

The role of geospatial information management to ensure tenure security in disaster scenarios



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UNECE Working Party on Land Administration

Workshop "Ensuring tenure security after natural and man-made disasters"

Colegio de Registradores, Madrid, Spain, 02-03 November 2023

Round Table 1. Geospatial Information and Tenure Security, 02 November 2023, Thursday, 10:00-11:30

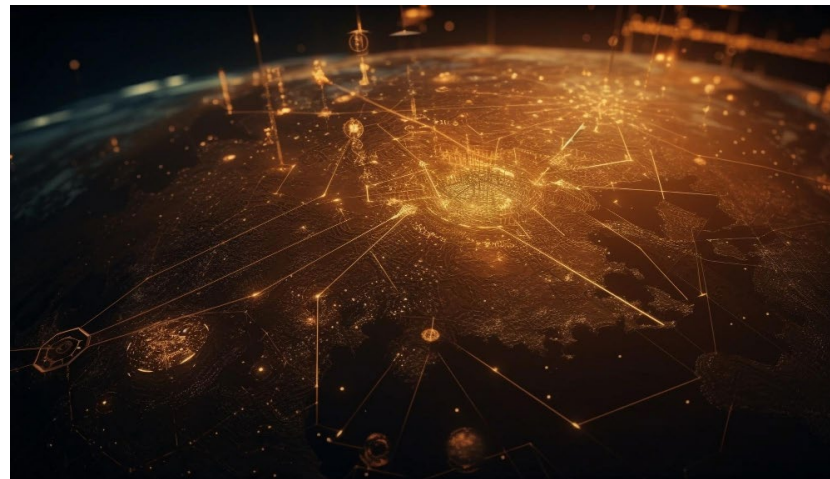


Image By vecstock



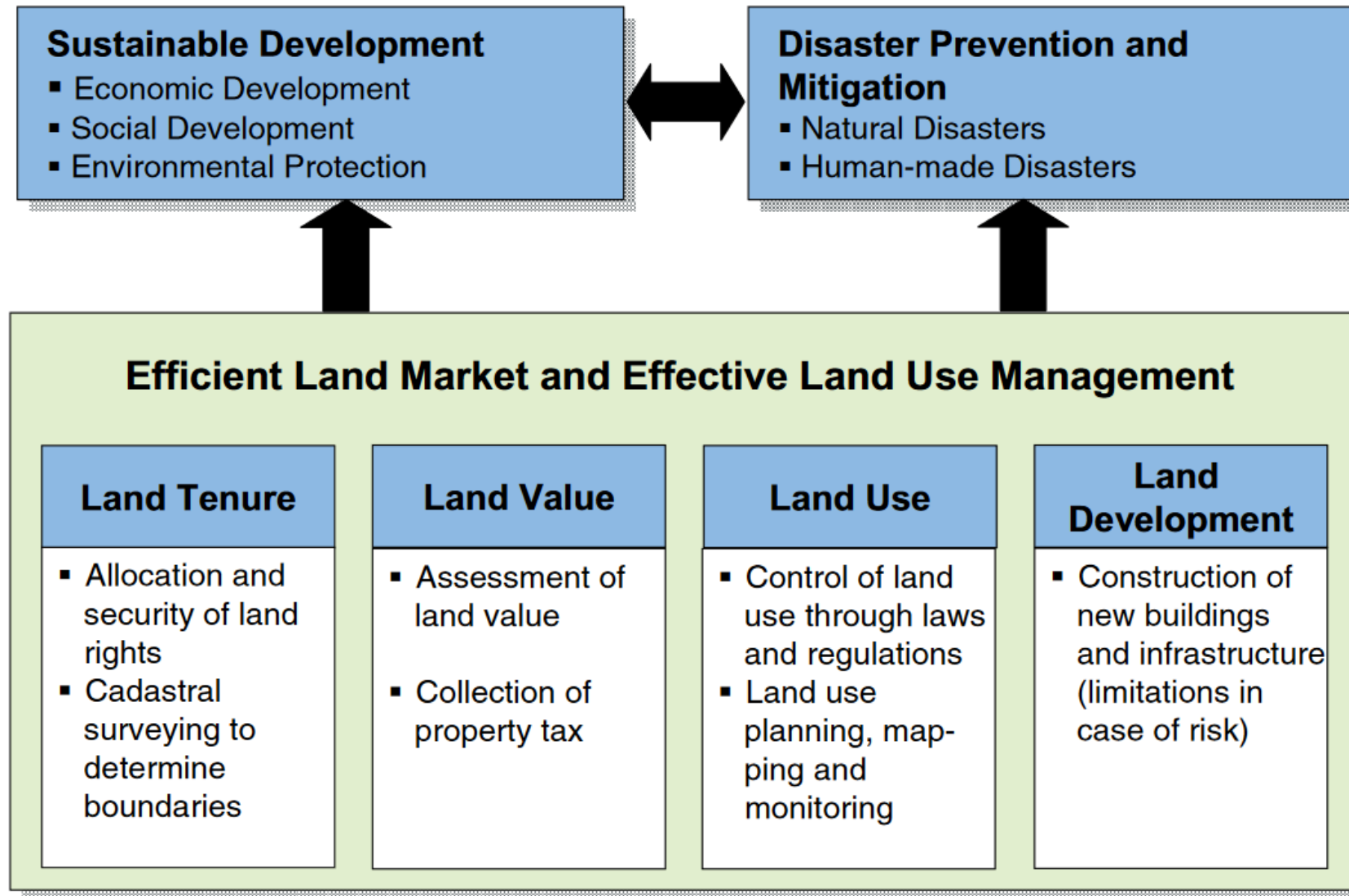
An example – land loss in Indonesia due to inundation



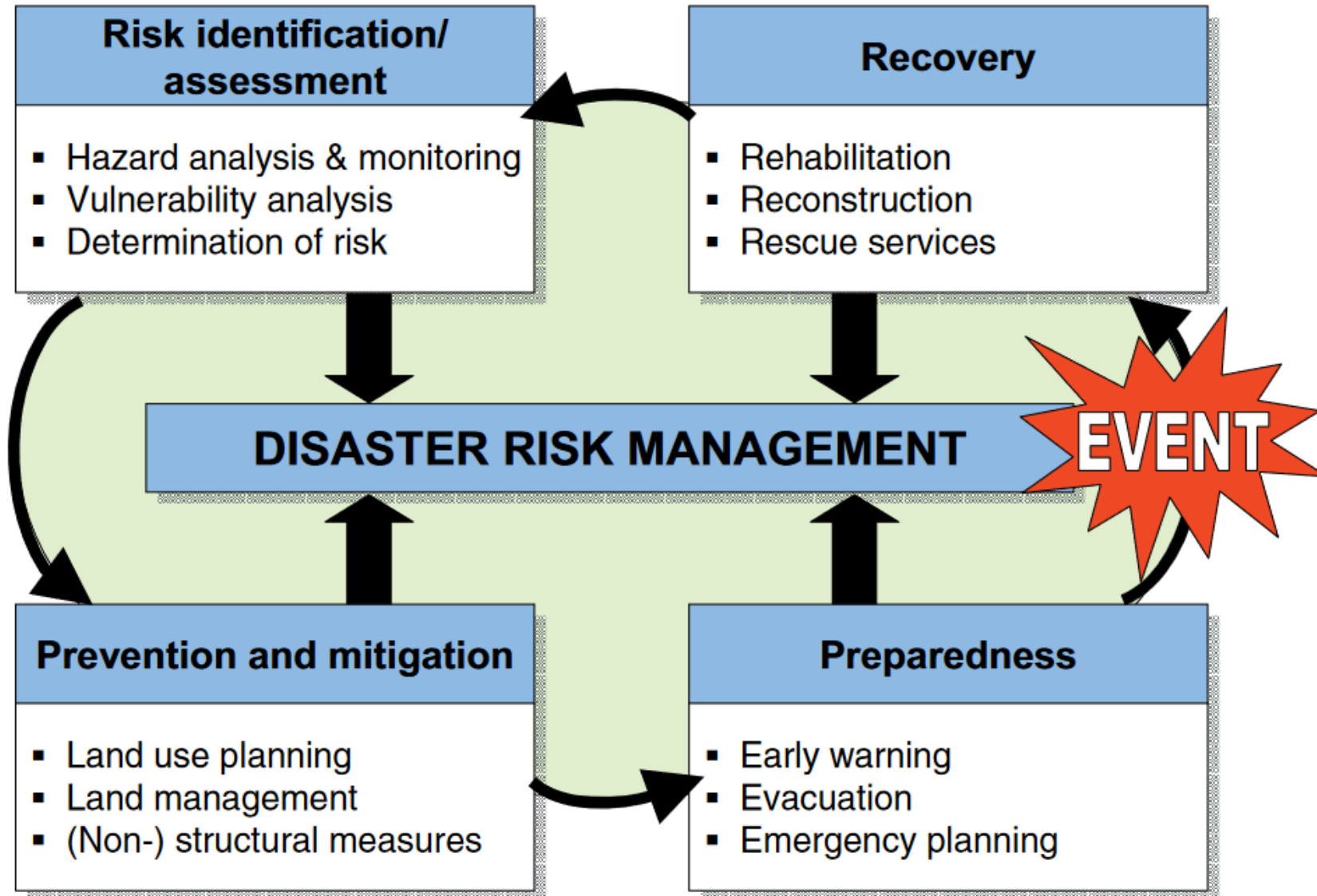
Figure 2. Change of coastal line in the coastline of Kabupaten Demak, overlaid with land use map year 2000.

Source: data processing

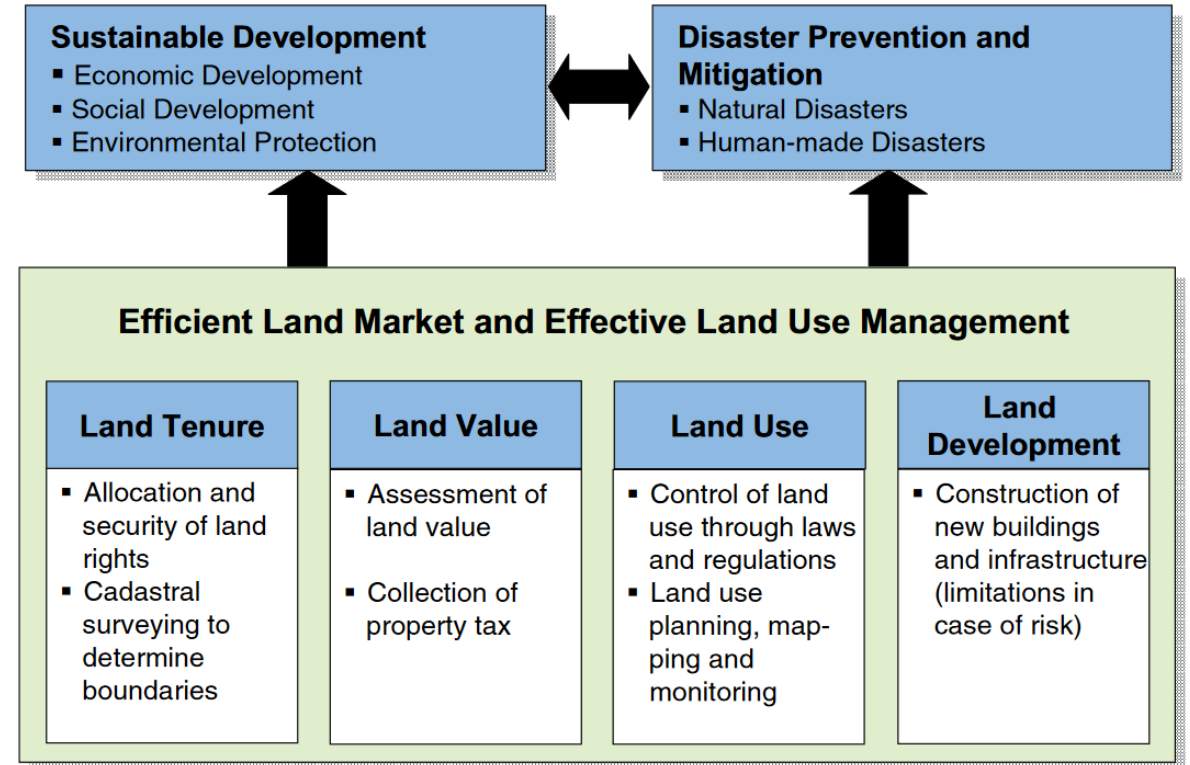
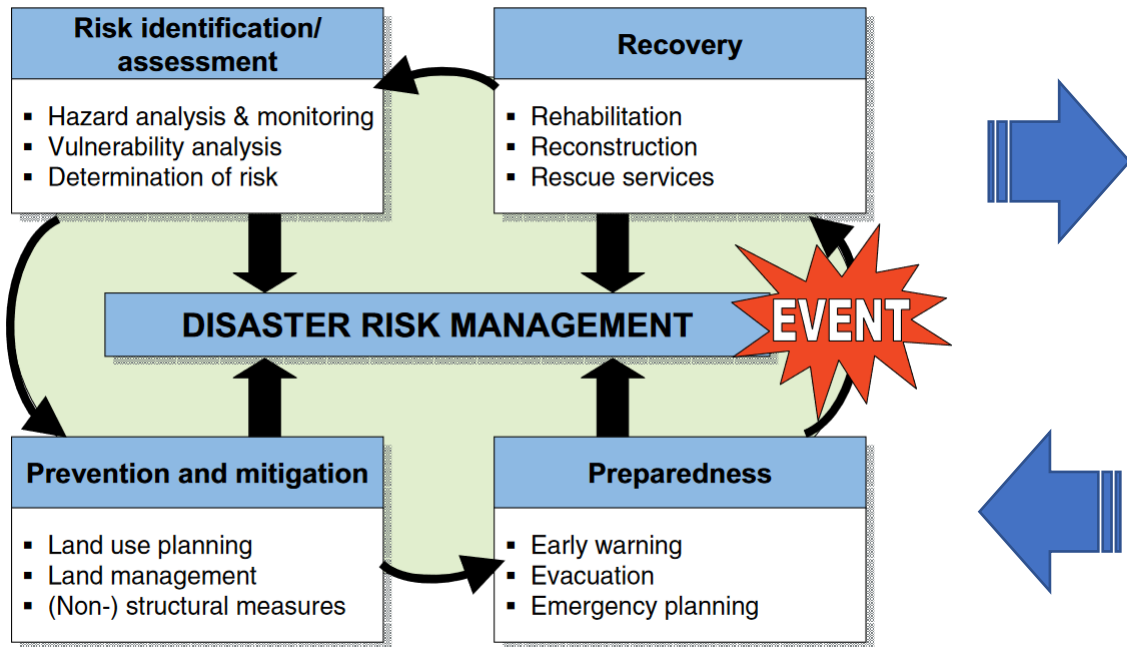
Land administration in support of disaster prevention and mitigation



Key elements of disaster risk management



Land administration tools for disaster risk management



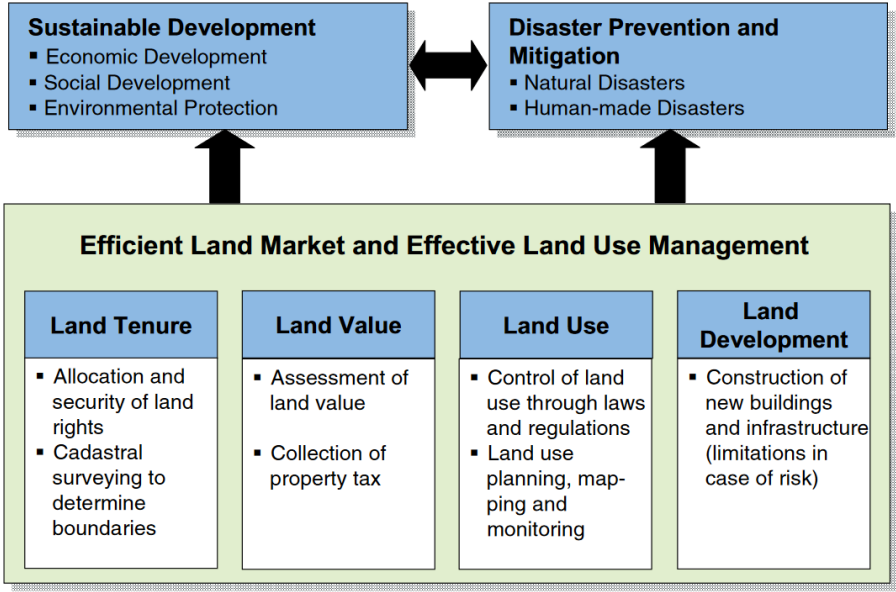
Geospatial information for disaster risk management

- *Land and geospatial information tells the **what, who, where, how much**, and other key attributes of a property.*
- *Land and geospatial information is key to ensure that land records are **comprehensive and secure**.*
- *Land and geospatial information plays an important role in **all phases of disaster risk management**:*
 - *disaster prediction,*
 - *prevention,*
 - *preparedness and*
 - *mitigation.*

Obstacles and shortcomings

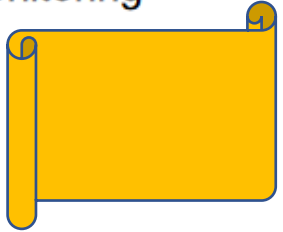
Land Tenure

- Allocation and security of land rights
- Cadastral surveying to determine boundaries



Land Use

- Control of land use through laws and regulations
- Land use planning, mapping and monitoring



Land Value

- Assessment of land value
- Collection of property tax



Land Development

- Construction of new buildings and infrastructure (limitations in case of risk)



Digital Transformation and Land Administration

Sustainable Practices from UNECE Region and Beyond



Digital Transformation and Land Administration



E-book



Investment brief

Digital Transformation and Land Administration
Sustainable Practices from UNECE Region and Beyond, FAO-UNECE-FIG Guide

Funding Digital Transformation in Land Administration, FAO-FIG Knowledge for Investment Brief

UN GGIM's overarching Integrated Geospatial Information Framework



The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework provides a basis and guide for developing, integrating and strengthening geospatial information management.

Governance →

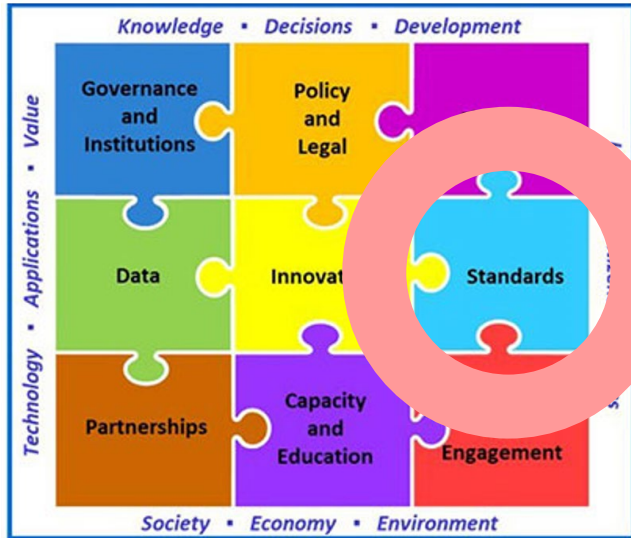
Technology →

People →



Anchored by 9 Strategic Pathways, the Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.

General-purpose IT and geospatial standards



Domain-specific

Geospatial Information and Technology

Organizations: ISO/TC 211, OGC, IHO, DGIWG, WMO, ICAO, etc.
Examples of standards: ISO 19160-1, GroundwaterML, DGIF, S-100

General-purpose

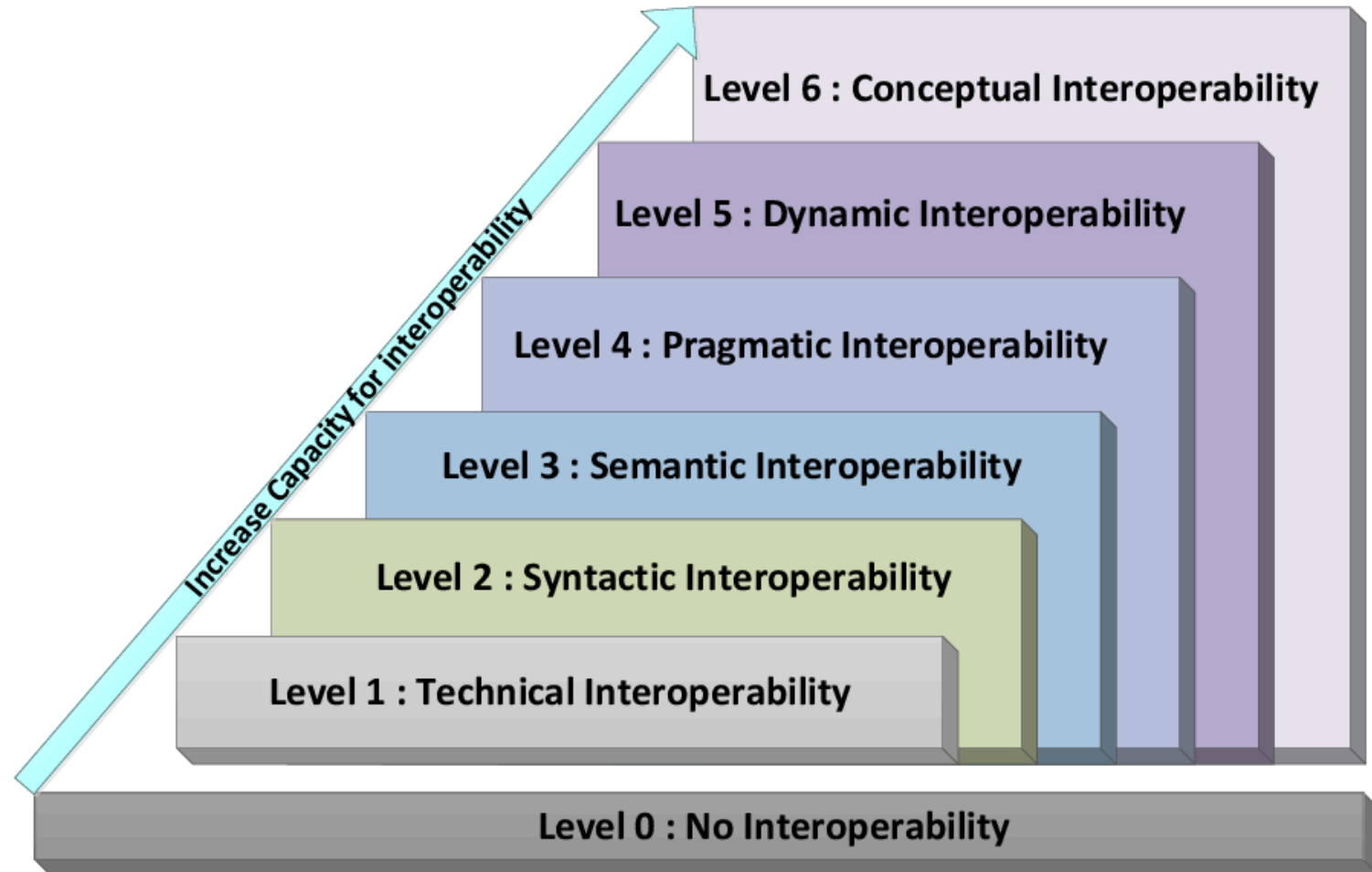
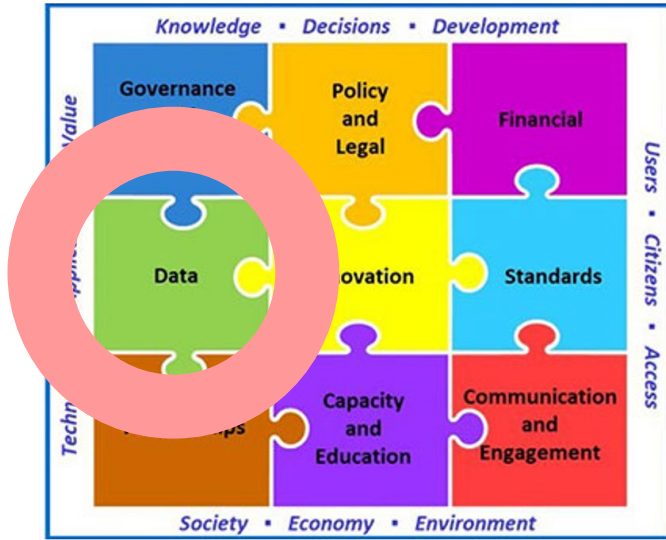
Geospatial Information and Technology

Organizations: ISO/TC 211, OGC, IHO
Examples of standards: ISO 6709, ISO 19103, ISO 19115-1, WMS, WFS

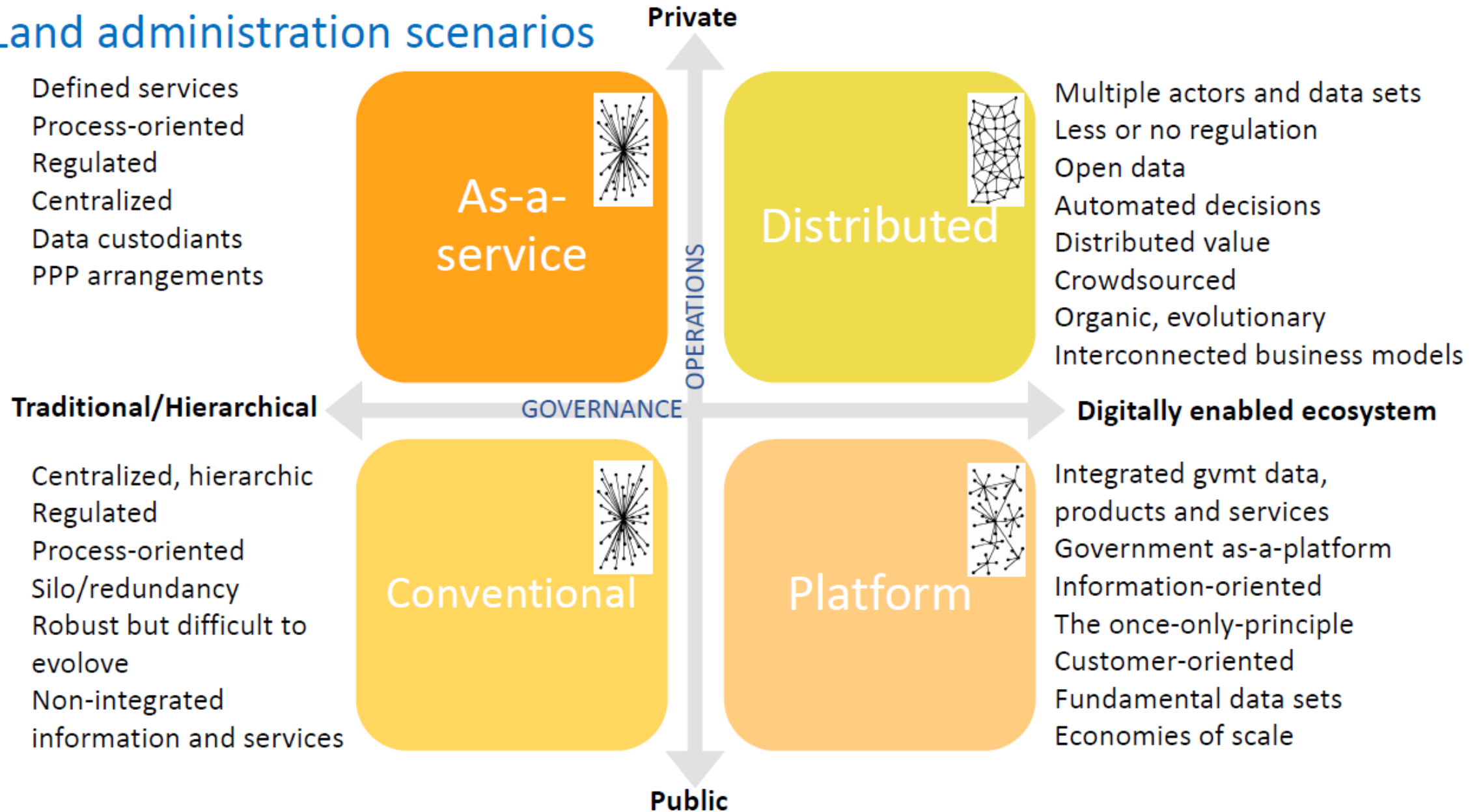
IT, Internet and Information

Organizations: W3C, OASIS, IETF, IEEE, ISO/IEC JTC 1, OMG, etc.
Examples of standards: HTML, XRI, IPv6, IEEE 802, JPEG, UML

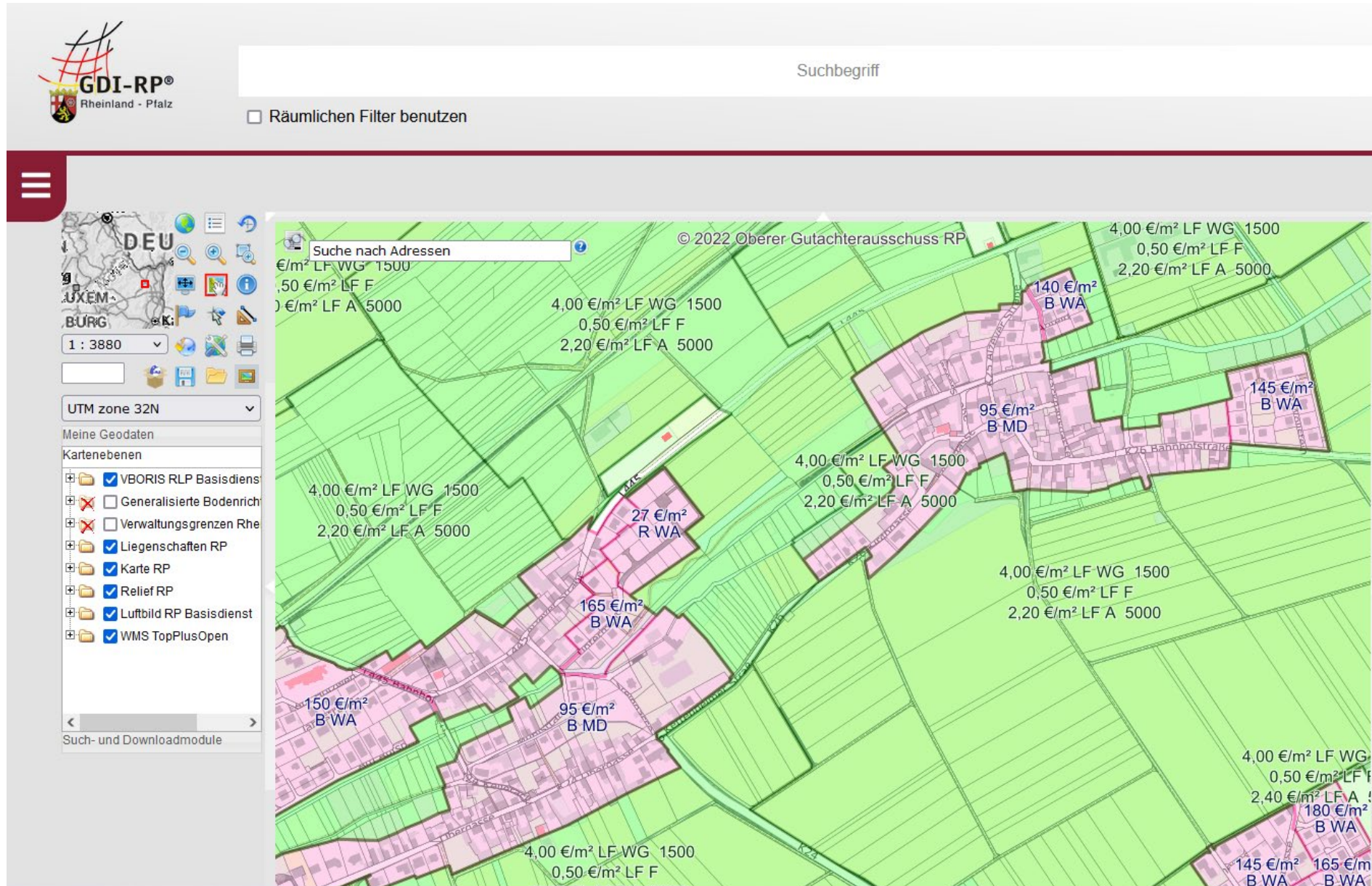
Interoperability of geospatial data



Land administration scenarios



Example 1: Integrated government data



- Land use
- Land parcels
- Land value

Example 2: Integrated government data

GDI-RP®
Rheinland - Pfalz

Suchbegriff

Räumlichen Filter benutzen

Suche nach Adressen

1 : 3880

UTM zone 32N

Meine Geodaten

Kartenebenen

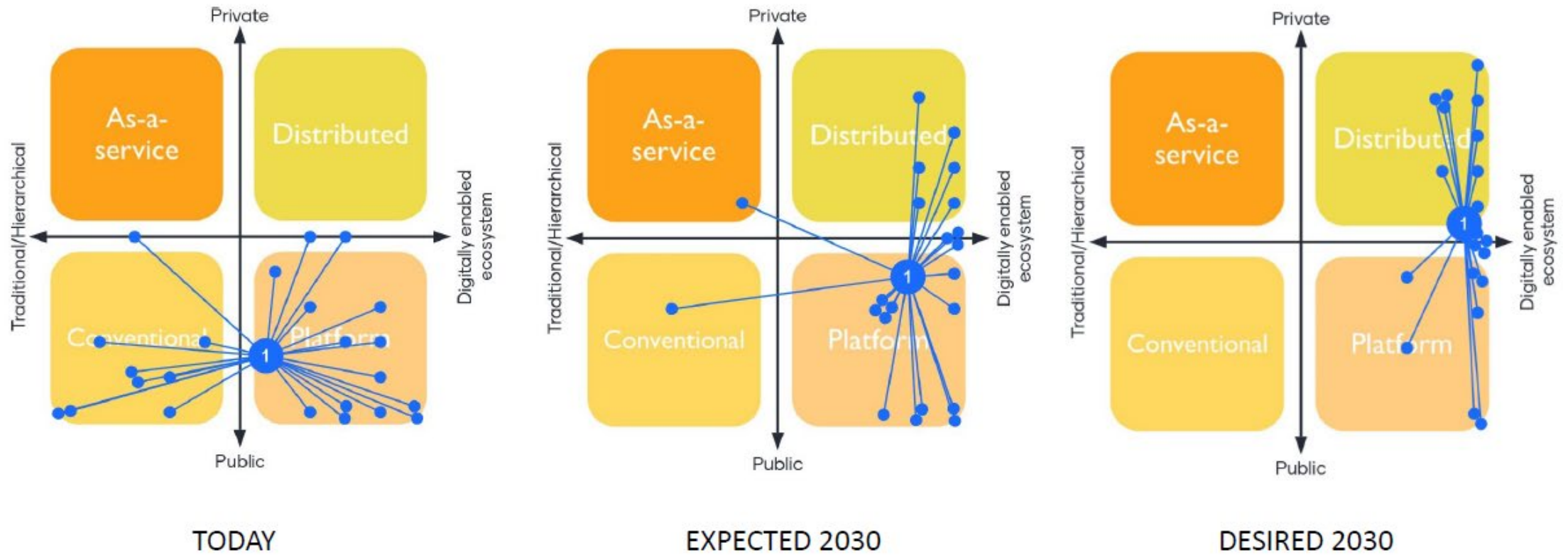
- Kettenheim
- Liegenschaften RP
- WMS RP DOP40
- Relief RP
- Luftbild RP Basisdienst

Such- und Downloadmodule

Nutzungsbedingungen

- Current Land use
- Planned Land use

Interactive poll (1 June 2021)



Towards the future geospatial ecosystem

- *Drawing on knowledge about natural ecosystems, we define a geospatial ecosystem as a system in which a community of actors (individuals or organizations and increasingly 'intelligent' machines) interacts via the geospatial information and technologies in their environment.*
- *The geospatial ecosystem is coordinated and shaped by a multitude of stakeholders and self-organises through both competition and collaboration.*
- *In this regard the diversity of actors is important: if they do not differ and add value in some fundamental way, they will competitively exclude each other.*
- *The geospatial ecosystem provides a variety of goods and services on which people depend.*

[https://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/11th-Session/documents/~Towards a Sustainable Geospatial Ecosystem Beyond SDIs Draft 3Aug2021.pdf](https://ggim.un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/11th-Session/documents/~Towards%20a%20Sustainable%20Geospatial%20Ecosystem%20Beyond%20SDIs%20Draft%203Aug2021.pdf)



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FIG WORKING WEEK 2023

28 May - 1 June 2023 Orlando Florida USA

*Protecting
Our World,
Conquering
New Frontiers*

FIG Task Force on

**Trends and Future Geospatial
Information Ecosystem**

FIG Director Generals' Forum 2023

**Output expected
by 2025**

Some conclusions

- Geospatial Information GI plays an important role in all phases of disaster risk management
- The lack of open, harmonised and interoperable information models and datasets across land, built environment and natural environments hampers realizing the full GI potential
- UN GGIM's IGIF Integrated Geospatial Information Framework provides a methodology for developing and implementing country-level action plans
- The future geospatial information ecosystem is expected to take Geospatial Information Management to the next level



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