Developing Pro-poor and Gender Responsive System (ProGResS) of Land Governance in Nepal

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Talking Points

- Land Tenure System in Nepal and limitations of present land governance system
- Objective of the study
- Methodology
- System Design
- Test and Validation
- Results and Observations
- Conclusion and Recommendations
**Land Tenure System in Nepal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Tenure Type</th>
<th>Registered (Statutory)</th>
<th>Religious</th>
<th>Customary</th>
<th>Non-registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raikar</strong></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Doesn’t exist</td>
<td>Doesn’t exist</td>
<td>Non-formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Informal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encroachment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Guthi</strong></td>
<td>4 types</td>
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</table>

- **Socially accepted**
- **Legally recognized but unregistered**
- **Socially accepted**
- **Legally not recognized and unregistered**
- **Socially not accepted**
Organizations in Land Governance

Ministry of Land Reform and Management

- Survey Department
- Department of Land Information & Archives
- National Land Use Project
- Land Management Training Centre
- Trust Corporation
- Dept of Land Reform and Management

- Geodetic Survey Branch
- Topographic Survey Branch
- Cadastral Survey Branch
- National Geographic Information Infrastructure

- District Land Revenue Offices (140)
- Land Reform Offices (21)

- Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
- Local Governments such as Municipalities
- Town development committees
- Development authorities
Limitation of Present Land Governance System

- Limited Pro-poor and gender responsive data in existing cadastral and land administration system
- Unavailability of uniform and consistent tool to deal with land administration
- Lack of information on non-registered and informal land tenure in official land administration system
Methodology

- Desk study and analysis
- Field work and data collection
- Design and development of ProGReSS
- Validation and test
Desk Study and Analysis

- Existing land policies and legislations
- Land administrative system
  - Cadastral records
  - Existing databases
  - Land Information Systems and tools developed
- Limitations of existing system
- Expectation of Socially and Economically Disadvantaged group of people
- Fit-for-purpose application and GLTN Tools and
### Field work and data collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary data</th>
<th>Primary data: pro-poor and gender responsive information</th>
<th>Primary data: Addressing informality – IVR process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parcel based cadastral data from Survey Offices, Land Revenue Offices</td>
<td>Questionnaire designed and survey carried out</td>
<td>Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household data from Local institution such as municipality</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant data from Government offices</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Recording</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Social status and vulnerability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Family members details</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Land tenure and other land related parameters</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
System Design

- Existing System
- Newly developed module
- Integration of STDM
- ProGResS
Validation and Test

- The developed interface retrieves and synchronizes data from existing LAS efficiently.
- It imports newly acquired data to ProGResS through data acquisition module.
- Data analysis and dissemination modules facilitate generating and sharing reports in the form of tables and charts.
- The developed system is fully validated with the data from pilot project sites.
- Tests ensure correct functioning of database as well as the application.
- STDM is used for Identification, Verification and Recording (IVR) process of informal lands.
- The STDM workflow consists of selection of parameters, questionnaire preparation, field data collection through household survey, data entry, analysis and reporting.
- The system is tested and validated among the local stakeholders in study area. User perception is that the system is user friendly, understandable and effective to govern the land issues.
Results and Observation

- The system is found easy to handle information on informal settlements.
- The data can be entered, stored and retrieved very efficiently.
- Further data can be added in the system if required.
- Data can be retrieved as and when necessary.
- The database can be appended with other similar databases.
- STDM is quite useful tool to manage efficient database of informally settled people.
- The system is found very suitable to identify the status of settlements by generating different custom reports.
Results and Observation

- All the stakeholders (informal settlers, civil society, NGOs, local institutions and government officials) who have attended dissemination workshops are found satisfied with the system and its usability and recommended that the government should use it for formalization process in solving the problem of tenure security of landless and informal settlements.

- The informal tenure information from STDM and formal tenure information from SOLA as integrated in ProGResS would provide a basis for a full land administration system.

- The tool is intuitive to use and manage. Local people and other stakeholders easily understood the application of Google image/ satellite images/ Aerial Photographs to identify their location and participate in the IVR process thereby. They can see the documents they submitted in support of their claim attached electronically with the sketch of plot/parcel.
Conclusion

- The study shows that the ProGResS is a useful tool to manage both (Spatial and Attribute) kind of land related data efficiently and effectively.
- The newly developed data acquisition, data analysis and data dissemination modules are capable to integrate existing data to the newly acquired pro-poor and gender responsive socio-economic data.
- Further, it can also be integrated with the database of informal land tenure through STDM.
- Finally, as it is customized on top of free and open source system, it is affordable and hence as per the concept of fit-for-purpose.
Recommendation

- Development of an automated workflow for integrating existing cadastral data to newly acquired pro-poor and gender responsive socio-economic data.
- Integration of STDM with the ProGResS is still necessary. Both systems were run separately within one platform in this study. In future, both systems can be integrated to keep all land related data in one database and provide all facilities from the integrated system.
- Integration of large volume data from different sources and locations. For the purpose of this study, validations and test are run in a comparatively smaller data set.
Acknowledgement

- UN-Habitat Nepal
- IOM Nepal
- UNDP Nepal
- United Nations Peace Building Fund (UNPBF)
- Empowering Women for Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace for Nepal
Thank you

Welcome to Nepal