters, registries and so on) required for monitoring 1.4.2 will be organized in July 2017.

## 2. EGM Opening Session

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The opening session was chaired by the chief of the African Union, UNECA/ AfDB - Land Policy Initiative (LPI) Ms Joan Kagwanja, with welcome remarks by the hosts (Director - UN-Habitat New York Liaison Office Filiep Dercorte, World Bank Research Manager Michael Toman, GLII Coordinator Everlyne Nairesiae and Jennifer Lisher on behalf of the “Friends of 1.4.2” in the GDWGL. Introduction and welcome remarks from the chair and the speakers acknowledged the importance of securing this indicator in the SDGs monitoring framework, emphasizing on the need to build on existing efforts to enhance land governance and foster closer collaboration between land and the National Statistical Offices, survey agencies, CSOs, the private and other stakeholders.

Subsequently, the custodian agencies represented by the Head of UN-Habitat’s Global Urban Observatory Unit Robert Ndugwa and World Bank Group’s Senior Land Governance Specialist Thea Hilhorst presented the IAEG-SDG process and work plan for the indicator, the central role of NSO in providing data, responsibility of custodians, requirements for reclassification and expected outcomes of this expert meeting (Refer to the Presentation in Annex III and Annex IV). Intensive consultation with National Statistical Offices and members of the IAEG-SDGs will be undertaken through global EGMs, regional and national consultative processes in developing the methodology for this indicator.

### Session on harnessing the scope of censuses, DHS, and MICS and national household surveys for the land indicators: Experience with integrating “land” into national efforts at data collection.

The session started with an overview of existing survey instruments and initiatives towards piloting questions for measuring security of tenure and perceptions around tenure insecurity.

1. **Luis Sevilla, Technical Survey Specialist at the Demographic and Health Surveys program (DHS)** gave an overview of the DHS program which is a cross-sectional, nationally representative survey that uses a globally standardized sample design, and features three questionnaires (household, women, men) and DHS implementation procedures were also discussed (see Annex V). The DHS individual questionnaires (men and women) only apply to those aged 15 - 49 due to the nature of a focus on reproductive age brackets. They are not yet ready to adjust this age range due to loss of comparability.

DHS surveys are often implemented by NSOs, who customize the globally standardized questions. In Columbia, for example, the DHS is administered by other data agencies (profamilia), while India does not conduct DHS and instead undertakes national family health survey guided by the Ministry of Family and Health Welfare with last survey done in 2013 by NSO. In its procedures, DHS is comparable to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) designed and led by UNICEF, which are also implemented by NSO. The DHS-7 round (2013-2018) includes a limited set of questions on land and houses on self-reported ownership of land and housing and available documentation, in order to measure intra asset ownership and its impact on indicators of women’s empowerment. These questions are included in the individual

questionnaires (men and women) for the age brackets 15-49. Recent surveys with land questions are available for over 75 countries (see annex VI- for examples). DHS is willing to explore the tweaking of the newly agreed questions on land to bring these in line with SDG Indicator 1.4.2 requirements.

Adding a question on the right to bequeath and one additional clear question on perception of tenure that can be globally standardized and applicable to both urban and rural settings is possible. DHS is not piloting questions and will not change the age brackets, though individual NSO can decide to expand these.

2. **Robert Ndugwa - Head of UN-Habitat's Global Urban Observatory Unit** presented the work of UN-Habitat in developing a land module that covers individual, household and communal land ownership in a joint effort with GLII that was pilot tested in three countries (Cameroon, Kenya and Nigeria). These tools are a comprehensive package that can easily be adopted by any country from design, data collection, analysis and reporting. UN-Habitat is in the process of developing training material and analytical guidance for the piloted land modules using the MICS approach. UN-Habitat is planning additional full urban data collection exercises in Botswana Colombia, Ecuador, Tunisia (see annex VII) where the land modules and questions from this EGM will be included. Data from these countries will be made available as part of the evidence base for reclassification of this indicator to Tier II.
3. **Malcolm Childress - Co-Executive Director of the Land Alliance Inc.** presented the work of Property Rights Index (PRIndex) which also draws upon the input of a technical advisory group to develop and test questions on perceptions of tenure security. Their preliminary work has been administrated as part of a global poll (Gallup or other service providers) for more frequent data collection availability of perception of tenure security and as basis for a global property index (PRIndex see annex VIII). A first round of tests was completed in 2016 for 9 countries and a second round is planned for late 2017. Some statistical agencies expressed concerns that preliminary work had not been done in consultation with them, and hence global acceptance of results from this process would be difficult to accommodate at the national level. It was recommended that upcoming pilot exercises by the PRIndex team should be coordinated with national statistical agencies
4. **Amparo Palacios-Lopez – a World Bank Economist in the Survey Unit of the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team of the development data group** in the World Bank presented the results of a gap analysis of the current state of land modules in household survey questionnaires (see Annex IX). The LSMS team also coordinates with FAO and UNSD-EDGE to improve sensitivity of HH surveys to gender issues and intra-household dynamics. The LSMS team is currently finalizing a source book on survey design, training, and analysis. Ms. Palacios-Lopez emphasized that NSOs own the surveys and will decide what and how to include in them, depending on the purpose and available resources. She stressed that SDG discussions have to take into account country-level dynamics and require coordination of stakeholders and partnerships. Technical assistance needs to address survey design as well as analytical capacity

at the country level to ensure that data feed into policy design. Moreover, stakeholder dialogues have to be taken into account.

**Daniel Ali Senior Economist, Development Research Group- World Bank** presented a land module with key land tenure questions at the parcel level and community level (see Annex X). This consolidated module was developed to facilitate integration of land questions in LSMS type of surveys that do not include a stand-alone land module. The module is based on extensive survey experience with administrating land modules in LSMS type of surveys and addresses intra household decision making around land use and management, transactions and bequeathing; available documentation and names on the documents, perception of tenure security and involuntary loss for a range of possible causes (disputes, expropriation, encroachment) and actors (government, family members, community – see annex XI for the questionnaire). Several NSOs have administered this land module and data is available (e.g. Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Tanzania). Other NSOs included key land tenure questions in new surveys that also address documentation and perception (e.g. Zimbabwe, UEOMA countries in West Africa). He concluded by emphasizing the importance of training of enumerators to ensure quality of data.

#### Issues raised in the discussion:

- A. Chuwa (NBS, Tanzania) and C. Coy (SIJ Jamaica) reported that data collection plans for the SDGs are currently being prepared. They stressed the urgency of defining the essential questions and sharing these with statistical agencies (such as via presentations at the regular regional consultations of NSOs) accompanied by support packages for implementation and analysis.
- D. Verma (CSO, India) and C. Coy (SIJ Jamaica) emphasized that NSOs will report on the SDGs to the UN using data generated through country system; NSOs will not consider data collected through global mechanisms or polls that do not involve NSO. They stressed that new survey methodologies have to follow principles of official statistics and approval procedures, and include the NSOs in data collection and analysis. Feasibility of integration of land questions in global surveys like DHS, census or income and expenditure surveys require agreement on a very limited number of standardized questions, to maintain high response rates (L. Sevilla, C. Coy, A. Chuwa, D. Verma).  
The questions should be supported by a support package, including training material. Additionally, surveys with using an agricultural module can also expand data collection on tenure security.
- While all NSOs demonstrated much interest in integrating land questions in existing surveys, they also stressed that opportunities for doing so are country specific and depend on the type of



Participants engaging in a question and answer session during the meeting.

surveys implemented (e.g. surveys or census, either focusing on more urban or rural contexts, and also agriculture surveys that may not be parcel based). It was observed that the use of parcel based approach is selected when agriculture is of high relevance, as well as resource availability. Urban surveys often focus more on residences/ accommodation and less on the land.

- S. Barhahirwa (UBOS, Uganda) and A. Chuwa (NBS, Tanzania) reported that the LSMS land module is already implemented; while C. Tatsinkou (NIS, Cameroon) expressed interest in its inclusion of agreed question in upcoming census 2017.
- Extensive experience exists with administrating questions and modules on tenure security and perceptions within NSOs -D. Verma (CSO, India), S. Barhahirwa (UBOS, Uganda) and A. Chuwa (NBS, Tanzania), by international Organizations commissioning rigorous impact evaluation (J. Lisher MCC) and in impact evaluations by IFPRI (H. Ghebru) and the World Bank (D. Ali).

### 3. Identifying minimum set of essential questions for SDG Indicator 1.4.2

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Members of the expert group including those who had been part of the SDG negotiations clarified the definition of ‘security of tenure’ in Indicator 1.4.2 as requiring the measurement of two components: legally recognized documentation, and perceptions of rights to land as secure. The list of essential questions was developed in two stages.

First, the experts discussed in three working groups minimum requirements for measuring the indicator, listed essential questions for different types of surveys (standardized global surveys; income & expenditure; and multi topic household surveys), and discussed methodological issues to arrive at the required disaggregation for the indicator.

The working groups emphasized the importance of going beyond ownership as the sole measurement of security of tenure and look at the bundle of rights. The working groups accentuated the need for this indicator to focus on two elements of security of tenure i.e. legally recognized documentation, and perceptions of rights to land as secure.

These two would be the full combination needed for indicator 1.4.2. Close collaboration of NSOs with land registry and cadasters is critical to ensure that administrative data are collected, curated and relayed for reporting in a timely manner and results from surveys and census are validated..

- Land experts proposed the term “claims” or “interest” that includes “use rights” in order to capture rights for common lands for countries where this tenure type is present.
- Country specific metadata has to be developed to identify all tenure types as well as the documents that will be identified as “legal”, and included in the administrative data. A



Participants in one of the working groups during the meeting.



classification system for tenure types was presented by A. Duran-Lasserve, an Expert with Le Comite Technique Foncier et developpement (see annex XIII).

- In addition, the overlay with administrative data will also demonstrate whether reported tenure rights in surveys and census are indeed legally recognized, and which brings in also the spatial component (UNGGIM). Informal documentation can be locally important and will be monitored, in surveys but not counted as “legal” for Indicator 1.4.2
- The right to bequeath land is a measure for intergenerational tenure security. It is applicable also in countries where the sale and leasing of land is prohibited. This question is also provided for in Indicator 5.a.1, and further facilitates harmonization with Indicator 1.4.2.

Based on the discussion, the EGM agreed on four essential questions ((though acknowledging that word smithing is needed) and also illustrating how these questions could be included in:

1. A survey with a household roster;
2. A survey containing an agricultural module with a plot roster (that would include the residential plot); and
3. A DHS-type standardized global survey that asks aggregate questions at household and individual level. (See annex XII).

#### **4. Reflection on the Methodological/Implementation issues**

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All NSO present concluded that the proposed questions could be included in existing /planned surveys or census. It was also observed that the NSO implementing land modules in LSMS modules already collect similar data (UBOS, Uganda; NBS, Tanzania).

- NSO can decide to expand this list of key questions and include a full land module (e.g. agricultural surveys).
- Involuntary loss of land: The land expert present agreed on a 5 years period, as this is the period generally used in existing surveys and also provides more room for measuring policy change.

##### **Selection of Respondents:**

- Several land experts proposed that the questions should be asked to a maximum number of adults to capture gender disaggregation and propose to take out the filter questions arguing that (almost) everybody has at least a dwelling/ place to live.
- UNSD-EDGE team and LSMS team reported that direct reporting by respondents generated more reliable data on intra-household dynamics, compared to “proxy reporting” by one person on behalf of other household members. The issue of respondents selection is a central element in the methodology for 5.a.1
- All NSO present stressed however that interviewing more respondents depends on type of survey and is in most cases not feasible due to limited resources and time pressure. It was suggested (K. Deininger, WB) that the issue of gender disaggregation can be addressed by making use of the diversity of survey instruments administered by the NSO (DHS with individual surveys but only including selected age brackets, combined with census and household survey data);



## Agreed list of essential questions for SDG Indicator 1.4.2

- The following sets of essential questions were agreed as the questions needed to monitor the Indicator 1.4.2 as currently designed and participants acknowledged that this reflects the intent of the indicator. More Custodians to work on ‘wordsmithing’ and question design to adjust to survey type, facilitate coordination with other SDG indicators particularly 5.a1; and other land indicators; and to build on available data sets. A review of existing data set is required to establish the extent to which these questions have been covered and availability of data.
- NSO will always customize questions to the local context, with guidance provided by the custodians and engaging regional/ country level land agencies and other land experts (training material)
- A. Chuma (NBS, Tanzania) offered to test the below proposed essential set of SDG questions from this EGM.
- At a subsequent discussion among custodians, it was agreed that it would be desirable to develop training material that could be included in the package used by UN Habitat and World Bank to train NSOs from a wide range of countries.

### The EGM agreed on the following questions that need to be asked to measure indicator 1.4.2;

#### **A. PERCEPTION OF TENURE**

##### **1. How likely are you to lose your land/ property or use right in the next 5 years?**

- Very likely/ somewhat likely/ not likely
- If “Very likely/ somewhat likely”

##### **2. What is the source of the potential loss of land/property?**

- (i) National government; (ii) local authorities; (iii) commercial interests; (iii) family members or other individuals

##### **3. Do you have the right to exclusively or jointly bequeath your land/ property?**

- Yes, by my own/ individually; yes, jointly with others; no

#### **B. LEGALLY RECOGNIZED DOCUMENTATION**

*(Administrative data may be sufficient for countries with well-functioning land information systems)*

##### **1) Do you have property/ tenure rights over this land/property or another property?**

- (a) Yes; No

*if yes,*

##### **What type of rights?**

*(country specific coding – freehold, leasehold etc.)*

##### **2) Do you have documentation of the tenure/ property rights on this property and/ or another property?**

*(yes, this property; yes, some properties, yes, all my properties; no documentation)*

If documentation

**3) 3.3 What is the type of documentation over the land/ property?**

*(country specific coding – legally recognized as well as other documentation - with pictures of each type of document for the enumerators)*

If yes

**4) 3.4 Whose name is on the document and can you show the document?**

*- name – ID household roster*

*Code: accordingly, whether document is seen or not*

**Disaggregation**

- Gender of the respondent: male/ female; note ID see also comments on respondents above
- Tenure type; country specific – see question 3
- Land use type: residential; business; agricultural; pastoral; forest; community/group/ parcels  
- not needed for 1.4.2 but required for 5.a.1

At a subsequent discussion among custodians, it was agreed that it would be desirable to develop training material that could be included in the package used by UN-Habitat and World Bank to train NSOs from a wide range of countries (see below).

## **5. Coordination with other SDG indicators**

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- **L. Pandolfelli, Demographic and Social Statistics Specialist in UNSD (Evidence and Data for Gender Equality –EDGE Project)**, presented on Advancing Methodology on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective: Implications for 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)* (see annex XIII).

The bundle of ownership rights (reported ownership, documented ownership, right to sell and right to bequeath) is a key component in the conceptual framework used. A list of essential questions have been defined for household rosters in surveys/ census with a longer listed that for integration in parcel modules for countries implementing multi-topic household surveys with an agricultural component, like LSMS. The World Bank LSMS team, FAO and UN Women collaborate closely on EDGE.

Attention is paid to collecting self-reported, not proxy, data on individual-level asset ownership, as was also raised for 1.4.2. National statistical agencies are encouraged to aim for self-reported data where possible. NSOs noted the importance of taking into account cost implication in the sampling criteria for determining survey respondents, noting that often such surveys are administered through the head of household or any other randomly selected knowledgeable person in the household.

The methodological note on 5.a.1 prepared for the IAEG-SDG was approved, resulting in reclassification to tier II in March 2017 (see also annex XIV). Below are questions adopted for 5.a.1

Q1. Do you own any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N (end of Qs))

Q2. Is there an ownership document for any of the agricultural land you own? (*allow for >1 type of document to be listed*)  
(*title deed/ certificate of customary ownership/ certificate of occupancy/ will / certificate of hereditary acquisition/ purchase agreement/ certificate of perpetual or long term lease/ other / no document*)

Q3. Is your name listed as an owner on any of the ownership documents? (Y/N)

Q4. Do you have the right to sell any of the agricultural land you own, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N/N it cannot be sold)

Q5. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N/N it cannot be bequeathed)

**D. Fletschner - Sr. Director, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation in Landesa** addressed the importance of coordination and options for harmonizing the work for indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. In consultation with custodian agencies for 1.4.2 and 5.a.1, a technical team from GLII reviewed and provided recommendations for harmonization of indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2 in April 2017 based on the proposed methodology for 5.a.1 and the draft metadata for 1.4.2. The review showed that both indicators have much in common (see annex XV). The major difference is scope with 1.4.2 being universal, while the focus of 5.a.1 is on agricultural land and population. If these indicators are well harmonized, it will enhance feasibility of data collection by NSO and facilitate policy dialogue.

The review proposed harmonization of definition of secure rights, more room for customization of tenure categories for 5.a.1; raised the issue of respondents (direct instead of proxy) and caution with screening questions, while aiming for a maximum number of adults to be interviewed.

NSO and land experts affirmed the importance of coordination across SDG on land rights, see SDG I, 2, 5, 11 and 15) actively supported by GLII. In addition, GLII is also providing coordination and convening support on gender issues for which a special EGM on securing women's land rights in the SDGs will be organized ahead of the UN High Level Political Forum in New York (July 8-10, 2017).

The custodians of both 1.4.2 and of 5.a.1 will continue to coordinate and with support from GLII in moving forward on how to best to approach the harmonization, noting that most of the essential questions proposed for each of the indicators have a comparable intent.

## 6. Non-standard collection methods and approaches for SDG data collection

- **Malcom Childress - Co-Executive Director of Land Alliance Inc.** gave a second presentation on "New Standards Data Collection (see annex XVI), indicating the emergence of new data sources: from social media including population data on Facebook, other big data sources and spatial data etc.), new technologies (CAPI), crowdsourcing, artificial intelligence) and which could reduce costs of data collection and speeds up availability and ways of presenting (scorecard, rankings). He noted the importance of such initiatives, which have seen an increase in influence

of policies and practice. For instance, the World Bank supported “ease of doing business” as well as Transparency International on “corruption perception index”. . He added that outsourcing of data collection could also reduce the burden for NSOs and speed up data availability. PRIndex is now in the process of identifying key questions and testing their validity in three countries.

Several NSOs confirmed that they are following the “data revolution”, and are trying out new methodologies and technologies to improve efficiency and speed. The now almost universal uptake of CAPI by NSO is a good example. Surveys are also increasingly geocoded enabling integration with other data sources. The need to report also on administrative data for SDG 1.4.2 will be another innovation, as are advances in standardizing analytics and increasing computing capacity.

NSO stressed again that testing new questions and approaches for measuring SDGs by non-NSO need to follow a research protocol approved by the NSOs at the country level, with rigorously testing of questions (including framing) using recently completed household surveys as baseline and building on NSO sample frame. Legal issues including boundaries and data confidentiality demand that NSOs lead national processes.

## 7. Complementing NSO data with people centered data sources to improve accountability at all levels

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- **Marquez, Executive Director of the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC)** presented the Land Monitoring Initiative of the Land Watch Asia Campaign (see annex XVII). Land Watch Asia is a network of CSO land rights advocates and practitioners from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines, engaged in advocacy at the national and regional level in support of ensuring access/control of land, agrarian reform and sustainable development for the rural poor. Data are collected on land disputes (including number of people killed, detained etc. in the context of such conflicts), evictions, ownership, tenancy rights and landlessness.

The network uses a range of approaches for compiling the data required for their monitoring indicators, to generate the evidence required for the advocacy work. They triangulate their data with those produced by government and have build linkages with academic/research institutions and human rights groups, and other assessments like LGAF, review efforts (VGGT) or monitoring like for the SDGs. Asia Land Watch will benefit from more and better data on land tenure produced by NSOs, and can sharpen advocacy and planning interventions, and more engagement with NSOs is important.

For the SDGs, the compilation of additional indicators and data sources by NGO networks like Asia Land Watch will enrich the official SDG reports, and providing insights in SDG results (like factors explaining perceptions of tenure insecurity like land conflicts, land grabbing cases, overlapping claims) and bottlenecks in accessing legal documents for land.

- **Marc Wegerif - Land Rights Policy Lead at Oxfam** reflected on CSOs including Oxfam approach to influencing land governance through data monitoring. CSOs need more and better data in

order to be able to engage with policy makers from an informed position. CSOs do not plan to be part of the formal data gathering by NSO, but do want to contribute to improving how surveys are conducted (inclusivity, level of disaggregation) and make use of the such data to enrich policy dialogues, advocacy that drive demand for secure rights for all including women and bring new perspectives to the discussion towards improving tenure security. NSO have an important role to play and the SDGs offer an opportunity for closer collaboration that CSOs should seize, while establishing spaces for regular engagement at the country, regional and global level.

## 8. Capacity building for land data collection in NSOs (SDG goal 19)

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- **Léandre Ngogang - Senior Statistician, African Centre for Statistics (ACS – UNECA)** gave an overview of the ACS work is to increase the statistical capabilities of African countries to collect, compile, disseminate and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics in support of national, regional and international development efforts. Areas of primary focus are National strategies for the development of statistics; Economic statistics; Population and housing censuses; Civil registration and vital statistics; Gender statistics; Integration of statistical and geospatial information; Agricultural and Rural Statistics; SDG indicators; and Integration of SDG in the African Union Agenda 2063.  
Tools include manuals, training programs, e- learning, scholarships etc. They also build capacity on the use of Mobile Technology for Statistical Data Collection in Africa (see Annex XVIII).  
ACS is also involved in regional statistical commission to assess and approve new surveys and methodologies. ACS is supporting the final revision of the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA II) to coordinate statistical development in Africa with strong component on capacity building. ACS is ready to help develop capacities in Africa for measuring and reporting SDG 1.4.2 and mobilize resources to support capacities building on the continent. A special team working on Environmental statistics are keen to mainstream land in their work in collaboration with regional land agencies including LPI; including following up the recommendations from the 2016 CoDG/Statcom Expert meeting on Land Monitoring in Africa.
- **T. Trainor Chief Geospatial Scientist in UNGGIM** presented the ongoing work to integrate statistics with earth observations and geospatial information, which is also central in the work of IAEG-SDG, which has established a special Working Group on Geospatial Information (annex XVIII). There is also an Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information and on Land Administration and Management.  
The custodian agencies for 1.4.2 have continued to engage this group seeking to support the use of geospatial information for responsible land governance support the SDGs and foster collaboration within the land management/governance and geospatial communities within the United Nations, and at national and international levels, with a focus on data interoperability and establishment of meta data standards, to promote access and use of data. An EGM on use of geospatial data for this indicator took place in Brussels in April 2017 and more discussions are underway to explore the support to this indicator.

- **M. Oseni – World Bank Senior Economist** gave an overview of the World Bank household survey program and approach to expanding statistical capacity at the country level, an initiative supported at the highest levels in the World Bank, and is linked to other global initiatives for household survey statistical capacity strengthening (see Annex XX). The ambition is to go beyond *measuring* poverty and produce data required for *understanding* poverty in its many dimensions. Land has to be integrated in this approach and a reason why a source books I now under preparation and which will include the SDG requirements.

The goal is supporting 78 IDA countries in producing a high quality, LSMS-type household survey every 3 years from 2016-2030. The program will seek to increase predictability of financing; enhance delivery mechanisms by the WB for the full chain (from design to analysis and dissemination), develop and promote methodological standards, and strengthen and build partnership. The work also includes supporting innovations in NSO, such as the introduction of CAPI and cloud computing.

## 9. Next steps from the EGM

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### A. DHS:

- Discussion with DHS team on the scope for expanding standard questionnaire adding 2 questions
- Discussion with MICS
- Preparation of material on documentation of land rights (by country) to facilitate training and data collection of enumerators. Priority are countries where DHS and census/surveys are imminent with inclusion SDG questions; explore possibility for World Bank Doing Business team to start collecting images globally, as part of the annual survey, and making these available to the survey community

### B. Training material SDG indicators:

- Preparation of training material for NSOs to be used by UN Habitat, World Bank and other partners in already ongoing training and dissemination for other SDG indicators.
- (Regional meetings Africa August/September; East Asia Pacific, September; UN statistical commission March 2018 -.
- Input into other regional meetings statistical organizations (with African Centre for Statistics- UNECA) – Nov/Dec 2017
- Joint presentation UN-Habitat and WB) (July 2017 – March 2018)
- Organize a side event at the 2018 statistical commission (suggestion T. Trainor)
- March 2018 World Bank Conference – joint session by WB-UN Habitat, GLII and a session with GDWGL
- Joint session at the World Urban Forum in Malaysia in Feb 2018

## 10. Preparations / next steps for reclassification (See Annex XXI)

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- a) Minutes of EGM and decision points (Latest 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2017)
- b) EGM on reporting for SDGs on administrative data held by land agencies and reporting on legally documented rights (5/6-7 July 2017, Barcelona)
- c) Refinements of metadata as a living document
- d) Data analysis existing household surveys for SDG indicator questions
- e) Data analysis administrative data
- f) Working with NSO in selected countries to report on Indicator 1.4.2 at IAEG-SDG meeting, by combining survey and administrative data:
  - a. LSMS countries – all SDG survey data available (Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda); test with Tanzania
  - b. Urban pilots UN Habitat: (Botswana, Colombia, Ecuador, Tunisia); selected States in India (World Bank tbd)
  - c. OECD countries: contact USG ( M. Ratcliff; T. Trainor); Netherlands
- g) Develop documentation required for reclassification to tier II (incl. review meta data, surveys types; capacity building; etc. (July-August)
  - a. Will include discussion with FAO/EDGE team on 5.a
- h) Link with UNGGIM/land administration and management
  - a. Consultation GDWGL; GLII
- i) Finalization / submission 1.4.2 (September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017)
- j) Present to IAEG-SDG October, 2017

## 11. Consultation and advocacy events

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- a) EGM on women's land rights – July 8 – 10<sup>th</sup> 2017
- b) Side event --High Level Political Forum (July 10, 2017, New York)
- c) Broader advocacy; engagement new members IAEG- DG (September)
- d) Further briefing at the CFS44 in Rome Italy – October 2017