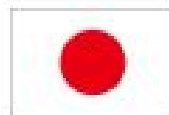


Colombia Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



Government
of Japan



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Colombia Key Takeaways from TDD

Political level:

1. There it is a need for a **leader/responsible entity** for land administration: “*the one in charge*”.
2. The **citizens and the local communities and authorities** must have a key role in the data gathering, use and maintainance.

Technical level (*depends on the previous points*):

3. To maintain the information you should **share the information**: open data, e-government, private and public participation, etc.
4. The **technology most follows the public policy**, not drive it.
5. It is important to “**merge**” or to “**match**” the cadastral and register **databases** in a sustainable way.

Colombia Accomplishments Needed

To support economic growth and development, consolidate the peace and reduce potential future land conflicts:

1. To have a **land administration system** complete, updated, reliable by **2023**.
2. To have systems, procedures and processes, roles and responsibilities to **maintain** that information.

Key purpose of the cadastral update:

- a) **Land rights security**, especially in post-conflict rural areas.
- b) To improve **taxation system** in the municipalities (municipalities per typology).
- c) To gather and maintain cadastral information in **indigenous and protected areas**.

Colombia Actions to be Taken

- **Short-term (1-2 years):**
 - Definition of **leader entity**.
 - Definition of **standards, methodologies, and model** (LADM).
 - Definition of the **procurement mechanisms**.
 - Definition of the guidelines and procedures for **indigenous territories and national protected areas**.
 - **Community** awareness campaigns and **citizens participation**.
- **Medium-term (2-5 years):**
 - Design and implement **platform–information system**.
 - Model of LA for the municipalities (**municipalities per typology**), with participation of local governments.
 - Creation of **national technical council** to support public policy in land administration.
 - **Citizens involvement** in data gathering, data use and data maintenance.
- **Long-term (5-10 years):**
 - Cadastral information for the **entire country**
 - Municipalities that **know how to use and maintain** that information.
 - **Public policy** formulation, implementation and evaluation, based on cadastral information.
 - **Use and access of information for citizens** (e-government in land administration system).

Colombia Barriers/Challenge to Implementation of AP

1. Absence of **leadership**, difficult interinstitutional coordination at national and subnational levels, Vs. new legal framework (in discussion at parliament).
2. **Resistance to change**: “*I know how to do it*” Vs. Pilots, new standards, methodologies, and operational model.
3. **Lack of clarity of subnational governments** regarding the new cadaster policy, Vs. discussion of the cadaster bill that is currently discussed at the parliament.
4. Very **short time** to achieve the goal (2023) – results needed immediately but prerequisites are not there.
5. **Program cost** (USD 900millions) Vs USD 150 millions loan from WB and IDB (under preparation).

Colombia Support Needed

- World Bank Land Team:
 - **Complete preparation** of the Project (*depends of the law*)
 - **Continue Technical Assistance** by the technical assistance provide by WB
 - **Support for outsourcing and procurement**, by WB experts
- TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)
 - Support for definition of roles and responsibilities of **municipalities per typology and how to improve coordination between levels** (medium-term)
 - **Training and capacity building in key technical areas (ICT, land management)**, for the national technical advisory body (medium-term).
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)

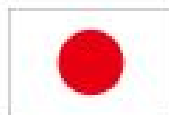
Need for international good practice and lessons learned on:

 - **Formalization/Registration** of rural land parcels
 - **Data harmonization** between cadaster-registry

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Croatia Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Croatia - Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Importance of accurate land registry and cadastral data
2. Importance of data sharing and integration at different levels of the Government
3. Impact of demographic growth on land market / land administration challenges
4. Importance of real property taxation (Croatia does not have a real property tax)
5. Automatization of land administration processes / reduction of registration time



Croatia – Accomplishments Needed

1. Ensure that the entire territory of Croatia is covered by the “Land Database”
2. Establish a paperless land administration system / Development e-services
3. Establish a central archive and digitalize old land books
4. Increase data exchange between institutions (e.g. taxation, consolidation, ...)
5. Further reduce registration processing times



Croatia – [Some key] Actions to be Taken

- **Short-term (1 year):**

- Complete data harmonization in 8% of the Cadastral Municipalities (SGA and MoJ)
- Increase percentage of scanned old land books from 29% to 50% (MoJ)
- Introduce digital signature (MoJ) / Introduce the e-submission of Geodetic Elaborates (SGA)
- Encourage citizens to use existing e-services (e.g. awareness, fees ...) (SGA and MoJ)
- Provide the prerequisites for medium- and long-term actions (SGA and MoJ)

CB1

- **Medium-term (2-3 years):**

- Complete data harmonization in 20% of the Cadastral Municipalities (SGA and MoJ)
- Scan all old books (MoJ) / Scan cadastral archives (SGA)
- Transfer the responsibility of registering real property to notaries and lawyers (MoJ)

- **Long-term (5 years):**

- Complete data harmonization in 40% of the Cadastral Municipalities (SGA and MoJ)
- Establish a central digital archive (MoJ)
- Connect the Joint Information System (Land Database) to the “Government Bus”

Slide 4

CB1

178 CM already completed

Camille Bourguignon, 11/16/2017

Croatia – Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Lack of consensus between SGA and MoJ (solution: need to increase dialogue)
2. Lack of central fee calculation platform (solution: new tender by Min. of Admin.)
3. Lack of experts to harmonize data (solution: hire and train)
4. Lack of financial resources (solution: secure EU and WB funds)
5. Identification of a building for the central archive (solution: reach agreement with Ministry for State Properties)



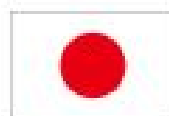
Croatia Support Needed

- World Bank Land Team:
 - Support the completion of the activities under the current ILAS project
 - Support for the preparation of an additional financing before April 30, 2017
- TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)
 - Support data quality improvement (e.g. experience of Japan with “new surveys”)
 - Support data sharing & integration (e.g. experience with the G-spatial Info. Cent.)
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)
 - Document on the experience of Lithuania on the development of e-services
 - Guidance on how to encourage land registration

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India Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017

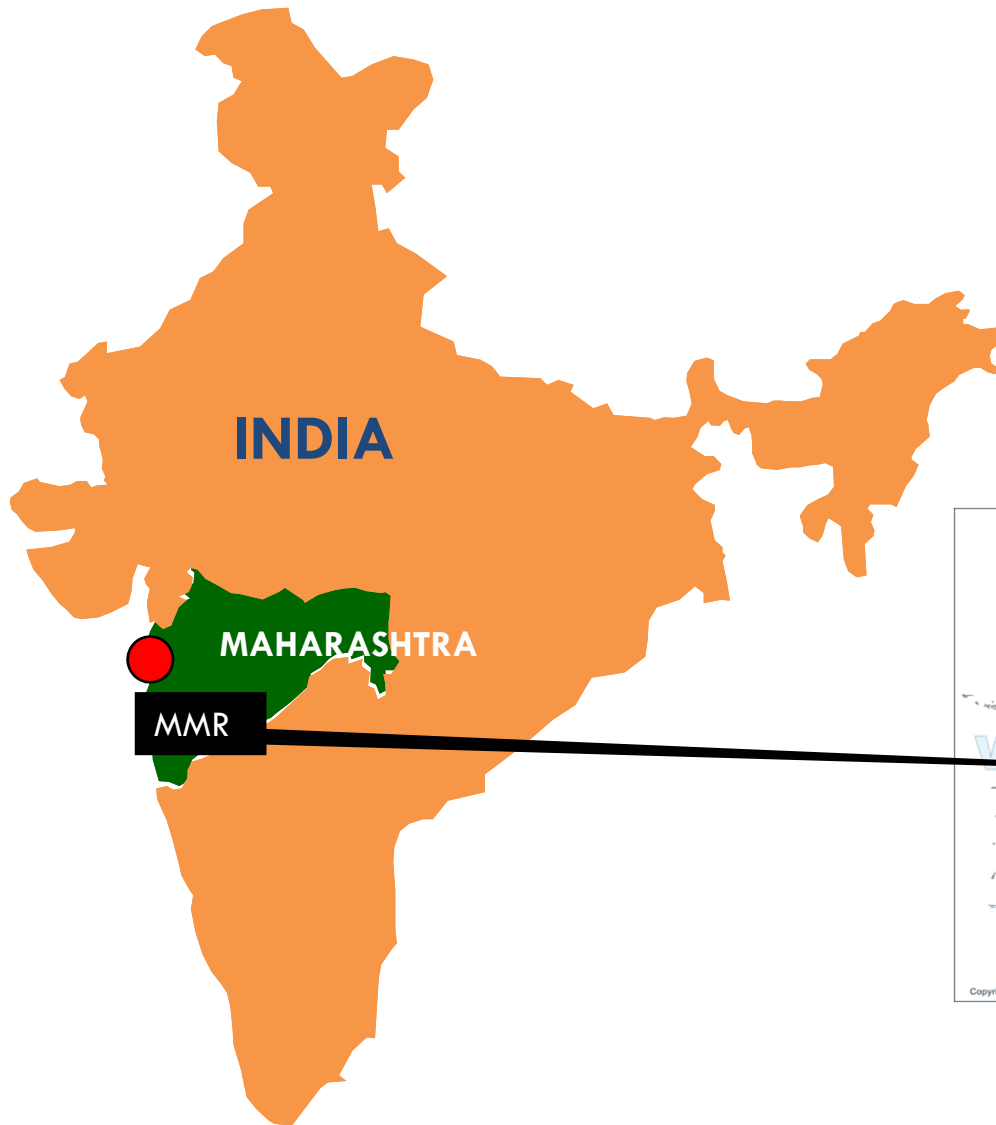


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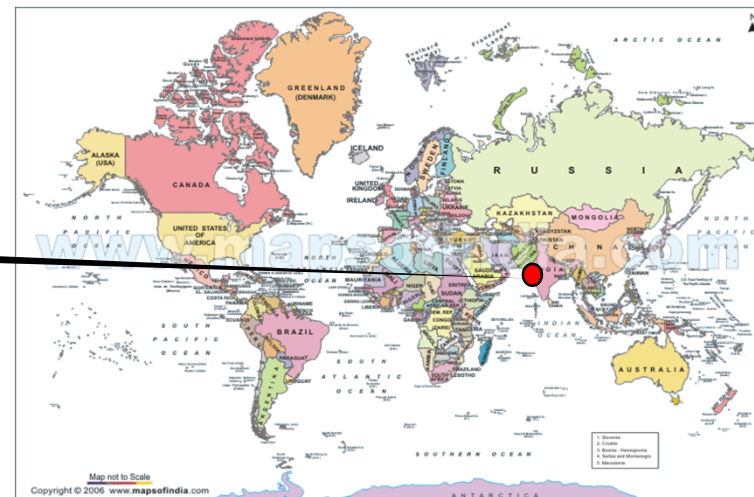


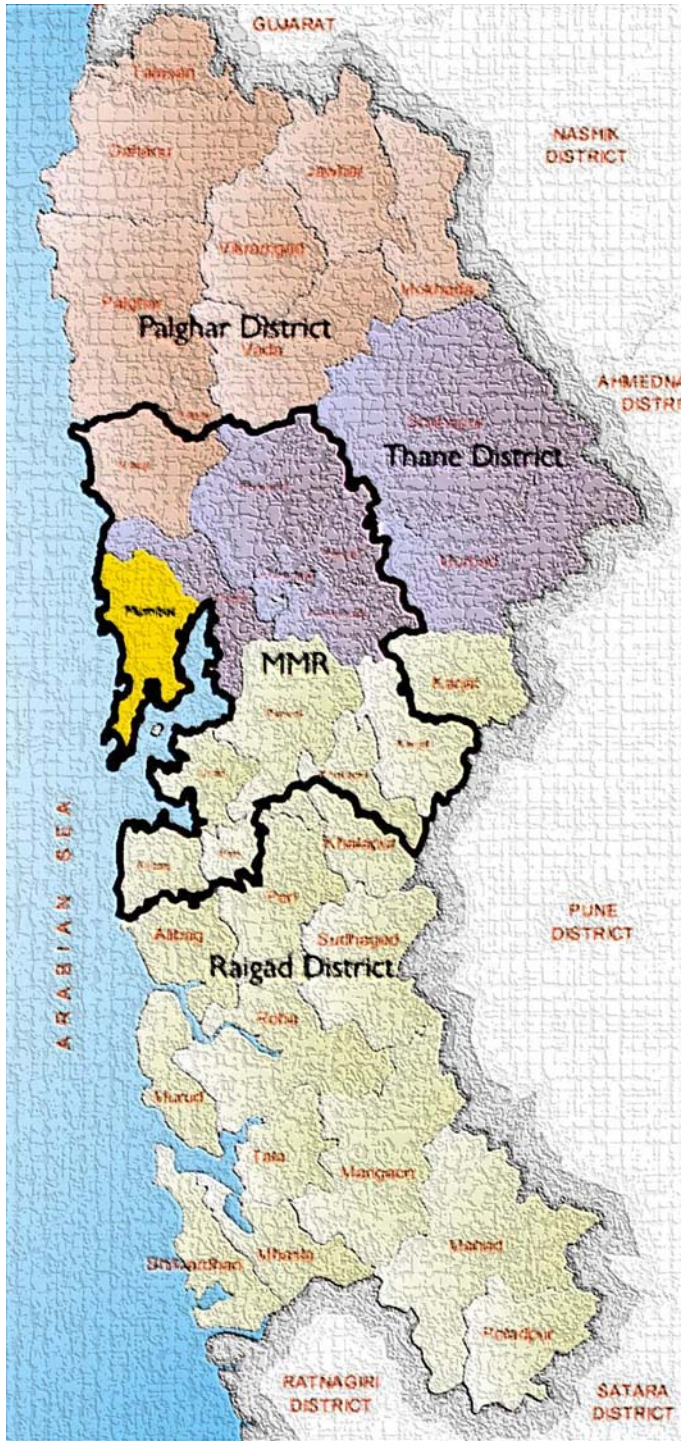
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India, Maharashtra and Mumbai Metro. Region



- Big Nation
- Land – State Subject
- National Mission
- Right to Information Act
- Institutions at National & State Level



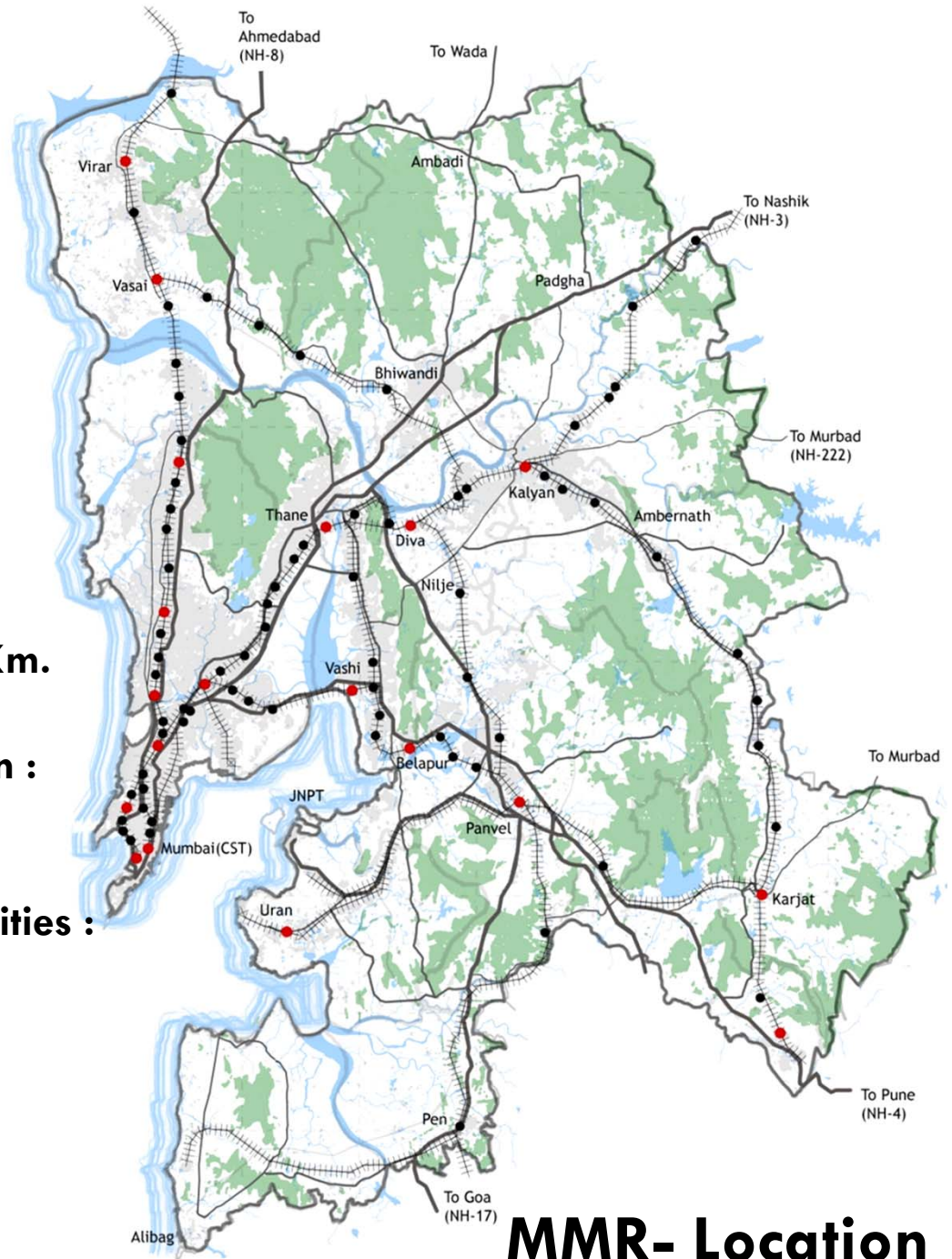


Area :
4300 sq.Km.

Population :
23 M

Municipalities :
17

Villages :
1000



MMR- Location

The current status

National Missions, Digital India – committed


National Land Record Modernisation Programme (2008)

- Cadaster maps are digitised
- Resurvey with modern technology on-going
- Computerised land records and registration
- Online Mutation process
- Core GIS on Land Records – slow progress

Many national and state level agencies generating geospatial information independently

- Maharashtra Remote Sensing Agency
- National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation


MahaBhulekh – Online Land Records



महाराष्ट्र शासन

महसुल व वन विभाग

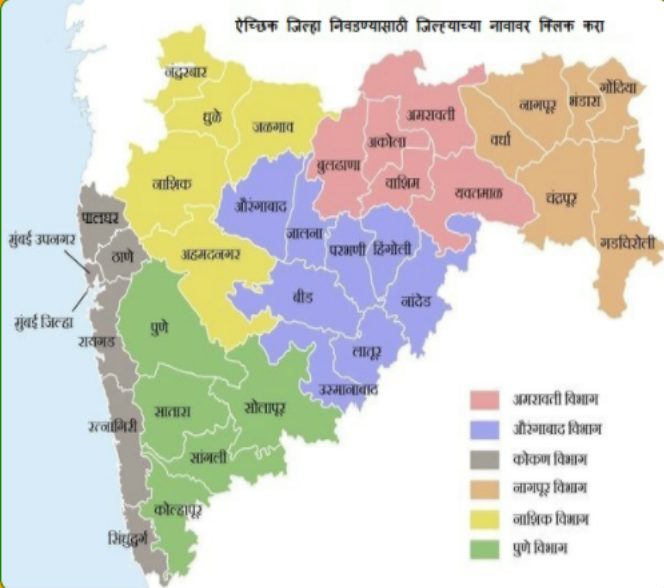
गाव नमुना नंबर ७/१२ व ८ अ, मालमत्ता पत्रक पाहणे



सत्यमेव जयते

To Search Status of Land Disputes / Cases in Revenue Courtsआपल्या सर्व्हे नंबरशी संबंधित महसूल न्यायालयांतील वादविवादांची माहितीमुख्यपृष्ठ

रेव्हिन्यू जिल्हा निवडण्यासाठी जिल्हाच्या नावावर क्लिक करा



— अमरावती विभाग
— औरंगाबाद विभाग
— कोकण विभाग
— नागपूर विभाग
— नाशिक विभाग
— पुणे विभाग

पुणे विभाग

७/१२ ८अ मालमत्ता पत्रक

जिल्हा

तालुका

गाव

शोध : सर्व्हे नंबर / गट नंबर अक्षरी सर्व्हे नंबर / गट नंबर
 पहिले नाव मधील नाव आडनाव संपूर्ण नाव

सूचना : या संकेतस्थळावर दर्शविलेली माहिती ही कोणत्याही शासकीय अथवा कायदेशीर बाबीसाठी वापरता येणार नाही. बीबीसीसाठी वापरता येणार नाही.

जमावटी आयुक्त आणि संचालक भूमि अभिलेख कार्यालय

तिसरा मजला, नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, कोर्नरिल हॉल समोर, पुणे


दूरध्वनी : ०२०-२६०५०००६, ई-मेल : dirmah[dot]mah[at]nic[dot]gov[dot]in

Best viewed with resolution 1366*768 in Firefox, Chrome, IE.


ABOUT SSL CERTIFICATES

NLRMP Website

<http://nlrmp.nic.in/faces/rptPhysicalHome/rptStateGenericDetail.xhtml?id=../master/physical.xhtml>



Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme - MIS 2.0
 Department of Land Resources (भूमि ससायन विभाग)
 Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)



[Home](#) [Contact us](#) [Map for Components](#) [Dashboard](#)

▼ Sanction and Release

- Project Wise
- Component wise
- Model Districts
- Model Districts -Component wise
- Financial Year wise
- Duration wise (From – To)
- Activity wise
- State / District wise

▼ Physical progress

- Land Records State Generic Details
- State RoR on Web
- FORMAT PHM1:CLR Status

Land Records State/UT Generic Details

| Sl.No | State/UT Name | Entry of ROR | Whether Hand Written Records Discontinued | Whether Legal Sanctity given to Computerized ROR | Whether ROR Available On Web | Website Address | | Dashboard Link | | Whether Maps Available On Web | Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU) for NLRMP at the State/UT level | Integration with Banks | Integration with Courts | Periodic Updation ROR/DA (Old Jamabar to New Jamabar done through) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | ROR | Bhunaksha | LR | PR | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7a | 7b | 8a | 8b | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR | Ownership | Yes | Yes | Yes | Dweep bhoomi | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | No | Yes | No | No | Comput |
| 2 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Ownership | Yes | Yes | Yes | Mee Bhoomi | Bhunaksha_AP | Not Available | Not Available | Yes | No | Yes | No | Comput |
| 3 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Ownership | No | No | No | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | No | Yes | No | No | Manua |
| 4 | ASSAM | Ownership | Yes | Yes | No | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | No | No | Yes | No | Comput |
| 5 | BIHAR | Ownership | No | Yes | Yes | Bihar Bhoomi | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | No | Yes | No | No | |
| 6 | CHANDIGARGH | Ownership | No | No | No | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | No | No | No | No | Comput |

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National Urban Information System

India, TDLC: Challenges - x national urban informati...

Secure | <https://www.google.co.jp/search?q=national+urban+information+system&oq=national+urban+informa&aqs=chrome.0.0j69i...>

Apps | Inbox - umaplanner@ | Webmail Login | Urbanisation in India | Global Lab | GRs | gmail.com | Town Plannig Dept | Other bookmarks

National Urban Information System (NUIS)
National Urban Information System (NUIS) is a **National** Mission initiated by Ministry of **Urban** Development (MoUD) in 2006 for Generation of multiscale (10,000, 2000, 1000) Hierarchial **Urban** Geospatial Database on Thematic content using Satellite, Aerial and GPR techniques.



[National Urban Information System \(NUIS\) | National Remote Sensing ...](https://nrsc.gov.in/NUIS)
<https://nrsc.gov.in/NUIS>

About this result | Feedback

[National Urban Information System \(NUIS\) | National Remote Sensing ...](https://nrsc.gov.in/NUIS)
<https://nrsc.gov.in/NUIS>

National Urban Information System (NUIS) **National Urban Information System (NUIS)** is a **National** Mission initiated by Ministry of **Urban** Development (MoUD) in 2006 for Generation of multiscale (10,000, 2000, 1000) Hierarchial **Urban** Geospatial Database on Thematic content using Satellite, Aerial and GPR techniques.

header.png | Show all

MMRDA for Tokyo ... | GC for Tokyo TDD-... | Desktop | national urban inf... | ENG 6:36 AM

Key TakeAways

- a. Apex Geospatial Information Authority/Centre
 - Japan, Lithuania and Singapore examples
- b. Third party dispute resolution system
 - Croatia example
- c. Think big and start small
 - as approach

What needs to be accomplished

a. Mumbai Metropolitan Region to be pilot area

- Dedicated agency and finance available
- Demonstration of result at regional level

c. Outcomes :

- Improved Land Administration
- Improved Disaster Management
- Integrated Utility Mapping
- Well Informed Land Use Planning
- Monitoring Spatial Development Trends
- Easy transactions, planning permissions
- Can reduce corruption and fraud

Actions to be undertaken – Phase 1

- a. Creation of a new institution at MMR level for integration, co-ordination of Geo-spatial data as well as generation and dissemination of relevant geospatial data.
- b. New entity **R A D A R** being planned
Regional Agency for Data and Research
- a. Inventorising existing digitally available relevant Geo spatial data
- b. Standardisation and Protocol setting
- c. Obtaining financial support
- d. Aim setting and Role identification
- e. Training and skill upgradation
- f. Creation of Infrastructure

Actions to be undertaken – Phase 2

- a. Update And verify Geospatial data
- b. Partial utilisation of data generated as per protocols

Actions to be undertaken – Phase 3

- a. Upscaling to State level
- b. Putting required legal instruments in place
- c. Integrating other citizen services
- d. Utilisation of data for intended purposes

Barriers and Challenges

Data

1. Availability of data in usable form
2. Many cadaster maps around
3. Fast tracking of updating land records

Inter-Department/Agency Coordination

3. Integrating with the ongoing national program on land records updating to avoid duplication
4. Getting all concerned agencies on board to participate

Resources

5. Resource availability (manpower and infrastructure)
6. Budget (for establishment and operation and maintenance).

Support from WB/TDLC/TTLs

By facilitating sharing of international experience

- a. System Design – technical support
- b. Setting Protocols
- c. Before, during and before finalising the system design

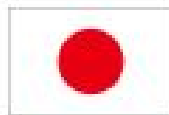
Thank you



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Lao PDR Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Lao PDR Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Each country goes through land registration evolution – process differ.
2. Conversion from paper documents to digitalize in a timely manner.
3. “One Map” Policy.
4. Collection of property tax vs cadastral data.
5. **Clear identifications of land zoning in agriculture promotion and the urban promotion area.**



Lao PDR Accomplishments Needed

1. Complete participatory Spatial Land Use Planning throughout the country by 2020 (merging with the Integrated Spatial Environmental Plan)
2. Complete Land Registration by 2025
3. Establish Spatial Data Center 2020
4. Implement the country's 'ONE MAP' policy (linking with MPI, MPWT, MOF-DOT, MEM, etc..)
5. Improve Public Service delivery – quality, time, and cost.



Lao PDR Actions to be Taken

- **Short-term – 2018:**

- Implementation of National Land Policy (No.026, dated 13 August 2017). Land Law Amendment (2018, endorsed National Land Master Plan, April 2018)
- Coordinate with relevant line Ministries and Provincial District Authorities to actively participate in the process of land use planning.
- Expand Digital Land Registration (from the existing practice) throughout the country
- Acquire financial support for Land Management and Administration from Government budget, and Development Partner.
- TDLC support on Land Administration Project design.

- **Medium-term 2019:**

- Land Administration Project implementation - given financial support is secured.
- Integrate Spatial Land Planning in the process of Land Registration.

Long-term:

- Deploy Land Registration process in a modern electronic method – Guaranteed information quality, transparency, and efficiency.
- Periodic improvement of Land Transaction, land valuation, land expropriation, and land taxation system.
- Continuous coordination with relevant Ministries and Provincial Authority to achieve the ‘one map’ policy.

Lao PDR Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Financial Support – government seek support from Development Partners and Bilateral Partners.
2. Limited technical capacity in the field of ICT that can. Develop training manual and provide on the job training under the existing project supported by GIZ.
3. Infrastructure – stable internet connection. Lao Government established 25 CORS station and supplied survey equipment.

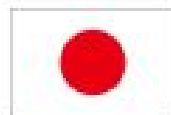


Lao PDR Support Needed

- World Bank Land Team:
 - Land Administration Project preparation
- TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)
 - Technical support on Spatial Data Infrastructure
 - Training on GIS application
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)
 - Policy Note Assessment
 - Institutional Study for the possibility to achieve 'one map' policy

LEBANON Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Lebanon Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Property rights can be secure even when cadastre is incomplete or not-up-to-date (Japan)
2. Lithuania case made us recognize that we already have most of the structures and even resources in place, what we lack is willingness of institutions (and people) to cooperate
3. Once the mass valuation is established the costs of maintenance and revaluation are minor



Lebanon Accomplishments Needed

1. Changing and modernizing laws to pace with the new evolving digital real estate world
2. Modernizing the organizational chart of the Directorate General of the Land Registry and Cadastre
3. Modernized Digital Land Registry with cadastre and land registry integrated
4. Increase revenues from properties and improve transparency and fairness of the tax system
5. Establish a platform for geospatial data sharing to improve planning and decision making in Lebanon.

Short Term

- Establish multi-agency working groups (NSDI, Mass Valuation, ICT, open data strategy)
- Initiate the work on reengineering of business processes
- Upgrading the current ICT infrastructure

Medium Term

- Development of a new organizational chart of GDLRC
- Creating an integrated unified ICT system for both land administration and cadastre
- Establishing a mass valuation system

Long Term

- Changing laws and practices
- Establishing NSDI
- Enhancing technical and administrative capacities



Lebanon Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Political, institutional, legal – established and maintained cooperation and coordination between institutions involved (GDLRC, Revenue Directorate, Public Works Ministry, and GAD)
2. Weak GDLRC's staff capacity – use current training resources (Institute of Finance) and linking/knowledge sharing with peer institutions from other countries
3. Cooperation between NSDI stakeholders is poor – GDLRC will invite for establishing a small working group on NSDI (gather enthusiasts)



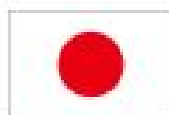
- WB Financing
- NSDI Specialist to support the NSDI strategy development and the Roadmap
- Land Registry and Cadastre Specialist to identify best practices which could be applied in Lebanon
- Valuation System Specialist to identify the road map for mass valuation system development and implement the appropriate solution for Lebanon
- ICT Advisor to help in identifying the best international products and software to be used.
- Relevant country case studies and study visits to learn about NSDI and mass valuation systems

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All Liberians Have
The Right To Own Land
Regardless Of Tribe, Age, & Gender

Liberia Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Liberia Key Takeaways from TDD

1. One size does not fit all: Fit for Purpose Solutions
2. Prioritization and sequencing is critical
3. Linear progression is not a must: Parallel processes can be utilized
4. Power of Geospatial Data
5. Political Will is essential to successful implementation
6. Capacity Development! Capacity Development! Capacity Development!

FIT FOR PURPOSE



Liberia Accomplishments Needed



1. Rehabilitate the Geodetic Network (12 of 15 vandalized during the civil war)
2. Update and expand the cadastre (from municipal to national level)
3. Inventory of public/government land
4. Legal reform process
5. Capacity development of land professionals
6. Community engagement and integration into the land reform process



Liberia Actions to be Taken



❑ Short-term (0-2 years):

- Land Rights Act passed
- LLA Transition completed

Liberian Legislature
LLA/ Nat'l Transition Comm

❑ Medium-term (2-5 years):

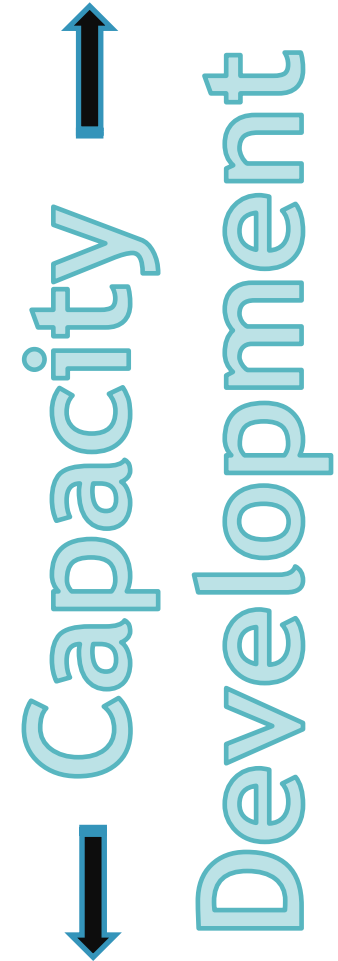
- Legal reform process completed
- National Cadastre developed
- Digital Land registration process

LLA and Liberian Legislature
LLA
LLA

❑ Long-term (5+):

- Land Information System developed
- Land Use Planning @ all levels

LLA
LLA/ Local Gov'ts



Liberia Barriers to Implementation of AP



- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Lack of Political Will | Continuous legislation engagement |
| 2. Conflict/Instability | Regional cooperation (ECOWAS) |
| 3. Capacity deficiency | Ongoing capacity development, trainings, etc. |
| 4. Budget constraints | Revenue generation/LLA-MFDP Coordination |
| 5. Citizen resistance | Community awareness, constant engagement |

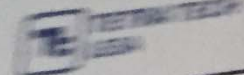


Liberia Support Needed



- World Bank Land Team:
 - TA for development/review of TORs WB TTL/Land Team
 - Assessments/M&E of project activities WB TTL/Land Team
- TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)
 - Short-term trainings (surveyors, GIS technicians) TDLC/JICA
 - Land use planning JICA
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)
 - Geospatial training program (curriculum) TDLC
 - Analysis/Recommendations paper for transition/
Functionality/integration of manual deeds registry TDLC

DON'T BUY LAND IN SECRET
ask people first, ask lawyers too for advice



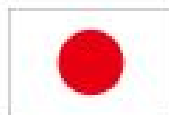
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MADAGASCAR Action Plan (MAP)

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Madagascar Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Fit for purpose: finding the right level of technology
2. Integrated land data: starting from the scratch is an opportunity
3. Smart public service: Bridging science and public sector
(Research&Development)



Madagascar Accomplishments Needed

One paper for each land by 2030

(8 millions land parcels)

Why? Investment, tax collection, social cohesion,

What will it take? We need 4 major changes

1. Change in institution
2. Change in tool
3. Change in approaches
4. Change in human capital

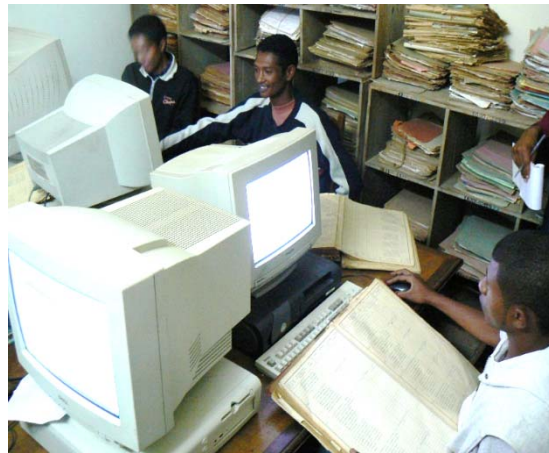
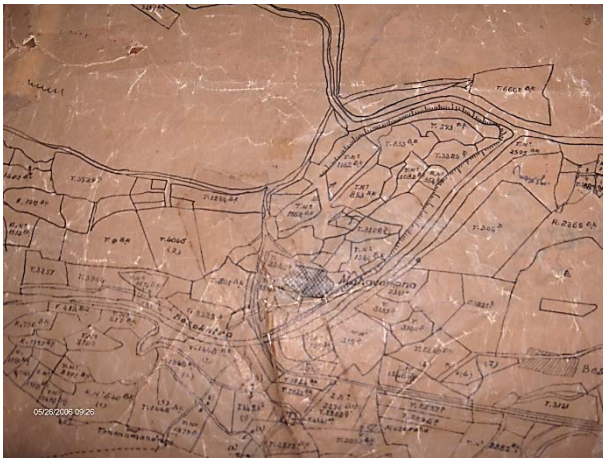


Madagascar Actions to be Taken

- **Short-term:**
 - Scaling up municipal land offices from 200 to 500 in 3 years, by the Government
 - Madagascar international land forum to enhance political support and create community of practice
 - Improving field surveys with ICT-enabled tools and securing existing land data base
- **Medium-term:**
 - Establishing a new institution in charge of supporting the municipal land offices (500+)
 - Building and operating comprehensive land data base by this new institution
 - Implementing national land education master plan
- **Long-term:**
 - Scaling up municipal land offices from 500 to 1500+ in 10 years, by the Government
 - Integrating land data base with tax collection tools by the new institution

Madagascar Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Resistance to change from the central land administration offices
2. Lack of infrastructures: Weak power supply and lack of connectivity in rural areas
3. Lack of capacities
4. Lack of public resources



Madagascar Support Needed

- **World Bank Land Team:**
 - Short term: Providing funding and technical assistance to scale up municipal land offices from 200 to 500 in 3 years
 - Long term: Providing funding and technical assistance to scale up municipal land offices from 500 to 1 500+ in 10 years
 - Supporting Madagascar international land forum
 - Providing technical assistance to support a new land agency
- **TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)**
 - Support to R&D unit to develop ICT-enabled processes
 - Benchmarking, south-south cooperation
 - Supporting Madagascar international land forum
- **Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)**
 - Land certificate's impact evaluation
 - Stakeholder analysis in the land sector



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Mozambique - Action Plan



IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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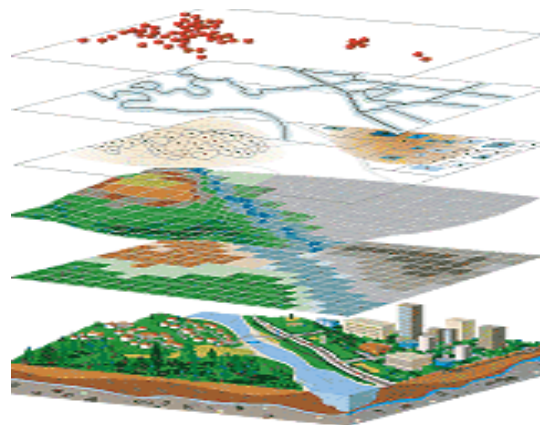
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Mozambique Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Legal Framework needs to be adjusted in order to respond to new context;
2. Land Information system is a tool to address Land Administration issues;
3. Geoportal as a means to enable access to information and data by citizens;
4. Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is important to support standardized data collection and allow interoperability among different systems for decision making;
5. Adjust and improve land fee/tax structure aiming to sustainability of the Land Administration Services.



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Mozambique: Accomplishments Needed

CHALLENGE: SUSTAINABLE LA SERVICES

1. Land Cadaster component

- Undertake Systematic Land Regularization to secure land use rights;
- Improve the land taxation and collection system;
- Move from analogue to electronic system by improving the current LIMS.

2. Cartography and land use planning component

- Update maps at adequate scales to meet the needs of land use admin / planning;
- Improve the national geodetic network (GNSS permanent stations).

3. Land legal framework component

- Review of National Land Policy to accommodate land transferability and other issues;
- Improve regulatory procedures to facilitate delivery of land administration services.

4. Address land use planning

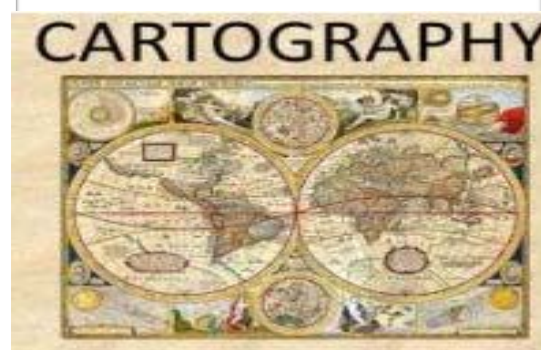
5. Institutional development and capacity building



2



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Mozambique Actions to be Taken

Short-term:

- Review of National Land Policy to accommodate land transferability and other issues – *by multidisciplinary commission (Government, CSO, private sector, academia)*
- Adopt legislative and regulatory procedures in order to facilitate land administration by – *by multidisciplinary commission.*
- Improve the land taxation and collect system – *by multidisciplinary commission.*
- Capacity building – *by Government with support of partners*

Medium-term:

- Move from analogue to electronic system by improving the current LIMS – *by Government (DINAT) with support of partners.*
- Improved Geodetic Network & Updated maps at adequate scales to meet the needs of land use admin / planning and *by Mozambique with support of partners.*

Long-term:

- Complete 1st Systematic Land regularization to secure land use rights – *by Government with support of partners.*
- Institutional development – *by Government with support of partners*

Mozambique Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Lack of adequate funding – Ongoing discussions with World Bank and other partners;
2. Weak human capacity - currently training and admission of more qualified staff;
3. Weak Institutional capacity - Ongoing discussions with World Bank and other partners;
4. Inadequate IT Infrastructure and equipment - Ongoing discussions with World Bank and other partners;
5. Lack of standard methodology for more efficient and effective systematic land regularization, including use of available modern technologies – National Directorate for Land is taking care of the resolution of this limitation.



Mozambique Support Needed

World Bank Land Team:

- MozLand - Land Administration Project



TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)

- Feasibility Study for a National Spatial Data Infrastructure in Mozambique
- TA support to implement the establishment of a mechanism for collection of land use fee/tax linked to LIMS
- Human resources: *Training on IT and Land Administration, including short courses and MA*

SDI
Spatial Data Infrastructure

Thank you

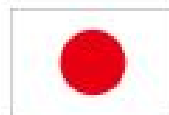




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Palestine Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, Japan
November 2017



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Palestine Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Sharing of information (e.g. central, local government, citizens) → Integrated Information System.
2. Protecting sensitive information, particularly within an integrated system.
3. Sustainability and maintenance of a system.
4. Qualified staff particularly sufficient IT knowledge.
5. Learn from others but cannot “copy + paste” solutions.
6. Public Awareness importance.
7. Do not be discouraged by your challenges.

The screenshot shows a web application for land management. The main form contains the following fields:

- رقم المحافظة/البلدية: 208
- تاريخ التملك: 24/04/2011
- إسم الطالب: علي أحمد صادق
- إسم الشخص الذي كتمت المعاملة لصالحه: عيد الجواد دعاس
- مركز المحافظة: 208
- رقم المنطقة: 208
- الحي: 19 - المدينة
- البلدية: رام الله
- القطاع: رام الله والبلدية
- رقم الترخيص: 1
- عدد الحصص: 1
- عدد الحصص الكلي: 1

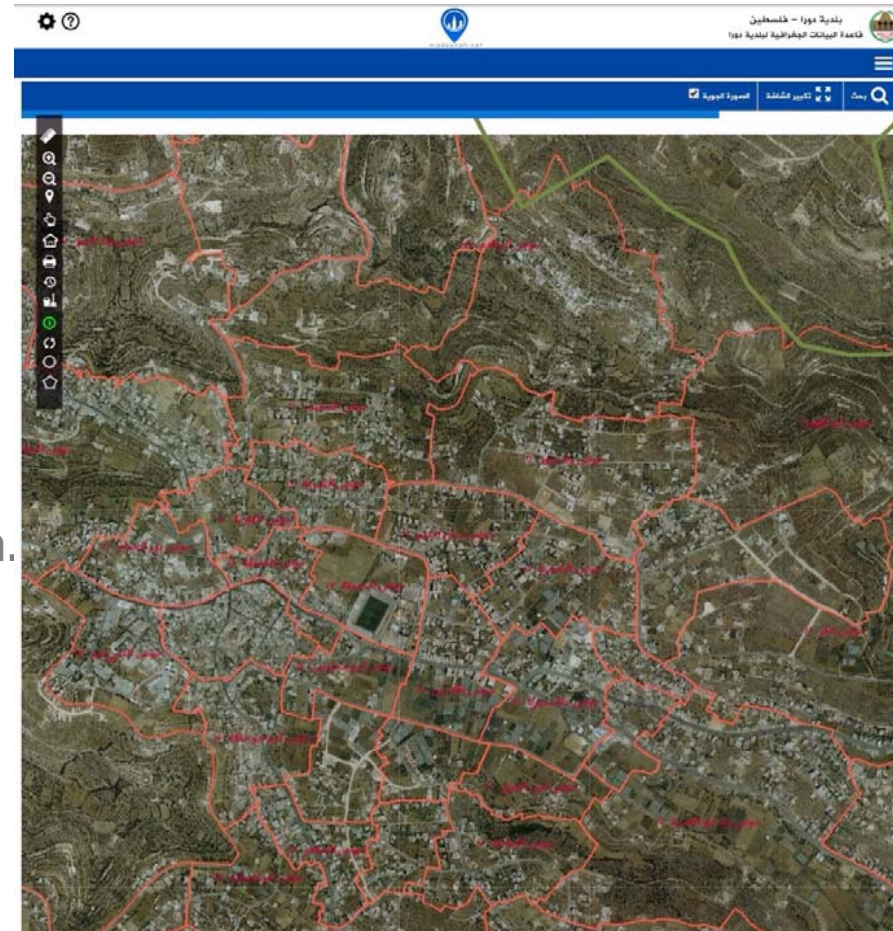
Below the form is a table with the following data:

| رقم الترخيص | القطاع | البلدية | الحي | القطاع | متر | دورم | عدد الحصص الكلي | عدد المعاملات المنفردة |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|---------|--------|-----|------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | رام الله والبلدية | رام الله | المدينة | الضفة | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

At the bottom of the page, there are logos for the Government of Japan and the World Bank Group.

Palestine Accomplishments Needed

1. Full land registration.
2. Full Cadaster.
3. Update legal framework.
4. Effective Land Administration System.
5. Integrated Geospatial Platform
6. Disaster Risk Management Plan.



Palestine Actions to be Taken

- Short-term:
 - National Action Plan → each PMO, PLA, LWSC, MoLG, and MoF (Ptax)
 - Add M&E unit, surveying engineers, & more qualified legal experts by LWSC
 - Establish geodetic reference framework (CORS) with permanent GPS stations by PLA
 - Digitizing existing maps and data conversion of land certificates by PLA
 - Computerized Land Registration System (CLRS) → mechanism to link spatial and non-spatial data from LWSC to PLA
 - Encourage Agencies to sign MoUs for sharing data by PMO, PLA, LWSC, MoF, and LGUs

- Medium-term:
 - Training on legal land framework → add more Land Settlement judges by LWSC.
 - Qualified IT Unit in LWSC by LWSC.
 - CLRS → link data to GeoMolg, GDPT (Ptax), and LGUs.

- Long-term:
 - Map rights in Area C by LWSC.
 - Public key infrastructure (Electronic signature) to shift from paper to electronic transaction by Ministry of Telecom and IT
 - CLRS → link data to citizens, private sector, etc. by GeoMoLG.
 - Law to share information by legislature.

Palestine Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. Outdated legal framework → seeking WB to support update of draft laws.
2. Fragmentation of data, lack of meta-data, uneven data format → platform established
3. Quality Assurance standards for IT Framework for sector agencies.
4. Lack of financial resources → cost-sharing with LGUs (not sufficient to expand services).
5. “Independent” thinking by departments within agencies.
6. External: Access restrictions (Area C), lack of 3G network.

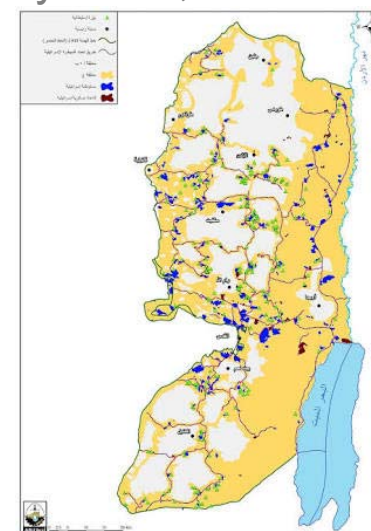


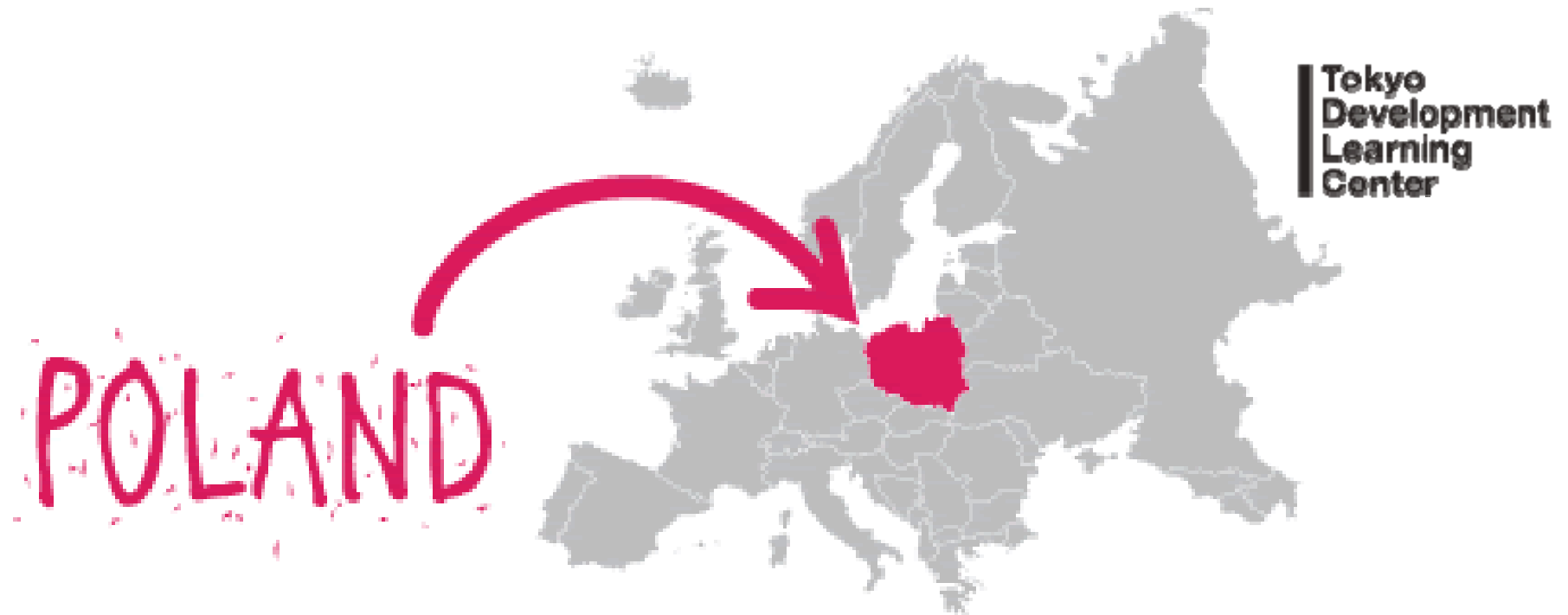
Palestine - Support Needed

- World Bank Land Team:
 - Update of the legal framework.
 - Training for legal experts on land dispute resolutions.
 - Quality Assurance standards for cooperation with the Private sector for land registration and digitizing of existing maps and data.

- TDLC Program (Japanese support from Institutions, Private Sector, etc.)
 - Quality assurance standards, TORs for CORS network, integrated systems, and standard data guidelines.
 - Utilization of cloud technology for the land sector.
 - Business continuity plan.

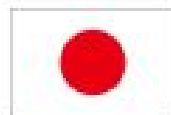
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)
 - Policy note on sharing of information.
 - Case studies on establishing a national DRM framework.





Poland Action Plan

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Poland Key Takeaways from TDD

1. Poland is already advanced in land planning (good databases exist)
2. Public good should be above private ownership right
3. Integration of databases and institutional collaboration is difficult (seems easier in smaller entities, for example Lithuania, Singapore)
4. GIS tools can be useful for creating various e-services (like in Kobe)

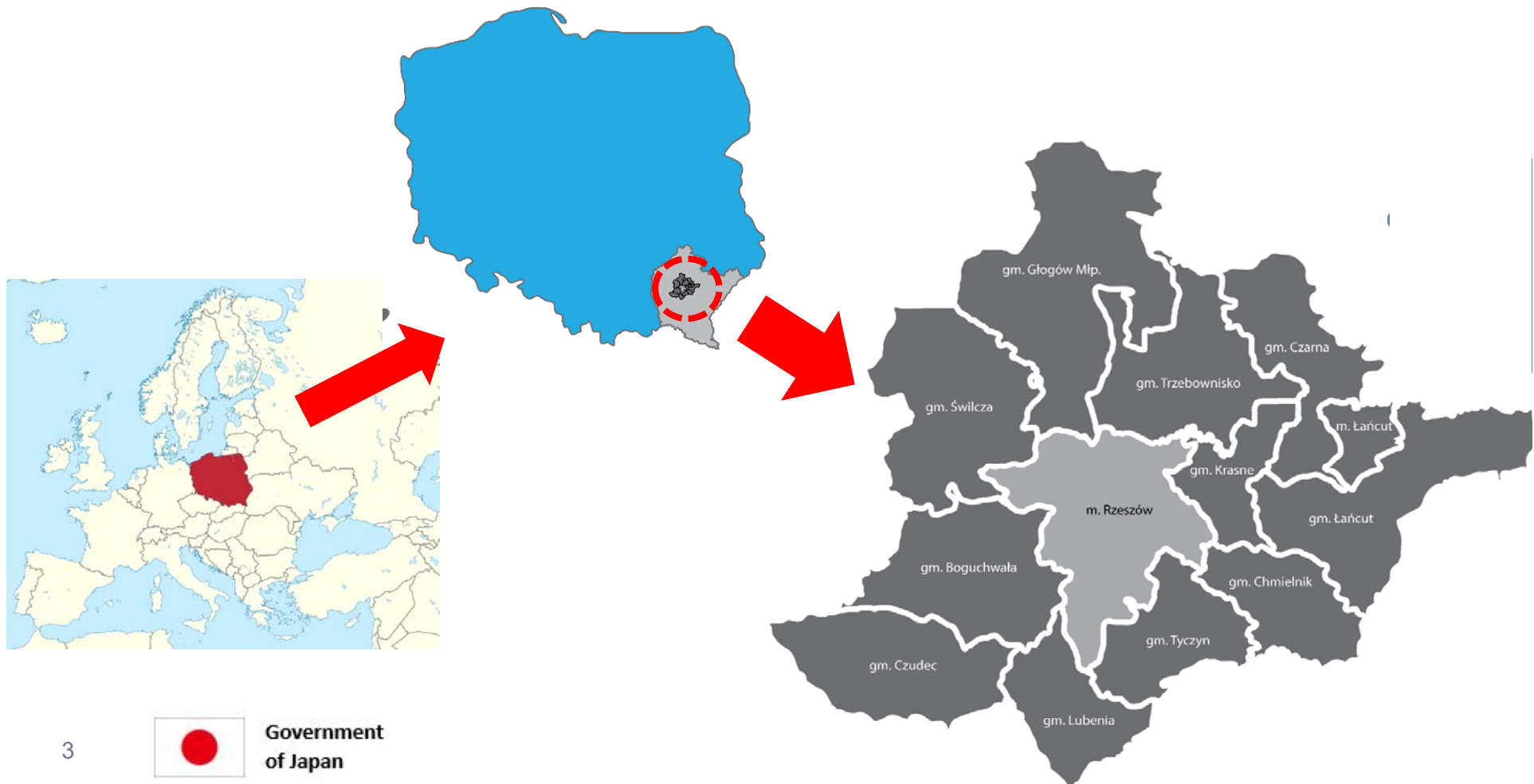
Poland Accomplishments Needed

1. Better use of space in the Rzeszow City functional urban area (RFUA) to ensure high quality of life and sustainable socio-economic development
2. Creating a joint development vision (leading to enhanced spatial planning) for functional urban area of City of Rzeszow



Poland Background

RFUA = City of Rzeszow + 12 municipalities; Population 350K; area: 1050 km²



Poland Background

National legal framework

- **Three levels** of spatial planning in Poland (national, regional, commune - municipality) – municipal plan is the most detailed
- **Cascade:** Local spatial plan has to include decision of plans from higher level (regional, national)
- Local spatial plan is created **by municipality** (commune) and by law focused on an administrative area of municipality
- In the Polish context, spatial planning at the **function urban area is not regulated**, this creates a challenge for development because FUA-plan is not legally binding. On the other hand, a central city cannot develop alone (without cooperation with surrounding municipalities)

Poland Actions to be Taken

Building partnership between municipalities:

- **Short term (1 year):**
 - to start collaboration (creating a single institution for RFUA representing all municipalities) – RFUA association already exists
 - developing joint planning tools (a GIS-based software for the whole RFUA; integration of databases from individual institutions and municipalities)
- **Medium-term (2-5 years):**
 - preparing a joint vision for the RFUA development (infrastructure [transport, utilities], function of land use [residential, business, services, industry, environment protection, agriculture etc.])
 - learning how to work together and think not only about own municipality – RFUA-oriented attitude needed
 - implementation of joint RFUA vision (not legally binding) into individual spatial plans of RFUA municipalities (legally binding)

Poland Actions to be Taken

- **Long-term (5-10 years):**
 - Sustainable development of RFUA and efficient space management thanks to enhanced collaboration between municipalities
 - Development of key metropolitan functions for the City of Rzeszow and surrounding 12 municipalities
 - Improvement of the national legal framework regarding:
 - spatial planning for the FUA level
 - prevalence of public good over land ownership right

Poland Barriers to Implementation of AP

1. **Historical experience** – lack of collaboration; rather competition between municipalities
2. **Mental barrier** = changing the attitude (sufficient data, capacity, infrastructure)
3. **Lack of good practices** (track record) in FUA management in Poland
4. **Long tradition of strong land ownership rights** in Poland (barrier for law modification)

Poland Support Needed

- World Bank Land Team:
 - Advisory (technical assistance): support in integration of information and spatial planning management
 - Platform for discussion between stakeholders
 - Help develop e-services regarding land management
- Knowledge Products (Case Studies, Policy Notes, etc.)
 - Case study of the Lithuanian case of database integration
 - Case study on the controlled development areas and development promotion areas from Kobe/Japan

Thank YOU

