

CODE BOOK

GLOBAL COMPARATIVE STUDY ON REDD

COMPONENT 2 ON REDD PROJECT SITES

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia

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Generic codes

The following codes are used generically in all survey forms:

- 8 = Does not apply (sometimes abbreviated 'DNA')
- 9 = Respondent does not know (sometimes abbreviated 'RDNK')

Addition of codes and code book update

- If additional codes are necessary, submit a request to the code master (temporarily William Sunderlin)
- The codes 'other (specify)' can be used until a fixed code is assigned (if the request is appropriate)
- The code book will be updated and distributed on a regular basis

1 QUESTIONNAIRE FRONT PAGE

All field research forms

- First page of all field research survey forms

Country codes

100	Bolivia
101	Brazil
200	Cameroon
201	Tanzania
300	Indonesia
301	Vietnam

Project site codes

Countries	Project site code	Project site name
Bolivia (100)	01	
Brazil (101)	01	Acre State Project for Ecosystem Service Payments
	02	Northwest Mato Grosso REDD Pilot Project
	03	Avoided deforestation in small rural properties in the region of the Trans-Amazon Highway
	04	The Nature Conservancy REDD Pilot Project in São Felix do Xingu
Cameroon (200)	01	Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) project in Cameroon South and East Region
	02	Mt Cameroon REDD Project
Tanzania (201)	01	Community Based REDD Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management in Semi-Arid Areas
	02	Making REDD Work for Communities and Forest Conservation in Tanzania
	03	HIMA – Piloting REDD in Zanzibar through Community Forest Management
	04	Building REDD Readiness in the Masito Ugalla Ecosystem Pilot Area in Support of Tanzania's National REDD Strategy
Indonesia (300)	01	Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem
	02	REDD Pilot Project Development, Community Carbon Pools
	03	Kalimantan Forests and Carbon Partnership (KFCP)
	04	The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project
	05	Katingan Conservation Area: A Global Peatland Capstone Project
Vietnam (301)	01	SNV Site, Cat Tien, Lam Dong District

Researcher codes

Countries	Researcher code	Researcher name (FRS and enumerators)
Bolivia (100)	01	Galia Selaya
Brazil (101)	01	Maria Fernanda Gebara Abifadel
	02	Jose Joao Alencar
	03	Tadeu Melo
	04	Angela Zanelato
	05	Roberto Tupi
	06	Giselle Monteiro
	07	Kaline Rossi
	08	Oscar Condo
	09	Charles Santos
	10	Marina Cromberg
	11	Carolina Guyot
	12	Carolle Utera Alarcon
	13	Cássio Polla
	14	Oseias Costa Santos
	15	Eder Felizardo
	16	Enumerator (Marina)
	17	Raissa Guerra
	18	Darline Carvalho
	19	Diega da Cruza
	20	Icaro Vieira
	21	Jaqueline Pysklevitz
	22	Enumerator (Raissa)
	23	Enumerator (Raissa)
Cameroon (200)	01	Abdon Awono
	02	Eyebe Jean Paul
	03	Annie Djouguep
	04	Ebene Onana Yvette
	05	Henri Owona
	06	Batulu Labu Njah
	07	Ewane Marcus
	08	Ndjie Louis
	09	Nkeng Philip

Countries	Resear cher code	Researcher name (FRS and enumerators)
Tanzania (201)	01	Therese Dokken
	02	Susan Caplow
	03	George
	04	Hawa
	05	Thadeus
	06	Mohamed
	07	Georgina
	08	Yesava
	09	Nanjiva
	10	Aklei
	11	Julius
	12	Christina
Indonesia (300)	01	Dian Intarini
	02	Arnest Ben Gurion
	03	Meyrisia Lidwina
	04	Aar Lesmana
	05	Stibniati Atmadja
	06	Josephine Styorini
	07	Susanti
	08	Linggarjati
	09	Pangestuti Astri
	10	Abdul Mahmud
	11	Mahlizar
	12	Merlinta Anggilia
	13	Yayan Indriatmoko
	14	Andini Desita
	15	Rohana
	16	Lenariansy
Vietnam (301)	01	Thu Ba Huynh
	02	Tran Thu Trang
	03	Le Minh Dang
	04	Le Kien Giang
	05	Le Kieu Oanh

2 CAUSES OF CHANGE IN FOREST AREA AND QUALITY

Village survey

- Page 20, Section 7, Table 7A. Forest area change in the village since two years ago, by land tenure area, column 3
- Page 21, Section 7, Table 7B. Forest quality change in the village since two years ago, by land tenure area, column 4

Women's survey

- Page 8, Section 1C, Table 1C2. Cause of forest area change by land tenure area, by land tenure area, column 3
- Page 9, Section 1C, Table 1C3. Cause of forest quality change by land tenure area, by land tenure area, column 4

NOTE: These questions and codes pertain to onsite agents of forest change, not to driving forces (e.g. policies and macroeconomic conditions, etc.)

Codes	Causes of change in forest area and quality
HUMAN CAUSES: PEOPLE, INSTITUTIONS, FIRMS (1-50)	
1	Villagers
2	Migrants who have become villagers
3	People from neighbouring villages
4	Seasonal migrants
5	Logging company
6	Small-scale loggers
7	Agro-industrial firm (e.g. cattle, soya, oil palm, etc.)
8	Timber plantation company
9	Mining company
10	Small-scale miners
11	Road-building company
12	Absence of human presence (land abandoned)
13	
14	
15	
16	
47	Other (specify)
48	Other (specify)
49	Other (specify)
50	Other (specify)

Continued on next page

Continuation of list of codes on 'Causes of change in forest area and quality'

Codes	Causes of change in forest area and quality
NATURAL CAUSES: WEATHER, DISEASES, ETC. (51-100)	
51	Drought
52	Forest fire
53	Land fire
54	Flooding
55	Animal disease
56	Plant disease
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97	Other (specify)
98	Other (specify)
99	Other (specify)
100	Other (specify)

3 FOREST ACTIVITIES BY GENDER

Women's survey

- Page 6, Section 1C, Question 9

Code	Forest activities by gender (1-100)
1	Collect firewood
2	Collect poles
3	Collect herbs
4	Collect wild fruits/vegetables
5	Collect traditional medicines
6	Collect thatch
7	Cut down trees/ logging
8	Hunting/ trapping
9	Monitor forest areas
10	Make charcoal
11	Rubber tapping
12	Tend gardens
13	Chase wild animals away from farms
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96	Other (specify)
97	Other (specify)
98	Other (specify)
99	Other (specify)
100	Other (specify)

4 FOREST TYPE

Household survey

- Page 16, Section 3J on change in forest cover and forest income in last two years, question 5

Instructions:

- For the definitions of the forest categories below (natural, managed, plantation) see section 8.2 in the technical guidelines.
- Strive to use the more detailed code, that is, the one that specifies if the forest cover is closed (>40% canopy cover) or open (<40% canopy cover). If the respondent does not know, use the less specific codes (natural forest, managed forest, plantation).

Code	Category	Comments
10	Natural forest	
11	Natural forest – closed	Canopy cover > 40%
12	Natural forest – open	Canopy cover < 40%
20	Managed forest	
21	Managed forest – closed	Canopy cover > 40%
22	Managed forest – open	Canopy cover < 40%
30	Plantation	
31	Plantation – closed	Canopy cover > 40%
32	Plantation – open	Canopy cover < 40%

5 LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Household survey

- Page 4, Table 2A. Areas of household land assets by land use categories.

Crops include annual and perennial crops.

Agroforestry is a combination of trees (fruit, timber, etc.) and crops, including home gardens.

Pasture includes both natural and planted pasture.

Silvopasture is the practice of combining forestry and grazing of domesticated animals in a mutually beneficial way.

Plantation forest is a forested area artificially established by planting or seeding, often with few species, straight tree lines and even-aged stands.

Early secondary forest is early secondary succession comprised of herbaceous, seedling, and sapling vegetation < 5m high; typical of agricultural land left to fallow or non-managed pastures.

Intermediate secondary forest is a succession forest with woody vegetation 5–15m high.

Mature forest is old-growth forest or advanced secondary succession in which pioneer species have been largely replaced by late-stage species.

Other is residential areas, infrastructure, shrubs, grasslands, wetland.

6 LIVELIHOOD

Household survey

- Page 2, Table 1A. Basic information on household, Columns 6 and 7
- Page 18, Table 3K. Household business income in the last 12 months, question 1
- Page 19, Table 3L. Wage or salary income in the last 12 months, column 2

CODE	LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY
NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	
AGRICULTURE (1-19)	
1	Own production
2	Agricultural labour
3	Household business owner (e.g. grain milling)
4	Household business employee
5	Larger-than-household business owner
6	Larger-than-household business employee
7	Service sector (e.g. extension agent)
19	Agriculture, other (specify)
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (20-39)	
20	Own production
21	Animal husbandry labour
22	Household business owner (e.g. feed supplier)
23	Household business employee
24	Larger-than-household business owner
25	Larger-than-household business employee
26	Service sector (e.g. extension agent or veterinarian)
39	Animal husbandry, other (specify)
FORESTRY (40-59)	
40	Own production
41	Forestry labour (e.g. logger in concession)
42	Household business owner (e.g. furniture maker)
43	Household business employee
44	Larger-than-household business owner
45	Larger-than-household business employee
46	Service sector (e.g. forestry extension agent)
59	Forestry, other (specify)
FISHERIES (60-79)	
60	Own production
61	Fisheries labour (e.g. worker on a large boat)
62	Household business owner (e.g. fish auctioneer)
63	Household business employee
64	Larger-than-household business owner
65	Larger-than-household business employee
66	Service sector (e.g. fisheries extension agent)
79	Fisheries, other (specify)

MINING (80-99)	
80	Own production
81	Mining labour (e.g. logger in concession)
82	Household business owner (e.g. ore processor)
83	Household business employee
84	Larger-than-household business owner
85	Larger-than-household business employee
86	Service sector
99	Mining, other (specify)
NATURAL RESOURCES MISCELLANEOUS (100-119)	
100	Own production
101	Natural resources labour (e.g. laborer in natural spring water business)
102	Household business owner
103	Household business employee
104	Larger-than-household business owner
105	Larger-than-household business employee
106	Service sector
119	Natural resources miscellaneous, other (specify)
OUTSIDE OF NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	
LABOUR (120-159)	
120	Domestic (within the household). This is the code for 'housewife/househusband.'
121	Domestic work (outside the household)
122	Sanitation worker (trash collector, street sweeper)
123	Factory worker
124	Construction
125	Demolition
159	Labour, other (specify)
HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS (160-199)	
160	Store owner
161	Vehicle mechanic
162	Repair service (e.g. appliances, tools)
163	Tailor, seamstress
164	Transportation service (if owner of vehicle used)
199	Household business, other (specify)
LARGER-THAN-HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS (200-219)	
200	Owner of larger-than-household business
201	Employee of larger-than-household business
219	Larger-than-household business, other (specify)
SERVICE SECTOR (220-299)	
220	Private employee (e.g. store clerk, bank teller, etc.)
221	Public/government employee (e.g. civil servant, tax collector, etc.)
222	Transport professional (e.g. driver, fare collector, vehicle not owned by respondent)
223	Teacher
224	Health practitioner (e.g. doctor, nurse, midwife, dentist)
225	Religious figure (priest, imam)
226	Law enforcement agent (e.g. police officer)
227	Security guard
228	Member of the military
229	Elected official

230	Tourism agent (e.g. guide, translator)
299	Service sector, other (specify)
MISCELLANEOUS (300-349)	
300	Student
301	Elderly, retired
302	Unemployed
303	Disabled
304	Beggar
349	Miscellaneous, other (specify)
-8	Does not apply (less than 16 years old)
-8	Does not apply (no secondary occupation)
-9	Respondent does not know

Definitions:

Labour in our study is mostly physical labour, to distinguish it from service sector livelihoods. Labour is often paid with a wage, but it can be unpaid (e.g. domestic work in respondent household).

Household business is a business where the capital and assets (inventory, equipment, tools, etc.) are typically owned or mostly owned by the household. The business is operated by one or more members of the household. The main opportunities and risks are managed at the level of the household. Not all of its labour is necessarily from household.

Larger-than-household business is a business where the household owns less than a 50% share of capital and assets.

The service sector focuses on the provision of services rather than goods. It is often (though not always) non-physical work paid by salary.

7. PRODUCT

Household survey

- Pages 10-11, Table 3A and 3C on household income from agriculture, column 1
- Page 16, Section 3J on change in forest cover and forest income in the last two years, question 4

Village survey

- Page 9, Section 3 on wages and prices, question 2
- Page 19, Section 6 on basic information on livelihoods in the village and change over time, questions 2a and 4a

CODE	PRODUCT	CODE	PRODUCT
	CEREAL (100-119)		LEGUME (160-199)
100	Maize	160	Soya
101	Rice	161	Black bean
102	Wheat	162	Red bean
103	Oat	163	Mung bean
104	Millet	164	Groundnut (peanut)
105	Sorghum	199	Legumes, other (specify)
106	Barley		
119	Cereals, other (specify)		
	ROOT/ TUBER (120-159)		
120	Cassava		
121	Taro		
122	Potato		
123	Sweet potato		
124	Ginger		
125	Turmeric		
126	Galangal/blue ginger		
127	Yam		
159	Roots and tubers, other(specify)		

	VEGETABLE (200 -299)		FRUIT (300-399)
200	Tomato	300	Mango
201	Carrot	301	Papaya
202	Chili	302	Guava
203	Pepper	303	Orange
204	Cucumber	304	Banana
205	Garlic	305	Plantain
206	Onion	306	Coconut
207	Lettuce	307	Durian
208	Paprika	308	Passion fruit
209	Cabbage	309	Pineapple
210	Parsley	310	Açaí palm
211	Eggplant	311	Jack fruit
212	Pumpkin	312	Rambutan
213	Spinach	313	Star fruit
214	Squash	314	Apple
215	Peas	315	Lemon
216	String bean	316	Mangosteen
217	Cauliflower	317	Grape
218	Turnip	318	Apricot
219	Mushroom	319	Grapefruit
220	Celery	320	Peach
221	Asparagus	321	Avocado
299	Vegetable, other (specify)	322	Plum
		323	Lichee
		324	Soursop
		325	Lime
		326	Tamarind
		327	Tangerine
		328	Watermelon
		399	Fruit, other (specify)

	FOREST/ENVIR. INCOME (600-699) ¹		OTHER FOOD CROPS (700-799)
600	Logs	700.	Sugar cane
601	Sawn timber	701.	Sunflower
602	Poles	799.	Other food crop (specify)
603	Bamboo		
604	Rattan		
605	Firewood		
606	Charcoal		
607	Jungle rubber		
608	Resin		
609	Forage		
610	Thatch		
611	Lianas and vines		
612	Medicinal plants		
613	Fronde		
614	Tree barks		
615	Tree leaves		
616	Tree roots		
617	Tree branches		MISCELLANEOUS (800-999)
618	Tree seedlings	800	Cotton
619	Mushroom	801	Tobacco
620	Mineral, ore, rock	802	Herb
621	Mammals	803	Spice
622	Birds	804	Medicinal plant
623	Fish	805	Flowers
624	Reptile	806	Forage grass
625	Insects	807	Forage legume
626	Worms	808	Crop residues
627	Bats	999	Miscellaneous, other (specify)
628	Amphibians		
699	Forest, environmental income product, other (specify)		

¹ NOTE: Although these products are labeled 'forest/environmental income,' they can be produced on land controlled by the household – eg. poles, firewood, forage, etc.

8. REASONS FOR LIVELIHOOD CHANGE

Village survey

- Page 18, Table 6. Basic information on livelihoods in the village and change over time, column 4

Women's survey

- Page 5, Table 1B. Women's livelihood activities and change in last two years, column 4
- Page 7, Table 1C1. Women's forest activities and change over time, column 4

NOTE: These codes and the questions they relate to refer to increased or decreased involvement in a specific livelihood activity. They do not refer to changing from one livelihood to another, as the title of the code list might imply.

Codes	Reasons for INCREASED involvement in specific livelihood activity (1-100)
1	Increased price for product
2	Good weather
3	Subsidy
4	Availability of credit
5	Extension advice
6	Other income down
7	Prohibition revoked
8	Competition decreased
9	Local conflict overcome
10	End of war
11	Resources restored
12	Better production of product
13	Better infrastructure (transport, storage)
14	Increased demand for product
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97	Other (specify)
98	Other (specify)
99	Other (specify)
100	Other (specify)

Codes	Reasons for DECREASED involvement in specific livelihood activity (101-200)
101	Decreased price for product
102	Bad weather (drought, flooding)
103	Subsidy reduced
104	Credit reduced
105	Extension advice
106	Other income up
107	Prohibition imposed
108	Competition increased
109	Local conflict
110	War
111	Resources in decline
112	Worse production of product
113	Worse infrastructure
114	Decreased demand for product
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197	Other (specify)
198	Other (specify)
199	Other (specify)
200	Other (specify)

9. REASONS FOR TENURE SECURITY/INSECURITY

Household survey

- Page 5, Table 2B on tenure of land by control and use categories and land cover type, Column 6

Village survey

- Page 24, Table 8A on tenure security, columns 3 and 5

CODES	Reasons for tenure INSECURITY/DECREASED security (1-200)
1	Have no title
2	The land is borrowed or rented
3	Rights can be easily revoked
4	Rights are not enforced
5	Rights are only temporary
6	Restrictions on land use by government
7	Restrictions on land/resource use by company
8	Competition for land among villagers
9	Competition for land with people from other village
10	Competition for land with outside company
11	Infrastructure / road construction
12	Village rights were overturned or revoked
13	Outsiders have obtained title or other legal rights
14	Outsiders now control land
15	A few villagers have obtained title or other legal rights over village land
16	A few villagers now control (without legal rights) village land
17	Conflicts over land
18	Benefits of a project only going to a few people
19	Ambiguity of rights with de facto open access
20	No legal basis for customary rights claim
21	Lack of national legislation to support local rights claims

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198	Other (specify)
199	Other (specify)
200	Other (specify)

CODES	Reasons for tenure SECURITY/INCREASED security (201-400)
201	Land is owned
202	Land that was borrowed/rented now owned
203	Rights can no longer be revoked
204	Rights are now enforced
205	Rights were temporary but are now permanent
206	Restrictions on land/resource use by government have been eased/eliminated
207	Restrictions on land/resource use by company have been eased/eliminated
208	Reduced competition for land among villagers
209	Reduced competition for land with people from other village
210	Reduced competition for land with outside company
211	Infrastructure / road construction cancelled or relocated
212	Village rights have been recognised
213	Outsiders have been denied the right to acquire land/resources
214	Outsiders no longer control the land
215	Village lands are no longer under legal control of a few villagers
216	Village lands are no longer under illegal control of a few villagers
217	Conflict over land has decreased or stopped
218	Benefits of a project are now distributed more equally

219	Rights in open access areas have been resolved
220	There is now a legal basis for our customary rights claim
221	Now have constitutional provision/agreement that long-term rights can't be taken away
222	Now have a (temporary, renewable) contract for rights over the area
223	Now have the support of the state or a project that recognises our rights
224	REDD project has strengthened our rights claims
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398	Other (specify)
399	Other (specify)
400	Other (specify)

10. REASONS FOR WELLBEING CHANGE (WORSE-OFF/BETTER-OFF)

Household survey

- Page 21 , Section 4, perceptions of wellbeing and wellbeing change in last two years, question 3

Village survey

- Page 29, Table 9B on perceptions of wellbeing change in the last two years, column 3

Women's survey

- Page 14, Table 3B on perceptions of wellbeing change in the last two years, column 3

CODES	Reasons for being WORSE OFF
ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS (1-100)	
1	Worsened economic/business conditions
2	Decreased income from agriculture
3	Worsened prices of agricultural product(s)
4	Decreased income from animal husbandry
5	Worsened prices of animals or animal product(s)
6	Decreased income from forests
7	Worsened prices of forest product(s)
8	Decreased access to land
9	Decreased access to land for agriculture
10	Decreased access to land for animal husbandry
11	Decreased access to forest resources
12	Worsened access to market
13	Lack of market security
14	Increased prices of purchased goods
98	Others (specify)
99	Others (specify)
100	Others (specify)
GOVERNANCE/POLICIES (101-200)	
101	Abandonment by institutions
102	Prohibition against use of fire for land clearing
103	Loss of tenure security
104	Lack of access to services (education, transport, health)
105	No help from government agencies
198	Others (specify)
199	Others (specify)
200	Others (specify)
<i>Continued on next page</i>	

Continuation of list of codes on 'Reasons for being worse off'

CODES	Reasons for being WORSE OFF
NATURAL CONDITIONS (201-300)	
201	Bad weather and reduced agricultural production
202	Effect of diseases and pests on crops
203	Effect of diseases and pests on animals
204	Drought
205	Flooding
298	Others (specify)
299	Others (specify)
300	Others (specify)
FACTORS SPECIFIC TO HOUSEHOLD (301-400)	
301	Old age and reduced productivity
302	Decrease in household labour
303	Death in family
304	Illness in family
305	Divorce or separation
306	Domestic violence
398	Others (specify)
399	Others (specify)
400	Others (specify)
MISCELLANEOUS (401-500)	
401	Deforestation
402	Crop failure
403	No longer have a reliable source of income
404	[code to be reassigned]
405	Lack of money to buy consumer goods
498	Others (specify)
499	Others (specify)
500	Others (specify)

CODES	Reasons for being BETTER OFF
ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS (501-600)	
501	Improved economic/business conditions
502	Increased income from agriculture
503	Improved prices of agricultural product(s)
504	Increased income from animal husbandry
505	Improved prices of animals or animal product(s)
506	Increased income from forests
507	Improved prices of forest product(s)
508	Increased access to land
509	Increased access to land for agriculture
510	Increased access to land for animal husbandry
511	Increased access to forest resources
512	Changed to different crops
513	Diversification of income sources
514	Improved access to market
515	Improved technology
516	Improved infrastructure
517	Now can sell directly to buyer and escape middleman
518	Able to get credit
598	Others (specify)
599	Others (specify)
600	Others (specify)
GOVERNANCE/POLICIES (601-700)	
601	Increased support from institutions
602	Availability of forest protection fee and government allowance
603	Better services: health, education, transport
604	Help from NGOs
605	Help from government agencies
606	More tenure security
698	Others (specify)
699	Others (specify)
700	Others (specify)

Continued on next page

Continuation of list of codes on 'Reasons for being better off'

CODES	Reasons for being WORSE OFF
FACTORS SPECIFIC TO HOUSEHOLD (701-800)	
701	Change in livelihood
702	Increased size of household labour force
798	Others (specify)
799	Others (specify)
800	Others (specify)
	NATURAL CONDITIONS (801-900)
801	Good weather and increased agricultural production
802	Reduced incidence of crop diseases and pests
803	Reduced incidence of animal diseases and pests
804	No more drought
805	No flooding
898	Others (specify)
899	Others (specify)
900	Others (specify)
	MISCELLANEOUS (901-1000)
998	Others (specify)
999	Others (specify)
1000	Others (specify)

11. TENURE

Household survey

- Page 5, Table 2B on tenure of land by control and use categories and land cover type, column 4
- Page 14, Table 3H on forest environmental income in the last 12 months, column 2
- Page 15, Table 3I on non-forest environmental income in the last 12 months, column 2
- Page 16, Section 3J, change in forest cover and forest income in the last two years, question 7

Women's survey

- Pages 8 and 9, Section 1C, Tables 1C2 and 1C3, column 1 (use village survey answers only)

Tenure regime	Code	Comments/examples
State <i>de jure</i> owner/manager	1	
State <i>de facto</i> user	11	Protected area with no users (except, for example, tourists)
Some rule enforcement	111	managed exclusive protected area
No enforcement of rules (open access)	112	[Code should not be used, if people are using the park they should be specified through the second digit of the code]
Community <i>de facto</i> user	12	State areas that a village or a group within village uses with or without state permission; state lands managed by village or group of villagers; customary claim areas (unrecognised)
Some rule enforcement	121	access controlled by rules made by the community or state
No enforcement of rules (open access)	122	
Individual, household <i>de facto</i> user	13	Areas where households use state forests, such as to collect NTFPs; state lands used for exclusive use by individual villagers or hh; state lands occupied or invaded by colonists/settlers; INDIVIDUALS FROM OUTSIDE THE COMM (EG ILLEGAL LOGGERS)
Some rule enforcement	131	households follow rules at least to some degree
No enforcement of rules (open access)	132	for example, ongoing invasions
Private company	14	state concession area
Some rule enforcement	141	
No enforcement of rules (open access)	142	subject to invasion, uncontrolled use

Community <i>de jure</i> owner/manager	2	
State <i>de facto</i> user	21	unlikely combination
Some rule enforcement	211	
No enforcement of rules (open access)	212	
Community <i>de facto</i> user	22	community area managed by the village or a group of villagers, common areas; a village area used or invaded by a different village
Some rule enforcement	221	managed commons
No enforcement of rules (open access)	222	
Individual, household <i>de facto</i> user	23	Village or community area used by individuals or household, or assigned for household or family use; community area invaded by colonists
Some rule enforcement	231	households respect boundaries and assigned uses; managed well by colonists
No enforcement of rules (open access)	232	ongoing invasions, land clearing
Private company	24	community area granted in concession
Some rule enforcement	241	managed well by company
No enforcement of rules (open access)	242	invaded and used without control
Individual, household, private firm <i>de jure</i> owner/manager	3	
State <i>de facto</i> user	31	unlikely combination
Some rule enforcement	311	
No enforcement of rules (open access)	312	
Community <i>de facto</i> user	32	private area that community uses for some collection activities
Some rule enforcement	321	organised and controlled uses
No enforcement of rules (open access)	322	
Individual, household <i>de facto</i> user	33	Private use area for exclusive individual or hh use (classic private property), includes own use by owner and also land rentals to others; also private area that other individuals use without permission (could be resource collection, could be invaded by settlers)
Some rule enforcement	331	
No enforcement of rules (open access)	332	Invaded, uncontrolled access
Private company	34	private area given in concession
Some rule enforcement	341	
No enforcement of rules (open access)	342	subject to invasion, uncontrolled use

12. TRANSPORTATION

Village survey

- Page 5, Section 1C on infrastructure, question 28

Code	TRANSPORTATION
1	Walking
2	Bicycle
3	Motorcycle
4	Motorised four-wheel vehicle (i.e. car, truck)
5	Non-motorised boat
6	Motorised boat
7	
8	
9	
10	Other (specify)