Social Tenure Domain Model
Towards Addressing the Information Requirements of Informal Settlements

by: Danilo R. Antonio
GLTN Coordinator, UN-HABITAT
Contents

- Introduction
- Land Governance and the Challenge of Slums
- STDM as a Land Governance Tool
- The STDM Intermediate Version
- Key Considerations
- Conclusions
Introduction

- Challenge of Urbanization
- The Global Land Tool Network
- STDM Development

- 50% of humanity lives in cities
- By 2050, urban population of developing world = 5.3 billion (7 out of 10 people)
- Urban footprint increasing faster than population
- Urban growth = slum growth
Land Governance and the Challenge of Slums

- By 2010 – 1.4 billion slum dwellers
- By 2030, about 3 billion will require housing, water, secure tenure, services, etc.
Land Governance and the Challenge of Slums

Slums have a clear LAND dimension

- Unequal access to land
- Unsustainable land use and planning
- Insecurity of tenure
- Weak land institutions
- Dysfunctional land markets
- Ineffective land administration systems
- Corruption in the land sector
## The Governance Challenges

- 70% not recorded rights - slums, informal, customary, with claims and conflicts, overlapping rights
- Women only owns about 2-3% of land
- Good policies – *but how to implement at scale?*
- How to bridge the policy and technical gaps for getting to scale?
STDM – A Land Governance Tool

The Continuum of Land Rights

- Perceived tenure approaches
- Occupancy
- Adverse possession
- Leases
- Informal land rights (Customary, Anti evictions, Group tenure, Registered freehold)
- Formal land rights

FIG Working Week 2011 – ‘Bridging the Gap between Cultures’
Marrakech, Morocco, 18-22 May 2011
Security of tenure for all is a key foundation for poverty reduction and sustainable development
Land administration systems should serve ALL members of society
Building information systems is a key driving force for good land governance and thus, the need to include “ALL” in the system
Land information systems should be accessible to all and not necessarily be “restrictive” and “selective”
STDM : bridging the policy and technical gaps
STDM Intermediate Version

- Building on STDM prototype
- Same model, same principles, further flexibility
- Components: QGIS, PostGresSQL and PostGIS
- Focus on informal settlements’ needs
- Participatory enumerations – the “entry” point
- Methodology and sample data – from Urban NGO in Kenya
- Objective: For use and management by slum communities and NGOs working on slums; and local authorities
Data entry and data uploading, e.g. text, images, maps and documents
STDM Intermediate Version

Sample processes and outputs

Data entry and on-screen digitizing
STDM Intermediate Version

Sample processes and outputs

Determining social tenure relationships

FIG Working Week 2011 – ‘Bridging the Gap between Cultures’
Marrakech, Morocco, 18-22 May 2011
STDM Intermediate Version

Sample processes and outputs

Data analysis and output generation
Key Considerations

- Acceptance of ground realities
  - A new way of thinking – expect delays and resistance
  - Will require political will and resources
  - Local expertise may not be available yet
- Purpose, Participation and Process are vital
- Pursue incremental and phased approach
- Data updating and sharing are critical
- Role of land professionals
Conclusions

- ICT trends are promising; the profession is continuously evolving
- STDM is available for implementation...but will still need further testing for other specific contexts and situations
- STDM offers a technical solution to bridge the identified gaps and for getting to scale
- STDM offers huge opportunities to the profession and industry
- STDM – another contribution by the profession
Conclusions

Promote
 Understand
 Reconsider
 Sustain
 Use
 Enhance

FIG Working Week 2011 – ‘Bridging the Gap between Cultures’
Marrakech, Morocco, 18-22 May 2011
Thank you very much!

Visit us: www.gltn.net