Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration Guiding Principles

Making it work

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Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration
The World Bank Trilogy

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Part 1 - Overview

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Fit-For-Purpose
Land
Administration

Chrit Lemmen
Part 2 – Providing Secure
Tenure For All

Robin McLaren
Part 3 – Making it Work
Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration – the concept

**Spatial Framework:**
- Aerial imagery country wide
- Participatory field adjudication
- Incremental improvement
- Continuum of accuracy

**Legal Framework:**
- Enshrine FFP approach in law
- Secure all land rights for all
- Human rights, gender equity
- Continuum of tenure – STDM

**Institutional Framework:**
- Holistic, transparent & cost effective
- Sustainable IT-approach
- Ongoing capacity development
- Continuum of services

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GLTN
Fit-For-Purpose
Land Administration
Guiding Principles
**Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration**

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>KEY PRINCIPLES</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Spatial Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Visible (physical) boundaries rather than fixed boundaries</td>
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<td>• Aerial / satellite imagery rather than field surveys</td>
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<td>• Accuracy relates to the purpose rather than technical standards</td>
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<td>• Demands for updating and opportunities for upgrading and on-going improvement</td>
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Challenges are what make life interesting. Overcoming them is what makes it meaningful.

Source: http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-NFhDSmWc_gg
1. Challenges Moving Forward

- Politicians will have to challenge senior civil servants to adopt radical, new approaches that are politically more attractive and expedient.

- Senior civil servants will have to convince land professionals to change their roles.

Source: http://www.isoconsultingsolutions.com
1. Challenges Moving Forward

- Citizens and communities will have to be activated to accept this highly participatory approach.
- The legal profession will have to be more flexible in accepting new forms of security of tenure.
1. Challenges Moving Forward

• All stakeholders will have to accept an initial solution that is not seeking perfection, but can be improved over time.

Source: http://www.isoconsultingsolutions.com
Advocacy

The act of pleading or arguing in favor of something, such as a cause, policy, or interests or active support of an idea or concept.
2. Advocacy

• The politicians and decision makers in the land sector are key in this change process.
• They need to become advocates of change through understanding the social, environmental and economic benefits of this journey of change.
• This top-level support for change will then allow any barriers to changes in the legal framework and the professions to be dismantled.
2. Advocacy

• However, in many developing countries land issues are highly political and controversial.
• Therefore, drivers for change will have to be initiated through influencers at other entry points in the network of stakeholders across the land sector.

Source: http://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/455513/touchpoints-600x400.jpg
2. Advocacy

• GLTN will have a pivotal role in disseminating the messaging for change and providing tools to support change.

• The World Bank, UN-GGIM, UN-HABITAT and UN-FAO should ensure that the land administration projects they guide and support are designed around FFP by default.
3. Early Adopter Implementation

Country Specific Strategies

- These overall guidelines provide structured guidance to support the formulation of country specific strategies for FFP land administration.
- Need to provide support to early adopter countries to create and test country specific strategies for FFP land administration.
Use of Guide in Implementing Country Specific FFP Land Administration

1. Guide for FFP Land Administration
2. Country Specific FFP Strategy for Land Administration
3. Existing Spatial / Legal / Institutional Frameworks
4. Country Specific FFP Spatial / Legal / Institutional Frameworks (Entry Level)
5. Capacity Development
6. Implement FFP Land Administration
7. Country Specific Instruction Manuals
Early Adopter Implementation

1. Political Commitment
2. Capacity Development
3. Revise Legal Framework
4. Imagery Program
5. Pilot Projects
6. Train Local Land Officers
7. Rollout MVP Implementation
8. Evaluate and Monitor

Flow: Political Commitment → Capacity Development → Revise Legal Framework → Imagery Program → Pilot Projects → Train Local Land Officers → Rollout MVP Implementation → Evaluate and Monitor
Change Management
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Source: http://amudaryabasin.net/sites/amudaryabasin.net/files/thermatic/capacity-development.jpg
4. Change Management & Capacity Development

CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Stakeholder Analysis:
Assess each stakeholder as to how important they are to the FFP land administration initiative vs. how well engaged they are to date.

Identify Change Agents:
Identify the best change agents across the land sector. These will change over time.

Design & Implement Change Interventions:
Managing and monitoring these change interventions is essential to ensure that the interventions are delivering the expected change.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity Assessment:
Provides a baseline of current capabilities across the land sector stakeholders.

Capacity Development Strategy:
Capacity development in society should be addressed at three levels:
- Societal
- Organisational
- Individual

Implement Capacity Development Strategy:
Requires a long-term strategic approach where shorter-term initiatives should be seen as stepping stones to achieving longer-term strategic goals.

Monitor / Evaluate Change through an Assessment Framework
Support of Land Professional Organisations

5. Support of Land Professional Organisations

- The hearts and minds of land professionals need to be turned to fully understand and embrace the FFP approach.

- This will require the benefits of such a move to be clearly articulated so that any perceived threats are dissipated.
Build on Existing Good Practice – Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan. . . .

Rwanda: 10 million parcels demarcated, adjudicated and registered in about five years - unit costs were about 6 USD per parcel.
Concluding remarks

The proposed change model is anchored on strengthening capacity of land sector stakeholders to promote and implement FFP land administration policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable.

The model accommodates change interventions that are non-linear, dynamic and iterative and allows touch and entry points for change to be at several levels across the land sector.

Thank you for your attention
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