المؤتمرالعربي

Second Arab Land Conference

22-24 FEBRUARY 2021 CAIRO, EGYPT

Land Management and Administration

Recent land administration experiences from the Arab region

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1. Findings from projects in Egypt, Lebanon and Palestinian Territories

- 2. Shared challenges and opportunities for the region, despite variations
- 3. Buy-in at the operational level and a growing regional network





2010 - 2015

Arab Spring / Voluntary Guidelines / Conflict and Migration

2016 - 2018

1st Arab Land Conference Post-Conflict Land Tenure Study

2019 - 2021

Regional network building Preparatory project work



METHODS AND APPROACH

Case study and action research

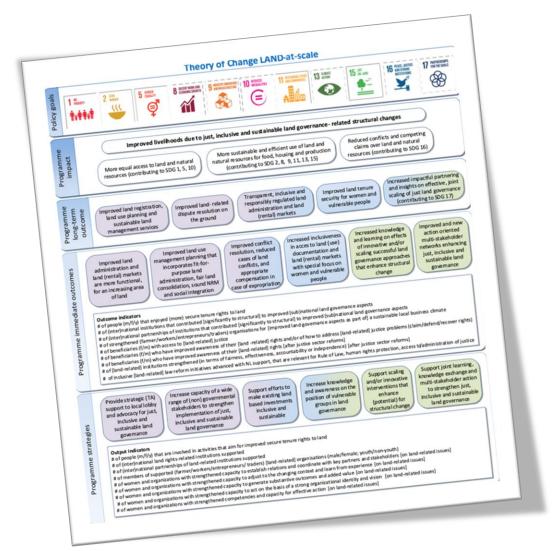
Land-at-Scale

Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2019, 6 years, 30M EU

Kadaster International

Start-up work in 2019

Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestinian Territories.



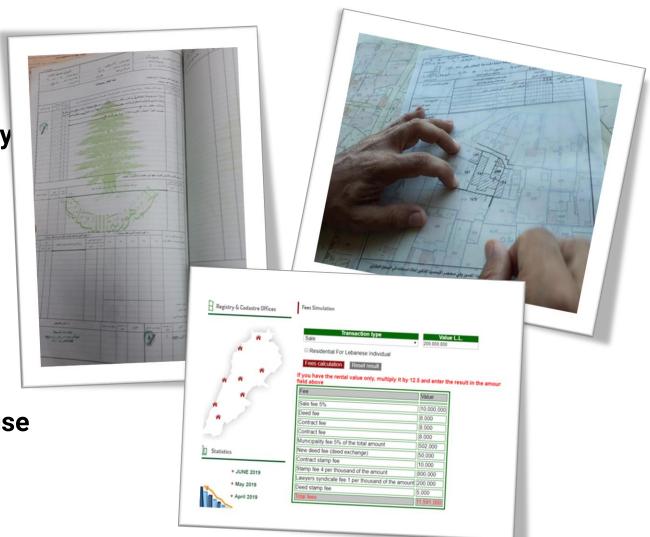
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue workshop, Cairo, July 2019
- 2. Large numbers of informal transactions
- Inadequate women's right, despite supportive laws
- 4. High-level political interest
- 5. Expediting urban and rural cadastral coverage
- 6. Inter-agency collaboration
- 7. Citizen awareness raising and trust building
- 8. Approach should be fit-for-purpose



Policy and Law •Resolve Title vs. Deeds •State lands •Strata issues •Informal lands Awareness Finance •High level •Sustainable •G2G and G2C **Business Models** •Gender Standards Partnerships Processes •ESA + REPD + RATD Land •Service provision + others... Administration **Transformation** for Egypt Institutions Data Professional Bodies •Digitize + Standardize + Share + Publicize + Ethics •Internationalize Education Innovation •Retraining, new •Participation, Cloud, programs Crowd, Automation •CoE and MoU

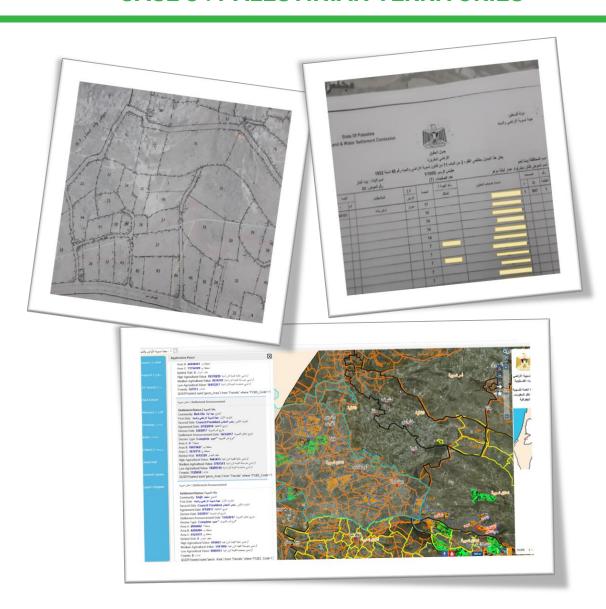
CASE 2: LEBANON

- 1. Three main challenges:
 - a. 35% to 50% of country with no survey or records
 - b. 90s automated system obsolete
 - c. Transaction laws and workflows outdated (circa 1926)
- 2. French/WB Twinning Project
- 3. Need attention on awareness and advocacy; capacity and education; and use of standards



CASE 3: PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

- 1. Unique history and existence
- 2. Registration of specific types of land
- 3. Document recognition by authorities
- 4. Costs for registration
- 5. Administration of the Gaza strip
- 6. Women's ownership and access
- 7. Bedouin land rights
- 8. State land management
- 9. Land fragmentation
- 10.Inheritance



CONCLUSIONS AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Common or Shared Issues

- Complex governance
- Overlapping mandates
- Anachronistic laws
- Heavy documentation requirements
- Vulnerable not recognized
- Financial models don't support improvement
- Incomplete data
- Lack of local innovation
- Lack of standards
- Barriers to partnerships
- Limited awareness

Reasons for Optimism

- Foundations often in place
- Good will amongst local senior land officials
- Increasing urgency for renewal
- Support from global community

Next Steps

- Keep building the network and momentum
- Enable inter-agency and inter-national collaboration and support
- Land-at-Scale



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

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