International Consultancy

... tenure security for ALL
Tools provided by global organisations

Guidelines, Policies, Documents and Organisations driving the change

ISO Standards
Gender Evaluation Criteria
STDM
Valuation of unregistered lands
Pinheiro Principle
Fit - For Purpose Approach
Continuum of Land Rights
VGGTs
Sendai Framework
IDHR
many more…
Movie

full movie can be found at Kadaster Homepage
Tenure Security & Disaster Risk Management

:: recording and documenting all people-to-land relationships
:: in earthquake affected areas (access to reconstruction grants, resettlement…)
:: impact at local, regional and national level through FFP strategy
:: key to success participation and partnership
Nepal

Data Collection Tools and Deliverables

- **Satellite Image**: were purchased to be plotted and be used in the field.
- **Handheld GPS**: were used to record the constructions/buildings with one Point.
- **QGIS & STDM (Open Source)**: was used to digitise the satellite images and to establish the people-land relationships.

... for sustainable development
Nepal

Data Collection Tools and Deliverables

- **QUESTIONNAIRES**
  - two different questionnaires have been developed (Household and Farm Questionnaire)

- **TRAINING**
  - enumerators/grassroot surveyors were trained in how to conduct participatory enumeration and VB

- **HANDBOOK**
  - for each of the steps Handbooks were produced - to ensure sustainable capacity building

... for NGO (HURADEC) and governmental agencies
## Methodology

### Steps of the Visual Boundary Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Plotting</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Handbook</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of the satellite</td>
<td>Developing the methodology for the visual boundary approach based on the</td>
<td>Satellite Images for the Use on the ground</td>
<td>Training of enumerators on the approach</td>
<td>Test of methodology with the trained</td>
<td>Develop Handbook for Use in the Field and</td>
<td>Visual Boundary Approach carried out in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image including</td>
<td>digital terrain model</td>
<td>Size: A0 Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td>enumerators in the field</td>
<td>for Future Applications</td>
<td>the field</td>
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<tr>
<td>the digital terrain model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>last adaptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology

STEP 1
Data Entry
Questionnaire and importing of the GPS Point of the house into STDM

STEP 2
Georeferencing the Satellite Imagery from the field after Visual Boundary Approach

STEP 3
Digitising Boundaries of Spatial Units using QGIS

STEP 4
People-Land-Relationship establishing the People-Land-Relationship using STDM
Methodology
Methodology
## Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Number</th>
<th>Annual Expense</th>
<th>Annual Farming Income</th>
<th>Annual Non Farming Income</th>
<th>Household Priority</th>
<th>Village Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUL1</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>विजुली</td>
<td>विजुली</td>
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<td>स्वायम्भू केन्द्र</td>
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<td>60000</td>
<td>30000</td>
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<td>माहक</td>
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<td>90000</td>
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<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL13</td>
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<td>15000</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL14</td>
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<td>30000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>विजुली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL15</td>
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<td>15000</td>
<td>30000</td>
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<td>माहक</td>
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<td>30000</td>
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<td>विजुली</td>
</tr>
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<td>20000</td>
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<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL18</td>
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<td>30000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>विजुली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL19</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>खानेगारी</td>
<td>स्वायम्भू केन्द्र</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL2</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>260000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>स्वायम्भू केन्द्र</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL20</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL21</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>विजुली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL22</td>
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<td>50000</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>मोहाइल नेटवर्क</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL23</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUL24</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td>वर्धुरी मुद्धार</td>
<td>माहक</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Validation

- **INTERNAL**: check and double check from data by data entry persons
- **ENUMERATORS**: by enumerators during and after enumeration - field supervisors when handing in
- **COMMUNITY**: in each community by displaying it in the community hall for various days

making an impact at local, district and national level
Impact at National Level

Queries
- development of queries using the questionnaires, see what is possible

Selection
- of relevant queries addressing the overall objectives of the project per site

Presentation
- preparing analysis outcome so that it can be used at different levels
  - local, district and national
KEY FINDING:
1/3 of the Households in the 3 pilot areas do not have land documents.

Phulappa: 60%
Bulungkhani: 50%
Jilu: 80%

KEY FINDING:
Because of the lack of documents 1/3 of the Households in the 3 pilot areas could not access the reconstruction grants.

This key finding was retrieved from a combination of the house status and the land documents.

Households with no official land documents are more vulnerable as they hardly can access reconstruction grants or have limited access to other supplied aid. Further it is proven in research that households with no land documents are less likely to improve their building standards as tenure is not secured.

Within this study NRA (National Reconstruction Authority) changed their policy and also granted households with no official land documents.

133 out of 421 houses in the three pilot areas were not eligible for the reconstruction grants.
Impact at National Level

KEY FINDING:

Women’s ownership of land not only enhances their livelihood options, but also the socioeconomic well-being of their families and societies. Policy interventions and improvements are for instance, the Eleventh Amendment of the *Muluki Ain* (Civil Code) in 2002, Gender Equality Act 2006, the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 and the Constitution of Nepal 2015 which includes provisions ensuring women’s equal access to parental or inherited property.

However, due to prevailing patriarchal traditional practices in Nepal, women continue to be marginalised in terms of land ownership. Therefore this study collected and analysed the number of joint ownership in the three pilot areas. Only 16% of land ownership in Phulappa, Bulungkhani and Jilu is with spouse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16%</th>
<th>84%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

KEY FINDING:

In the rural areas, where farming is the main source of income more than 73 per cent of women are engaged in agricultural production the land ownership though is with the man.

429 out of 603 women in the three pilot areas have farming as their only income.
Impact at National Level

FFP integrated in national land policy

Land rights for all under planning and implementation

- Women's access to land
- Poor and Vulnerable
# Different Roles in FFP Spatial Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Land Professional</th>
<th>Grassroot Surveyors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct training on methodology; identification; image preparation, interpretation and explanation</td>
<td>• Receive training and building confidence and routine through exercising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create spatial &amp; cadastral intelligence within the grassroot surveyors</td>
<td>• Able to conduct training after successful completion of training from the professional surveyor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Preparation</td>
<td>• Organize local and / or national support from governmental agencies (decentralised and central approach)</td>
<td>• Organize when and where to conduct communication and data acquisition with the communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach</td>
<td>• Define approach</td>
<td>• Review the approach in regards to local circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>• Show support in the field through governmental representation</td>
<td>• Build Trust relation with local community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools and Manuals</td>
<td>• Draft and create manuals</td>
<td>• Review manuals on usability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use existing manual for training purposes for the grassroot surveying</td>
<td>• Use manuals for conducting sensitisation and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Conduct tools customisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
!Draft! Different Roles in FFP Spatial Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land Professional</th>
<th>Grassroot Surveyors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Acquisition</strong></td>
<td>• Supervise data organisation, data management, tool/hardware management, logistical arrangements&lt;br&gt;• Check data on consistency&lt;br&gt;• Keep the overview</td>
<td>• Conduct field work (data collection by drawing on image or using GPS or other data acquisition method), collecting evidence on existing rights through photos of documents, photo of ID and person, &lt;br&gt;• Introduce (communicate purpose and procedure) to household&lt;br&gt;• Check data in detail after acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Validation</strong></td>
<td>• Train grassroot surveyors on how to conduct an inclusive and gender responsive validation in the field</td>
<td>• Conduct validation in the field with the communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A/D Conversion</strong></td>
<td>• Check quality after A/D conversion</td>
<td>• Perform A/D conversion after required training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Analysis</strong></td>
<td>• Conduct advanced/complex data analysis</td>
<td>• Analyse data by using predefined basic queries&lt;br&gt;• Support the interpretation of analysis results (both basic and complex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation of Results</strong></td>
<td>• Support grassroot surveyors bringing institutional knowledge and guidance</td>
<td>• Present and sharing results to local communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintenance</strong></td>
<td>• Purpose dependent</td>
<td>• Purpose dependent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose

Pilot FFP Approach (Proof of Concept) to achieve nationwide coverage together with the Kenyan Institute of Surveyors (ISK)

Field Methodology

:: Imagery - Esri Living Atlas and Tool/Device - GPS and Smartphone
:: Professionals learnt from it
:: integrated data collection and acceptance by the community
:: no certificates (pilot)
:: difficulty institutional setup (with different IDs)

Observations
Purpose

Determination of existing rights (situation on the ground) in the Post-Conflict area using the FFP approach

Field Methodology

:: complete participatory approach
:: data available for public inspection
:: project under development - aim to issue titles

COLOMBIA

Observations
Purpose

Support the Indonesian authorities to accelerate land registration in Indonesia using FFP approach

Field Methodology

:: Partnership and Cooperation between local and national level
:: Focusing on scaling up through use of Grassroot Surveyors
:: people collect their own data - increases the acceptance
:: accelerate the process with lower cost - it can be done!

Observations
“Importantly, prior to building the spatial framework and issuing any certificates of land rights, it must be ensured that the regulations and institutions for maintaining and updating the FFP land administration system are in place.”
Small Initiative - Huge Impact

- Bottom up approach - impact at policy level
- Relation between guidelines/principles and technology - to get things done
- Show the close link of DRM and Conflict and LA and need for cooperation
- Example cases but important at global level