

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

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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?

	Project activity	Status	Next Steps
Documentation	Selecting the pilot municipality	Green	
	Planning for enumeration work; STDM customization	Green	Continuing
	Training/Orientation to start enumeration; Continuing capacity development initiatives	Yellow	Continuing
	Community mobilization/data collection	Green	
	Initial Data Analysis	Green	
	Data validation and correction	Yellow	Continuing
	Continuous updating and maintenance	Yellow	Continuing
	Assessment and planning using gathered data	Yellow	This week
	July 2012 Training cum Learning Workshop	Red	Planned



Who are involved?

Implemented by:

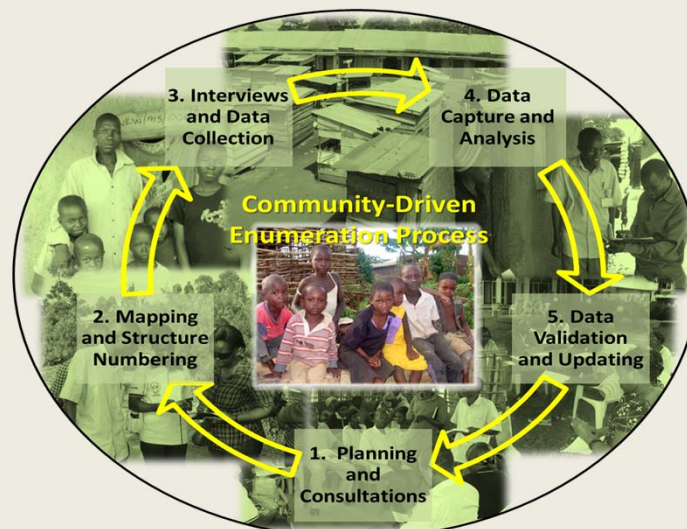
- Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
- Municipality of Mbale
- Slum Dwellers International
- UN-Habitat/GLTN
- Actogether (NGO)
- Slum Federation (national and local)
- Community Leaders and Members

Supported by:

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



The Enumeration Process



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)

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT ENUMERATION FORM			
Enumeration Details			
Name of Enumerator	Surname: <i>WILLIAMS</i>		
	Other Names: <i>JOHN</i>		
Name of Enumerator (in/with)			
Name of Verifier	Surname: <i>WILLIAMS</i>		
	Other Names: <i>ALAN</i>		
Is Verified/Checked (in/with)			
Is Submitted (in/with)			
Is Entered (in/with)			
Subject Area Details			
Municipality	<i>MAMODI</i>		
Name of Settlement/Cluster	Code	<i>105</i>	
	Code	<i>105</i>	
Utilities/services accessible/available in the community			
Electricity	1 Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Water	1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sanitation	1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Waste dumping area	1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Drainage	1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	



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



Initial Results



Priority Community Projects

Bufumbo

Project	Numbers
Electricity	38
Garbage Disposal	20
Water	17
Road and Drainage	17

Mission

Project	Numbers
Electricity	217
Water	112
Health Centre	108

Combined

Project	Numbers
Electricity	256
Water	129
Health Centre	109



Households' Information

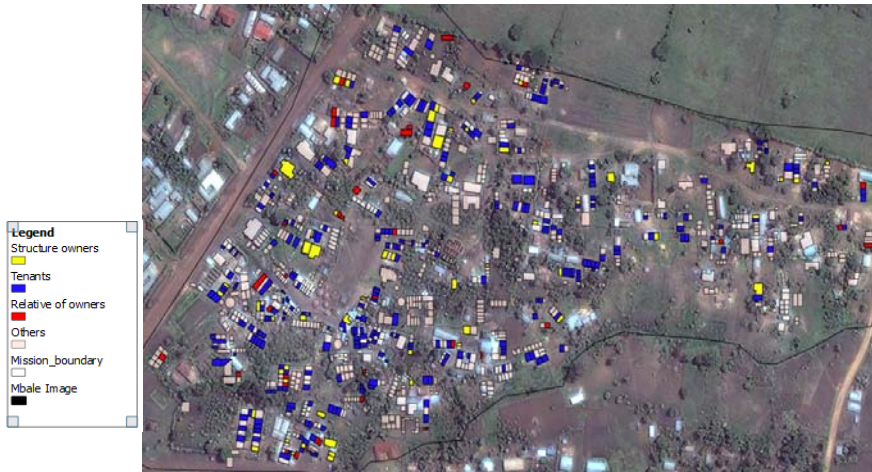
1. How many households have settled in both settlements as a result of eviction from their previous settlements? Where are they?

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?

Children	Category		Total
	Men	Women	
Gender			
Mission/ Bufumbo	102	104	12%
%	10%	6%	6%

How many are studying?

Children in school	Category		Total
	Men	Women	
Gender			
Mission/ Bufumbo	84	80	10%
%	8%	3%	4%



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
- STDN – from concept to **implementation**; it is **technically sound, has multiple usage and simple to use**
- Combination of pro-poor land tools (STDN, 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)
4. July 2012 – Training cum Learning Workshop
5. Capacity development and technical assistance



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