Addressing the Land Information Requirements of the Urban Poor - *Piloting STDM in Uganda*

By: Danilo Antonio, Jack Makau and Keith Hofgartner

FIG Working Week 2012
Rome, Italy 6-10 May 2012

Outline of Presentation

- Background and objectives
- Enumeration Process
- Initial Results
- Challenges, Lessons and Next Steps
Long Term Objectives

1. To address the land information requirements of women and men living in slum communities
2. To build their capacity in the use and application of land information systems based on free and open source software packages
3. Create dialogue between local communities & cities in negotiating for improving tenure security

Immediate Objectives

1. To pilot the Social Tenure Domain Model and document the process
2. Identity capacity building requirements around its use in selected cities in Uganda for wider learning and application
Pilot Activities

1. Building local partnerships in Uganda and selecting a pilot city
2. Customization of STDM Intermediate version in response to local context
3. Learning, monitoring and documentation - what is needed to build capacity?
4. Drawing lessons for wider application
5. Dissemination

Where are we?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project activity</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selecting the pilot municipality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning for enumeration work;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STDM customization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training/Orientation to start enumeration; Continuing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity development initiatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community mobilization/data collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Data Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data validation and correction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous updating and maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and planning using gathered data</td>
<td></td>
<td>This week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2012 Training cum Learning Workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who are involved?

Implemented by:

• Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
• Municipality of Mbale
• Slum Dwellers International
• UN-Habitat/GLTN
• Actogether (NGO)
• Slum Federation (national and local)
• Community Leaders and Members

Supported by:

• Cities Alliance
• FIG Foundation (including Trimble)
• Co-financed by GLTN and SDI

The Enumeration Process

1. Planning and Consultations
2. Mapping and Structure Numbering
3. Interviews and Data Collection
4. Data Capture and Analysis
5. Data Validation and Updating

Community-Driven Enumeration Process
Planning and Consultations

• Planning with stakeholders
• Community awareness, sensitization and mobilization

Mapping and Structure Numbering

• Produce initial maps using satellite imagery or Google Map
• Using the initial map, enumerators number all structures with a unique code
• Map community facilities (e.g. water points, etc.)
Interviews and Data Collection

• Enumeration Teams, usually accompanied by local leaders and municipal officials or elders, conduct house to house interviews and filling the agreed questionnaire.
• Enumerators also collect supporting documents and take photos
• Update initial maps (e.g. new structures)

Data Capture and Analysis

This stage involves:
• Data entry
• Updating of digital map
• Integrate data on STDM system
• Undertake analysis
• Produce reports and print-outs (as necessary)
Data Validation and Updating

- Collected data are displayed and validated by community members; Update the STDM data as appropriate
- Continuous updating and maintenance by community members
Priority Community Projects

Bufumbo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garbage Disposal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road and Drainage</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

Mission

<table>
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<th>Numbers</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Electricity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Centre</td>
<td>108</td>
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Combined

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<th>Numbers</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Centre</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households’ Information

1. How many households have settled in both settlements as a result of eviction from their previous settlements? Where are they?

   Ans. 22 households have settled due to evictions from previous settlement as shown
Tenure Information

1. How many are structure owners, tenants and have other tenure status? And where are they?

At Household Level

How many household are members of saving groups?
   Ans. 113 households have joined saving groups

How many are not saving at all?
   Ans. 140 households are not saving at all

What is the average monthly household income?
   Ans. Below 100,000 Uganda Shillings

What is the average daily expenditure?
   Ans. Less than 5,000 Uganda Shillings.

What is the daily commuting expenditure?
   Ans. Between 1,000-4,000 Uganda Shillings
More information

How many are between the age of 7-12 years old?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in school</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission/Bufumbo</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

How many are studying?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in school</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission/Bufumbo</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Challenges

1. **Need for more time for planning and sensitization activities**
   - Targeting landlords and local politicians
   - More active participation from local authorities (e.g. during the enumeration process at community levels)

2. **Need for more time for capacity development initiatives (e.g. enumerators)**

3. **How to continuously update and manage the data by the community?**
Key Lessons

- Project is a good model for partnerships; combined expertise (social and technical) and resources can go along way
- STDM – from concept to implementation; it is technically sound, has multiple usage and simple to use
- Combination of pro-poor land tools (STDM, participatory enumeration) is doable, effective and useful
- Ownership by the community of the process is key
- Capacity development is a catalyst for sustainability
- Experience opens up scaling up opportunities
- Pro-poor solutions have huge potential to impact on the lives of the poor

Next Steps

1. Continue information validation, sharing and updating
2. Pursue identified community projects (e.g. lighting, water, road)
3. Pursue initiatives for ‘citizens’ recognition’ (e.g. address system, occupancy permits, tenure security)
5. Capacity development and technical assistance
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