

An Evaluation of Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration Initiatives at Kadaster International

Carline Amsing and Paula Dijkstra (Netherlands)

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SUMMARY

This paper provides an evaluation of Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration (FFP LA) initiatives implemented by Kadaster International (KI) from January 2015 – June 2017.

According to the United Nations in their Sustainable Development Goals, ownership and control over land by all men and women should be recognised by 2030. This represents an immense challenge. FFP LA is developed to address land issues in a fast and affordable manner, with sufficient quality, in a participatory and inclusive manner.

At KI, the FFP LA approach is used since 2014. KI is involved in many FFP LA initiatives. It is important to gain more insight in the carried-out initiatives and to study how other organisations implement their FFP LA initiatives. Therefore, the main objective of the research presented in this paper is to: Evaluate the key Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration initiatives from KI from January 2015 – June 2017 to get an overview of the undertaken initiatives and to indicate overlap, differences and, if possible, results. This is done by undertaking project document analysis, semi-structured interviews including a SWOT analysis and a FFP LA analysis. Next to this, initiatives from KI are compared with three FFP LA initiatives carried-out at other organisations.

The gathered information is useful for KI to identify their main FFP LA results from January 2015 – June 2017. There were fifteen FFP LA initiatives in different categories. The initiatives mostly focus on identifying needs and providing advice and advocacy, in the future focus will be increasingly on building capacity with FFP LA methods to implement the approach on a larger scale. Experiences from Colombia and Kenya will be used for implementation in other countries as well.

The contribution of KI's initiatives to FFP LA worldwide seems significant. Quite some FFP LA key principles are addressed within the initiatives, mostly within the spatial framework. One can wonder whether the spatial, legal and institutional frameworks should be addressed in a balanced way. However, FFP LA is a method in development. Flexibility is a key component and there is no blueprint available of which issues to address first. Experiences from other organisations must be taken in to account. By discussing one another's lessons learned, knowledge can be shared on promoting, using and implementing FFP LA.

According to the research presented in this paper several recommendations are made. It is advised to continue evaluating FFP LA initiatives on a yearly basis with the methodology developed in this research. It can be extremely helpful to also capture experiences from KI's partners to constructively evaluate cooperation, partnerships and performance continuously. On top of that, other organisations who carry out FFP LA initiatives as well, are urged to evaluate their initiatives by means of this method. This will allow for comparative research and will provide lessons learned from businesses, academia or other governmental organisations.