

Partnership between FIG and the UN-agencies in support of The Millennium Development Goals

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Outline of Presentation

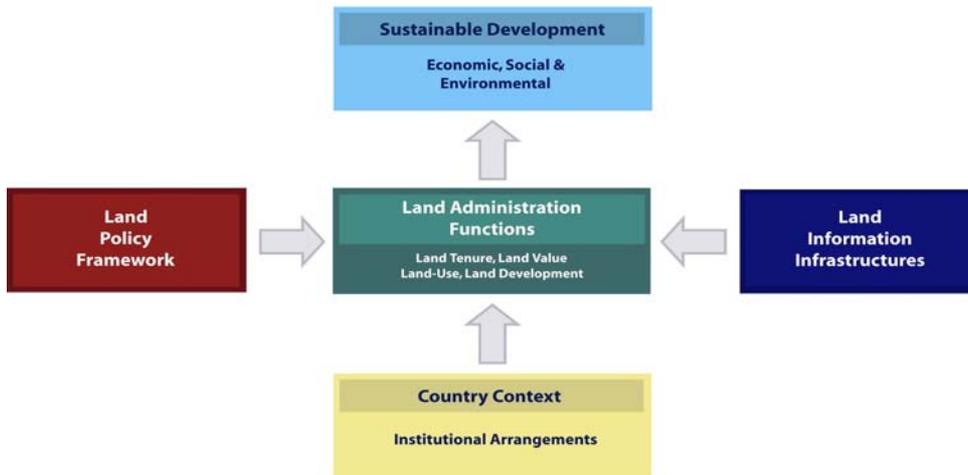
Underpinning Land Governance and Management

- Understanding the land management paradigm
- Rights – Restrictions – Responsibilities

Global Partnerships - the Role of FIG

- Facing the Millennium Development Goals
- “Building the Capacity”

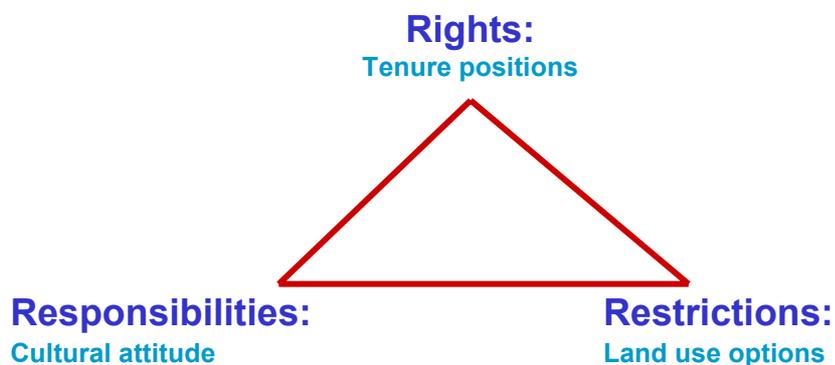
Understanding the Land Management Paradigm



Land Management includes all activities associated with the management of land and natural resources that are required to fulfill political objectives and achieve sustainable development.

Interests in land

Land administration systems are the basis for conceptualising rights, restrictions and responsibilities related to people, policies and places.



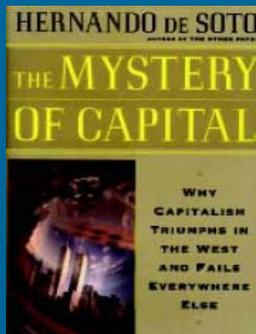
The RRR's

- **Property Rights**
 - Are concerned with ownership and tenure
 - Are normally available in the Land Registry
- **Property Restrictions**
 - Are concerned with controlling use and activities on land
 - Are normally available through planning documents or general land use provisions
- **Property Responsibilities**
 - Relate to a more social, ethical commitment or attitude to environmental sustainability and good husbandry.
 - The human kind to land relationship is dynamic.

The increasing role of property rights

"Civilised living in market Economies is not simply due to greater prosperity but to the order that formalised property rights bring"

Hernando de Soto – 1993



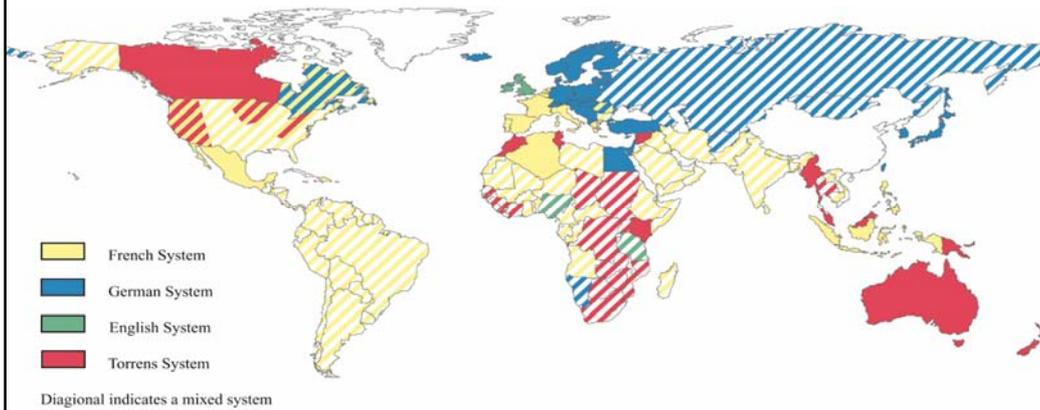
Continuum of rights
(GLTN-agenda)

From illegal or informal rights

To legal or formal rights



Land Registration Systems around the World



Deeds System (French): A register of owners; the transaction is recorded – not the title.

Title System (German, English, Torrens): A register of properties; the title is recorded and guaranteed.

What is a good property system ?

- People in general can participate in the land market; widespread ownership; everybody can make transactions and have access to registration
- The infrastructure supporting transactions must be simple, fast, cheap, reliable, and free of corruption.
- The system provides safety for housing and business, and for capital formation

**Only 25-30 countries in the world
apply to these criteria.**

A worldwide Comparison of Cadastral Systems

Cadastral Template
A Worldwide Comparison of Cadastral Systems
Cadastral country reports based on a jointly developed PCGIAP-FIG template.
Established under UN mandate by Resolution 4 of the 16th UNRCC-AP in Okinawa, Japan in July 2003.
UN endorsement for cooperation with UN-ECE WPLA, UN-ECA CODL and PCIDEA.

Data per Country
(last update: 31 Dec. 2007, 42 countries)
as .htm:
as .pdf:

I. Data per Data Fields
(last update: 4 Jan. 2009, 42, 26=72148)
Select a Field

II. Principles and Statistics
(last update: 4 Jan. 2008, 42 countries)
1.1 Cadastral Principles
2.1 Population
2.3 Parcels
2.7 Professionals

Documents
• Questionnaires for Download (English, Basafal, Portuguese)
• Publications
• Administrative Documents

Latest Updates
• Country report of Cyprus (31 Dec. 2007)
• Country report of Norway (8 Aug. 2007)
• Country report of Israel (18 Oct. 2006)
• Updates of Latvia and Netherlands (8 Aug. 2006)
• Country report of Austria as 38th country (18 Jan. 2006)
• Country report of Latvia (28 Oct. 2005)
• Country report of Tanzania (12 Jul. 2005)
• Country report of Finland (28 Apr. 2005)
• Country report of Namibia (7 Jun. 2004)
• Country report of Venezuela (in Spanish) (28 May 2004)

The "Cadastral Template" has been developed by a research group at the Department of Geomatics of the University of Melbourne. It consisted of Prof. Ian Williamson, Dr. Abbas Rajabifard, and Daniel Steudler, supported by Prof. Stob

Visitor locations

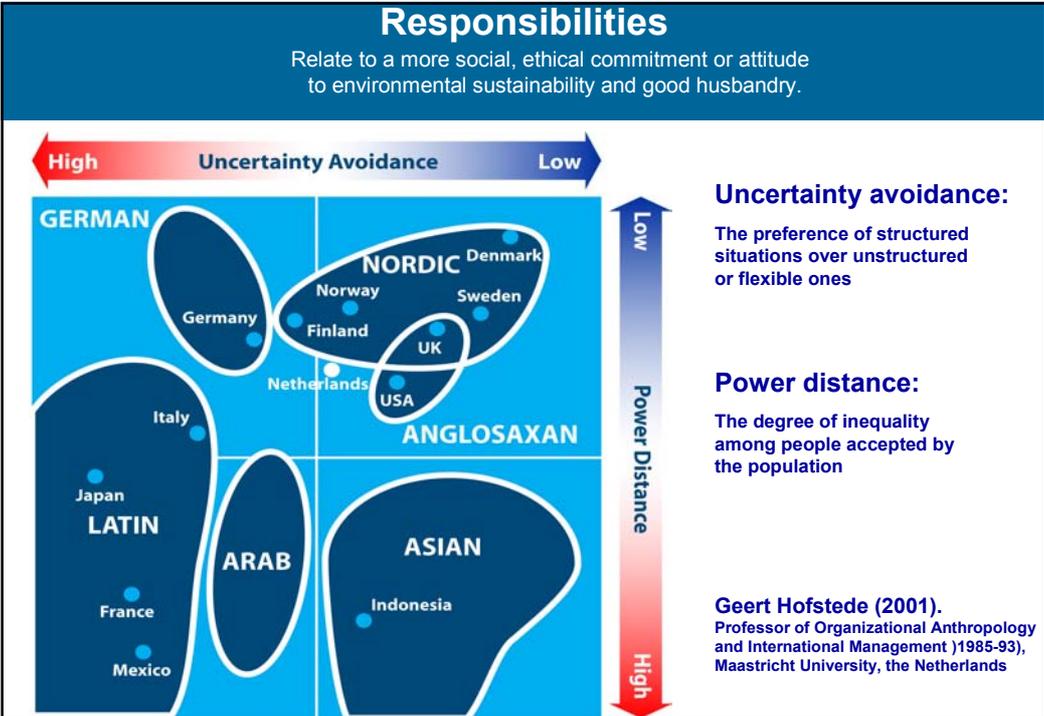
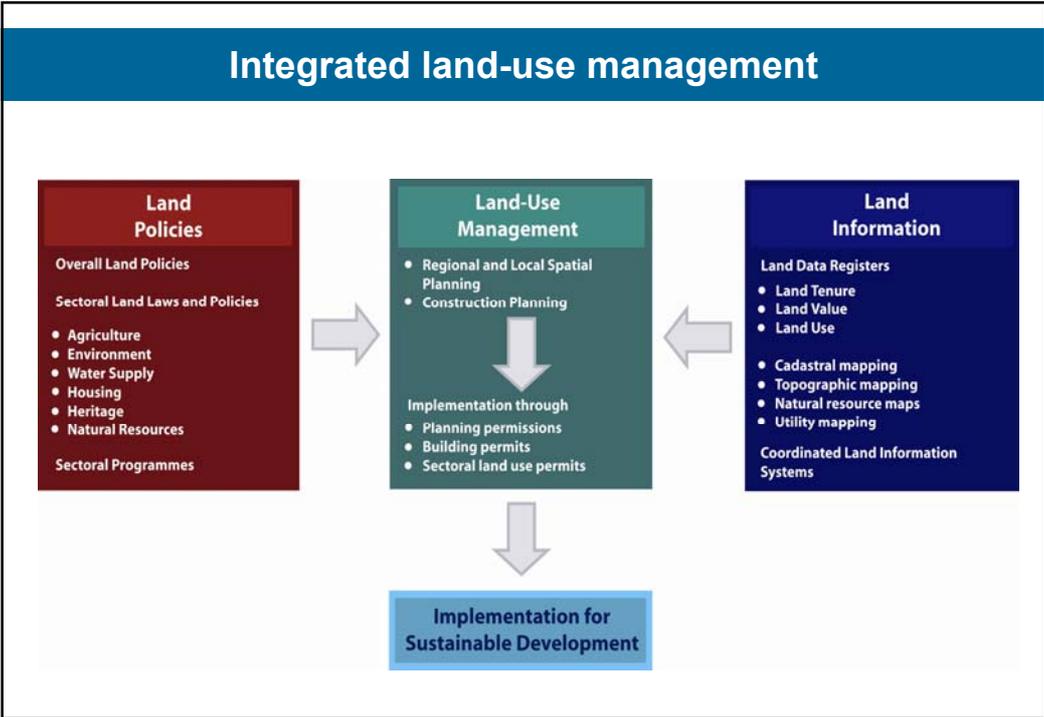
www.cadstraltemplate.org

Property Restrictions

- two conflicting approaches

Many land rights are in fact restrictions controlling the future use of land

- **The free market approach** (current debate in the US)
 - Land owners should be obligated to no one and should have complete domain over their land.
 - The role of government to take over, restrict, or even regulate its use should be non-existent or highly limited.
- **The central planning approach** (European perspective)
 - The role of democratic government include planning and regulating land systematically for public good purposes.
 - A move **from** every kind of land use being allowed unless it was forbidden **to** every change of land use is forbidden unless it is permitted



Land Governance - The Big Challenges

Contributing to achieving the MDGs - towards development, security and human rights for all.

This also include the big challenges of the new millennium:

- Climate Change
- Food Shortage
- Energy Scarcity
- Urban Growth
- Environmental degradation
- Natural Disasters

All these issues relate to governance and management of land

The role of the surveying profession

Land governance and management is a core area for surveyors – the Land Professionals. It will require:

- High level geodesy models to predict future change
- Modern surveying and mapping tools to support management and implementation
- Spatial data infrastructures to support decision making on the natural and built environment
- Secure tenure systems
- Sustainable systems for land valuation, land use management and land development
- Systems for transparency and good governance

Land governance is a cross cutting issue confronting all traditional silo-organised land administration systems.

Global Partnerships in Land Management



Is strongly committed to the MDGs and the UN-Habitat agenda on the GLTN

The UN Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

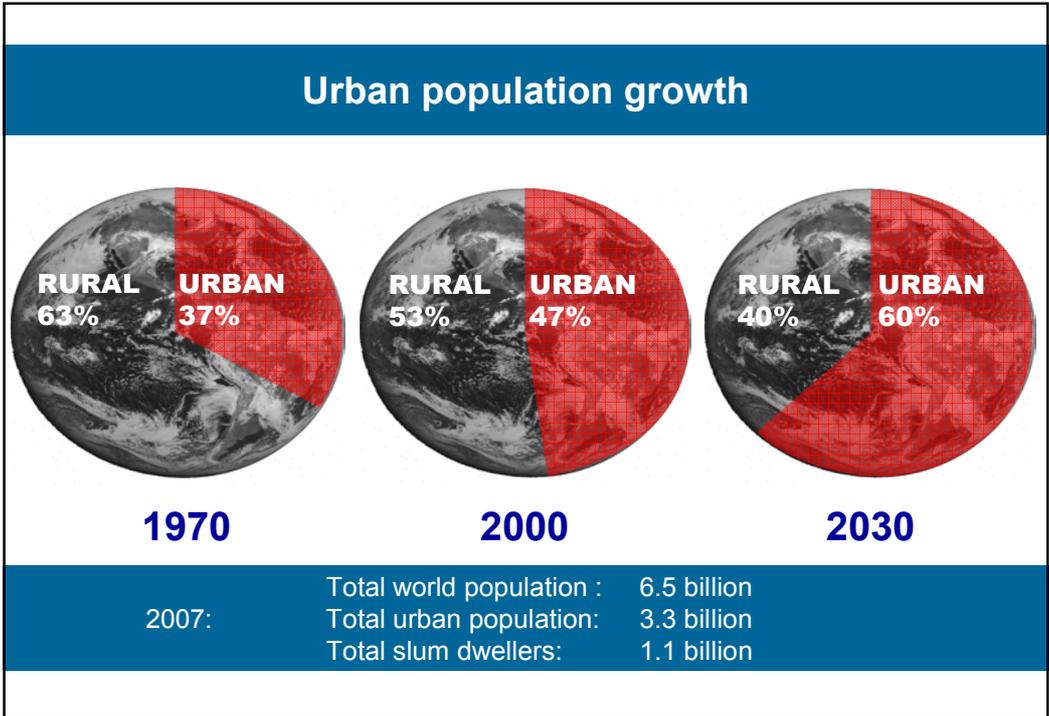
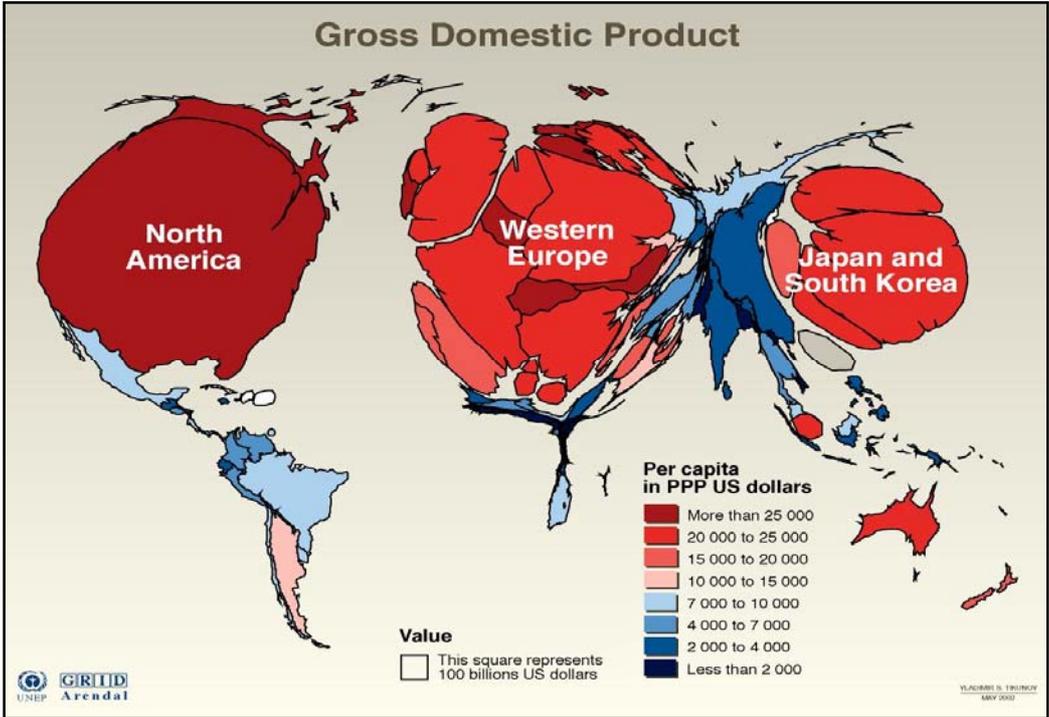
Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

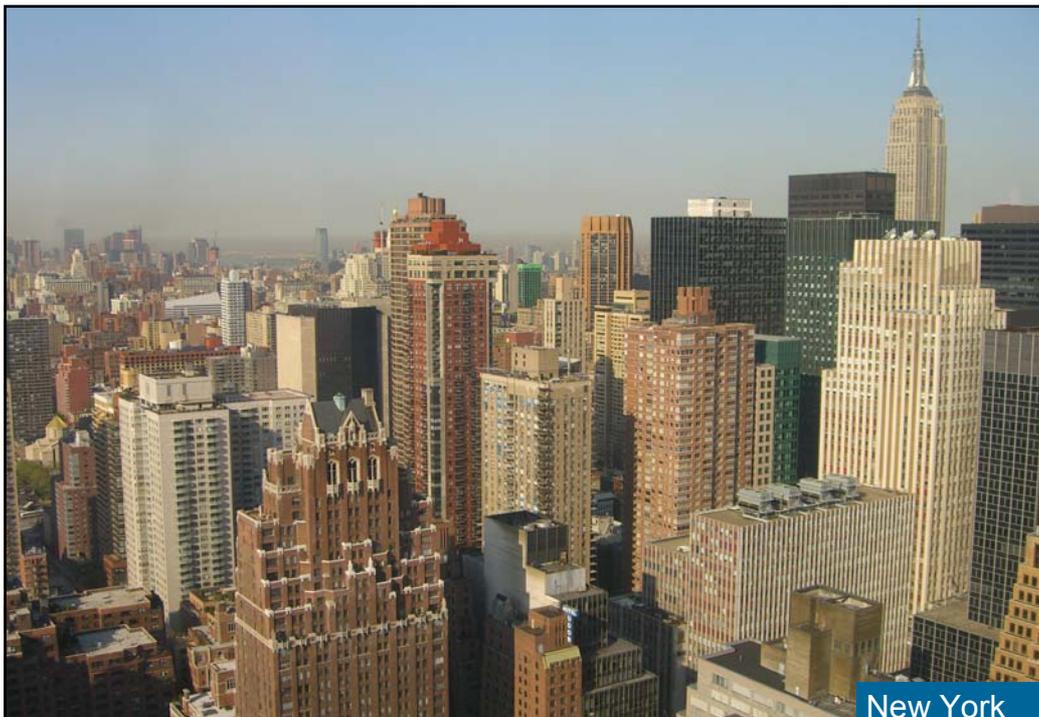
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of annual progress



Mega cities of the world 2015





Tokyo

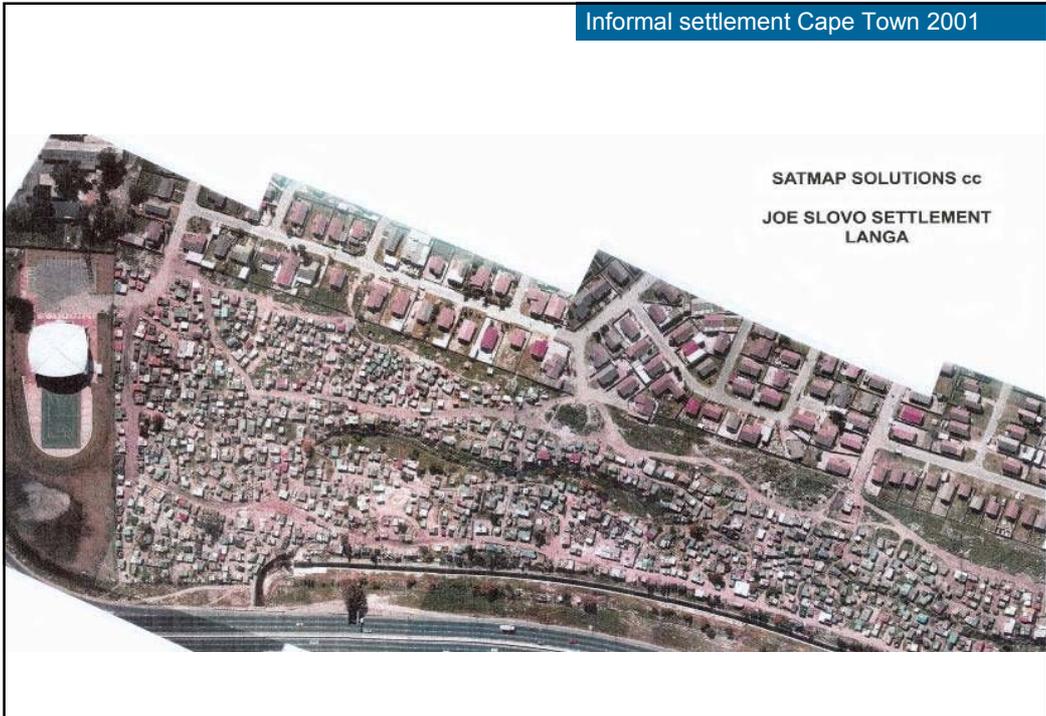


Mexico City





Kibera, Nairobi, 250 ha, 1 mill+ people



Informal settlement Cape Town 2001

SATMAP SOLUTIONS cc
JOE SLOVO SETTLEMENT
LANGA



It is all about:

- People,** human rights, engagement and dignity
- Politics,** land policies and good governance
- Places,** shelter, land rights, and natural resources
- and **Power,** decentralisation and empowerment



Global Partnerships in Land Management

What is the role of  in this regard?

Global Partnership

- UN agencies have access to national governments and to setting an global agenda.
- But UN agencies will often depend on interest groups and NGO's for implementing this agenda.
-  as an international NGO has access to national associations and individual professionals
- But NGO's will often depend on the UN-agencies to determine the global agenda
- **Global partnership will then establish the link that drives development for achieving the global agenda such as the Millennium Development Goals.**

Partnership with FAO

Cooperation on specific projects:

- Expropriation and compensation
- Management of State lands
- Capacity building in land administration
- Guidelines on land and natural resource tenure
- Joint seminars and publications



Partnership with UN-Habitat

Informal settlements

Traditional cadastral systems do not provide for security of tenure in informal settlements.

A more flexible system is needed for identifying the various kind of social tenure existing in informal settlements.

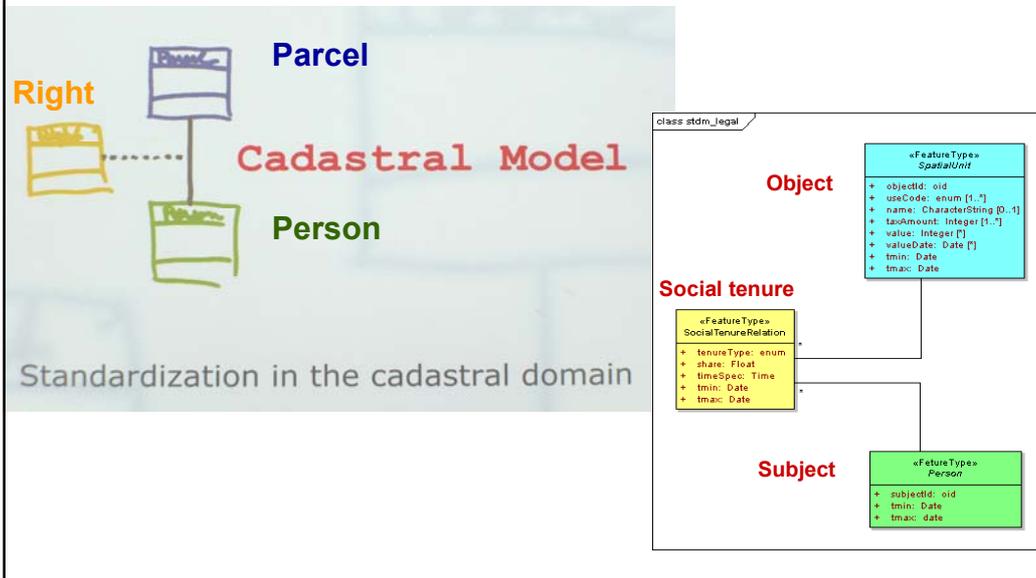
Such systems must be based on a global standard and must be manageable by the local community itself:

 cooperates with UN-Habitat to develop

The Social Tenure Domain Model.



The Social Tenure Domain Model



Partnership with UN-Habitat - GLTN

Informal development

Unplanned settlements and areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing).

In Albania the illegal developments contain up to 25% of the population and 40% of the built-up area of major cities in which they are located.

Inadequate planning & building control systems.

Implications of social and economic institutions in society.

Bad governance



The cross-cutting gender issue



Partnership with the World Bank

- Mutual representation at conferences, forums and meetings
- Mutual representation in collaborative projects
- Joint publications
- Joint promotion
- Organizing a joint WB/FIG high profile conference March 2009 at the WB headquarters in Washington entitled "Land Governance in Support of the MDG's"



Partnership on Disaster Risk Management Surveyors without frontiers ?

Tsunami, South East Asia
December 26 2004



The role of FIG



“Building the capacity”

The role of the surveying profession

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The Role of FIG

- **Professional Development**
 - Global forum for professional discussions and interactions
 - Conferences, symposia, commission working groups,
- **Institutional Development**
 - Institutional support for educational and professional development at national and international level
- **Global Development**
 - Cooperation with international NGO's such as the UN agencies, World Bank, and sister organisations
 - Joint activities and common policy-making to reduce poverty and enforce sustainable development

FIG publications

WWW.FIG.NET

FIG WW, Eilat, May 2009

FIG Congress, Sydney, April 2010

STOCKHOLM 2008
FIG Working Week – Integrating Generations
 Including the Joint FIG-UN-Habitat Seminar on Slum Upgrading and the Importance of Financial Mechanisms
 2nd Announcement
Stockholm, Sweden
14–19 June 2008

Integrating generations - the future belongs to our children

