

INNOVATIVE PRO-POOR LAND TOOLS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Piloting the STD in Uganda

By 2030, 60% of the world's population, or about 5 billion people, will live in urban areas; 78% of them will be in less developed regions. UN-Habitat highlights that the urban slum population is expected to increase to 1.4 billion by 2020. Most people living in slums do not have registered land rights, are not covered by conventional cadastres, and are excluded from other 'benefits' of urbanisation. Informal settlements or slums are defined as lacking one or more of the following five conditions: security of tenure, access to water, access to sanitation, durable housing quality and sufficient living space.

Rather than focusing merely on issuing individual freehold titles, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is promoting the concept of

a continuum of land rights (Figure 1). Across this continuum, different tenure systems may operate either by individual and/or group

claims and may change over time. Conventional land-titling approaches have largely failed to deliver the expected results because the existing technical solutions are expensive, inappropriate for the range of tenure found in developing countries, or unsustainable either financially or in terms of available capacity. Instead, a range of land tenure options is more appropriate. While the concept is incrementally and widely accepted in the global discourse, a new set of land administration and information management systems is necessary



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of STDM use and application, particularly in the region. With the successful implementation of the STDM pilot in Uganda, the demand for its application and implementation has steadily increased, extending to include potential use in other contexts such as natural resource management, land dispute resolution in post-crisis situations, national land administration and customary tenure. While these are all possibilities, the STDM development team felt that focus is needed to produce an STDM version which will be most useful for tenure security improvement for the poorest of the poor. With partners, a strategy is currently being developed for the way forward. Building on the experiences from the pilot, the STDM will be further improved at a technical level, and it is planned to scale up the capacity development initiatives on the use and application

of the STDM. With partners' support, it is envisioned that an STDM will be rolled out in some countries through participatory enumeration for the purposes of addressing the information requirements of the

urban poor, improving tenure security and upgrading settlements. An STDM training session will be provided during the FIG Working Week for Young Surveyors in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 2013. ◀

FURTHER READING

- Antonio D. (2011), Social Tenure Domain Model: Towards Addressing the Information Requirements of Informal Settlements. FIG Working Week 2011, Marrakesh, Morocco.
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- Augustinus C., Lemmen C. and Oosterom P. V (2006), Social Tenure Domain Model – Requirements from the Perspective of Pro-poor Land Management. FIG Regional Conference, Ghana.
- Deininger K. and Enemark S. (2010), Land Governance and the Millennium Development Goals, In *Innovations in Land Rights, Recognition, Administration and Governance*, World Bank, GLTN, FIG and FAO.
- ISO/TC211 (2012), ISO 19152:2012 Geographic Information – The Land Administration Domain Model.
- Zevenbergen J. and Haile S. (2010), Institutional Aspects of Implementing Inclusive Land Information Systems like STDM, FIG Congress, Sydney, Australia.