UN Expert Group on Land Administration and Management

Side event on Land Administration and Management
Sixth Session Committee of Experts, 2 August 2016
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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)
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
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 Boundaries - not flexibale

2. Climate Change - real

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

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

Country Decision Making Triangle (CDMT)

Entry Level One

Political Leadership
Executive Head of Government
(President/Prime Minister)

Legal Framework
Attorney General

Military
Army Commander
Institutional Framework
Executive Head of Government
Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation
(Executive Agency of Government)

Legal Framework
Legislation on Geospatial Performance Report (GPR) – per Ministry
Should be similar to Auditor General or External Audit legislation

Spatial Framework
GIS department in every Ministry. Data collection to be done by Graduate Trainees every year per Ministry.

Country Fit For Purpose (C- FFP)
**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)
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
Country Geospatial Governance Report (CGGR) MUST be sent to the World Geospatial Atlas at the UN GGIM
Conclusion

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.

THANK YOU