



proposed definition of “adult” is 16 years old and above, which is the existing data collected, since the “labor force” is defined as persons of 16-65 years of age.

$$D = \frac{\text{No. of adults with guaranteed tenure rights (Land Registration data)}}{\text{Total number of adults (Population data)}} \times 100$$

Thus, this proposal from the NSC was developed when Indicator 1.4.2 was still under *Tier III*. It can be a useful approach particularly for countries with an efficient land administration system. It should be noted that private property in Kyrgyzstan was formally reinstated only in the 1990s, as under the previous Soviet regime, all lands were legally under State ownership.

LOOKING FORWARD

Overall assessment

- It must be noted that the NSOs themselves do not deal with land policy issues and in general, have no in-house expertise on matters of land tenure. NSOs are focused on collecting land data, and for policy matters, they coordinate with the relevant land agencies.
- In the eight countries included in this study, most NSOs have no existing engagement with CSOs particularly on land, but most are open to engagement. The following starting points have been identified at the country level:
 - In Cambodia, the NIS gathers inputs from a multi-stakeholder body including CSOs through the Technical Working Group on Population and Poverty Reduction. NGO Forum on Cambodia and the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia is part of this TWG.
 - In Nepal, the NSO is engaged with the academe and research institutes for the production of data. Support is also earned from international donors for the attainment of statistical needs.
 - In the Philippines, the NSO gathers inputs from CSOs on the determination of indicators and design of methodology.
- Defining SDG 1.4.2 is currently seen as a task of the custodian agencies, WB, UN-Habitat, FAO, and NSOs. There is still no clear and official role yet for CSO engagement in defining the data collection methodologies for the SDGs.



Prospects for NSO-CSO Engagement

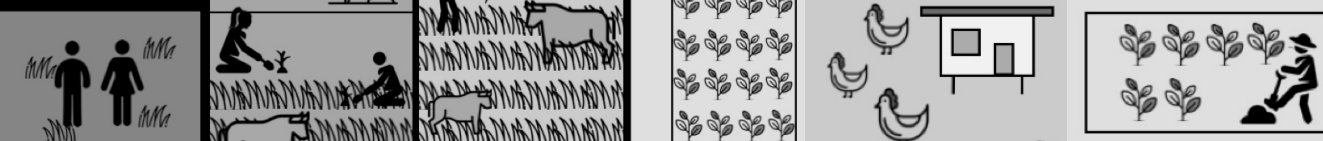
- SDG 1 and 1.4 offer an opportunity to pursue security of land rights in national policy agenda. However, the SDGs by themselves will not lead to any major shifts in land policy and governance without strong moral and political pressure from citizens and civil society. Thus, CSO engagement in SDG 1.4.2 is crucial.
- It is recommended that CSOs continue the engagement with NSOs in terms of:
 - utilizing existing or setting up new coordination mechanisms between NSOs and CSOs;
 - increasing understanding of NSOs on land issues; and,
 - defining the methodology and indicators in collecting data for SDG Indicator 1.4.2.
- CSOs can benefit in partnering with academic institutions to enhance the partnership with NSOs.
- CSOs can be the bridge in organizing activities where NSOs can present data with the sectors and civil society.
- Moreover, there is a need to examine *public availability of, and access to data* of the NSOs and related government agencies in relation to SDG monitoring and reporting, and more specifically, to land data as required under Goal 1.4.

Conclusion and way forward

Although this paper is about monitoring SDG indicator 1.4.2, the bigger task is achieving tenure security for all adult women and men. There are 11 years remaining, until 2030, to achieve SDG 1.4.2 as a target. On this point, the task of tracking progress starts with concretely defining where countries already are and where they should go. It is with much optimism that this paper aims to contribute towards realizing by 2030, SDG indicator 1.4.2 be successfully measured in Asian countries. ■

ACRONYMS AND TERMS USED

ALRD	Association for Land Reform and Development (Bangladesh)
ANGOC	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
BBS-Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CBI	Commitment Based Initiative
CBS-Indonesia	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBS-Nepal	Central Bureau Statistics
CSO	civil society organization
CSO-India	Central Statistics Office



CSRC	Community Self Reliance Centre (Nepal)
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform (Philippines)
DENR	Department of Environment of Natural Resources (Philippines)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDGE	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GLII	Global Land Indicators Initiative
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ICS	Inter-Censal Agricultural Survey of 2018 (Indonesia)
ILC	International Land Coalition
KPA	Consortium for Agrarian Reform (Indonesia)
LWA	Land Watch Asia (campaign)
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (Philippines)
NIS-Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics
NSC-Kyrgyzstan	National Statistical Committee
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office (India)
NUWUA	National Union of Water Users Associations of the Kyrgyz Republic
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSLSM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
SARRA	South Asia Rural Reconstruction Association (India)
SCOPE	Society for the Conservation and Protection of the Environment (Pakistan)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SK	STAR Kampuchea (Cambodia)
UN	United Nations
WCA	World Census of Agriculture

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