



World Bank Conference 2017

MIG –P update



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18th Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty



More than 1,200 land rights experts on the World Bank's Washington, DC for the 18th Annual Land and Poverty Conference.

Participants from government, civil society groups, private sector, academia, donor agencies focused on how they can use data and other evidence to reform land policies, identify strategies for expansion and find ways to monitor progress



Conference themes



- **Research on land governance and rigorous impact evaluations**
 - Academic research on governance of land and natural resource tenure systems and institutions
 - Impact on sustainable development and equity
 - Results of rigorous impact evaluations of “land interventions” using counterfactual; methodological considerations.
- **Delivering land administration services at scale**
 - Cost effective and fast expansion of coverage
 - Reliability, transparency and monitoring performance
 - Linking land information systems to tax, courts, land use and financial institutions
 - Business models for service delivery
 - Addressing capacity gaps, fit-for-purpose
- **Harnessing geospatial data, cloud platforms, and other data technologies**
 - Policy application automated data analysis
 - Combining administrative data, statistics and geospatial data
 - Open data and open source
 - Spatial data infrastructure and data access
 - Standards and interoperability, block chains, UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), mobile phones and participatory mapping

Conference themes



- **Land and urbanization**
 - Tenure dimension of competitive cities and agglomeration
 - Land pooling and land readjustment
 - Tenure regularization, valuation and taxation
 - land value capture, PPP (Public Private Partnerships) and benefit sharing
- **Land for infrastructure, investment, disaster risk reduction**
 - Eminent domain, expropriation and compensation
 - Safeguards, mediation and grievances
 - Legacy issues, guidelines for responsible large-scale and land-based investments
 - ESG (Environmental Social Governance), standards, commodity round tables and (territorial) Certification
 - Benefit sharing, inclusive business models and monitoring compliance
- **Securing land rights for equity, sustainability, and resilience**
 - Institutions for managing the commons and customary land, forests and natural resources
 - Pastoralism, gender, youth
 - Indigenous peoples' tenure systems
 - Combatting climate change

SDI at the Conference



- *Assessing the maturity of national and regional geospatial infrastructures: providing the evidence to assist economies and improve strategic decision-making:*
- Focused upon the changing landscape of geospatial information and its increasing uses to assist regions and nations to improve their decision-making.
- An evidence-based, proven geospatial maturity model that assesses the existing geospatial landscape which maybe part of a spatial data infrastructure (SDI) within a region or nation, thus providing the evidence base to assist economies and improve decision-making.



Boosting the registration of land rights in step with the SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- In order to achieve the SDG's and to have legal certainty for all citizens in the world, good geospatial information management and sound land administration are important prerequisites.
- It is believed that with the present state of technology, knowledge, level of ambition and commitment as defined in the SDG's, the momentum is there to boost the registration of land rights worldwide. This registration will increase the opportunities for sustainable development and the avoidance of future conflicts. However, it requires joint activities focused on concrete results in land registration that match with the SDG's. Advocacy, leadership and financing need our full attention.



Towards Quantifying the Economic Benefits of NSDI

Economic and Financial Modelling of the Impact of Geospatial Information - Techniques and Results for land administration in developing Nations.

- Another approach to estimating the economic significance of geospatial information to an economy is to estimate gross revenue generated by the sector !!
- Some studies in the past have employed this approach to indicate the size and importance of the geospatial sector. For example Oxera (2013), in a report prepared for Google, estimated that the global revenues from geo services could lie between US\$150 billion to US\$270 billion.

Interesting topics

- Problems of deforestation in Indonesia, Brazilian Amazon,
- Women land and property rights – problem in India, Africa, Vietnam
- Building cadaster in Africa – lots of interesting projects going on
- Land administration reforms in Philipines and Pakistan
- Indigenous and community land rights, the world's most common form of tenure

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2016/08/22/land-and-poverty-conference-2017-responsible-land-governance-towards-an-evidence-based-approach>



Interesting statistics



- **50% - the reduction in deforestation rates in the Amazon on securely held indigenous lands compared to deforestation rates on similar land without security.**
- In many areas in Latin America and around the world, annual deforestation rates on tenure-secure indigenous lands are significantly lower than on similar land that lacks tenure security. For example, in Bolivia, the average deforestation rate - between 2000 and 2012 - inside tenure-secure indigenous lands was 0.15 percent, while the rate outside indigenous lands was 0.43 percent. In Brazil, the deforestation rate inside tenure-secure indigenous lands was 0.06 percent, compared to an outside rate of 0.15 percent.
- Tenure security provides Indigenous Peoples and communities greater assurance that they will benefit from investments in their land.



- The final agreement on the main text of the Maintenance and Implementation Work Programme 2017-2020 (MIWP).
- The agreement to launch three additional actions under the MIWP2017-2020:
 - 2016.5 List of priority datasets
 - 2016.6 INSPIRE support for Copernicus
 - 2016.1 revised mandate for action "2016.1 Fitness for purpose" and the reflection group. The review and possible revision of the Implementing Rules
- The endorsement of four technical guidelines
- **2016.2 Streamlining monitoring and reporting for 2019 - Workgroup**

Fitness for purpose analysis



- As part of the INSPIRE Report and REFIT evaluation, the Directive (but not the Implementing Rules or Guidelines) has been assessed as regards its "fitness for purpose"
- Member States and stakeholders have repeatedly expressed concerns regarding the complexity of the INSPIRE data models and guidelines, in particular for Annex III, and the expected difficulty to have them implemented by the 2020 deadline. In the report to Council and European Parliament, the Commission is recommended to “review, and possibly revise, the INSPIRE rules, in particular on spatial data harmonisation, to take into account the implementing risks and complexities with a view to reducing them (simplification of requirements)”.



- **2016.2 Streamlining monitoring and reporting for 2019 - Workgroup**
- Country fiche - can be a driver for simplifying the reporting under INSPIRE, maximizes the use of all reported information, will serve comparability of reports across Member States , will provide valuable feedback from COM on the implementation efforts of the Member States.
- Overall planning: proposed changes on indicators (M&R Regulation)
- the future Monitoring should be fully automated