Facing the Post 2015 Global Agenda

The Role of Land Governance And Land Professionals

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Land governance

The land management paradigm
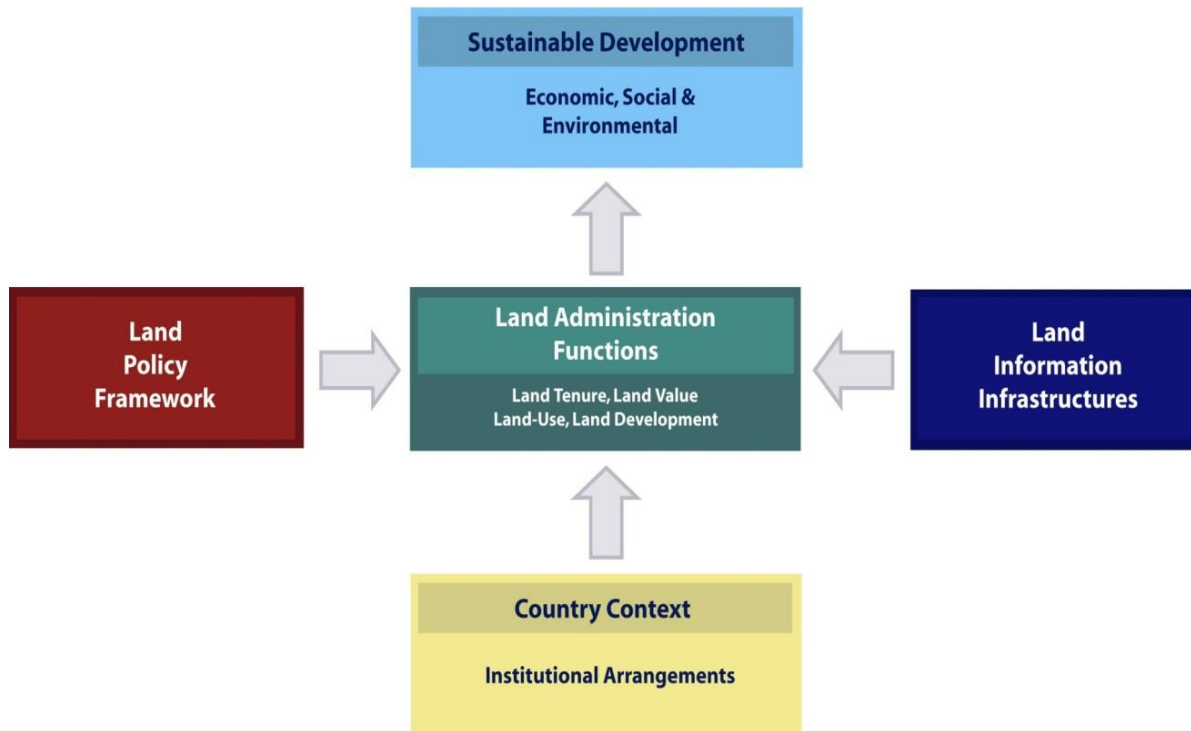
Land governance is about the policies, processes and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed.

This includes decisions on access to land; land rights; land use; land development.

Land governance is about determining & implementing sustainable land policies.

Facing the Post 2015 Global Agenda
Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs post 2015 …

Climate Change 2010's
Natural disasters
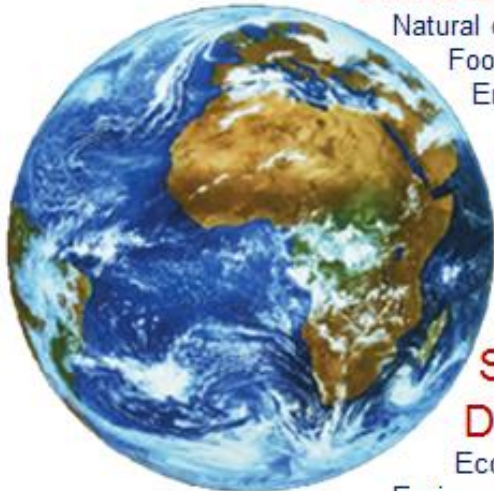Food shortage
Environmental degradation

MDGs 2000's
Poverty alleviation
Human health, education
Global partnership

Sustainable Development 1990's
Economic, Social, Environmental

Land governance to underpin the core components of the global agenda

Trustable land information and good land administration is fundamental for:

- Responsible governance of tenure
- Managing the use of land
- Coping with climate change
- Enforcing equity and human rights
- Achieving sustainable development

The MDGs: Monitoring Progress

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014

8 Goals
18 Targets
48 Indicators

UNITED NATIONS

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

LGAF, Land Governance Assessment framework

WB Doing Business

Corruption Perception Index

TARGET 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day

The extreme poverty rate has been halved, but major challenges remain

Proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)

Note: Available country dataset not sufficient to calculate the aggregate values for Oceania.

"The monitoring experience of the MDGs has shown that data will play a central role in advancing the new development agenda. We need sustainable data to empower people and support sustainable development. **There is a call for a data revolution"** (UN, 2013, 2014).
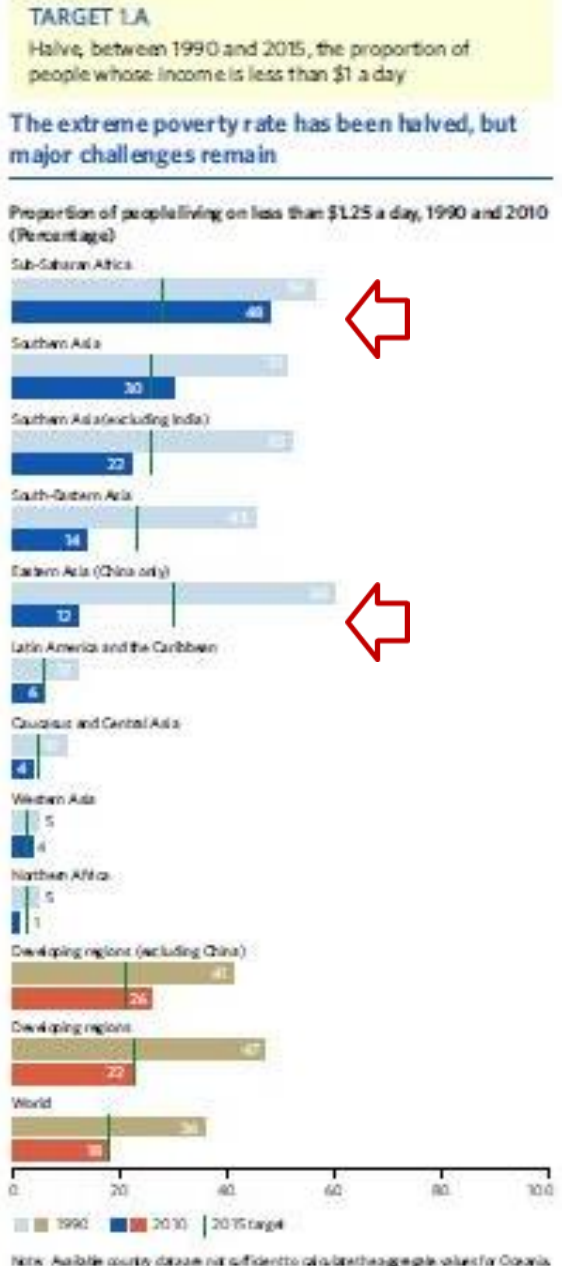
The SDGs: Development Process

July 2012
Rio+20 Summit: An open working group mandated to come up with a draft agenda for the post 2015 goals .

March 2013
First meeting of the open working group, with rep from 70 countries..

July 2014
Final draft published with 17 suggested goals

Sept 2014
Final draft presented to the UN GA.

Member states negotiations

Aug 2015
Final wording agreed

Sept 2015
SDGs agreed at the UN summit

Alongside the open working group discussions, the UN conducted a series of "global conversations". These included 11 thematic and 83 national consultations. The UN also launched an online "My World Survey" asking people to prioritise the areas they'd like to see addressed in the goals. The results of the consultations were fed into the working group's discussions.
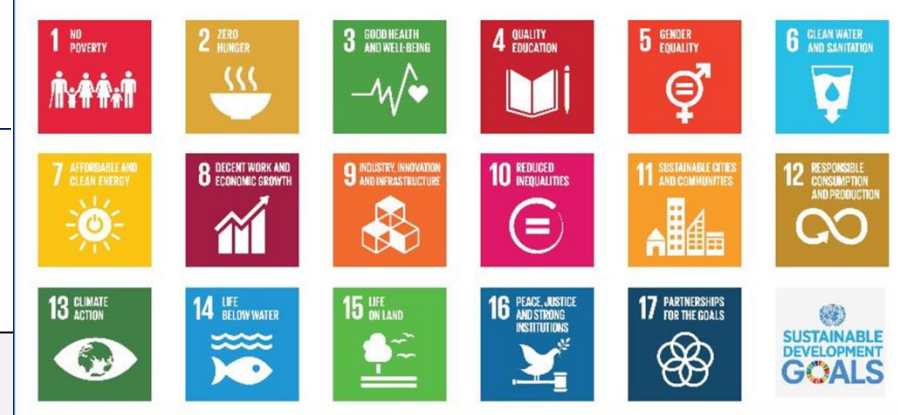
The Post 2015 Agenda
17 Goals, 169 targets, and about 240 indicators

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1   **End poverty** in all its forms everywhere

GOAL 2   **Zero hunger;** achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

GOAL 3   **Good Health and well being**: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

GOAL 4   **Quality education;** ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all

GOAL 5   **Gender equality** and empower all women and girls

GOAL 6   **Clean water and sanitation;** availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

GOAL 7   **Affordable and clean energy;** access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

GOAL 8   **Decent work and economic growth;** sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

GOAL 9   **Industry, innovation and infrastructure;** resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation

GOAL 10   **Reduced inequality** within and among countries

GOAL 11   **Sustainable cities and communities;** make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

GOAL 12   **Responsible consumption and production;** sustainable consumption and production patterns

GOAL 13   **Climate action;** combat climate change and its impacts

GOAL 14   **Life below water;** conserved and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

GOAL 15   **Life on land; p**rotect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss

GOAL 16   **Peace, justice and strong institutions;** peaceful, inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

GOAL 17   **Partnerships for the goals;** strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

"...... the goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of **global indicators** developed by the UN Statistical Department . These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States."

An **annual progress report** on the Sustainable Development Goals will be prepared by the UN, based on data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

GLTN - Global Land Indicators Initiative
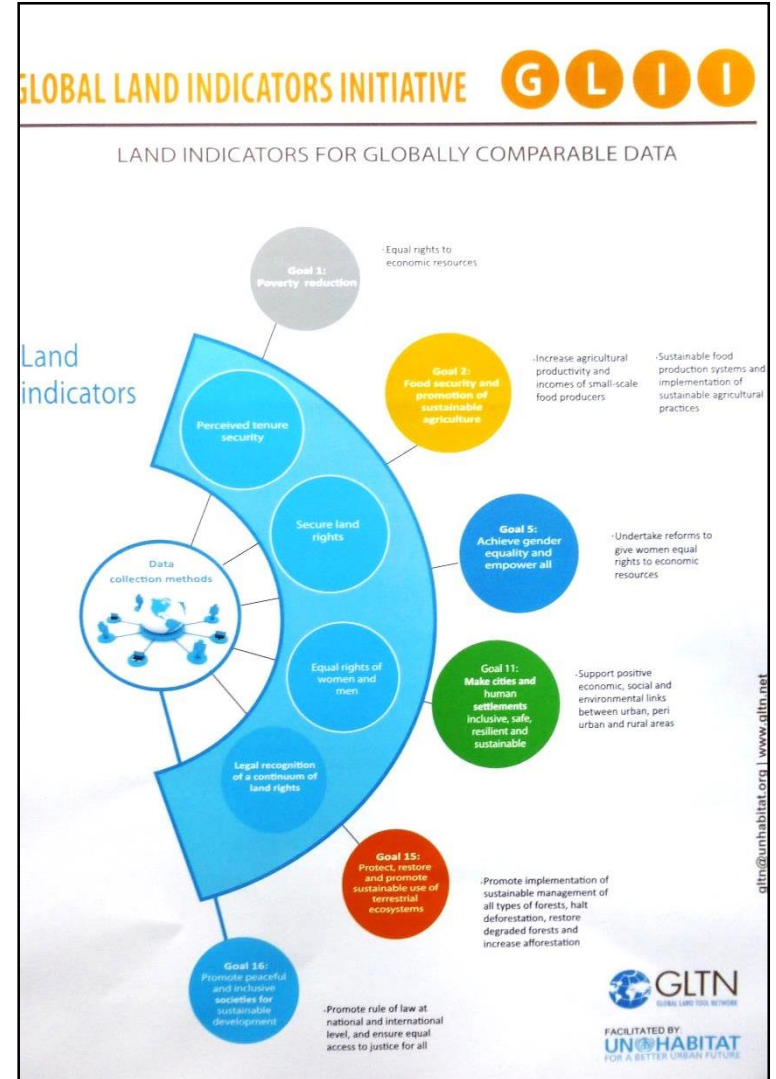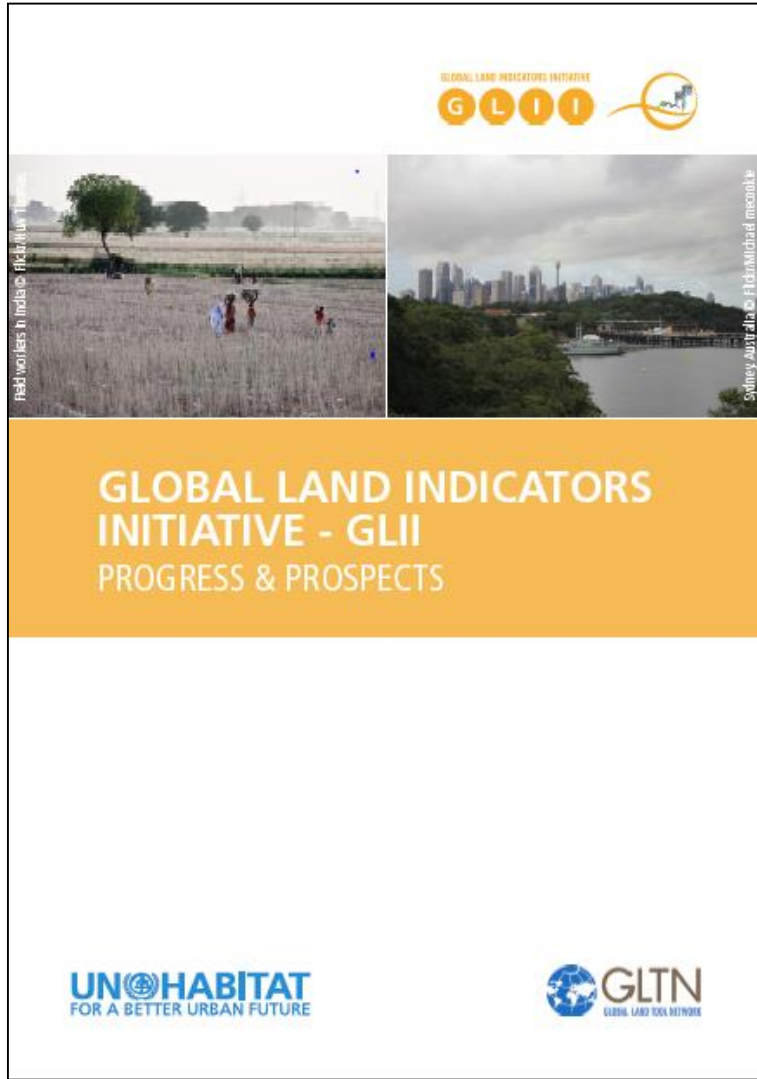
http://www.gltn.net/jdownloads/GLTN%20Documents/global_land_indicators_initiative_glii_progress__prospects_-may_2014.pdf

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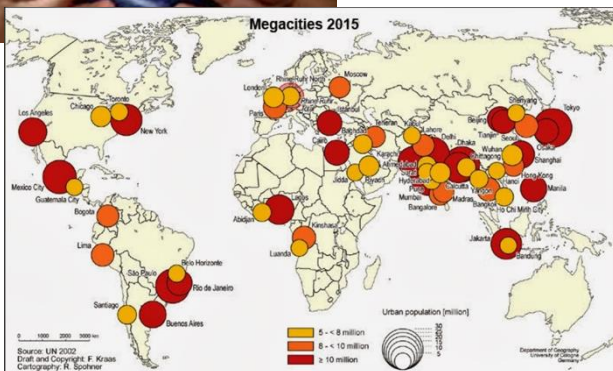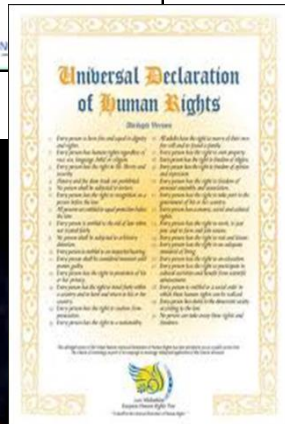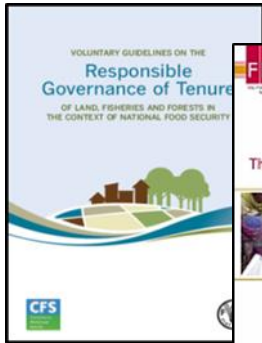
- **Responsible Governance of Tenure**
  VGGTs promote secure tenure rights for poverty eradication, and sustainable. STDM promoting secure tenure by applying the Continuum of Land Rights

- **Human Rights & Gender Equity**
  Promoting the right to possess property and the right to adequate food, clothing and housing (a social right to "minimal property"). Promoting gender equity and women´s access to land.

- **Climate Change**
  Mitigation through reducing emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) related to use of fossil fuel. Adaptation building sustainable and spatially enabled land administration systems.

- **Rapid urbanisation**
  From 50% living in cities in 2007 to 70% in 2050. About 30% of the urban population (about 1 billion) is living in slums or informal settlements.

The Role of Land Professionals

- About 70 per cent of the world´s population are excluded from participating in formal land administration systems and cannot register and safeguard their land rights.

- Solutions to the overall global land issues relate to alleviation of poverty, social inclusion and stability, investments and economic development, and environmental protection and natural resource management.

- These land matters are now embedded in the SDGs and the land professionals are the custodians of the systems dealing with these land issues.

Lagos, Nigeria

The Challenge:

Meeting the Global Agenda will require:

- Innovation of the mindset of land professionals to cope with new approaches

- Interaction across generations of land professionals to ensure implementation over time

Meeting the Global Agenda

- **"There is an urgent need to build systems which can identify the way land is occupied and used and provide security of tenure and control of the use of land".**

- **"When building such systems the focus should be on a "fit-for-purpose approach" that will meet the needs of society today and can be incrementally improved over time".**

http://www.fig.net/pub/figpub/pub60/figpub60.htm
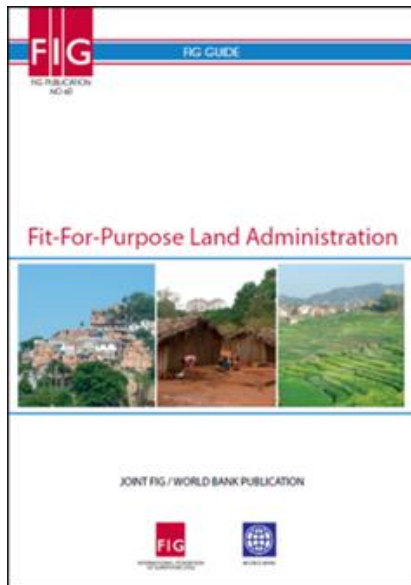
FIG /WB Declaration

A **fit-for-purpose** approach includes the following elements:

- **Flexible** in the spatial data capture approaches to provide for varying use and occupation.

- **Inclusive** in scope to cover all tenure and all land.

- **Participatory** in approach to data capture and use to ensure community support.

- **Affordable** for the government to establish and operate, and for society to use.

- **Reliable** in terms of information that is authoritative and up-to-date.

- **Attainable** to establish the system within a short timeframe and within available resources.

- **Upgradeable** with regard to incremental improvement over time in response to social and legal needs and emerging economic opportunities.

FIG/WB, 2014

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

Guiding Principles
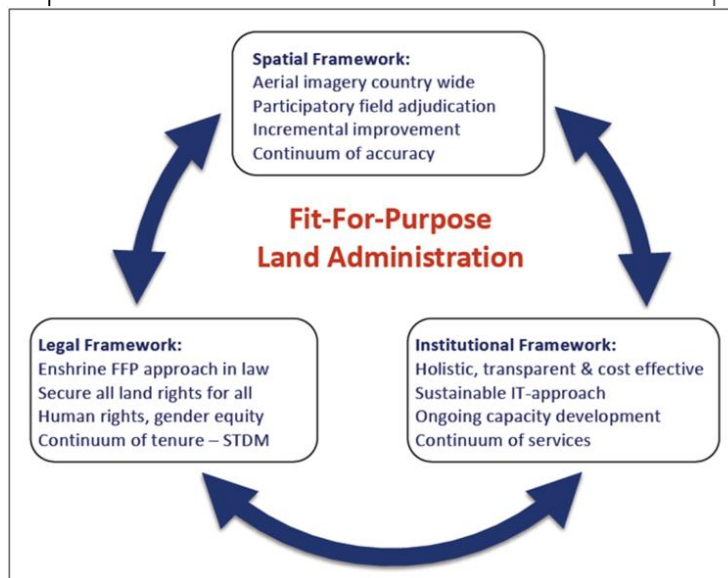

Reference Document - Final Version - 30 Nov. 2015

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

Guiding Principles

Stig Enemark
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GLTN GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

FACILITATED BY: UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

kadaster

Spatial Framework:
Aerial imagery country wide
Participatory field adjudication
Incremental improvement
Continuum of accuracy

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

Legal Framework:
Enshrine FFP approach in law
Secure all land rights for all
Human rights, gender equity
Continuum of tenure – STDM

Institutional Framework:
Holistic, transparent & cost effective
Sustainable IT-approach
Ongoing capacity development
Continuum of services

Part 1: Understanding the FFP Approach

1. Introduction — Background, purpose and audience of the Guide. A brief introduction to FFP and the benefits to a range of stakeholders.

2. Land Governance & Global Agenda — How FFP approach supports the global land agenda and strong land governance.

3. Understanding the FFP Approach — An in-depth understanding of the FFP approach describing the 3 frameworks and their corresponding principles.

Part 2: Building the FFP Frameworks

4. Spatial Framework 5. Legal & Regulatory Framework 6. Institutional Framework — Guidance on how to incrementally build the 3 inter-related frameworks using the FFP principles.

Principles Underpinning Frameworks

Part 3: Implementing the FFP Approach

7. Developing Capacity & Managing Change — How to develop effective and sustainable capacity and guidance on how to manage change.

8. Adopting the FFP Approach — Advocacy and knowledge sharing proposals to accelerate the adoption of the FFP approach.

Appendices

A. Developing ICT Infrastructure — How to incrementally build sustainable ICT solutions for less-developed countries.

B. Delivering FFP Land Administration — Lessons learned from countries implementing the FFP approach.

Joint GLTN & FIG Session on FFP Wednesday 11.00 – 12.30

Key Message

Meeting the Global Agenda

requires

Good Land Governance

and

Innovation and Interaction

across

the Land Professional Sector

... Let´s make it happen in our lifetime

Thank you for your attention