LAND MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

WORLD BANK ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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CITIES – CRUCIAL ROLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Urban areas are responsible for 70% of the world's carbon emissions.

Cities can reduce emissions to nearly netzero.

Density, form and infrastructure "lock in" urban carbon emission levels.

The Built-up Area of Atlanta and Barcelona Represented at the Same Scale



HOW TO ACHIEVE 90 % REDUCTION IN URBAN EMISSIONS BY 2050



Source: Stockholm Environmental Institute for the Coalition for Urban Transitions, 2019

SPATIAL EXPANSION OF URBAN LAND USE

East Asia is expected to account for over a quarter of urban land expansion over the 21st century

Compact, mixed-use spatial growth of cities can reduce carbon emissions, enhance economic agglomeration effects, and improve health outcomes



URBAN EXTENT c 2000

URBAN EXTENT c 2010

Bangkok

LAND USE PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

EAP forecasts 33% increase in **urban population** which will require 600 million **new housing units** and 80% increase in **urban land** by 2050.



Informal rural – urban conversion increases deforestation, consumes highly productive agriculture land, and increments pollution and waste.



Unplanned urban areas are unhealthy, insecure and vulnerable to climate hazards. Informal settlements and poor infrastructure expose settlements to fire, floods and landslides.



Unplanned land use conversion destroys floodplains, forests, wetlands and natural ecosystems and affects food security.



LAND USE PLANNING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Ineffective, fragmented, top-down designed, expensive and unmonitored.

> **Current Land Use Planning Systems**



Do not provide full mitigation and adaptation benefits



LOCATION-BASED INFORMATION FOR LOW-CARBON SMART CITIES



LAND AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FOR CLIMATE ACTIONS

Parcel-based GHG Measurement

Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

Advanced Land Use and Carbon Classification

* IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories



Parcel-based

- Forest land
- CroplandGrassland
- Grassiand
- Wetlands
- Settlements
- Other land use

Land and Geospatial Infrastructure Geospatial information systems



- Comprehensive, precise analysis
- Risk assessment
- Response planning to disasters
- Permitting
- Development controls

Repository of Land, Land Use, Assets and Values





- Rights, assets, values and owners, and land use analysis
- Repositories for disaster response, compensation and insurance
- Landscapes management, monitoring and change detection

TENURE SECURITY AND ADAPTATION

 Annually 19 to 25 million people are displaced by climate-disasters (2015-2019) accumulating to up to 1 billion displacements by 2050.

Landholders with insecure tenure are generally:

- Most exposed to climate-disasters;
- Most sensitive to climate-disasters;
- Having low adaptive capacity against climate-disasters.

Disasters can destroy property boundaries and records. In Banda Aceh after 2004 tsunami:

- 170,000 deceased, 500,000 people displaced, 250,000 properties damaged, and 53,795 land parcels destroyed.
- Land ownership documents and property boundaries lost.
- 28.5 million US\$ WB grant helped to reconstruct property rights and records.
- Customary courts resolved disputes and inheritance claims.

Recognizing, registering, and digitizing property rights

Protects rights and their owners during disasters, enables targeted relief and faster reconstruction

LAND IS KEY FOR CLIMATE ACTION



Adaptation Impacts

Mitigation Impacts

Thanks for listening

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