Colombia Action Plan

IT for Improving Land Administration Services TDD
Tokyo & Kobe, 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 maintenance.

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