



UN-HABITAT

UNECE.  
Working Party on Land Administration.

***People centred geospatial information as a foundation for inclusive tenure security in disaster contexts***

---

Presented by: Robert Lewis-Lettington. Chief, Land, Housing and Shelter Section. Secretary, GLTN.

November 2023

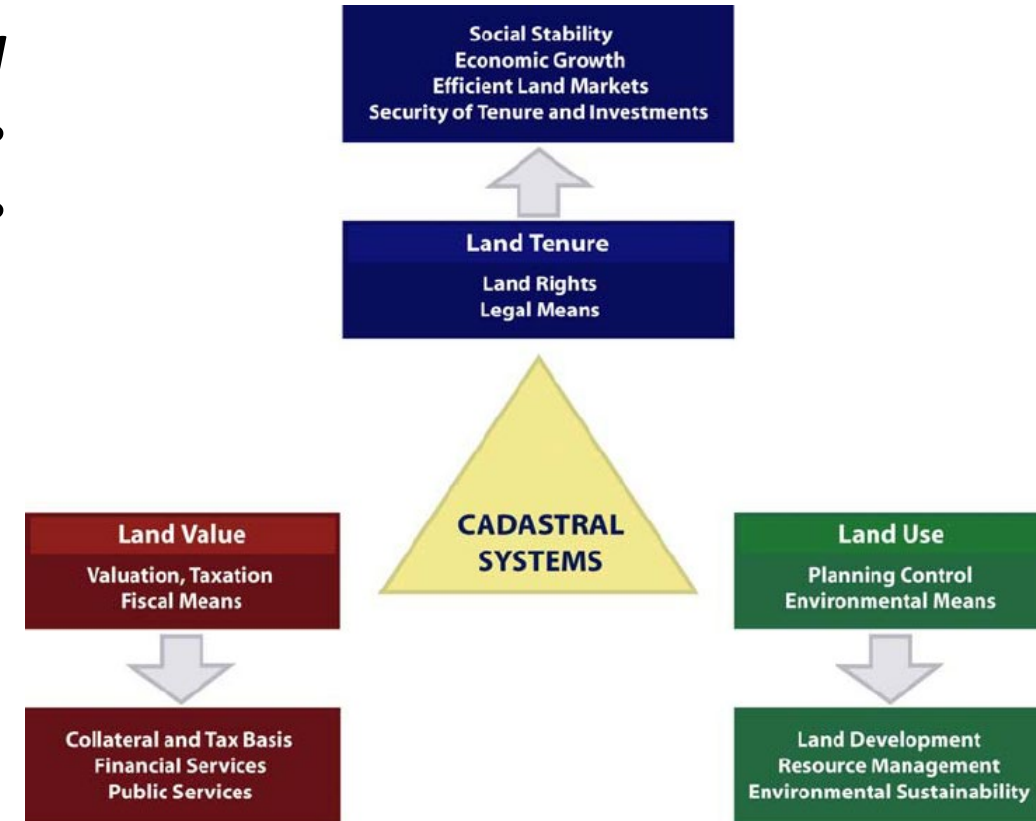
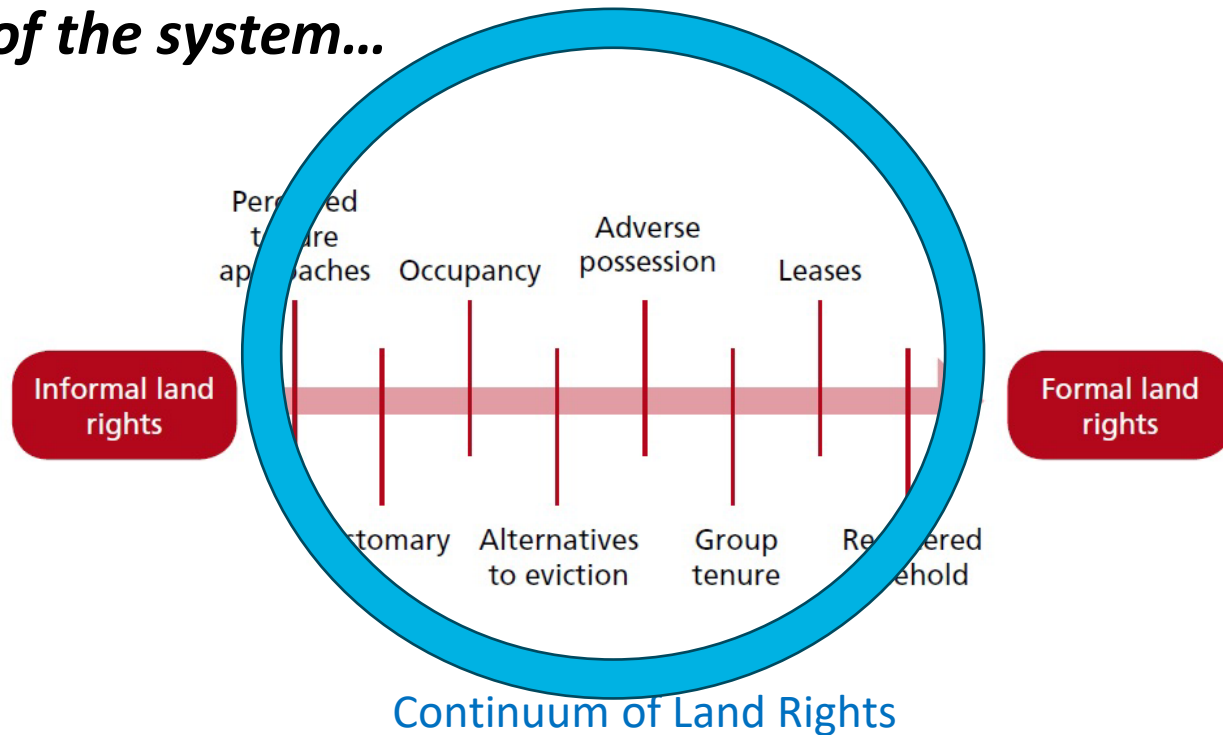
# Key Principles for Effective Land Administration

---

- Security of tenure for all is a **key foundation** for poverty reduction and sustainable development
- Land administration systems should serve **ALL** members of society
- **Legally enforceable range of rights** which are recognized and accessible
- **Spatial data infrastructure** to support technical and institutional integration of data on different thematic areas of land information and transform it into a truly valuable resource
- **Spatial information** is key to support decision making

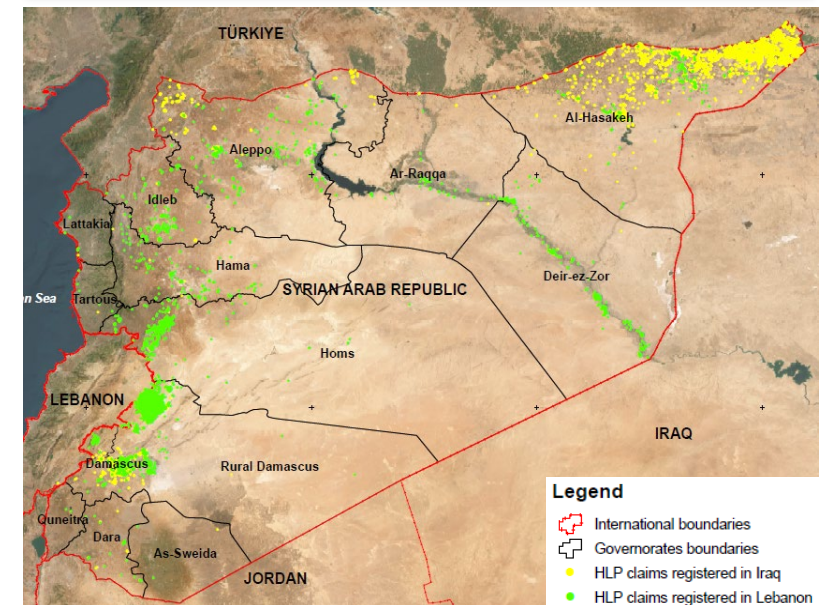
# Geospatial Information for a Multipurpose Cadastral System: recognising space, use and occupancy

*Need to re-think applications of geospatial information in a multipurpose cadastre and the legitimate interests on the land based on the purpose of the system...*



# Temporal Dimension of Spatial Information

- Depending on the context, temporal information is important to capture history of spatial units
- Valid time when a spatial unit was created or when certain events or processes took place
- Includes temporal rights on a spatial unit – tenancy, ownership, occupancy
- Applications in post-disaster (e.g. Nepal) or post-conflict (e.g. Syria, Iraq) contexts due to displacement
- Also relevant in nomadic and pastoralist communities for spatial mapping of migratory patterns and temporal access, usage or ownership rights on the land

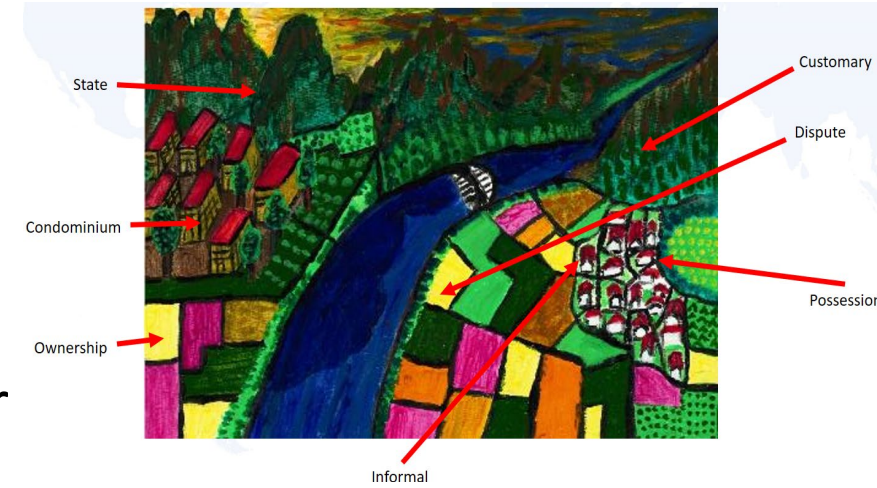


FACILITATED BY:



# Factors Influencing the Adoption of GIS in Land Administration

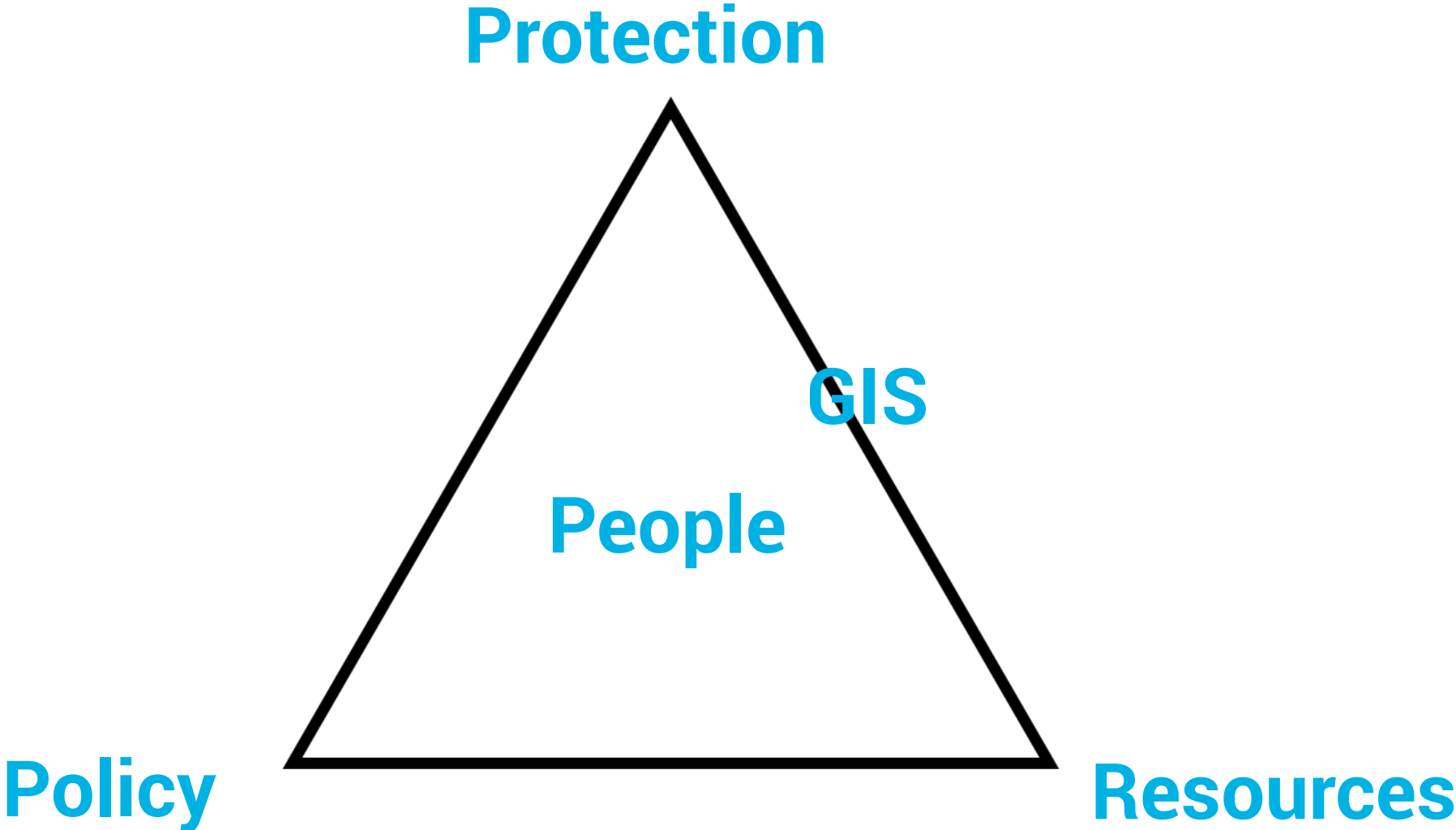
- **Policy and legislative frameworks** – types of recognized tenure types, land registers (national, local, community), privacy and data security laws, use of digital signatures etc.
- **Stakeholder and institutional context** – land administration across different levels of government, political willingness for introducing and managing change, data sharing protocols, existing capacity (organization and individual)
- **Social inclusion, user demand and incentives for participation** – uptake by both land administration service providers and public users, awareness on benefits, costing of services
- **Technology environment** – intranet and internet connectivity, reliability of power supply, cloud servers and storage, use of mobile devices



FACILITATED BY:

**Land Governance**  
≠  
**Land Management**  
≠  
**Land Administration**

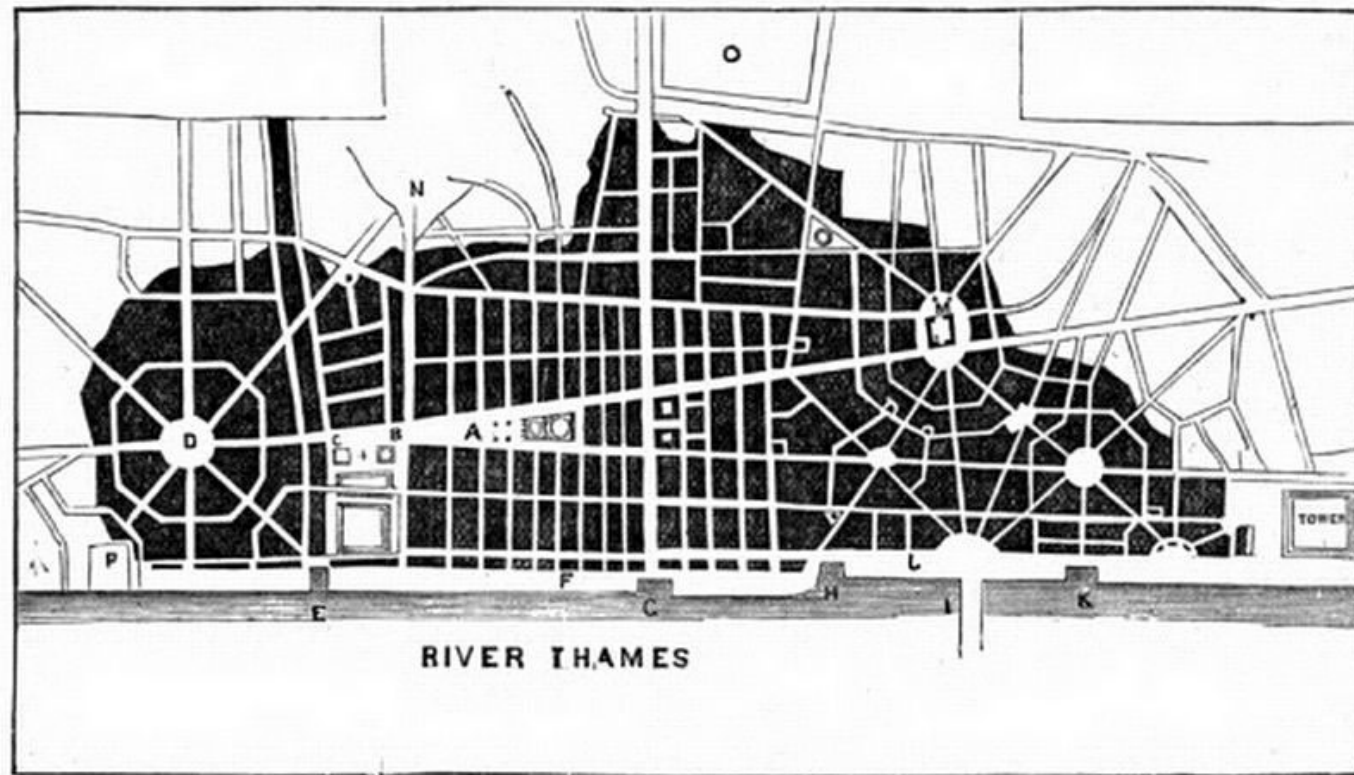
# Post disaster pressures



# The power of tenure in post-disaster situations

What might have been

What was





# **Geospatial information should be part of Land Administration**

**It informs land governance and management**

# Thank you

Robert.Lewis-Lettington@un.org

[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

