Responsible Land Administration and Information in Practice

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SUMMARY

Land administration systems document and map people-to-land relationship. Examples are cadastral maps, land registries and other forms of land records. It is believed that registered or recorded land rights in such a system bring various benefits to the users of these systems. Benefits like security of tenure, knowing who owns what, and reducing the chance of losing land or being evicted from it. This paper is about responsible land administration and information in practice. This is one of the six modules of Responsible Land Administration (RLA) Teaching Essentials modules. This module is designed to be 2 ECTS and includes teaching resources that support approximately 15 hours of teacher-directed teaching within the classroom or training session. A typical lesson may involve lecture material and short video lectures, interactive exercises and group discussion. Furthermore the module includes materials for fifty hours of self-study. For this specific module the learning objectives focus on: describing how the key principles, challenges and opportunities for responsible land administration and information and information management can be put into practice; explain the different levels of land governance, the stakeholders and the roles they play in land administration; and demonstrate application of (at least one) innovative land information management tool. Although the module can be used independently, it is best if combined with the other modules and if possible build on module one.

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