



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

- 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!





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;
- Informal consultation at the World Bank Land Conference, March 2014, Washington DC
- ■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





COFLAS: NEXT STEPS

- •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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