



Baseline survey for GIZ-funded ProPFR/BF project

Terms of Reference

September 2021

Overview

Location

Burkina Faso: Hauts Bassins and Sud Ouest regions

Partners

GIZ, ODI, Prindex Global and the Ministry of Agriculture (MAAHM - Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles et de la Mécanisation).

Points of contact

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Timeframe

Beginning in week commencing 25/10/2021:

- Months 1-3: Survey and questionnaire design, pre-testing and piloting
- Month 4: Preparation for main data collection
- Month 5: Main data collection
- Months 6-9: Data processing and quality assurance, development of survey documentation and production of baseline report

Background

Rapid population growth, internal migration, gold mining and commercial agricultural investment in Burkina Faso is leading to a scarcity of fertile and productive land, particularly for smallholder farmers and pastoralist households. Together, these factors have resulted in rising tensions and several outbreaks of land-related conflicts. The lack of secure access to land and the rising level of land-related disputes reflect the weakness of functional communal-level structures and institutions for clarifying, documenting and formalising land rights, as well as mechanisms to prevent and help resolve land-related conflicts. As such, insecure tenure poses a threat to social stability in the country.

ProPFR/BF project

Within the framework of the technical cooperation agreement between the State of Burkina Faso and the Federal Republic of Germany, GIZ has obtained funding from the BMZ (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) to implement the "Program for a Responsible Land Policy in Burkina Faso (ProPFR/BF)" aimed at "facilitating the responsible use of, and improved access to, land."

The country package will run for 40 months. The first phase of the program will be carried out between July 2020 and March 2025 with a total budget of 5,600,000 €.

There are three mutually reinforcing interventions:

Intervention 1. Improve the institutional framework around land governance in eight communes in the regions Sud-Ouest and Hauts-Bassins. This will primarily involve supporting communes in setting up processes to register and issue land ownership and user-rights certificates (e.g. Attestation de Possessions Foncière Rurale, APFR), as well as setting up the necessary organisational structures and providing necessary training to staff. The partners at this level involve communes and/or mayoral offices, as well as local land administration (Services Fonciers Ruraux, SFR) and village level land committees (Comité Foncier Villageois, CFV).

Intervention 2. Strengthen the role of local civil society in formulating and implementing responsible land policy, especially through the involvement of village-level committees in conflict resolution processes. This requires raising awareness about the role of newly established village-level committees, so that appropriate representatives can be identified and trained. The central partners for this output are village conflict resolution committees (Comité de Conciliations Foncières Villageoises, CCFV) and other civil society organisations.

Intervention 3. Sensitise private agricultural investors and, to a lesser extent, gold miners (particularly informal gold miners) on the implementation of responsible land policy. Together with the regional chamber of agriculture, civil society representatives and private sector pioneers of responsible

investment, a process for land acquisition will be developed that follows internationally-recognised principles of responsible investment.

In addition, the program's terms of reference call for the documentation and scaling up of best practices and lessons learned outside the intervention regions.

In consultation with its national partner, the General Directorate of Land Tenure, Training and Organization of the Rural World (DGFOMR) and cooperation partner programs, the program has identified the Hauts-Bassins and South-West regions of Burkina Faso as intervention regions. Within these regions, there are a total of 8 intervention communes, including 3 in the Hauts-Bassins (Boni, Dandé and Padéma) and 5 in the South-West (Djigoué, Iolonioro, Kampti, Loropeni, Tiankoura), with the objective to cover 240 villages across the two regions. Activities will target smallholder farmers and pastoralist households whose access to fertile and productive land is becoming increasingly restricted.

The Prindex Initiative

ODI and GIZ have partnered to measure the impacts of the ProPFR/BF project, focussing on interventions 1 and 2 and their impact on perceived tenure security and behavioural changes associated with food security/agricultural productivity, sustainable land use, land and property related conflict dynamics and gender equality. The evaluation will not directly assess the impacts of intervention 3.

To conduct the impact assessment of the project, ODI is building on its experience as part of the Global Land and Property Rights Index (Prindex).¹ Prindex is an initiative aimed at filling the global data gap in land tenure and property rights, providing the first ever global assessment of people's perceptions of the security of their land and property rights.

The 2018 Prindex data identifies Burkina Faso as having one of the highest levels of tenure insecurity in its 140-country dataset. About 44% of the adult population in Burkina Faso feel insecure about their land and property overall, significantly higher than the global overall of circa 20%.

Prindex has established itself as a pioneer for developing approaches and methodologies for collecting data on perceived tenure security. At present, the initiative is involved with a number of in-depth national and subnational data collection efforts that will complement its global dataset. These efforts, which are currently underway in India, Colombia and Nigeria, will contribute to global monitoring efforts to track tenure security under the SDGs 1.4.2 and 5.a.1.

¹Prindex is funded by grants from Omidyar Network and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and implemented by a consortium of ODI and Global Land Alliance (GLA).

Proposed methodology

The proposed evaluation methodology, including the theory of change and assumptions for the survey design, are set out in annex 1.

The main component of the methodology is a quantitative comparison of key indicators of programme impact, such as levels of perceived tenure security, in areas targeted by the project (treated group) and similar unaffected areas (control group) using the Difference-in-Difference approach. The data for this assessment will be collected from a sample of households via interviews with the member of the household who is mainly responsible for decisions on land and property². We wish to supplement the quantitative assessment with qualitative data collected through focus group discussions with a sub-sample of these respondents. This will be subject to the survey costs being within budget.

A second component of the methodology is a quantitative assessment of the impact of the project on individuals who are not the main household decision maker but can influence land and property related decisions, including the extent of their role at household and community level. This will also use a DiD approach. This data will be collected from the same sample of households, but via interviews with a second respondent from that household. Again, we hope to supplement the quantitative assessment with qualitative data collected through focus group discussions with a sub-sample of these respondents. Both the quantitative and qualitative elements of this component and the types of individuals which will be the focus are subject to the survey costs being within budget. They could include women, youth, elders and other men within a household.

In some of the intervention areas, a large proportion of the population are allochthonous (migrants). They can have different land and property rights and face different challenges to the autochthonous population and are a key target group for the project. Therefore, it is important that they are represented in the evaluation.

Scope of work

Baseline survey

ODI requires the contractor to carry out the quantitative and qualitative (if required) data collection and associated tasks for the baseline survey, including the following five main sets of activities.

As described above and in annex 1, we are considering a number of options for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection. If the total cost is above the survey budget, we will select a combination of the options which provide the optimal amount of data for the evaluation.

² This is a departure from the standard Prindex methodology of randomly selecting an individual from a household to obtain a sample that is representative of the entire population.

ODI welcome alternative methodologies and associated sampling designs and data collection methods. This includes coordination or collaboration with other data collection efforts which may be being undertaken in the area. However, details will need to be agreed with ODI and GIZ at the beginning of the consultancy. Alternative proposals may wish to draw on the significant body of material from existing data collection efforts in Burkina Faso.

ODI expects bidders to submit detailed recommendations for the sampling design as part of the proposal, including indicative sample sizes and methods based on the proposed approach and assumed survey parameters (see below and tables 1 and 2 in the proposed outline evaluation methodology in Annex 1).

Since ongoing COVID-19 travel and mobility restrictions are likely to prevent in-country visits, ODI is expecting the contractor to provide a reliable Team Lead to oversee data collection efforts in-country.

ODI aim to play a key role supporting any qualitative work, however in-country visits are unlikely due to travel restrictions. As part of the proposal, bidders should indicate key members with experience conducting qualitative fieldwork in Burkina Faso, including the Team Lead (if applicable).

The working language for the consultancy is French, but it is important that the Team Lead of the contractor can speak English to enable effective communication with teams at ODI. The contractor will produce survey materials in French and translate to relevant vernacular languages as required. It is important that Field Supervisors and Enumerators have knowledge of relevant vernacular languages, such as Dioula, Dagara and Lobiri, to guide survey implementation.

1. Design and test survey tools

- a) Develop survey tools (questionnaires and FGD guides as required) together with ODI and GIZ, building on existing tools designed as part of the Prindex Initiative.
- b) Produce survey tools in French and translate to relevant vernacular languages as required, including translation quality assurance (e.g. back translation).
- c) Pre-test survey tools to ensure they are viable and reliable through test interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions as required, report the findings and work with ODI to finalise the survey tools.

2. Sampling design and methodology

- a) Propose a detailed sampling design and methodology **as part of the proposal**. This should include plans for pre-testing and piloting.
- b) Adjust the sampling design and methodology together with ODI and GIZ, to ensure that it fits with Prindex Global guidelines on collecting data.
- c) Ensure that the proposed sampling design and methodology are aligned with the evaluation methodology and associated project indicators.

3. Survey implementation

- a) Recruit the survey team, including a Team Lead, Field Supervisors and Enumerators for training and fieldwork. Ensure that the Field Supervisors and Enumerators have proficient knowledge of vernacular languages.
- b) Organise and conduct training for Enumerators and Field Supervisors.
- c) Produce training materials and field procedure manuals in French and provide further explanation in vernacular languages, where necessary.
- d) Manage the logistical and administrative aspects of the fieldwork, including obtaining all necessary permissions and permits.
- e) Pilot the survey, report the findings and work with ODI to update survey tools or survey methodology as required.
- f) Implement data collection, preferably using CAPI.

4. Quality assurance

- a) Supervise and monitor daily data collection and uploading of data to CAPI platform.
- b) Conduct daily data quality assurance in the field, including supervisors providing regular feedback to enumerators, integrating that feedback and adjusting survey tools where necessary in collaboration with ODI.
- c) Report progress of survey to ODI remotely on a daily basis and support ODI in undertaking independent QA checks on data as it is collected.
- d) Manage data in accordance with relevant data protection procedures and regulations.
- e) Clean and process data, including calculation of all relevant survey weights (e.g. separate design, non-response and post-stratification weights), as applicable.

5. Delivery of outputs

- a) Deliver reports from pre-testing and piloting.
- b) Deliver final survey documentation, including survey tools, analysis outputs and scripts, codebooks, sampling strategy, survey implementation report etc.
- c) Deliver cleaned and processed datasets from pilot and main survey, including all relevant survey variables (weights, strata, sampling units, GPS coordinates for observation, start and end times etc.)
- d) Support ODI in development of baseline survey report by answering queries and commenting on the report.

Additional requirements for Team Lead

The Team Lead will work closely with ODI (remotely) and GIZ (in-country office in Ouagadougou) and be responsible for three main activities:

1. Supervising data collection efforts and managing quality assurance (see point 4 above): supervising and monitoring of data collection, conducting regular field visits, ensuring supervisors give feedback and integrate learning.

2. Communication and coordination with ODI via weekly teleconference calls (during survey implementation) and ensuring that the project team is kept up-to-date with any issues as they arise.
3. Research support: playing an active role in designing the survey tools and sampling methodology and making practical recommendations based on the realities on the ground.

Requirements for Team Lead

- Good communication skills, with excellent written and spoken proficiency of English and French as a working language: to ensure effective communication with team members from ODI and Prindex Global. All project documentation will be in French.
- Previous experience running large-scale quantitative surveys, preferably in poor, rural settings. Experience in Burkina Faso is desirable, but experience within other countries with similar settings will also be considered.
- Experience conducting qualitative research.
- A Masters or PhD degree in a relevant social science, such as economics, sociology or geography, including coursework on quantitative and qualitative data collection.
- [Desirable] Knowledge and experience of working with similar land governance programmes in the region: e.g. World Bank, AFD, FCDO or MCC.

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Annex 1: Evaluation Methodology



Evaluation of GIZ-funded ProPFR/BF project

Outline evaluation methodology

September 2021

Acronyms

APFR	Attestation de Possessions Foncière Rurale
CCFV	Comité de Conciliations Foncières Villageoises (Village conflict resolution committees)
CFV	Comité Foncier Villageois (Village land committees)
CVD	Comité Villageois de Développement (Village development committees)
FGD	Focus group discussion
SFR	Services Fonciers Ruraux (Rural land services)

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Introduction

This document sets out an outline for the evaluation methodology that ODI intend to use for the evaluation of GIZ's ProPFR/BF project.

It includes a description of the project, factors that affect the choice of evaluation methodology, the theory of change and research questions, an outline of the proposed evaluation methodology and the associated survey methodology.

It is intended as both a record for the rationale for the proposed evaluation methodology and as background document to support the appointment of the survey vendor which will work with ODI to collect the data required for the evaluation.

Background

Rapid population growth, internal migration, gold mining and commercial agricultural investment in Burkina Faso is leading to a scarcity of fertile and productive land, particularly for smallholder farmers and pastoralist households. Together, these factors have resulted in rising tensions and several outbreaks of land-related conflicts. The lack of secure access to land and the rising level of land-related disputes reflect the weakness of functional communal-level structures and institutions for clarifying, documenting and formalising land rights, as well as mechanisms to prevent and help resolve land-related conflicts. As such, insecure tenure poses a threat to social stability in the country.

ProPFR/BF project

Within the framework of the technical cooperation agreement between the State of Burkina Faso and the Federal Republic of Germany, GIZ has obtained funding from the BMZ (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) to implement the "Program for a Responsible Land Policy in Burkina Faso (ProPFR/BF)" aimed at "facilitating the responsible use of, and improved access to, land."

In consultation with its national partner, the General Directorate of Land Tenure, Training and Organization of the Rural World (DGFOMR) and cooperation partner programs, the program has identified the Hauts-Bassins and South-West regions of Burkina Faso as intervention regions. Within these regions, there are a total of eight intervention communes, including three in the Hauts-Bassins (Boni, Dandé and Padéma) and five in the South-West (Djigoué, Iolonioro, Kampti, Loropeni, Tiankoura), with the objective to cover 240 villages across the two regions. Figure 1 shows the locations of the eight communes. Activities will target smallholder farmers and pastoralist households whose access to fertile and productive land is becoming increasingly restricted.

The country package will run for 40 months. The first phase of the program will be carried out between July 2020 and March 2025

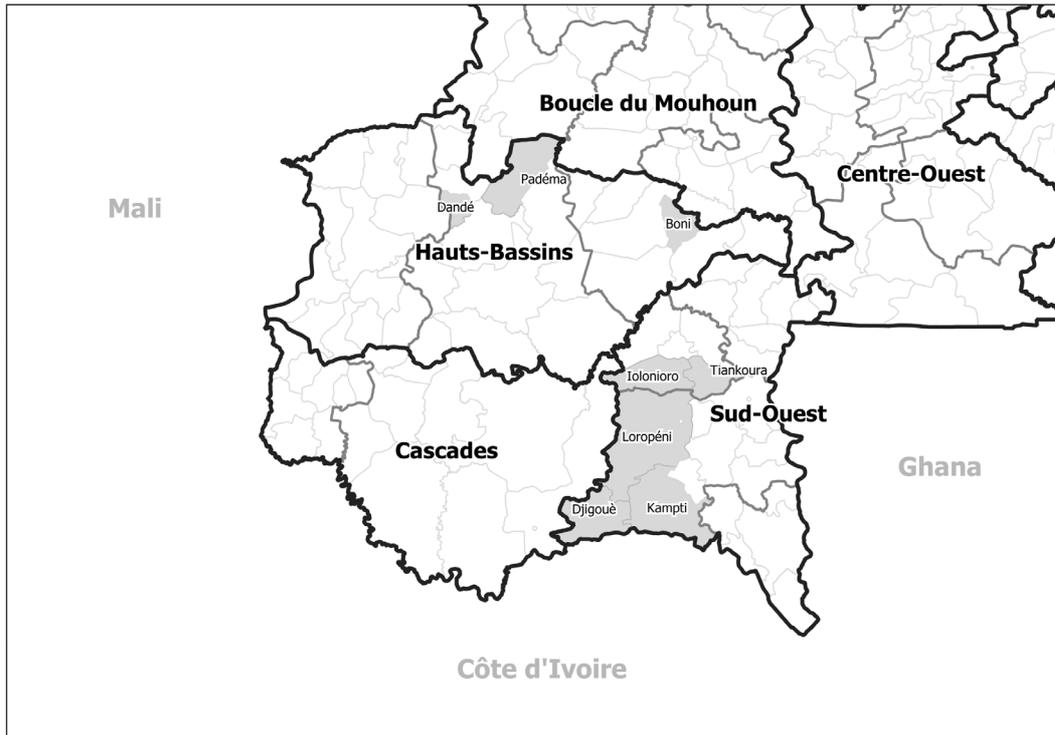


Figure 1 - Project communes

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Intervention 3. Sensitise private agricultural investors and, to a lesser extent, gold miners (particularly informal gold miners) on the implementation of responsible land policy. Together with the regional chamber of agriculture, civil society representatives and private sector pioneers of responsible investment, a process for land acquisition will be developed that follows internationally-recognised principles of responsible investment.

The program aims to achieve the following output level indicators by 2025:

1. In the eight communes, procedures for obtaining possession rights (individual and collective APFRs) and user rights according to Law 034/2009 will have been put in place. 6,500 individuals, households or cooperatives will have formalized documented and certified rights of possession (possession and use), e.g., (APFR), of which 20% are migrants or women.
2. CFVs and CCFVs will have been set up in 80 villages and received further training in 160 villages.
3. Six good practices related to land tenure regularisation will have been identified for scaling up outside the project area.
4. 80% of land conflicts arising during the land registration process will have been resolved with the participation of civil society actors.
5. 12,500 representatives of smallholder households are made aware of the application of the land law, in particular the village structures to be put in place and the procedures to be followed to obtain formal rights of possession and use of land.
6. 7 agricultural enterprises are oriented to international rules on land rights, using the regional chamber of agriculture, civil society representatives and private sector pioneers of responsible investment.

This evaluation will focus on the impact of interventions one and two. It will not assess the impact of intervention three.

Key features of the project which affect the evaluation:

- The activities will affect the target population at different scales. The activities which aim to strengthen the SFRs and the awareness raising will affect the entire population of each commune. The activities to set up and strengthen the CVD, CFVs and CCFVs affect the population at village level.
- All the villages in every commune will not necessarily receive support to establish CVDs, CFVs and CCFVs. Participation will be driven by demand from the villages. GIZ do not intend to preselect the villages which receive support.
- The current capacity of the SFRs and CVDs, CFVs and CCFVs varies across the communes and villages and so the extent of the support provided and details of the activities will vary across the communes and villages.
- The issuance of APFRs will be demand led. Hence, it may vary across the communes and villages.
- The project duration of 40 months is unlikely to allow sufficient time for the final intended impacts of the project to fully materialise.
- The project activities aim to improve the capacity of the SFRs and village level committees to issue APFRs and resolve land related disputes and conflicts, and the demand for these services from the residents.

- In some of the intervention areas, a large proportion of the population are allochthonous (migrants). They can have different land and property rights and face different challenges than the autochthonous population and are a key target group for the project. Therefore, it is important that they are represented in the evaluation.

GIZ have several requirements which also effect evaluation.

- GIZ want to identify and learn about at least three 'good practices' related to land tenure regularisation which can be scaled-up in other regions.
- They are interested in understanding the 'net effect' of the project on the entire population in the eight communes rather than specific parts of population.

Theory of change and research questions

- The theory of change for the two interventions is illustrated in Figure 2. This links the activities to the intended impacts. At the top is a summary of the activities that are planned to be undertaken in the two interventions.
- The outputs from the activities are the next elements. These include the increased capacity of the commune and village level land administration institutions (the blue boxes), and increased awareness of, perceived benefits from and demand for the services which they provide i.e., obtaining APFRs and use of CCFVs for conflict resolution.
- The next three sections are the short-term, intermediate and final outcomes.
 - The short-term outcomes are increased perceived tenure security and reduced land disputes and conflicts.
 - The intermediate outcomes are economic, social, and environmental, such as greater investment in agricultural land, stronger decision-making power for women within the household and more sustainable land use practices. They are affected directly by the lowest level outputs and short-term outcomes.
 - At the bottom of the diagram are the final outcomes and intended impacts, including higher levels of agricultural production, household income and food and nutrition security, and reduced environmental degradation.
- The outputs, short-term outcomes and intermediate outcomes are interconnected and there is on single pathway from a specific activity to an intermediate or final outcome, or impact.
- The boxes highlighted in blue and yellow are the outputs and outcomes that could be affected by the activities within the 40-month time frame of the project.
- The outcomes and impacts are largely related to the behaviour of individuals who have responsibility for decisions over land and property, for instance,

deciding to invest or switch to more sustainable land practices. In the intervention areas these decisions will largely be taken by household heads, but other members of the household, including elders, women and youths can influence these decisions. Hence the evaluation will aim to have two focus areas. Firstly, the 'main household decision-makers'¹. And secondly, on other individuals who can influence decisions. Fully assessing the role of these other individuals will require additional data collection from each household. This may not be possible within the budget for the evaluation. The viability will be assessed once the baseline survey costs have been established.

- Based on GIZs aims for the evaluation, the project characteristics and the theory of change, we have developed the following research questions which will be assessed by the evaluation.
 1. What is the impact of the ProPFR/BF project activities on the main household decision-makers in both allochthonous and autochthonous population? This will be measured by assessing changes in main household decision-makers:
 - a. awareness of the procedures for land rights regularisation
 - b. awareness of CVFs and CCFVs*
 - c. perception of the benefits from possession of APFRs*
 - d. application for and possession of APFRs*
 - e. perception of the benefits from using CFVs and CCFV to resolve land and property related disputes*
 - f. use of CVFs and CCFVs to resolve land and property related disputes*
 - g. perception and experience of land and property related disputes
 - h. perceived tenure (in)security
 - i. intentions to invest and investments in land and property
 - j. seeking and securing credit
 - k. time and/or costs associated with guarding land and property
 - l. intentions to adopt and adoption of more sustainable land use practices

* See 'Proposed evaluation methodology' section for potential limitations on answering these questions

2. What is the impact of the ProPFR/BF project activities on individuals who are not the main household decision maker but can influence land and property related decisions? This will be measured by assessing changes in:
 - a. the factors listed for question 1 for these individuals.
 - b. the degree to which these individuals feel they can influence decisions on land and/or property at household or community level

NB the inclusion of question two and the types of individuals which will be the focus are subject to confirmation of survey costs. They could include women, youth, elders and other men within a household.

¹ This is a departure from the standard Prindex methodology of randomly selecting an individual from a household to obtain a sample that is representative of the entire population.

- The capacity of the SFRs and village level committees (the blue boxes in the theory of change) will be assessed as potential mediating factors for the other outcomes. The extent of this assessment is subject to confirmation of survey costs.

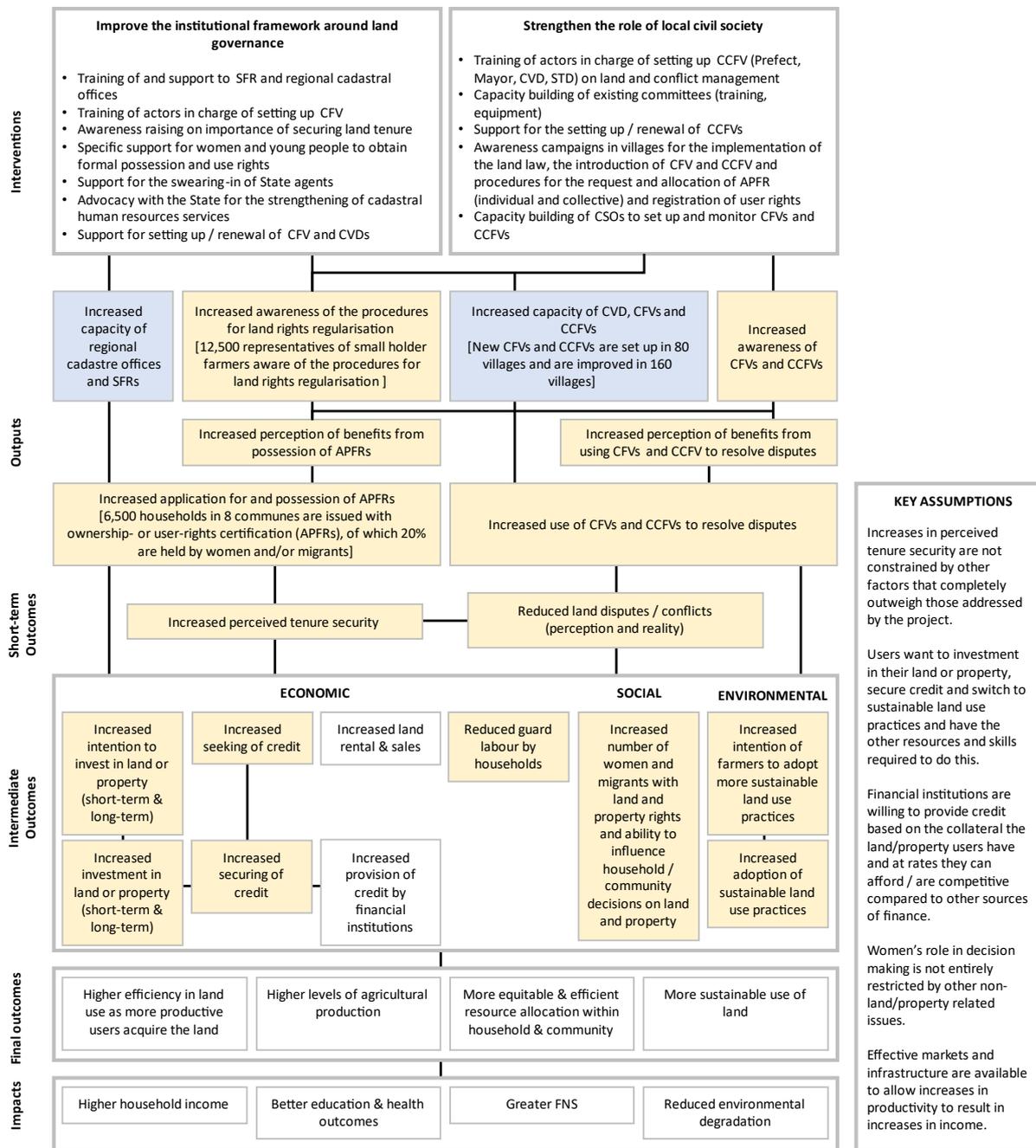


Figure 2 - Theory of change

Proposed evaluation methodology

- The aim of the evaluation is to estimate the effects of the activities undertaken as part of the ProPFR/BF project on the targeted communities.
- A robust evaluation approach needs an effective way to estimate what the outcomes would have been in the treated (targeted) communities if the project had not been undertaken, the counterfactual. The difference between the outcomes with and without treatment is an estimate of the effect of the project.
- A simple comparison of the outcomes in the treated communities before and after the activities could result in bias estimates of the effects because other factors, unrelated to the project, may have been the cause.
- Likewise, a simple comparison of the outcomes at the end of the project between treated and untreated communities could also result in bias estimates as any differences could be the result of initial differences between the two communities.
- There are numerous ways to estimate the difference between the outcomes in the treated communities and the counterfactual, including truly experimental designs, such as randomized control trials (RCT), and quasi-experimental approaches such as regression discontinuity designs (RDD) and difference in difference (DiD).
- The most appropriate method is a function of the project characteristics and the research questions which the evaluation aims to answer. For this evaluation, we believe that a difference in difference (DiD) design with matching on observable characteristics is the most appropriate.
- This approach estimates the effect of the project by assessing the difference between the change (or difference) in outcomes before and after the project between the targeted population (treatment group) and the counterfactual based on a similar population which were not targeted (the control group). A key feature of the DiD method is that an indicator, for example the % of the population who perceive their tenure to be insecure, need not be the same value for the treatment and control groups before the project. The method does, however, rely on the assumption that the difference in an indicator between the targeted and control groups would have remained the same had the interventions not been carried out, the 'common trend assumption'. The approach is shown diagrammatically in Figure 3.
- We propose this method for several reasons. Firstly, as the targeted populations were not selected randomly, truly experimental methods that rely on randomisation, such as randomized control trials are not possible. Secondly, GIZ wish to understand the effect the project on the entire targeted population. Other quasi-experimental methods, such as regression discontinuity designs, would not allow this as they assess the effect on a subset of the targeted groups and control groups. Thirdly, DiD is a tried and tested method which is intuitive to understand. This should aid dissemination and acceptance of the results of the evaluation.

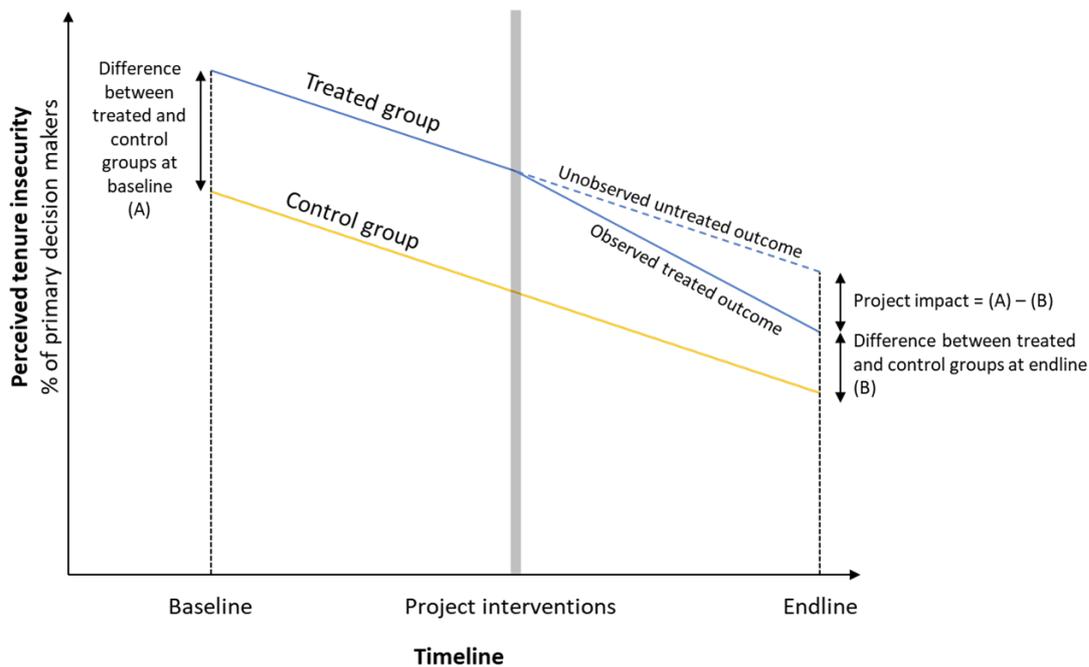


Figure 3 - The Difference in Difference (DiD) method

- A crucial element to the DiD methodology is identifying the control group to ensure that the 'common trend assumption' is met. We will work with the local survey vendor to identify characteristics for villages and communes for which data is available to allow this. The availability of this data will affect exactly how the control group is formed. For example, if sufficient data is available at a village level, we will be able to construct a control group of villages that is similar to the random sample of villages selected from the targeted communes based on observable characteristics, including those related to participation in the project where possible. However, if village level data is insufficient, we will have to base the control group on communes that are similar to the targeted communes and then randomly select a sample of villages from these communes, or we will select treatment and control villages which are near to one another and so share common unobservable characteristics, for example villages that are located near to the borders of targeted and untargeted communes.²
- In either case, once the villages have been selected, we will be able to collect data at village level on characteristics that could affect outcomes, for instance, the presence and capacity of the village committees. We can then control for these characteristics in the analysis. As mentioned earlier, this will include data on the capacity of the SFRs and village level committees (the blue boxes in the theory of change).

² We may also use the triple difference ('difference in difference in difference') methodology if we are able to collect sufficient data on individuals who already have AFPRs in the villages in the targeted communes. This will allow us to control for the effect of factors that influence only the control villages and test the 'common trend assumption'.

- The characteristics of the villages selected for the treated and controls groups will also affect the ability to answer evaluation questions 1b to 1f. If only a small number of the villages in the control group have established CVFs and CCFVs it may not be possible to assess the impact of the project on knowledge and use of these due to small sample size. In which case, results for these questions can be reported descriptively at the endline.
- The quantitative data and analysis will give an indication of the effect of the ProPFR/BF project on the output and outcome indicators. However, the detailed reasons for effects, or the lack thereof, are more difficult to ascertain using these methods. Qualitative data, for example collected through semi-structured interviews or focus group discussions (FGDs) can provide complementary data to understand these reasons in greater depth. Due to budgetary constraints, we will have to balance the amount of quantitative and qualitative data collected so that the answers to the research questions can be as comprehensive as possible. To facilitate this, we will request quotes from the survey vendors for the cost of conducting FGDs and semi-structured interviews in a sub-sample of villages and communes. These will encompass:
 - Semi-structured interviews with members of village level committees to understand their capacity in the issuance of AFPRs and for resolving land and property related disputes, and the factors which affect this capacity.
 - Semi-structured interviews with the members of SFRs to review their capacity and the factors which influence their ability to issue AFPRs.
 - FGDs with main household decision-makers to explore the incentives/disincentives for investing in their land and property.
 - FGDs with other individuals that can influence land and property related decisions to understand the rights they have and their role in household and community decisions on land and property, and the factors which affect these. These could include women, youth, elders and other men within a household. The groups to be included will be decided once costs are known.
 - We will aim to explore similarities and differences between allochthonous and autochthonous populations in the FGDs with main household decision-makers and other individuals.
- We are also keen to draw on the expertise of local survey vendors for the overall design of the evaluation. Therefore, in the tender process for the survey vendor, we allow alternative approaches to be proposed, provided that they meet the overall goals of the evaluation.

Proposed survey methodology

- The methodology to collect the data for the evaluation will be developed with the local survey vendor to utilise their expertise and knowledge of the context in which the project is to be carried out.
- However, to facilitate the selection and appointment of the local survey vendor, an outline methodology is required that provides key requirements and assumptions. These are summarised in Table 1 for the quantitative data collection. The requirements and assumptions for the qualitative data collection are summarised in Table 2.

Table 1 - Quantitative data collection requirements and assumptions

Parameter	Requirement / assumptions
Interview method	In-person interviews assumed due to mobile phone coverage limitations. Survey vendor may propose alternatives with evidence to demonstrate they will be viable.
Number of respondents per household	Two options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One respondent: The main household decision-maker for land or property. 2. Two respondents: The main decision-maker for land or property and a second respondent randomly selected from other adult household members.
Interview duration	30 minutes for main household decision-maker for land or property. 20 minutes for second respondent randomly selected from other adult household members, if this option is chosen.

Questionnaire modules	<p>It is proposed that the main questionnaire will cover five core (plus one optional) topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic information: e.g. demographic and socio-economic characteristics as well as spatial factors (tenure status, land/property characteristics, use of land/property, etc.) 2. Tenure security: e.g. perceived tenure security, formal tenure security, perceived property rights protection, awareness of, experience with CVFs and SFRs and knowledge and experience with previous land and property related interventions, etc. 3. Investments: e.g. past, current and future investments in land and property, impact of insecurity and seeking and securing of credit 4. Sustainable land use: e.g. past, present and future behaviour regarding the use of land 5. Land and property disputes and conflicts: e.g. perception and experience of disputes and conflicts, time and/or costs associated with guarding land and property, use of CCFVs, etc. 6. Influence on land and property decision making (optional): e.g. the role of other individuals in household and community level land and property related decision making etc.
Sampling approach	<p>Multistage stratified sampling. Details of stratification and clustering will be determined by the survey vendor and will be dependent on availability of data.</p>
Detectable % point difference between treated and control groups in the level of perceived tenure security	<p>Three options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10% points between treatment and control groups 2. 8% points between treatment and control groups 3. 6% points between treatment and control groups
Assumed prevalence of indicator	50% ¹
Power	80%
Alpha	5%
Intra-cluster correlation and design effect	To be determined by survey vendor based on proposed sampling approach.
<p>Notes: ¹ Based on Prindex's global dataset, perceived tenure insecurity is 44% in Burkina Faso. Therefore, it is prudent to base sample size calculations on 50% prevalence.</p>	

Table 2 - Qualitative data requirements and assumptions

Parameter	Requirement / assumptions
Data on village level committees (CVD, CVFs and CCFVs)	<p>Two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short, structured interview with a knowledgeable respondent in all surveyed villages (treated and control) to establish if and when the village level committees were set up and whether they are operational. Assumed interview duration: 15 minutes. 2. In addition to option 1, semi-structured group interviews with the members of each of the village level committees in a sub-sample of selected villages, minimum two villages in each treated commune. Assumed interview duration: 30 minutes.
Data on SFRs	<p>Two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short, structured interview with a knowledgeable respondent in all surveyed communes (treated and control) to establish if and when the SFRs were set-up and whether they are operational. Assumed interview duration: 15 minutes. 2. In addition to option 1, semi-structured group interviews with the members of the SFRs in each treated commune. Assumed interview duration: 30 minutes.
Data from main household decision-makers	<p>Two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No qualitative data is collected from main household decision makers. 2. FGDs with a group of main household decision makers in a sub-sample of selected villages, minimum two villages in each treated commune. Assumed FGD duration and number of participants: 1.5 hours with 7-10 participants. The allochthonous and autochthonous populations should both be included, as appropriate.
Data from individuals who can influence decisions	<p>Two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No qualitative data is collected from these individuals 2. FGDs with a group of individuals who can influence decisions on land and property in a sub-sample of selected villages, minimum two villages in each treated commune. Assumed FGD duration and number of participants: 1.5 hours with 7-10 participants. The groups will be decided once costs are known. They could include women, youth, elders and other men within a household. The allochthonous and autochthonous populations should both be included, as appropriate.