

Exploring and Assessing STDM and LADM for gender equitable land administration

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8th International Workshop on the Land Administration Domain Model

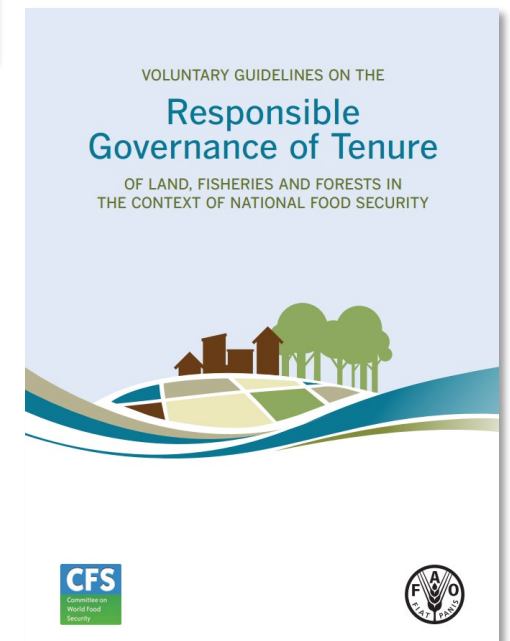
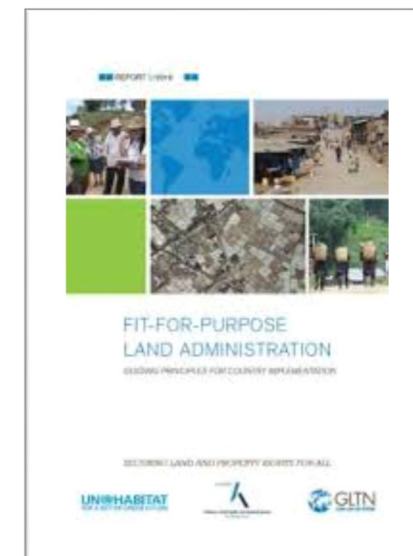
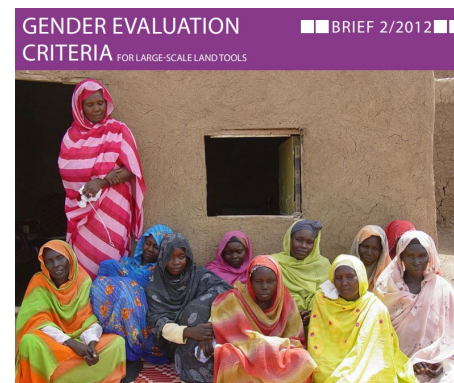
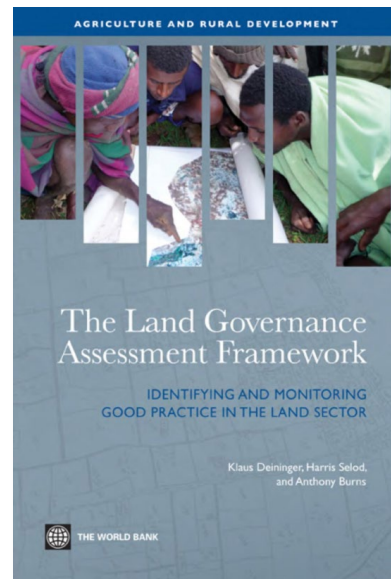
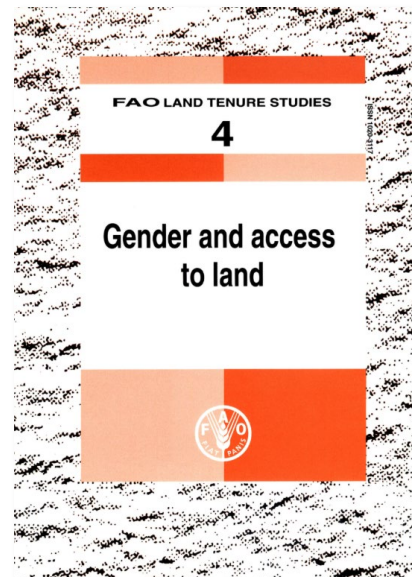
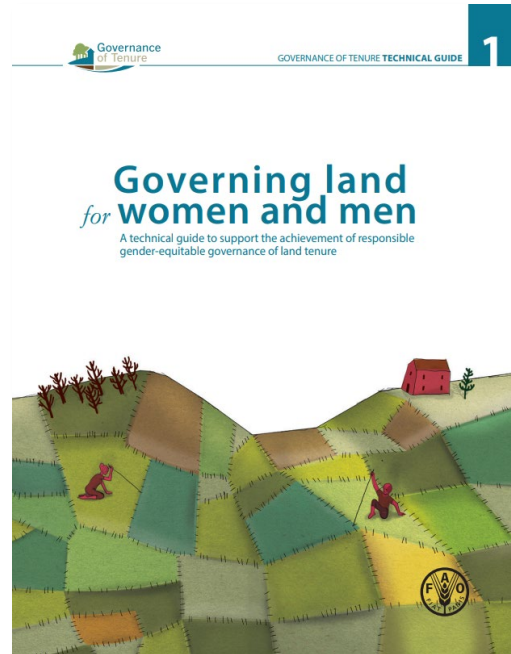
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

October, 2nd 2019

Women working as tractor



Womens Access to Land



LA_Gend

erType

ICS > 35 > 35.040 > 35.040.50

ISO/IEC 5218:2004

Information technology – Codes for the representation of human sexes

**THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED IN 2015.
THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.**

The electronic version of this International Standard can be downloaded from the ISO/IEC Information Technology Task Force (ITTF) web site

ABSTRACT [PREVIEW](#)

ISO/IEC 5218:2004 specifies a uniform representation of human sexes for the interchange of information. It provides a set of numeric codes that are independent of language-derived codes and as such is intended to provide a common basis for the international exchange of information containing human sex data.

In providing numeric codes for the representation of human sexes, ISO/IEC 5218:2004 aims to:

- reduce the time required to record, format, and transmit the information;
- improved the integrity, clarity and accuracy of the interchanged information;
- minimize the amount of human intervention required for communicating the information; and,
- reduce costs related to the use and exchange of the information.

BUY THIS STANDARD

FORMAT

LANGUAGE

 PAPER

en/fr ▾

CHF **88**[BUY](#)

ISO 5218

- reduce the time required to record and/or format the representation of sexes and transmit the corresponding data
- improve clarity and accuracy of interchange
- minimize the amount of human intervention required for communicating the representation of sexes; and
- reduce costs

Codes are language independent

- 0 = not known
- 1 = male
- 2 = female
- 9 = not applicable.

SDG Target 1.4

‘by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natura



SDG Target 2.3

‘by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment’.



SDG Target 5a

‘undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws’



SDG Target 10.2

‘by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status’.



Shares in LADM

- Actions/parts
- LA_ShareCheck

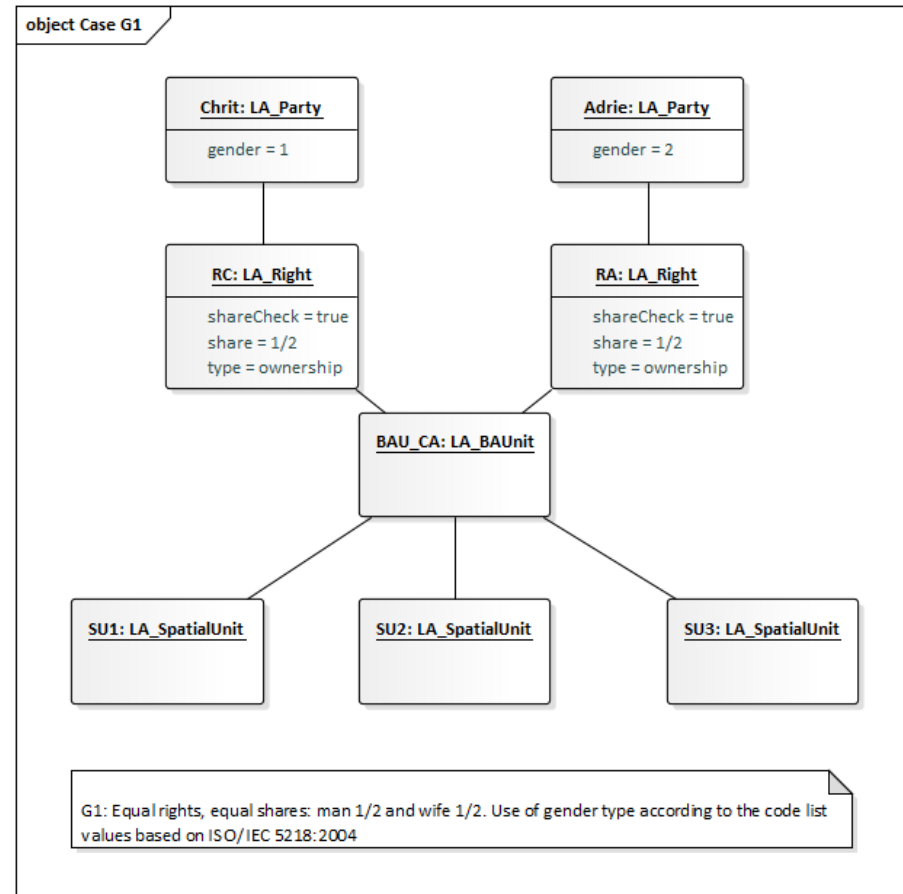
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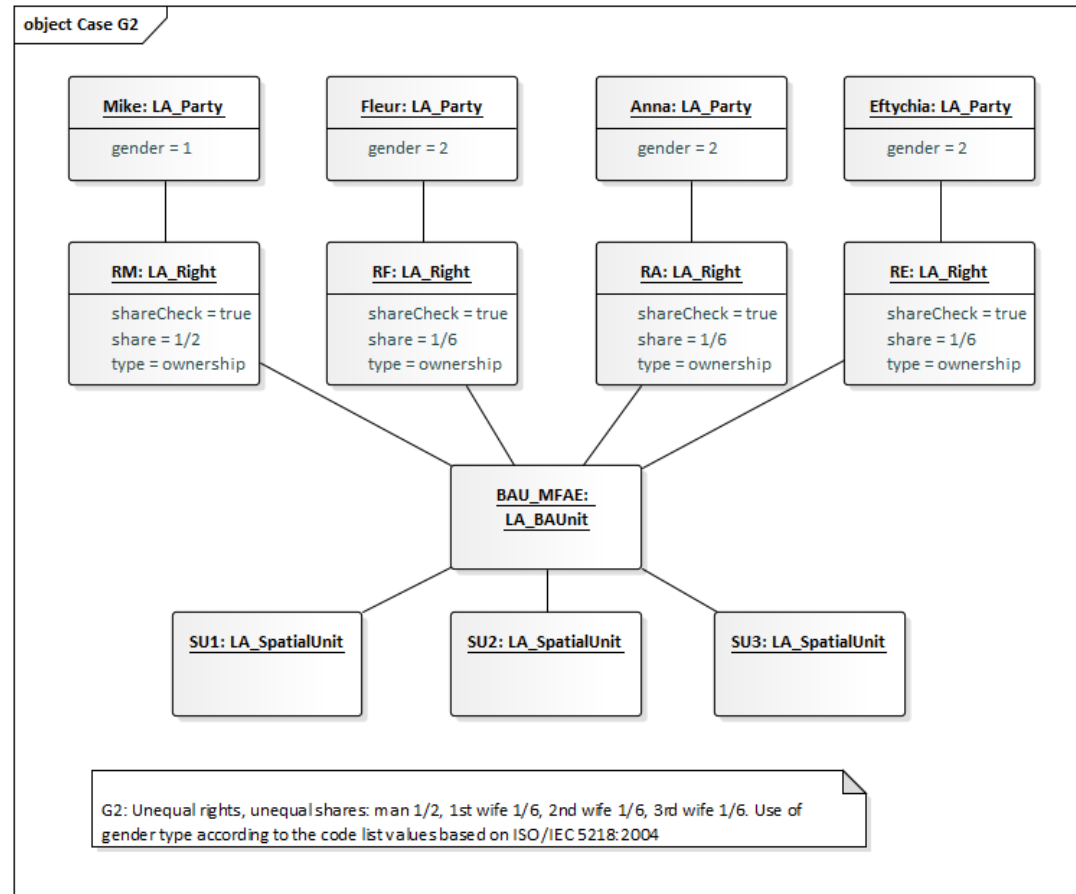
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$$1 \quad 0$$

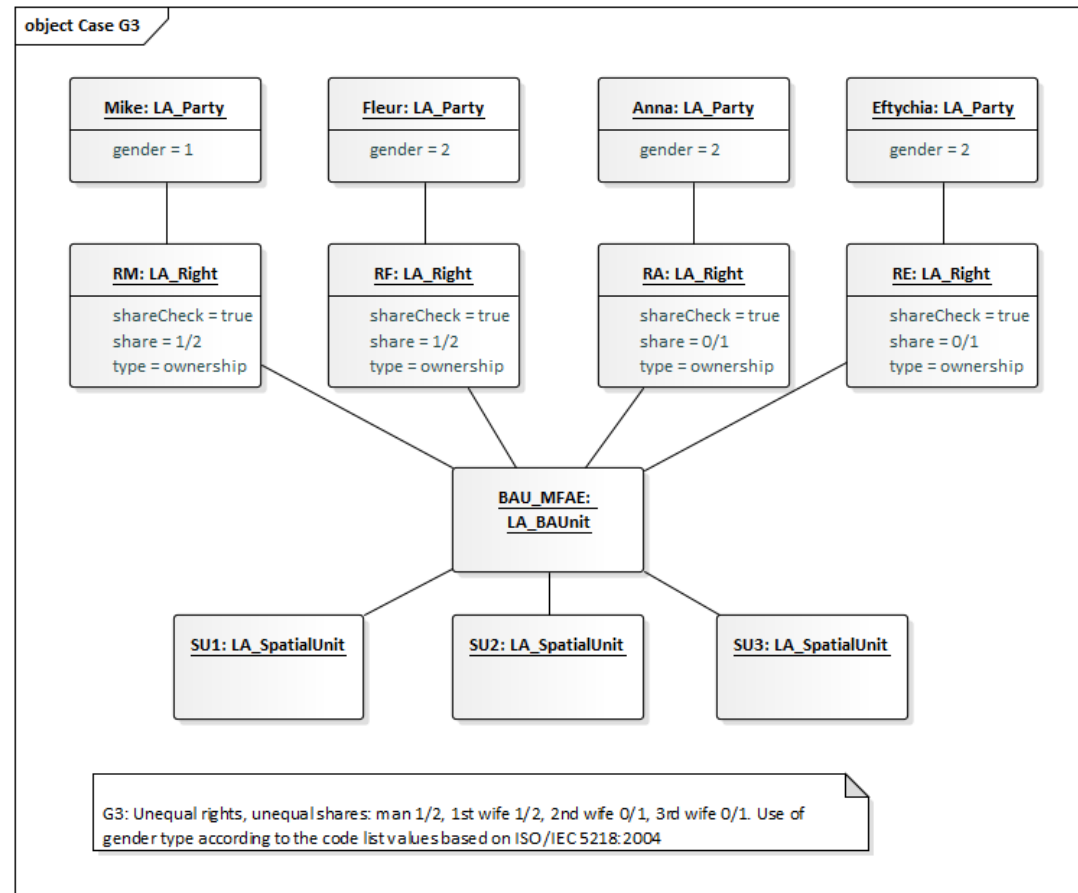
Case 1



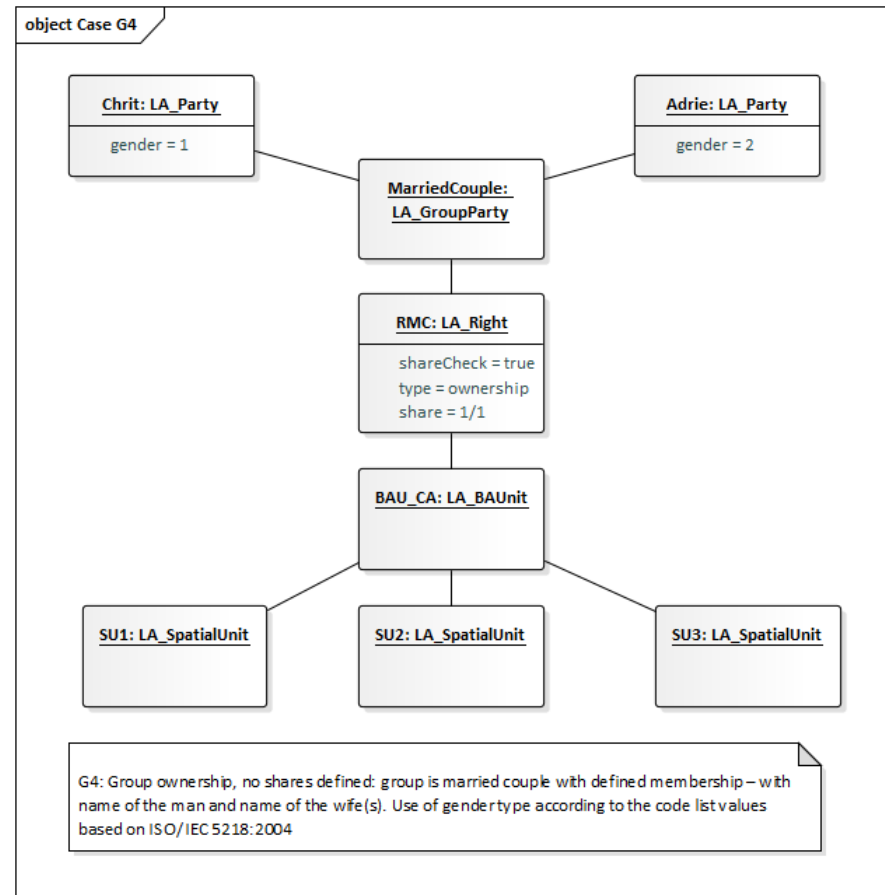
Case 2



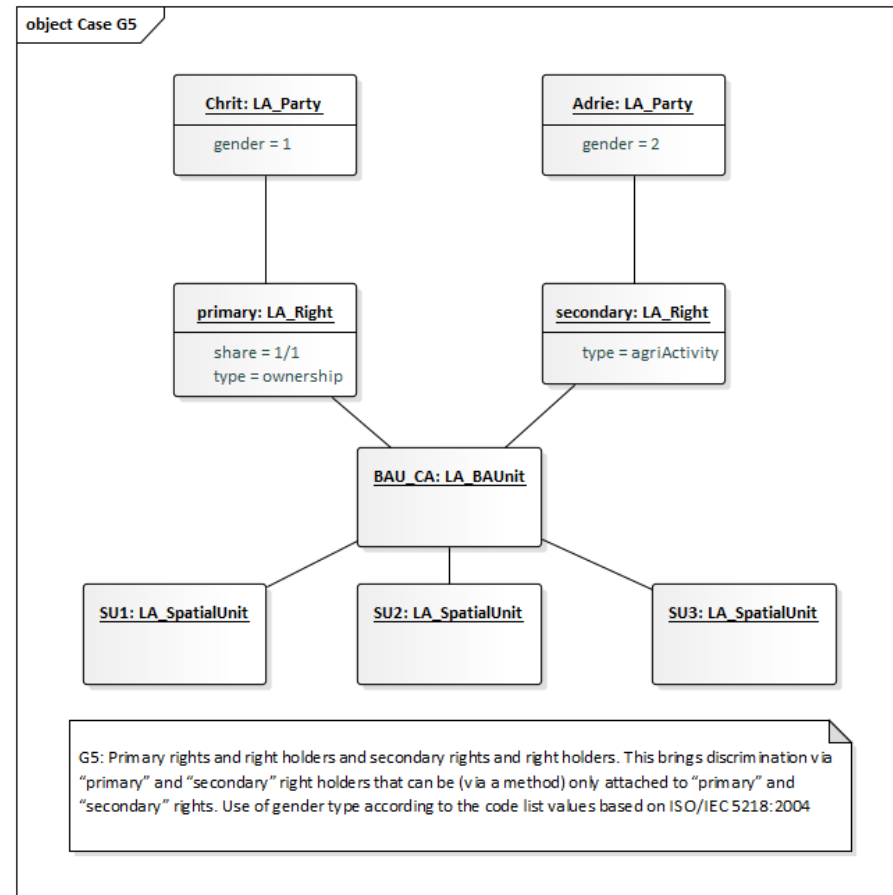
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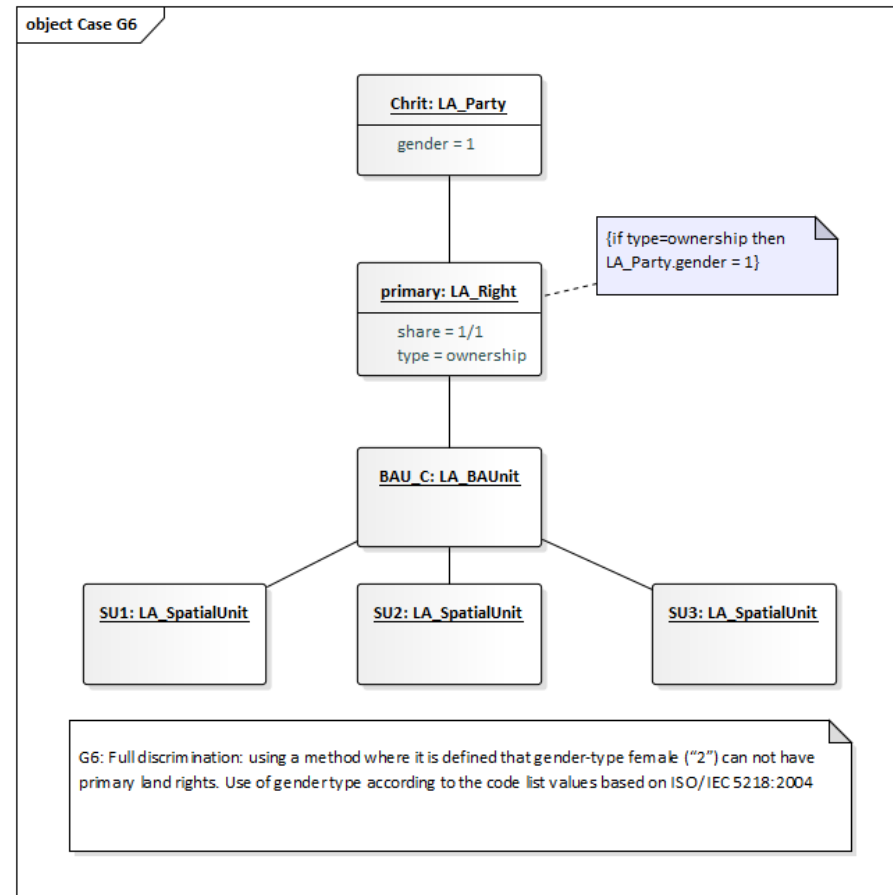
Case 4



Case 5



Case 6



Conclusions

- The LADM can be used to implement politics, legislation and regulations in land administration systems
- Linking people to polygons should happen in a fair way and in the benefit of all
- It is the ambition of the world to provide women, men, indigenous people and local communities with secure rights to land, property and natural resources. This may be with documented or recognised evidence of tenure. Those who perceive their rights are recognised and protected.

Conclusions

- The (roughly) estimated 70% undocumented land rights concern billions of people to land relationships
- Using instance level diagrams, it is illustrated that several options are available in modelling women's land rights and use rights: as in the existing situation in many countries and alternatives to this
- Country profiles and regional profiles are needed. A LA_GenderType attribute is proposed to be included in Edition II of LADM
- This helps to get disaggregated data and measure indicators for SDG targets 1.4, 2.3, 5a. and 10.2.
- Many of the available functionalities of LADM are in support to gender sensitive approaches in land administration. This should be better communicated.

Conclusions

- Many academic and professional disciplines can not read those functionalities from the UML in LADM. This paper is a first effort to recognise this communication gap and to bridge it. Many organisations should be aware of those functionalities

