

# SMART SURVEYORS FOR LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES IN A NEW REALITY

Presented at the FIG e-Working Week 2021  
21-25 June 2021 in Virtually in the Netherlands



**e**WORKING WEEK 2021  
**20-25 JUNE**

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Paper ID-Number 10966

Testing and Improving the 8r Framework of Responsible Land Management to  
Assess Major Land Interventions (10966)

Session 08.4 – 21 June 2021, time 15:00–16:30

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# Objectives of paper

- How to improve the operational, analytical and conceptual aspects of the **8R framework of responsible land management**, introduced by de Vries and Chigbu (2017)

	Looking at questions such as...
Responsive	Including needs, requests, long-term views of stakeholders Addressing urgency of need
Resilient	Ensuring or creating the sustenance of societal structures Avoiding major disruptions
Robust	Based on solid mechanisms Not leading to fundamental change or disruptions
Reliable	Decisions are trusted or are based on trust or creating trust
Respected	Decisions and actions are valued positively Decision makers are seen as appropriate leaders or managers
Retraceable	All steps are documented, so history can be reconstructed At all times it is possible to see which steps have been taken by whom, and what still needs to occur
Recognizable	People can identify with the decisions; there is ownership of the project or intervention
Reflexive	At regular points in time there are moments at which the rightfulness or appropriateness is re-evaluated or re-assessed

# 3 types of cases to test framework

- Large international airports
- Major bridges
- New capital cities



## Findings

- especially **impacts and outcomes are often difficult to assess** immediately, as some impacts may actually only **emerge long after the project interventions**. The attribution is then difficult to establish given certain observations and documented evidence in direct relation to the intervention.
- the 8R assessment is more reliable for **assessing short-term and directly observable impacts**, such as expropriation, eviction or relocation, but more difficult for long-term effects such as unplanned spatial expansion, unforeseen environmental pollution, and negative socio-economic externalities.
- what the 8R assessments have shown is that often the **degree of responsiveness and reflexiveness is limited** and thus requires more direct **long-term participation** and involvement of stakeholders both before, during and after the intervention