

Upgrading Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration Systems: Challenges and Opportunities in Bosaso, Somalia

Technical Session:

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR LAND MANAGEMENT AND PROPERTY REGISTRATION

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Arab Land Initiative







Funded by the European Union

Fit for Purpose Land Administration

- Growing demands of for land governance systems that can strengthen security of tenure for all and ensure effective management of land use and natural resources
- LA must be designed and implemented with local circumstances and tenures in mind,
- LA should be inclusive, quick, cost-effective, and easy to implement
- LA should be adaptable for improvement over time



Upgradability

Two distinguished levels of change: UPDATE

Day-to-day upkeep

- Redefining spatial updates (i.e., land subdivision, readjustment, or consolidation)
- Updates to rights (i.e., land transfer, inheritance)

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UPGRADE

- Institutional and organizational components
- Information quality (granularity and detail of the data, and their geographical scope)
- Technology
- Expansion to new Land services

Upgradability



Land Tenure



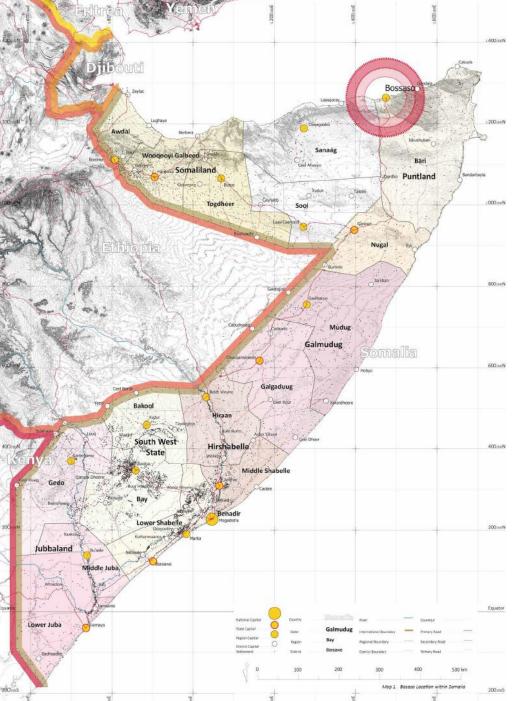
Land Use



Land Valuation



Land Development



Bosaso: 2008–2024

3 UN Projects:

- UNJPLG (I, II, III) 2008-2023
- UN-Habitat LBF 2021-2022
- Saamyenta Programme 2022-2025

Assessing upgradability

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

			STRA	TEGIC PATH	WAYS			
Governance and Institutions	Legal and Policy	Financial	Data	Innovation	Standards	Partnerships	Capacity and Education	Communication and Engagement
Governance model Institutional structures Leadership Value proposition	Legislation Implementation and accountability Norms, policies and guides Data protection and licensing	Business model Investment Partnerships and opportunities Benefits realization	Fundamental data themes Data supply chain interlinkages Custodianship, acquisition and management Data curation and delivery	Technological advances Promoting innovation and creativity Process improvement Bridging the digital divide	Legal interoperability Semantic interoperability Data interoperability Technical interoperability	Cross-sector and interdisciplinary cooperation Community participation Industry partnerships and joint ventures International collaboration	Awareness raising Entrepreneurship Formal education Professional workplace training	Stakeholder identification Planning and execution Integrated engagement strategies Monitoring and evaluation

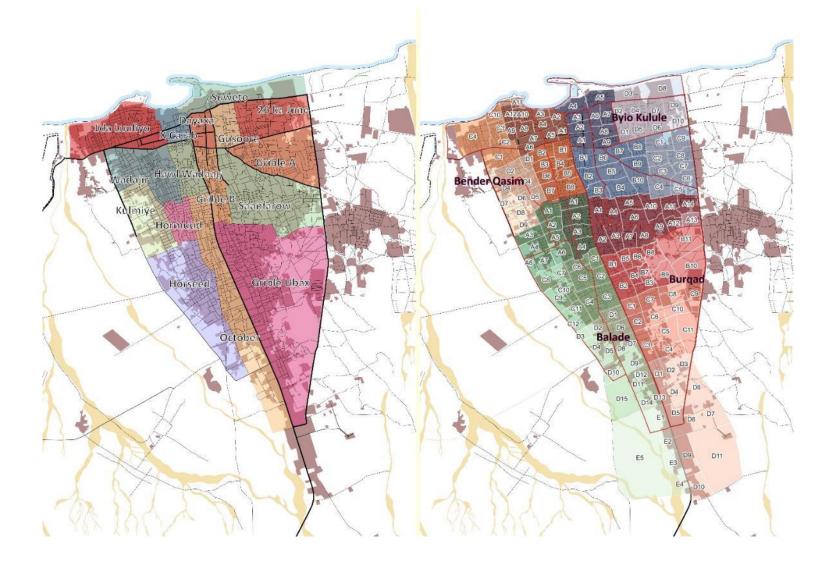
Knowledge | Decisions | Development | Society | Economy | Environment | Users | Citizens | Access | Technology | Applications | Value

Governance and Institutions

Responsibilities fragmented and overlapping across various state ministries and municipal authorities.

- Projects began with small teams of typically a municipal unit, a state ministry and one UN agency focusing on specific mandates to gather resources and lead change
- Initial implementation focused on tax and revenue collection, which received the largest share of resources
- Relative success of property tax progressively attracted more focus, overlooking the integration with other departments, entrenching the siloed operational environment in the municipality

Governance and Institutions



Finance

Efforts in land and property taxation: from **0%** (2008) to **15%** (2022) of total budget, due to:

- Expansion of taxable properties (new registrations)
- Enhancement in payment mechanism (mobile money)

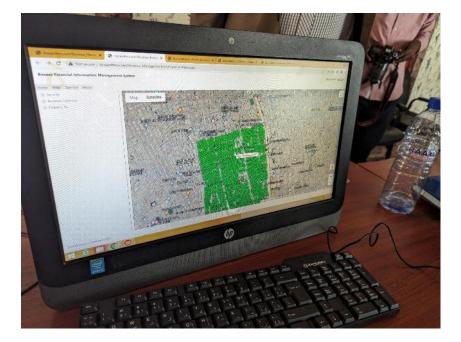
Oversimplified tax fee determination impact compliance:

Based on footprint and height

Rent-seeking behavior in the municipality: promotes development of properties extend revenue base

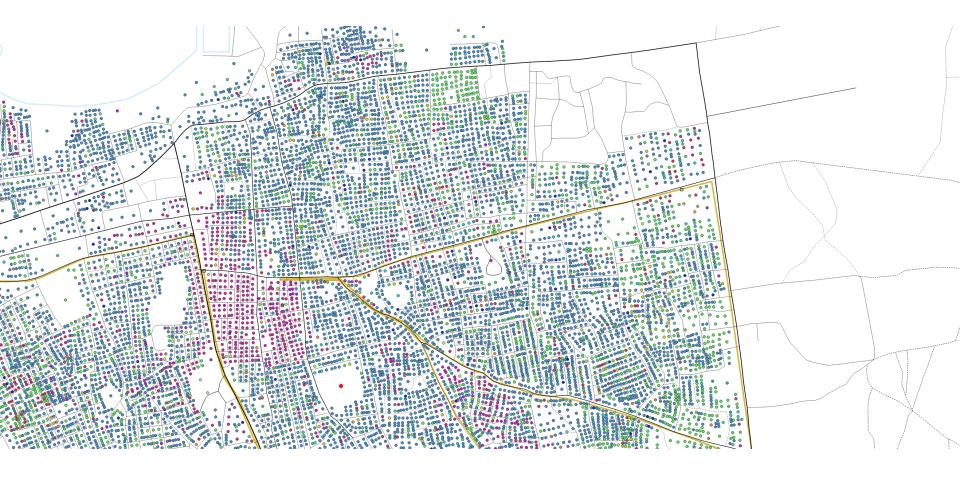


• GIS-based property survey was initially created in 2008, and later updated with a new survey in 2016 and more recently in 2022





 Each subsequent survey has increased the number of the records and reduced the detail and quality of the data

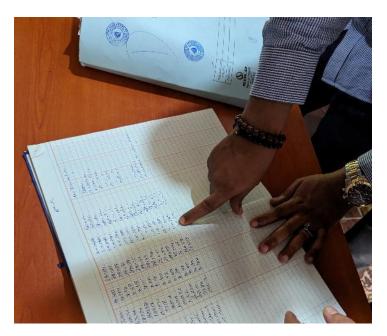


 Surveys were also not undertaken as updates but as new exercises: no correspondence between older and newer databases

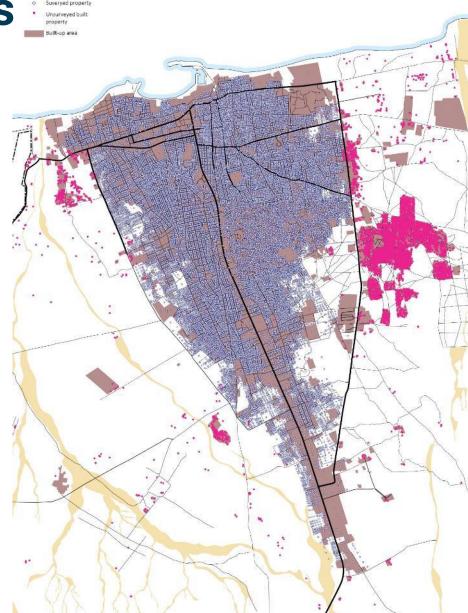


 Database is currently hold by the Revenue Department and not in use by the Land Unit





- Confined geographical coverage: omits key economic activities and IDP settlements (approximately 20% of the population with no formally recognized tenure)
- Absence of standardized protocols for data sharing—within Bosaso, across other urban centers, and at state or national levels



Capacity and Education

- Municipality initially burdened with a high number of inefficient and unskilled staff hired on a tribal basis, rather than expertise
 - Consolidated structure and staff charts and invested in training newly recruited employers, surveyors and collectors.
 - ✓ Since 2008 the number of staff in the municipality has shrunk by almost a third
 - ✓ Increased female representation up to 28%
 - ✓ Higher levels of education across all departments
- Positions are connected to donor funding and not renewed as projects expired
 - x High turnover
 - x Dispersion of knowledge and expertise
- Tax and finance staff prioritized over the Land Unit

Takeaways

 A 'fit-for-purpose' design can be implemented in stages but requires unified strategies, spatial clarity and inclusive governance

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- Fit-for-purpose land administration can support urban management with highly valuable public information only through Integration, Standards, and Capacity

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- A 'fit-for-purpose' design can be implemented in stages but requires unified strategies, spatial clarity and inclusive governance
- Fit-for-purpose land administration can support urban management with highly valuable public information only through Integration, Standards, and Capacity
- Long-Term Investment Strategies and Economies of Scale are key for sustainability and scale-up

THANK YOU!

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Read the article on *Survey Review*



Download the Bosaso City Strategy

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