

Objectives and scope of this questionnaire

This questionnaire is designed primarily to obtain information from civil society organizations, academics, experts and others for the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing's ongoing [study on security of tenure for urban poor and the most vulnerable, including questions related to informal settlements](#). The Special Rapporteur will present specific guidance on these issues in her final report to the Human Rights Council, next year. This questionnaire will also inform the **Special Rapporteur's report to the General Assembly's 68th session**. Her report will focus on policies and programmes aimed at promoting forms of tenure other than individual freehold (such as rental and communal forms of tenure, including, for example, subsidies for rental housing construction).

The Special Rapporteur is particularly interested in learning about **practices** that secure tenure for urban poor.

Please identify, and where possible provide copies or weblink of any law, regulation, policy, programme, and document that support your answers to this questionnaire.

Due to limited capacity for translation, we kindly request that you submit your answers in English, Spanish, French or Portuguese.

Responses should be sent preferably via the email tenureproject@ohchr.org

Please submit your response no later than 3 June 2013.

Questions:

1. What is the situation of the right to adequate housing concerning the security of tenure? What are the key challenges to address the security of tenure issue in your country?
2. Is the legal framework enough in order to ensure security of tenure? Regarding the existing laws/regulations, are they being implemented? Do they include/foresee different types of tenure (others than individual freehold)? Do these different types enjoy the same level of protection?
3. What kind of tenure rights are foreseen or recognized in legal or administrative instruments for those informally occupying land or housing? Are these legal or administrative instruments effective? Do they allow poor people to access public land? If they are not, what are the key challenges to overcome their ineffectiveness?
4. Are there any policy, project, or programme to recognize record, register or regularize tenure rights of urban poor living in informal tenure arrangements? What have been the results of such policies/programmes? Do they recognize record, register or regularize rights of dwellers living in informal settlements situated in public land? Describe briefly their advances and obstacles in strengthening the security of tenure. Please, provide also information on private/community initiatives aiming at regularizing tenure rights of informal settlers.
5. Do urban planning laws/regulations, at national or local level, include pro-poor land use instruments, such as inclusionary zoning, quota for social housing in residential developments or other? What is the level of dissemination and effectiveness of these instruments?

6. Are there conflicting claims between formal (private and public) owners of the land and people having informally settled on that same land, or conflicts between informal settlers and environmental or planning laws/regulations? Please refer to regulations and administrative and judicial case law addressing those conflicts, if available.