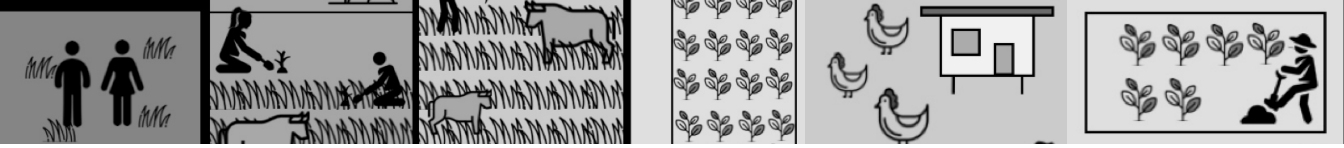


Survey Office (NSSO) in the Rayalaseema region in the State of Andhra Pradesh where SARRA has its field programs. The researchers chose to engage with the NSSO because this is the agency tasked with collecting the statistical needs of the national government of India within their respective regions. The NSSO functions differently from State-level offices which collect their own statistical data based on the State-level development agenda and statistical program. The NSSO is a field office under the CSO-India, which in turn, is under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

For Indonesia, the researcher from the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) was not able to conduct an interview with the NSO – the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) – for the in-country scoping paper. Instead, the CBS Director for Food and Crops Statistics who attended the Asian Regional Conference on 14-15 February 2019, provided his inputs for this regional paper and likewise provided the responses to the NSO Guided Questionnaire in behalf of CBS-Indonesia.

In all the NSO-CSO discussions and country papers, it was emphasized that land agencies are the ones who keep and maintain administrative records on land tenure. As such, the studies recommended that the role of land agencies for gathering land data and reporting on SDG Indicator 1.4.2, as well as their coordination and data-sharing mechanisms with NSOs, should be further studied.

Organization of the report

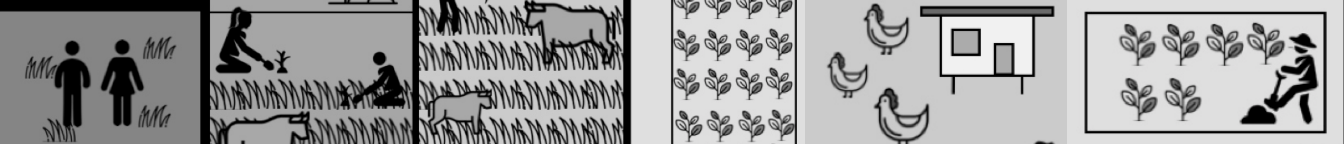
This report provides a brief summary of the findings of the country studies. It focuses on four main topics:

1. A review of NSOs and surveys undertaken;
2. Findings on the availability of data for SDG Indicator 1.4.2;
3. Findings on the quality of data for SDG Indicator 1.4.2; and,
4. Prospects for NSO-CSO engagement.

SCOPING REVIEW OF NSOs

Institutional set-up, roles and functions of NSOs

All the countries covered in this study have an NSO established by an act of Parliament or Congress, except for India which was established through an executive issuance. Three of the NSOs (Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines) are under the supervision of the national planning agency



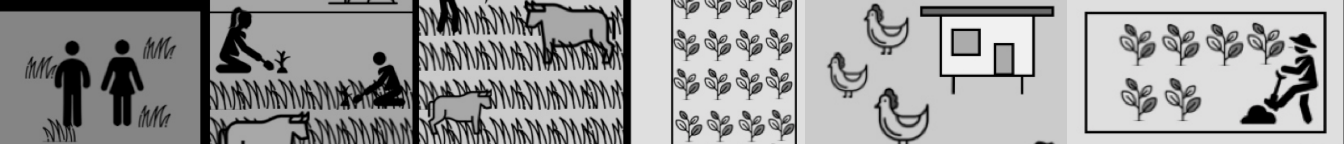
of their country, while the rest are institutionally independent bodies. Half of the NSOs were formed through a *merger* of statistical and research units/offices from different ministries/departments, while the other half were established to serve a *coordinative function* across different research and statistical units of various ministries/departments. Table 2 provides the legal bases and describes the institutional status of each of the NSOs in the eight countries.

Table 2. Legal basis and institutional status of NSOs

Country	NSO	Legal Basis	Institutional status
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Statistics Act of 2013	A coordinative agency merged from four statistical offices across different ministries
Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics (NIS)	Statistics Law of 2015	Under the supervision of the Ministry of Planning
India	Central Statistics Office (CSO)	Resolution of the Government of India on the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	An office within an independent ministry formed from the merger of the Department of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation
Indonesia	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	Law on Statistics of 1997	An independent bureau
Kyrgyzstan	National Statistical Committee (NSC)	Law on State Statistics	An independent committee with coordinative functions
Nepal	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	Statistics Act of 2015	Under the supervision of the National Planning Commission
Pakistan	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)	General Statistics Reorganization Act of 2011	Established as an independent entity from separate units across different offices
Philippines	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	Philippine Statistical Act of 2013	A coordinative agency attached to the National Economic and Development Authority as merged from research units of four different departments

Although NSOs are structured differently in each country, they operate with similar roles and functions to wit:

- Undertaking *national censuses and surveys;*
- *Collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data* through primary, secondary and administrative records of government;
- *Setting standard concepts*, including the evaluation of concepts, definitions, classifications;



- *Methodologies and statistical rigor*, including evaluation of computation methods for statistical estimation;
- *Clearinghouse* for the release of official data; and,
- *Public access*: publication of statistical data, and making them publicly available.

NSOs and the SDGs

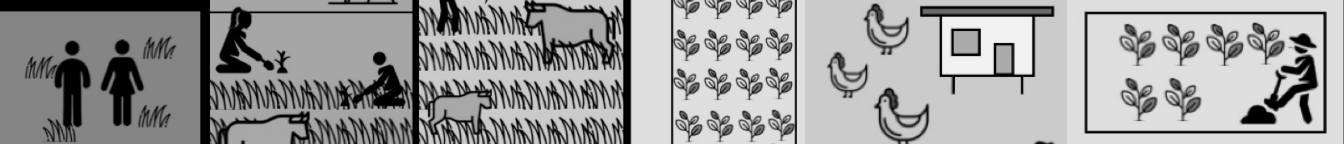
In all the eight countries, the SDGs have been substantially mainstreamed in the national development agenda as shown in the enactment of policies adopting the SDGs; the establishment of coordinative mechanisms for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs; and, the establishment of mechanisms for constructive engagement with CSOs in most countries (i.e, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and Philippines).

Since all countries have mainstreamed the SDGs in their national development agenda, all NSOs have shown commitment to integrate the SDGs in their work operations. Five of the NSOs (in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and Philippines) have issued a policy formally adopting the SDG indicators in the NSOs' statistical system, thereby setting forth the establishment of mechanisms for data collection and reporting. To date, only India and the Philippines have been able to produce and publish data on the SDGs, particularly on Indicator 1.4.2.

Table 3 below summarizes the status of how the SDGs have been mainstreamed in the work of NSOs.

Table 3. Status of mainstreaming the SDGs in the work of NSOs

Country	Mainstreamed the SDGs in the National Development Agenda	Adopted the SDG indicators in the NSO system	Generated data on SDG Indicator 1.4.2
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Partially
Cambodia	Yes	Partially	Partially
India	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Partially
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Partially	No
Nepal	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistan	Yes	Partially	Partially
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes



In Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has just recently adopted the SDGs in 2018 and is yet to integrate SDG indicators into their statistical system. The same is the case for Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan.

Pakistan has no specifically-assigned unit for the reporting on the SDGs, particularly for Indicator 1.4.2. This work is currently assigned to the focal person for the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLSM), a department in the PBS. Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Indonesia have similar progress as Pakistan on establishing mechanisms for data collection and reporting on SDG indicator 1.4.2. The NSOs in Kyrgyzstan and Nepal on the other hand have yet to identify their plans for producing data on the SDGs.

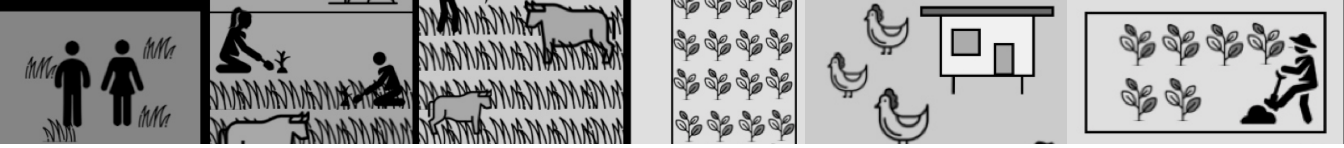
In the Philippines, the PSA publishes *SDG Watch* online (see http://psa.gov.ph/sdg), which provides the local definition of the SDG indicators for the Philippines as well as the baseline data for 2015.

Surveys and data sources

Land tenure security can be measured by population-based data using household surveys and censuses which have statistical rigor and are representative of national populations. Table 4 provides a quick scan of the types of censuses and surveys carried out in the eight countries. Further details on the international and national censuses and surveys mentioned in Table 4 have been fleshed out in Box 2.

International survey programs are established and standardized data collection modules such as the LSMS, DHS, MICS, WCA that are conducted with the assistance of international organizations. These already include questions on land tenure rights, whether for housing or agriculture, but do not collect data specifically related to "legally-recognized documentation" or information on people's perception (i.e., "whether their rights to land are secure, or at risk") (GLTN, 2017). It was found that all countries in this study have undertaken at least four types of international survey programs.

National censuses and surveys are country initiatives, as opposed to internationally-assisted survey programs mentioned above. They exist in all countries and include land data with varying degrees of contribution to reporting on SDG Indicator 1.4.2. Censuses differ from surveys in that the former sets out an exhaustive methodology which covers the whole population, while surveys utilize a sampling strategy, often aiming towards statistical representativeness at 5-10 percent of the population.



All countries in this study have been found to conduct censuses on population and housing, and agriculture. The following are the particular features of the said census methodology:

- ***National Population and Housing Censuses*** are conducted periodically for all countries, usually every ten years. They include data on housing quality, tenure over the house/homelot (e.g., owner, renter, etc.), lot size, etc. The sampling strategy is often at the household level and therefore, the census is often not able to collect data on other land uses apart from housing and is not able to collect data on homeless people. Censuses of population and housing are able to cover most if not all aspects of Indicator 1.4.1 – i.e., "Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services," but as for Indicator 1.4.2, the contribution to SDG reporting is often limited to land used for housing.
- ***National Agriculture Censuses*** are also universal among all countries in this study. They usually focus on land used for farming, and gather data on the total number of landholdings, area under cultivation, the types of land use, types of crops, etc. They also include data on farm sizes and land tenure – whether the land is owned, leased, rented out, tenanted, or under other types of tenure; and on land transactions such as items on lease and sale for the case of Pakistan. Tenure systems and categories for agricultural land vary widely across countries and such, national agricultural censuses often only cover rural areas. The sampling strategy for agricultural censuses vary between farming households (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines) or at the farm plot level (Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, and Pakistan). For both types of sampling strategies, agricultural censuses are often not able to collect data on landlessness.

Both types of National Censuses often include the collection of data on poverty, living standards, and other social conditions, which can provide an additional lens for analyzing land tenure security data.

Although the National Censuses on Population and Housing and Agriculture both have their limitations in terms of land data by land use – residential and agricultural respectively; they can be used to complement each other. For example in Pakistan, the PBS collects land data through both the National Censuses of Population and Housing, and the Agriculture Census, and complements these data with the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM), and Household Income and Expenditure Survey. This is also the case for most countries in this study.

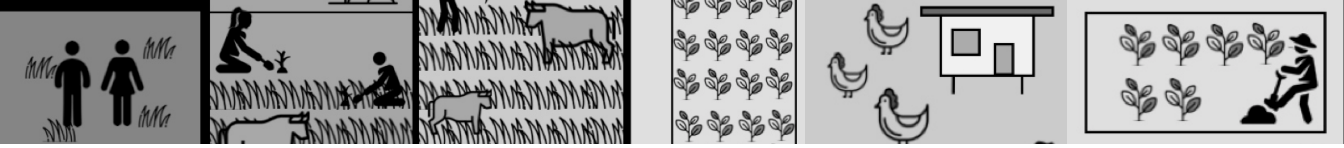
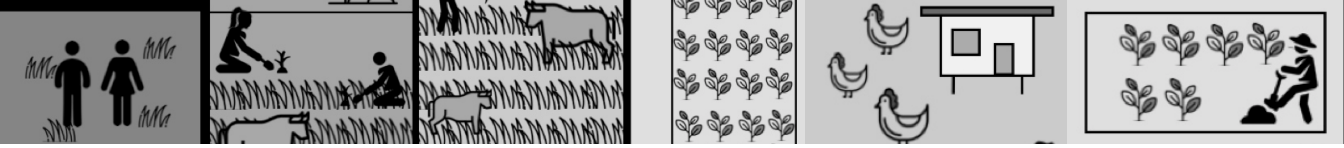


Table 4. Types of surveys being done at country level

	International				National		
	LSMS, poverty surveys	**DHS**	**MICS**	**FAO WCA**	**Census of Population and Housing**	**Agriculture Census**	**Specialized (with land data)**
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population; Household Income and Expenditure Survey; Labour Force Survey
Cambodia	Yes*	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Indonesia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Farm Income Survey; Cost of Agricultural Production Survey; National Socio-Economic Survey; Intercensal Agricultural Survey
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Post-disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mouza Census
Philippines	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey; Family Income and Expenditure Survey; Integrated Farm Household Survey

Sources: Key informant interviews, observations, double checked with online sources
Notes:
LSMS = Living Standards Measurement Survey
DHS = Demographic and Health Survey
MICS = Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
WCA = World Census of Agriculture
* For Cambodia and the Philippines, the socio-economic/poverty surveys conducted locally were based on the LSMS-ISA, but utilized a localized methodology based on a national poverty line.



Each country also conducts its own **specialized surveys** based on its specific needs for statistical data. Especially for land data on agriculture, many countries conduct specialized surveys to complement and update data from national censuses of agriculture as is the case in Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

NSOs have also reported initiatives to integrate **specialized questions** in both internationally-assisted survey programs as well as national censuses to respond to particular statistical needs for their country's development planning. For example, in Bangladesh, a special survey was conducted to gather data on the prevalence of slum dwellers and floating populations. In Cambodia, the NIS included in the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey several questions regarding slum dwellers and boat populations.

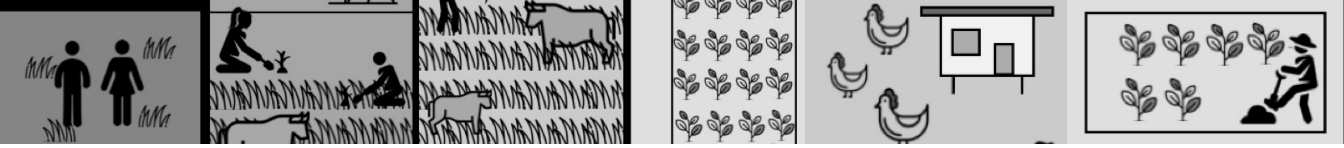
Box 2: International Surveys

Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) collects household data that can be used to assess household welfare, to understand household behavior, and to evaluate the effect of various government policies on the living conditions of the population. LSMS surveys collect data on many dimensions of household well-being, including consumption, income, savings, employment, health, education, fertility, nutrition, housing and migration. Three different kinds of questionnaires are normally used: the household questionnaire, which collects detailed information on the household members; the community characteristics questionnaire, in which key community leaders and groups are asked about community infrastructure; and the price questionnaire, in which market vendors are asked about prices. A fourth type of questionnaire, school or health facility questionnaires, is sometimes used as well. (http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website00002/WEB/DESCRI-2.HTM)

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Since 1984, the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program has provided technical assistance to more than 300 demographic and health surveys in over 90 countries. DHS surveys collect information on fertility and total fertility rate (TFR), reproductive health, maternal health, child health, immunization and survival, HIV/AIDS; maternal mortality, child mortality, malaria, and nutrition among women. (https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm)

Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are household surveys implemented by countries under the program developed by the United Nations Children's Fund to provide internationally-comparable, statistically-rigorous data on the situation of children and women. The first round of surveys (MICS1) was carried out in over 60 countries mainly in 1995 until 1996 in response to the World Summit for Children and measurement of the mid-decade progress. A third round (MICS3) started in 2006 and aimed at producing data measuring progress also toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), A World Fit for Children, and other major relevant international commitments. In 2016, the sixth round was launched with an effort towards collecting baseline data for the new set of global goals and targets - the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In early 2018, a total of more than 300 surveys have been completed in more than 100 countries. (https://www.unicef.org/statistics/index_24302.html)

FAO World Census of Agriculture collects data on the state of the agricultural sector in a country. It collects data on size of farm landholding, land tenure, land use, area harvested, irrigation, livestock, labor, and other agricultural inputs. The FAO has been providing programmatic support to countries to carry out their national agricultural censuses. (http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/en/)



Other specialized surveys on the other hand have been conducted to respond to urgent statistical needs for development planning, such as the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment conducted in Nepal after the earthquakes in 2015 and 2018.

With regard to public access to land data, data are officially free for summary tables, while microdata come with a fee for reasons of privacy for Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines. In Pakistan, the PBS charges a nominal fee to data users outside of the government system.

FINDINGS ON DATA AVAILABILITY FOR SDG 1.4.2

Key features of "data availability" under SDG 1.4.2

The *availability* of national data for Indicator 1.4.2 is assessed along three research questions, to wit:

SDG 1.4.2	QUESTIONS on DATA AVAILABILITY
"Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land,	**1. Is data on security of tenure rights to land *available*?**
with legally recognized documentation,	**2. Is the data based on *legally-recognized documentation*?**
and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure"	**3. Does the data include people's *perceptions on security of tenure*?**

In other words, the assessment of *data availability* for Indicator 1.4.2 looks into three factors: (a) the collection of data focused on land tenure rights and tenure security; (b) the collection of data based on legally-documented rights; and, (c) the collection of perception-based data about one's security of tenure.

Availability of land data at country level

The per country status of *availability* of data on land tenure security is reported in Table 5.