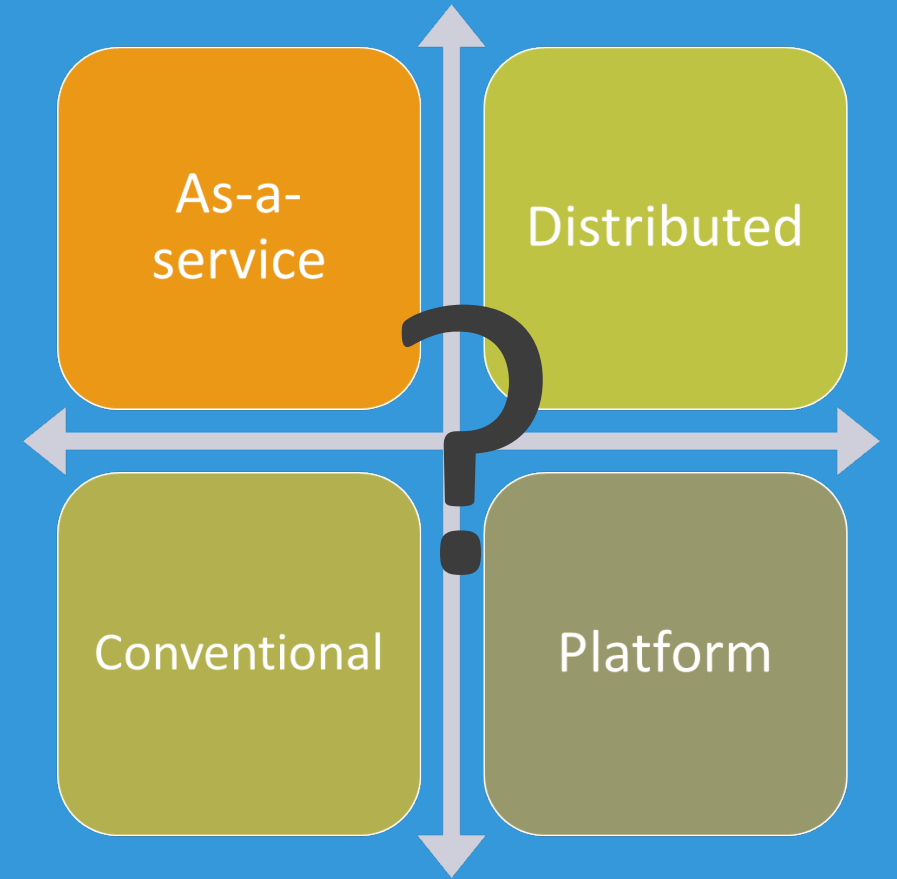


Stakeholder engagement through scenario study on future land administration

WPLA 12th Session, 31 May – 1 June 2020
Fredrik Zetterquist



Scenario study on future LA - objectives

- Understand emerging developments expected to shape the future
- Provide LA authorities with a framework based on scenario analysis and used to explore their future and to facilitate national LA strategies
- A dialogue tool (in-country/global) to identify common challenges and opportunities, share best practices for solutions and risk mitigation measures and to improve preparedness for future disruptive changes
- Contribute with relevant thought leadership to the long-term strategic work of the authorities for them to stay relevant, liable and provide trustworthy and future-proof services

*) Austria, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

Scenario study - methodology

1. Identify global megatrends and score their relative importance and anticipated impacts on LA within the next 10 years
2. Identify specific drivers/aspects related to the LA domain
3. Define future scenarios
4. Framework report
 - Trends applied (mega/specific)
 - Scenario descriptions
 - Guiding principles 2030
 - Self-assessment framework
5. Consultations at the WPLA 12th Session 31 May - 1 June 2021
6. Dialogue instrument - framework and scenarios dynamically updated

Global megatrends

Define what we do, how we do things and what is possible to do

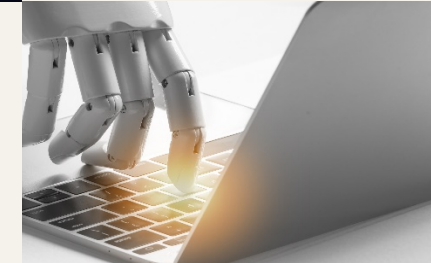
The Digital Transformation



Globalisation



Urbanisation



Technological Advancement

New Business Ecosystems



Climate Change



Individualisation



Knowledge-based Society



Diversity and Pluralism



Agenda 2030

Megatrend Analysis

Megatrend	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Average	Ranking
1. Demographic change	4	3	6	6	3	8	7	2	4.9	7
2. Societal disparities	3	2	6	4	6	5	4	3	4.1	8
3. Differentiated Lifeworlds	2	2	2	2	8	2	7	6	3.9	10
4. The digital transformation	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	9.8	1
5. Volatile economy	8	6	3	7	8	4	5	3	5.5	6
6. Business Ecosystems	8	7	8	8	10	4	8	10	7.9	3
7. Anthropogenic Environmental Damage	5	8	7	7	8	2	8	6	6.4	5
8. Decentralised environments	8	6	5	5	10	6	6	8	6.8	4
9. New political world order	3	5	3	3	3	7	6	2	4.0	9
10. Global/regional power shifts	3	5	5	4	2	-	4	3	3.7	11
11. Urbanisation	7	5	9	8	10	-	8	10	8.1	2
Average	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.8	7.1	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.9	

Feedback comments

Business ecosystems:

“Open data and less motivation for citizens to pay for the services. We do not have customers but open data”

“Enable new ways for land administration, especially due to platform economy and sharing”

Urbanization:

“Need for better tools for planning, information in 3D/4D. Also increased need for tools to deal with illegal buildings”

“Will lead to increased importance of rights, responsibilities and restrictions affecting land, real estate and infrastructures”

Feedback comments

Digital transformation:

“We are moving into an age where our core business will be delivering ‘digital trust’. Digital networks may become so strong that the land agencies may have limited added value if they keep operating in the ‘classical’ way”

Differentiated livelihoods:

“The shift towards a more liberal direction regarding the perception of the relationship between citizens and public institutions result in that the rights and obligations nowadays start from the individual and it is then for the public institutions to respond to the citizens' preferences”

Decentralized environments:

“PPP. Authorities needed only for “stamps”, private companies' role is increased”

Specific drivers/aspects related to the LA domain

- Collaboration, sharing and distributed solutions
- Usage of big data, AI and other new tech
- Information *security* and *integrity* aspects related to new technologies (the cloud, AI, blockchain, digital identity...), legislations (GDPR, PSI...), and policies (open data, government as-a-platform...)
- Respond to next-generation demands requires new digital workflows and new financial, information and business models; scalable, interoperable and evolutionary
- Policies, legal frameworks and governance are sometimes legacies of the passed preventing innovation and development rather than enabling it
- Innovation through crowd-sourcing, open source programming, policy and society hack...
- Geospatial as a facilitator and information carrier for e.g. integrated land development processes
- Risk inclination vs cost and trust as a government authority
- Ethical implications - human in charge vs machine-to-machine
- FELA, IGIF and Agenda 2030

Expanded role of land authority

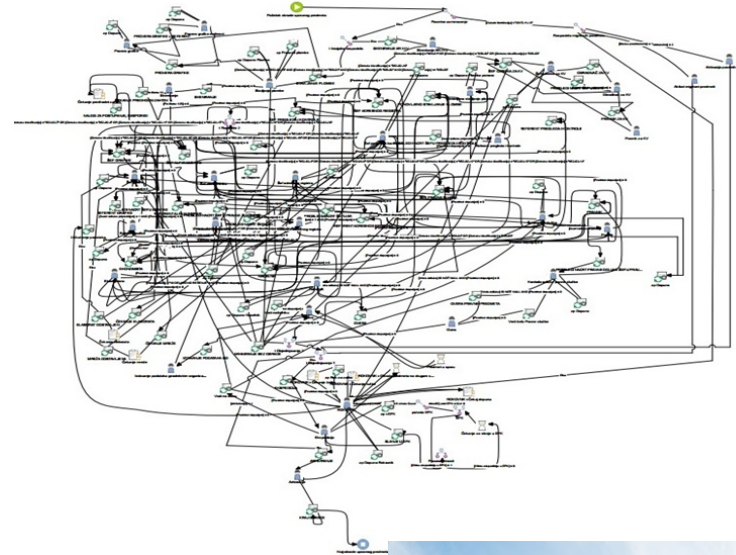
- Smart cities
- Climate change initiatives
- Integrate planning and building process
- Digital government (key registers)
- NSDI
- Utilisation of UAVs
- 3D/4D and closing the gap between BIM and GIS
- Open data

Consequences for the land authority:

- Increased interaction
- More complex decision-making processes
- New competences
- Increased business intelligence and international collaboration

Country-specific constraints to evolve

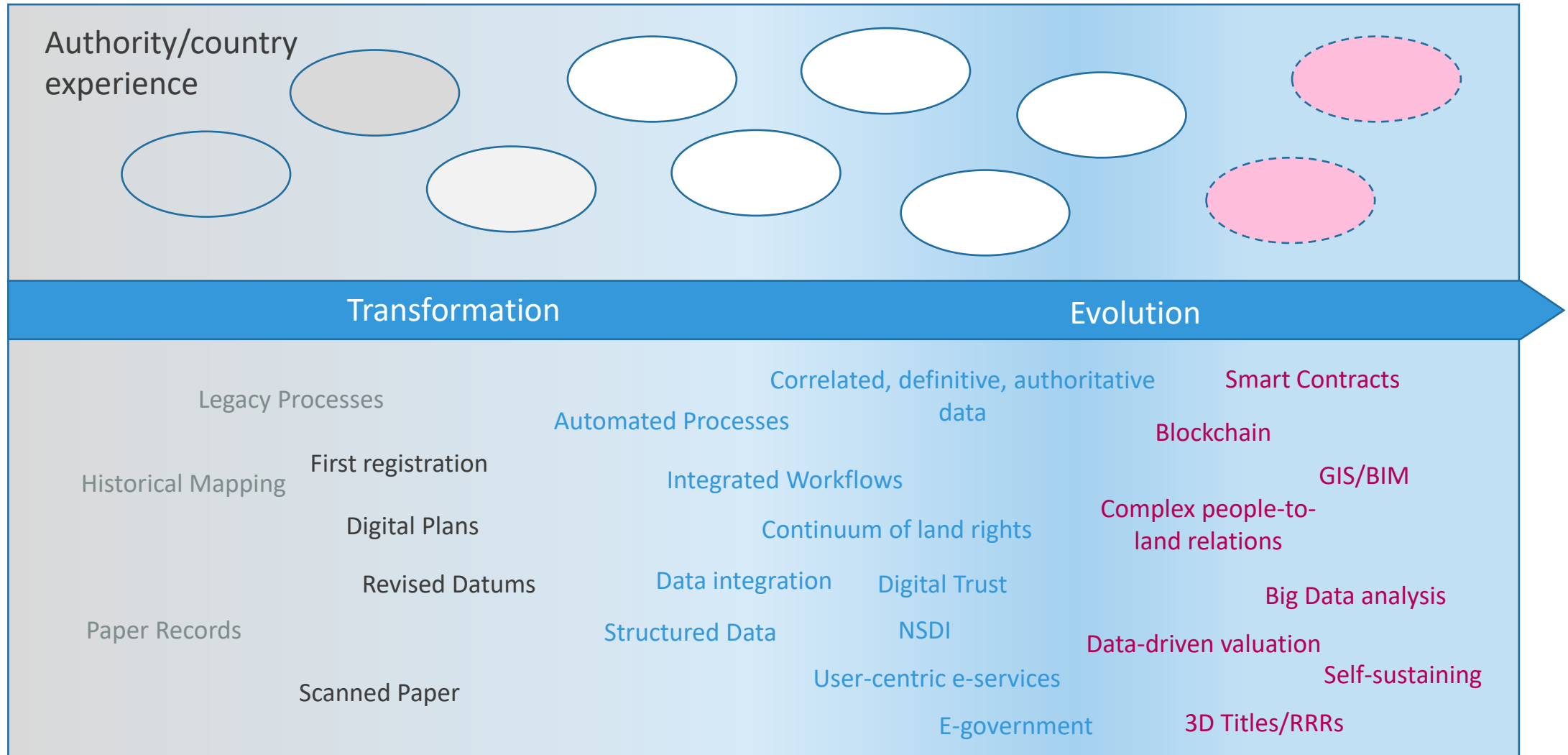
- Fossilised systems, legislations and processes
- Human resources constraints
- Financial constraints
- No holistic land policy
- Limited political will
- Weak performance of services
- Siloed data and institutional overlaps/competition
- Low/uncertain data quality and coverage
- Limited access to information



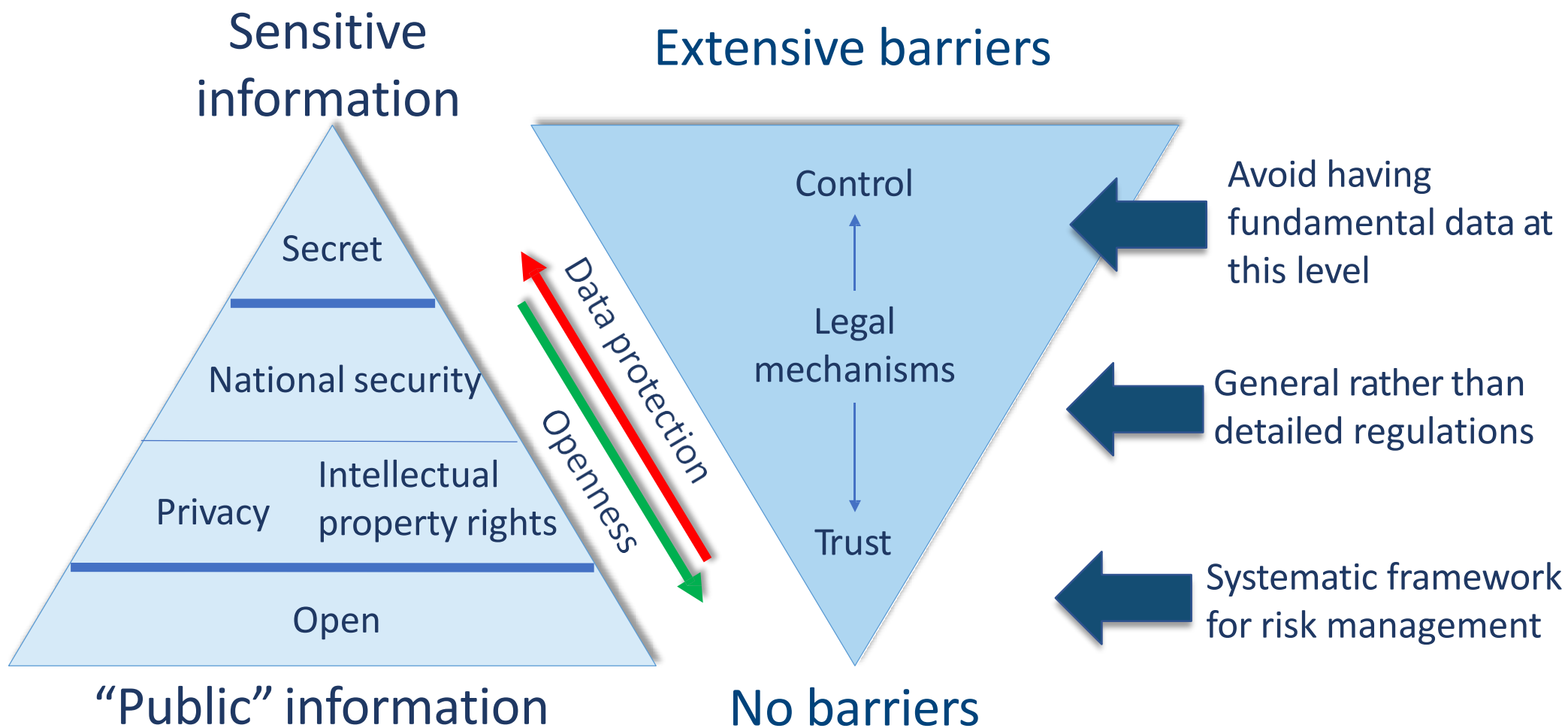
How to stay relevant?

- Holistic
- User-centric
- Digital trust (digital by default)
- Automation and process improvement
- Interoperability
- Data-driven decisions
- Information-oriented
- Authoritative
- Resilience

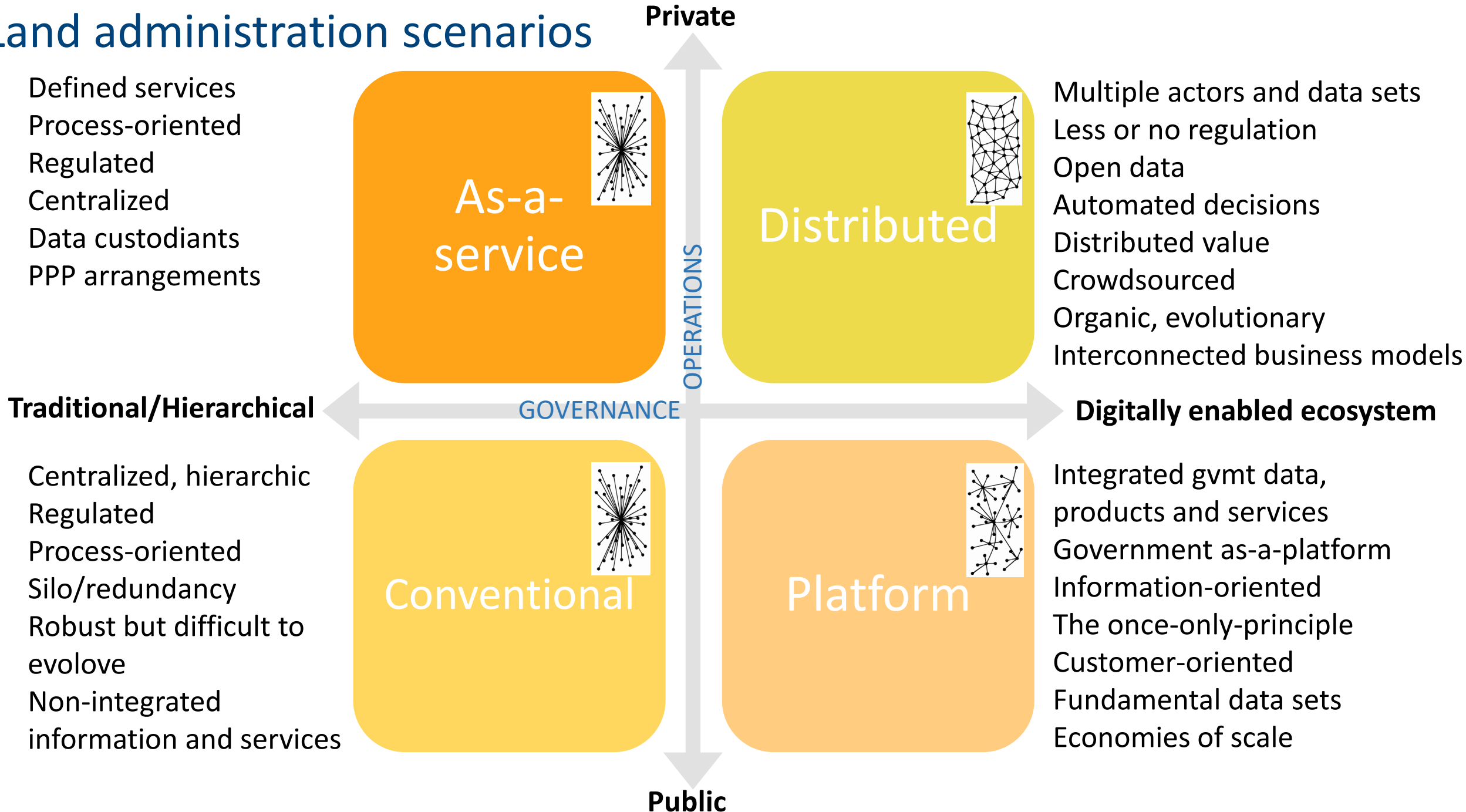
Journey of transformation



Legal and policy strategy



Land administration scenarios



Defined services
 Process-oriented
 Regulated
 Centralized
 Data custodians
 PPP arrangements

As-a-service



Distributed



Multiple actors and data sets
 Less or no regulation
 Open data
 Automated decisions
 Distributed value
 Crowdsourced
 Organic, evolutionary
 Interconnected business models

Traditional/Hierarchical

GOVERNANCE


Digitally enabled ecosystem

Centralized, hierarchic
 Regulated
 Process-oriented
 Silo/redundancy
 Robust but difficult to evolve
 Non-integrated information and services

Conventional



Platform



Integrated gvmnt data, products and services
 Government as-a-platform
 Information-oriented
 The once-only-principle
 Customer-oriented
 Fundamental data sets
 Economies of scale

Public

24 guiding principles 2035

- The land administration system is uniform throughout the country, and contains information about all properties, regardless of type, use and ownership
- The land administration system is robust and capable of reflecting the dynamic nature of information stored in it over time, including information on rights, responsibilities and restrictions, thereby containing historical data on properties, such as information about changes in ownership and parcel boundaries
- The land administration system provides 3D information about the vertical and horizontal limitation of properties, with their related rights, restrictions and responsibilities
- The land administration system facilitates linkages with building information models
- The land administration system offers real-time registration of transactions, largely subject to automatic digital checks only. Transaction documents are standardized for machine reading. Only complex cases are checked manually by the land administration authority;
-

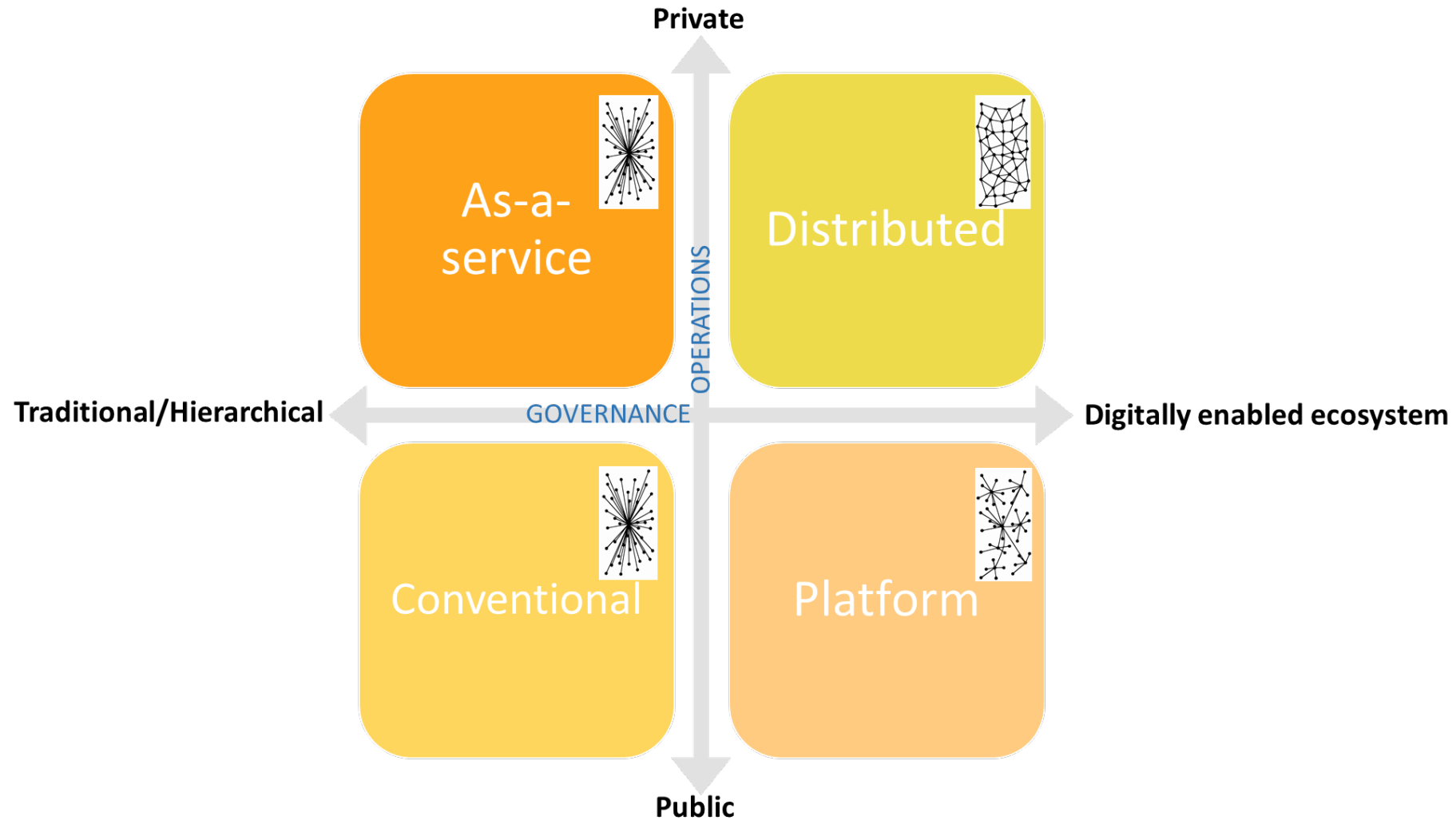
Self-assessment framework

Based on FELA/IGIF principles

- Strategic Enablement
- Transparent and Accountable
- Reliable, Accessible and Easily Used
- Collaboration and Cooperation
- Integrative Solution
- Sustainable and Valued
- Leadership and Commitment

A set of strategic questions to each principle to assess the value of each of the four scenarios for a given nation and its land administration arrangements

The scenarios – a dialogue instrument



Thank you for your
attention



Rank the global megatrends according to their respective impact on LA arrangements (distribute 25 points) www.menti.com code: 1724 7712

