

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration (FFPLA) and the Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA) in Chad

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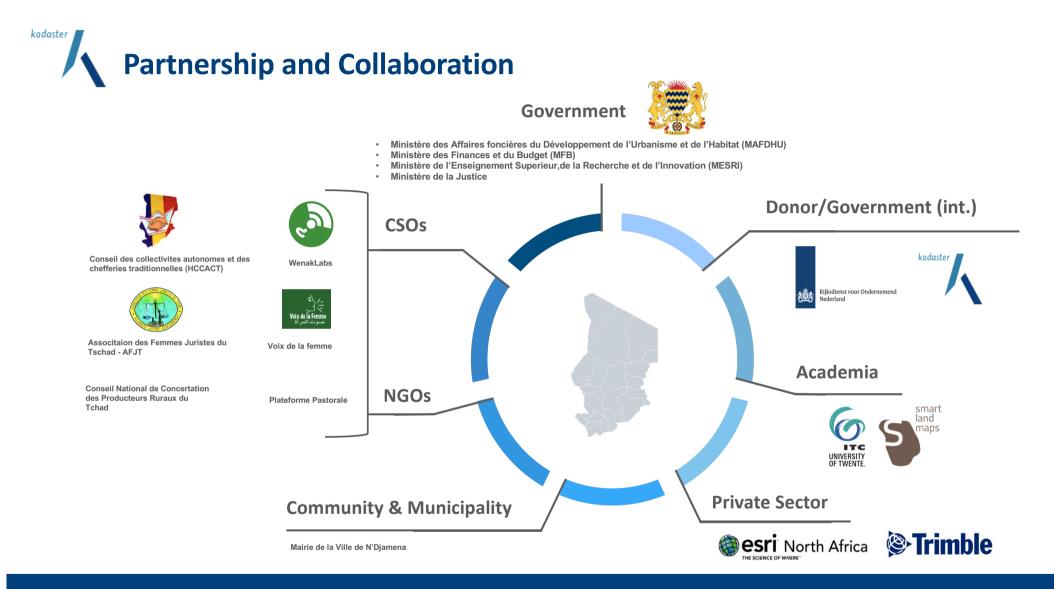


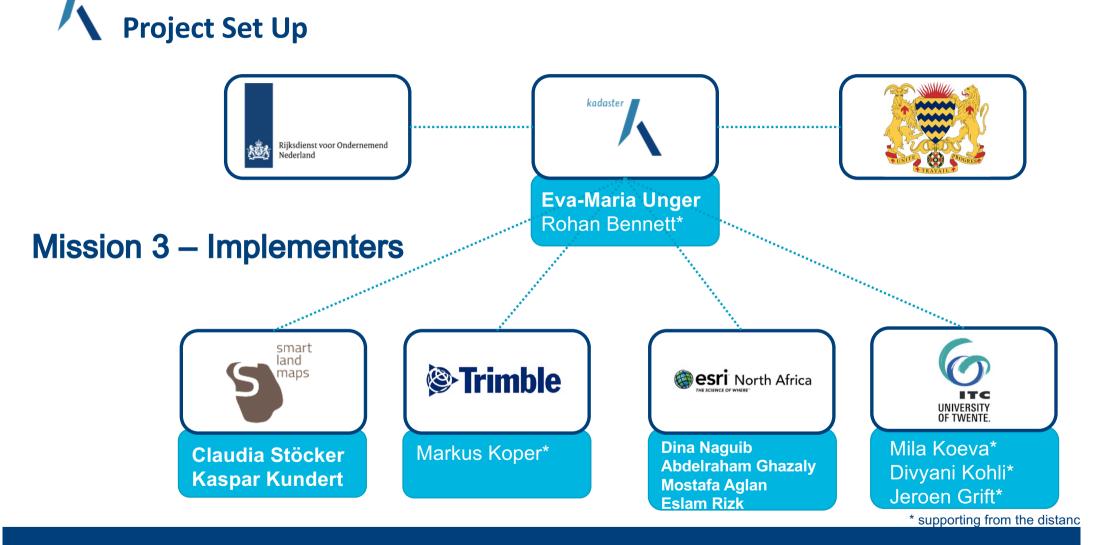
Context - Chad



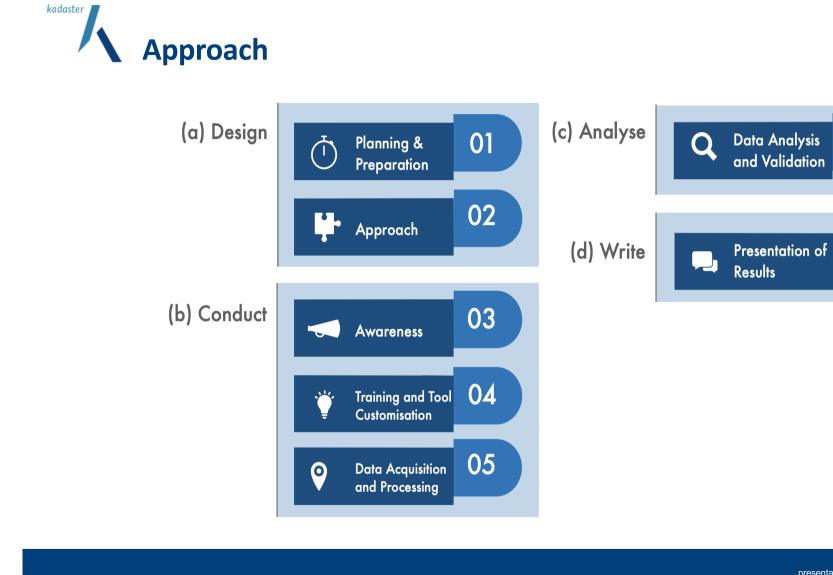
Statistical Information

- Population: app. 17 million (app. 2 million in N'Djamena
- Landlocked country (desert north Sahara, Sahelian belt center, Sudanian Savanne south)
- Chad's land legislation dates back to 1967 and the body of law is poorly applied
- Reflected in no. of land conflicts in both urban and rural and also reflected in low no. of existing land titles
- Instable political situation change of leadership





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presentation by Dr. Eva-Maria Unger, 29/05/2023 @ FIG WW 2023 Orlando



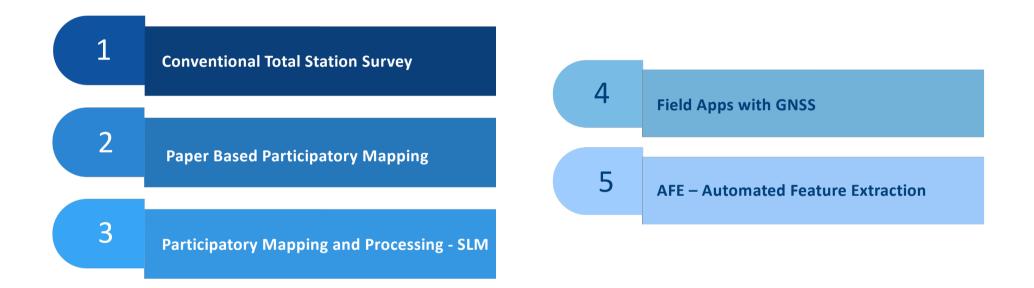
Party	Right	Spatial Unit
 Prenom [text] Nom [text] Numero d'identification [integer] sexe [list: M/F] Data of Birth [date: dd/mm/yyyy] Nationality [text] Representante [Y/N] Type de personnage [list] Etat civil [list] 	 Type de droit foncier [list] Source du droit foncier [list] Pourcentage de propriete [%] Statut [list] ID d'unité spatiale 	 ID d'unité spatiale Coordonnees Nom du collecteur [text] Methodologie [list] Utilisation des terres [list] Conflit [Y/N]

Since the attributes serve **Only** demonstration purposes - no attributes (except for Spatial Unit ID) shall be mandatory.

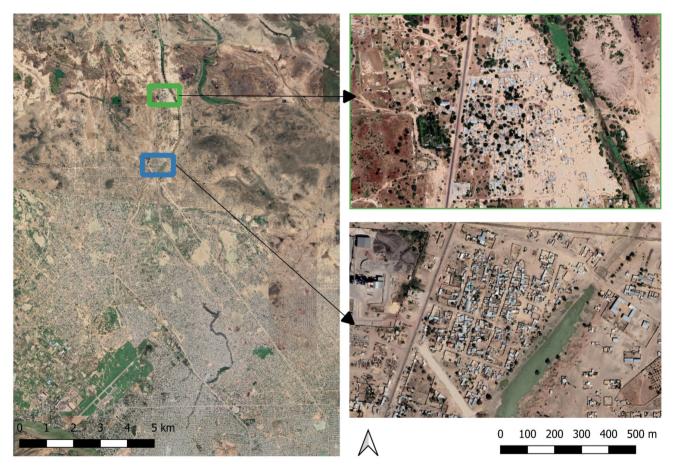
IMPORTANT: This is **not** a proposal for a data model for Chad - it serves only demonstration purposes.



Verview – different Demonstrations/Methodologies







Case Study Area 1: Sadjéri Koukaye

Case Study Area 2: Lamdji

Demonstration 1: Conventional Total Station Survey





Demonstration 2 and 3: Participatory Mapping (SLM)













Demonstration 5: Automated Feature Extraction (just ad hoc simulation)



Special Thanks to Mila Koeva



Demonstration 5: Automated Feature Extraction (just ad hoc simulation)



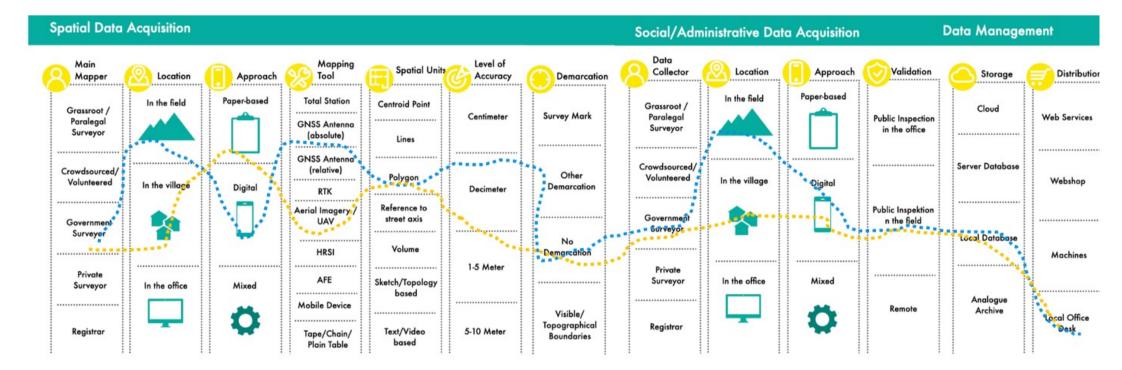
Building Boundaries detected – zoomed in



Special Thanks to Divyani Kohli



Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

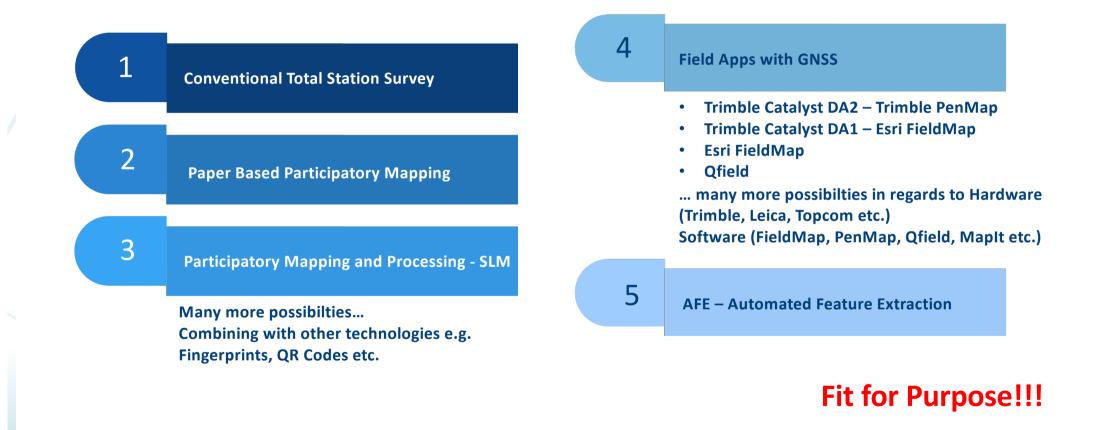


Mobile Mapping

Unger et al. 2023 (adapted from Lemmen, Unger, and Bennett, 2019)

******* Participatory Mapping SLM

Overview – different Demonstrations/Methodologies... many more Options



Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration - Observations

- No one approach fits all
- Combination of different methodologies needed
- Choices need to and can be made based on limitations (battery, Wifi/Cloud connection, hardware, capacity etc.)
- Participation is key Sensibilisation and Community involvement is key
- Political will and therefore timing is important
- Creating opportunities through particular attention to vulnerable groups (women, landless, nomadic...)
- Capacity and Institutional and Legal framework is crucial
- •

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Data Collection – Observations

When we are discussing about accuracy and precision let's not forget about the reality on the ground! Besides accuracy and precision the neighbors agreement is the key! In the case of Chad the role of the community/village leader!



N Data Collection – Observations

Attributes

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- Polygamy needs to be reflected
- Sources of rights in line with legal framework/land policy
- Much more discussion needed amongst our colleagues in Chad
- Examples from other countries can be used to guide the discussion but in the end up to Chad which data is collected and this needs to be backed up by the legal framework!

General

- Female participation coordination with other project
- Timing of mapping activities to support women participation e.g. Indonesia
- Special Sensitisation
- Suggestion from colleagues in Chad to have 2 mapping places one for male and female was discussed and concluded that this could risk different results but good to think solution oriented
- More in detail training on Methods

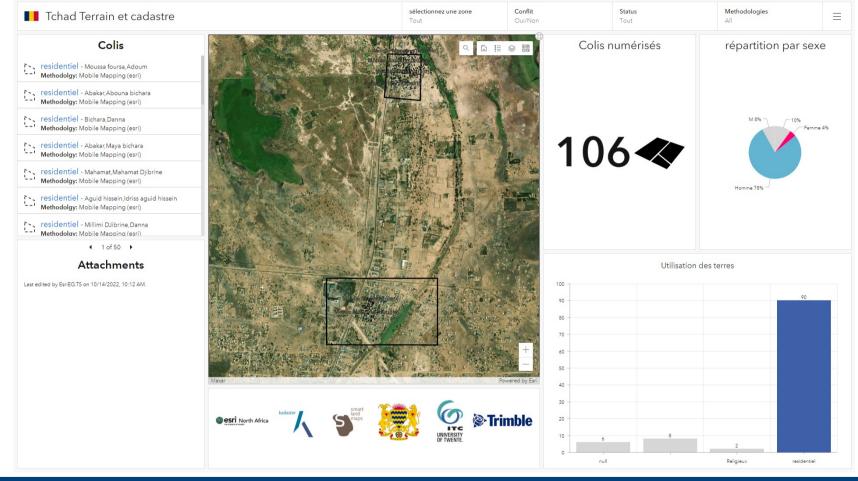


Aim of the week **Achieved** - everybody was using and witnessing different methodooglies

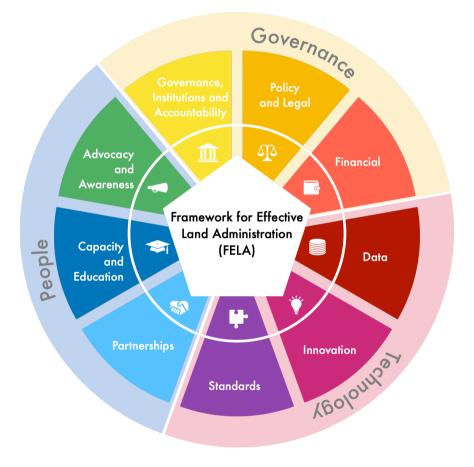
- Each methodolgy Pros and cons
- Each methodolgy different time needed for preparation, data collection, processing, validation, re-processing
- Each methodology comes with a different price
- Each methodology needs different hard and software
- Each methodology different validation and participation of Community
- Each methodology has different levels of accuracy/spatial Resolution/reliability
- Each methodology needs different level of expertise
- Each methodology has different ways to collect the data but also depends on the community
- Many more...



Data collection result after 2 days in the field



FELA – the Framework for Effective Land Administration



- Adopted at 10th Session of UN-GGIM
- Global Framework for Land Administration

Application in Chad

- Used to raise awareness within leadership (link to SDGs and 2030 Agenda
- Used to develop guidance (baseline assessment prior and impact assessment post field work)
- Supported assessment As Is Situation and the Wants to Be Situation

kadaster	FELA Pathway		Opportunities and Challenges in Chad	
		Governance, Institutions and Accountability	 Political stability is needed for a holistic transformation towards a sustainable land administration; Unclear mandates and changing leadership in ministerial posts; 	 Political will is existing and can be leveraged Networks amongst different ministries established;
		Law and Policy	 Absence of Land Policy causing lengthy processes; Legal framework to be in place for piloting/a complete role out in Chad; 	 Int. examples on successful land policies can support developments; Development of policy can consider lessons learnt from case study;
		Finance	 Sustainable business model for land administration is not existing; Donor support in the future is likely; 	Governmental interest to explore Public Private Partnerships is given;
		Data	 Available data is segmented and paltry; Lack of vision for data governance and geospatial data strategy across ministries; 	 Developing and implementing data quality and open data standards; Establishment of a robust IT infrastructure;
		Innovation	 Combination of different methodologies to address the various land realities on the ground envisioned; 	 Innovation limitations based on hardware, electricity, connectivity, etc.
	0	Standards	 Lack of data standardisation program; Capacity around standards; 	
	S	Partnerships	 Donor-working groups coordination; Extension of the network of partners (NGOs, CSOs, private sector etc.); 	
		Capacity and Education	 Capacity and level of literacy in specific areas; Capacity development programs will be needed for piloting; 	 Enthusiasm of the local team; eagerness to learn; Agreement on the need to involve the local team in the implementation of future initiatives;
		Communication and Awareness	 Communication and awareness programs needs to consider differences Monitoring and evaluation indicators may vary for the pilots 	 Gender responsive approach and particular attention to vulnerable Awareness at all ministerial/governmental level that community involvement is imperative;





Government officials and communities in the case study areas are aware of the possibilities of the FFPLA approach and tools to further develop the land administration system in an urban and rural setting in Chad. Chad is making significant progress in terms of awareness and commitment. Whilst there are significant challenges in terms of logistics and political stability, the case study and analysis using the FELA reveal the importance of future piloting as a step towards a holistic approach for Chad.



FIG WORKING WEEK 2023 28 May - 1 June 2023 Orlando Florida USA

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THANK YOU!!!

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