

UN Expert Group on Land Administration and Management

Side event on Land Administration and Management
Sixth Session Committee of Experts, 2 August 2016
Mahashe Chaka – Co chair UN-EG-LAM



UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org

Expert Groups

1. United Nations Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information
2. The United Nations Expert Group on Land Administration and Management (UN-EG-LAM)

Working Groups

1. Global Geodetic Reference Frame
2. Development of a Statement of Shared Principles for the Management of Geospatial Info
3. Global Map for Sustainable Development (GM4SD)
4. Trends in National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management
5. Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters (WG-Disasters)

UN-GGIM - Committee of Experts				
UN-GGIM-Asia-Pacific (2012)	UN-GGIM: Americas (2013)	UN-GGIM: Europe (2014)	UN-GGIM: Arab States (2014)	UN-GGIM: Africa (2015)
China (Chair) Rep. of Korea Japan	Mexico (Chair) Chile Mexico	Sweden (Chair) Netherlands Spain	Saudi Arabia (Chair) Algeria Jordan	Ethiopia (Chair) South Africa Burkina Faso Tunisia
WG 1 Geodetic Reference Frame for SD	WG1 Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information	WG 1 Core Data	WG1 Institutional Arrangements, Legal and Policy Issues; Awareness and Capacity Building	WG 1 African Geodetic Reference Frame
WG 2 Data Sharing & Integration for Disaster Management	WG 2 Access & Use of GI in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change	WG 2 Data Integration	WG 2 Fundamental Data and Geo-Standards	WG 2 Fundamental Datasets
WG 3 Place-Based Information for Economic Growth	WG 3 Promotion and Assessment of SDI		WG 3 Geodetic Reference Frame	WG 3 Institutional Arrangements and Legal Frameworks
	WG 4 Standards and Technical Specifications		WG 4 Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information	WG 4 Capacity and Capability Development
	WG 5 Regional Coordination and Cooperation			



Objectives UN-EG-LAM

- Play a leading role at the policy level by **raising political awareness** and highlighting the importance to decision makers of the need for timely and fit for purpose land administration and management and;
- **Encourage the use of geospatial information** tools and systems to improve the legal certainty of all citizens in the world with respect to the **registration of the relation** between **people and land**.



Terms of Reference UN-EG-LAM

- **Provide a forum** for coordination and dialogue among global experts from the land administration and geospatial communities with a view to advance the activities related to the administration and management, and strengthening the use of geospatial information for good land governance;
- **Propose work plans**, informed by broad global consultation, to address the main areas of focus identified by Member states while ensuring that there are no overlaps or duplication with other initiatives;
- **Address** governance, data management, institutional and technology adoption and sustainability **issues** related to the implementation and management of efficient land administration and management systems, and transparent, functioning land markets and;
- **Undertake work** that is able to **contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals** of the UN indicator process and other areas as appropriate including, access to land, property rights, ownership, land degradation, rapid urbanization, and climate change, in coordination with other expert entities.



Action plan

- Achieve goals in Terms of Reference
- Follow-up Addis Ababa declaration
- Encourage participation
 - Member states
 - Professional organisations





GEOSPATIAL GOVERNANCE

“Using what we have to achieve what we want”

Addressing Challenges Facing Countries

UN - GGIM
Committee of
Experts on
Land
Administration
and
Management



AN ELEVATOR PITCH (3 min max)

Value

Proposition to
Executive Head
of Government
(Prime Minister/
President)

**Land is a finite resource (Stating the obvious)
Land Administration and Management is a MUST**

1. External Boundries - not flexibile

2. Climate Change - real

3. Tenure Rights Guidelines – account for every square kilometer of land (including Fisheries and Forrestry).

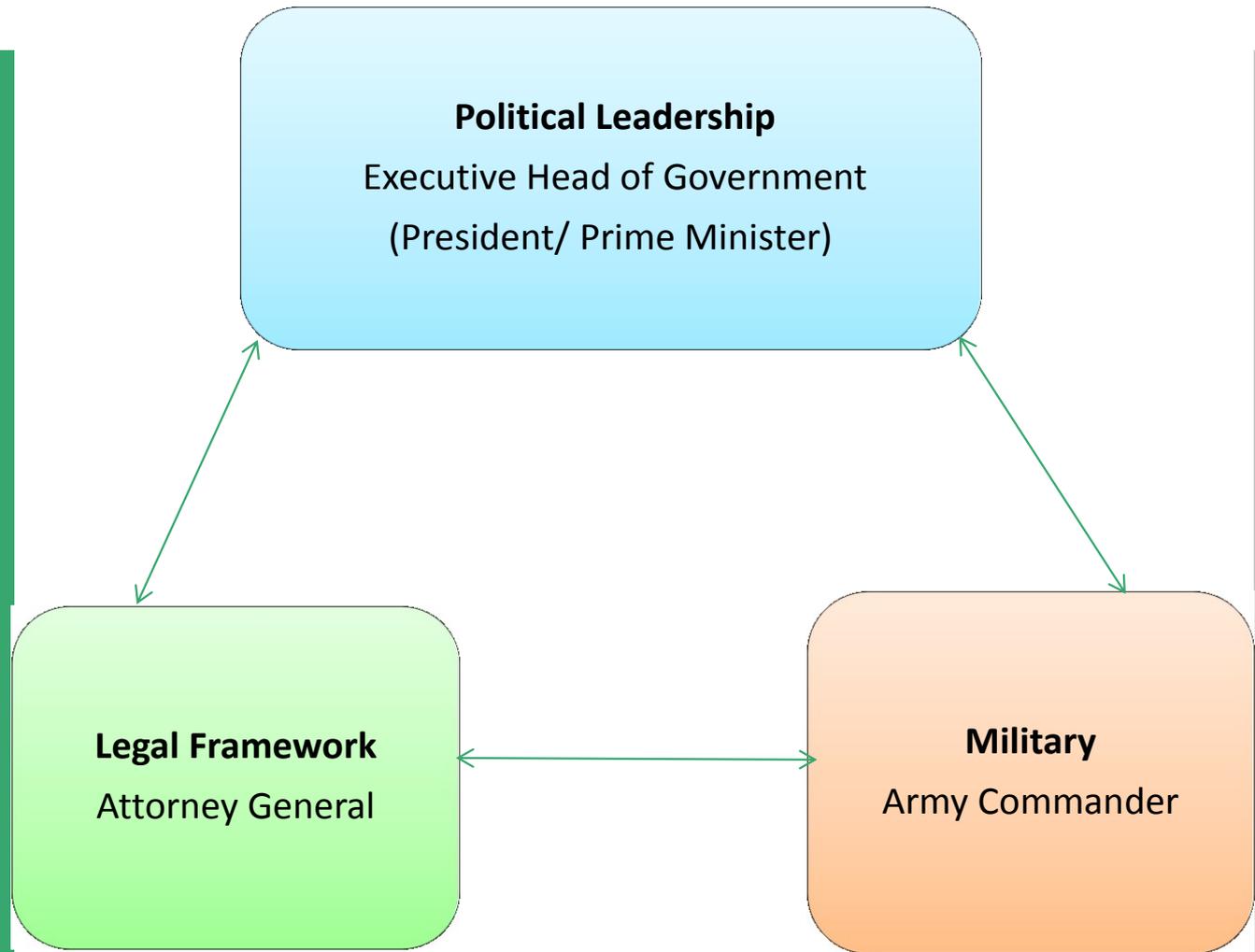
4. Resource Prioritisation – Land Use Planning (Country Master Plan –then Development Plans)

5. Milestone while Executive Head of Government – Maslow Hierarchy of Needs – its personal.

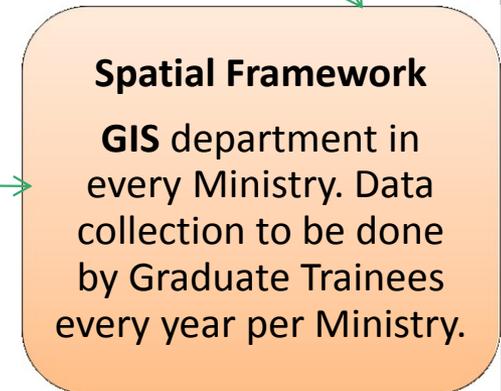
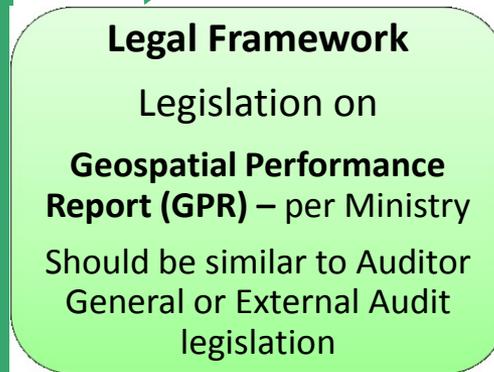


Country Decision Making Triangle (CDMT)

Entry Level One



Entry Level Two



Country
Fit For Purpose
(C- FFP)



GEOSPATIAL MEATH

Geography :
Science of the Earth

Spatial:
Space around us

Together =
GEOSPATIAL

SDG – 15 Life on Earth



Challenge: currently there is one Ministry or National Land Agency / National Mapping Organization responsible for Geospatial data collection.

Way Forward

1.

Data Collection per
Ministry by Graduate
Trainees

2.

Digitisation of Data
Collected per
Ministry

3.

Digitised Data
Surveyed and kept in
the Digital Cadastral
Data Base (DCDB)



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COMPLIANCE

Geospatial Governance Report

Geospatial Governance Report

- Must be submitted before Annual Budget Grant can be allocated to a specific Ministry.

Geospatial Governance Report

- Must be submitted while applying for Donor funding by United Nations (family), World Bank and International Monetary Fund(IMF).

Geospatial Governance Report

- Must be submitted as a metric in World Bank Doing Business Index and the Land Governance Assessment Framework.



IMPLEMENTATION

Geospatial Governance Reform MUST be driven by the International Donor Community:

- United Nations (family)
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- Donor Countries (USA – MCC)

For Example in Lesotho:

Lesotho Revenue Authority – LRA

Land Administration Authority – LAA

- The two reforms in Tax space and Land were donor driven – as a result the Change Agent – has to be a foreign expert paid by the donor agency – the initial set up. The Change Agent will deliver on the mandate of the respective reform without fear or favour from local politicians including the government of the day.

Other developing countries in lieu of Land Reforms include Rwanda, Namibia and Mozambique

Geospatial Governance Reform



THE FUTURE – 2030 AGENDA

Country
Geospatial
Governance
Report
(CGGR)

**Country Geospatial
Governance Report
(CGGR) MUST be sent
to the World Geospatial
Atlas at the UN GGIM**



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RECOMMENDATION

All developing countries have to deal with priorities among governance reforms and check if governance reforms are as important as other kinds of changes. Priorities can be better if there is more understanding about which actions produce more results in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness. **Geospatial Governance** is a reform recommended for each developing country.

Conclusion

THANK YOU

