COFLAS: WHAT IS IT AND THE RATIONALE BEHIND

- The mandate of land administration agencies is changing; land agencies need to reinvent themselves using new organizational and financial models
- CoFLAS is about improving the financial viability of land agencies as a part of inevitable organizational and institutional reform
- Lack of a well-thought through and well-structured methodology whereby budgetary decision are guided
- The case for land administration funding including the so-called elevator pitch
- Declining budget allocations from treasury due to competing other priorities of government (food security, water, health, education, infrastructure, etc)
- International development assistance is diminishing (internal problems like the financial crunch, donor fatigue, inward looking policies)

COFLAS: PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. to develop a useful & practical methodology/tool whereby the C&F LAS in developing countries can be reformed and modernized with a view to enabling
   - cost effective, efficient, sustainable and affordable services. The methodology, where appropriate and through incremental process, to allow cost recovery,
   - but without compromising quality of services provided and limiting access to services especially of the poor and vulnerable.

2. to organize & lead a process of peer reviewing and validation of the methodology through an expert group meeting (EGM) jointly organized by the GLTN and the FIG.

Caveat
- Long term objectives
- Trade-offs?: reconciling financial and social objectives; CONTEXT matters!

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COFLAS PROJECT BACKGROUND

- Project aims to realize one of the GLTN’s 18 land tools: modernizing land agencies budgetary approach
- 1st phase of the project - AOC with Lantmäteriet; partner considered due to enormous experience in developing and transition countries.
- Assignment completed and final report delivered; (Kenya, Zambia, etc)
- Lessons from the exercise:
  - Data collection required a different methodology
  - Complex tool development: entailed broader and stronger partnerships
  - Practice documentation: more and diverse global representation in regard to case studies (Peru, Thailand, Albania, Georgia, Rwanda, NL, Norway, Sweden, NZ, etc)
- 2nd phase: LEI (private sector), FIG, Lantmäteriet, Dutch Kadaster, GLTN/UN-Habitat, Statkart, Danish Geodata

COFLAS DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORY

- Presentation of ToR to DGs Forum, May 2013, Abuja, Nigeria, FIG Working Week
- Inception EGM , May 2014, Rotterdam, hosted by Kadaster, World Geospatial Forum
  - questionnaire and research methodology reviewed; expanded partnerships for questionnaire testing established
- Mid-term EGM, Gavle, October 2013, hosted by Lantmäteriet, Sweden
  - Questionnaire testing results presented and discussed;
  - Preliminary outcomes of the case research presented and discussed;
- Submission of outputs, review of the same and feedback at different stages of the consultancy – UN-Habitat staff and FIG
- Draft Tool Presentation and Technical Session, June 2014, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- What have we achieved?
  - A participatory knowledge and tool development exercise;
  - CoFLAS I …a tool we can work with and help us get to the next step
COFLAS: NEXT STEPS

WHAT IS NEEDED FROM KL AND RIGHT AFTER KL?

▪ Feedback: need to know if this is something that can REALLY be used; need to know WHAT WILL WORK AND WHAT WILL NOT WORK? Under what conditions?

▪ Engagement for piloting testing the tool: useful and practical tool…. undisputed goal. Piloting is a means to ascertain utility of the tool from several perspectives; How do we go about doing this? How do we select a pilot country? Should we set criteria? Does it have to be a soon to be reforming country? Or a country to willing to contribute to knowledge development?

▪ Documenting lessons from the piloting exercise and refining the tool

MORE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT?: Report points to different sources of information to address different aspects of LA reform (“Section “on how to identify problems or prioritize LAS reform activity; decide on how to undertake LAS reform.”)

▪ Does this knowledge have to managed with a view to improving its accessibility, currency, relevance, etc? To making it available in a more user friendly language and shape?

▪ Is one source book on all these subjects doable and desirable? Would this be a preferred approach in stead of pointing to diverse and isolated references?
THANK YOU
NEED TO KNOW MORE?

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