LADM Mozambique

Delft, The Netherlands March 16th 2017

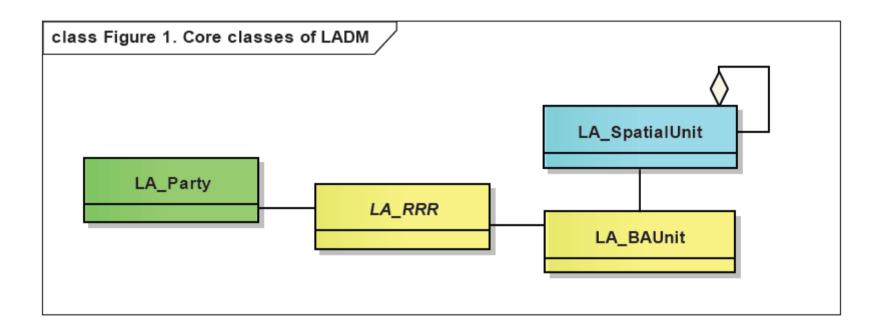
Marisa Balas



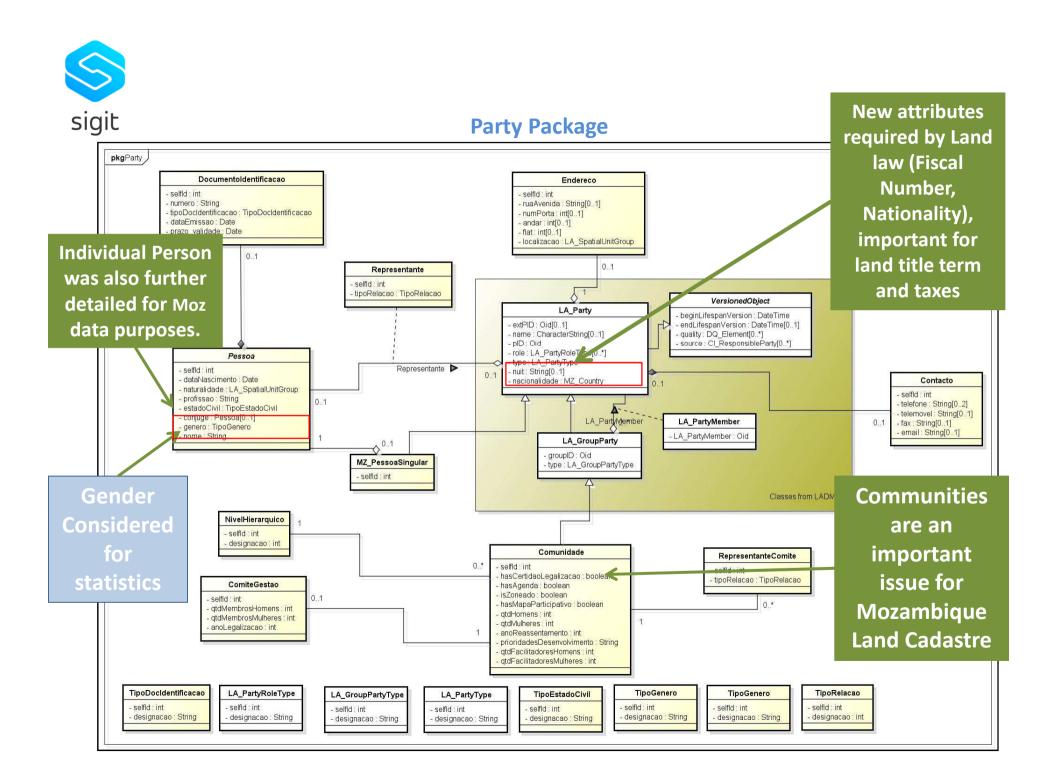




LADM in SiGIT



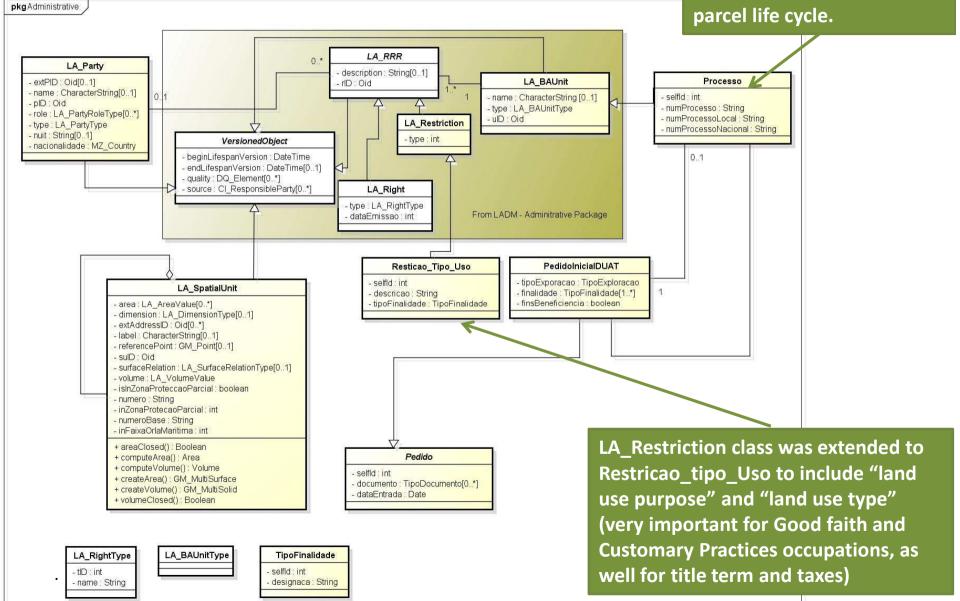
- SiGIT was designed with the LADM being the pillar for its architecture.
- There are 3 groups of classes: Party, Administrative and Spatial.
- SiGIT architecture considered however additional extensions, for specific data and land administration processes, including statistics.



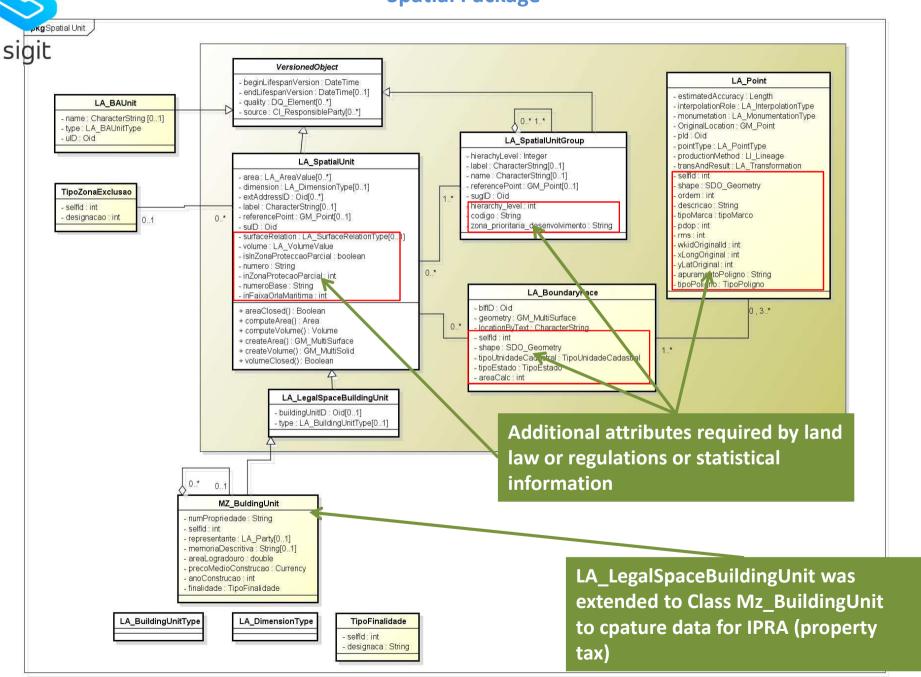


Administrative Package

La_BAUnit was extended to Processo to capture administrative data utilized to issue land titles and parcel life cycle.



Spatial Package





Considerations for SiGIT Data and Application Architecture

During the research for the implantation of the LADM some issues were taken in account:

- A parcel must have a complete shape of its boundaries, and all vertices must be recorded. A minimum of 3 vertices is required;
- -Mozambican law indicates that parcels must be contiguous, i.e., cannot be divided by rivers, or roads. In this case, two parcels or more are created;
- A parcel cannot go over a provincial boundary. If so, two or more parcels are created;
- —There are no ownership rights over the land, just LAND USE RIGHTS;
- —The Protection of women, orphans and other vulnerable groups is also important and therefore must be part of the decision making process. Example an orphan is entitled to have a land title but requires a legal guardian;
- —A parcel must have its entire life cycle embedded into the application.