

'Good Land Governance for the 2030 Agenda'

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SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

Role of Geospatial Information in Good Land Policy and Governance

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FOUNDATIONS FOR GOOD LAND GOVERNANCE

Land Governance concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about the use of and control over land, the manner in which the decisions are implemented and enforced, and the way that competing interests in land are managed.

Captures international conventions, global frameworks and national aspirations for sustainable development – SDGs, National Constitutions, National Vision

Political choices underlying inclusiveness and equity – continuum of land rights, securing land and property rights for all

Institutional level for implementing various aspect of policy and legal framework

Technical components for acquisition and utilisation of Geospatial Information





KEY CHALLENGES RELATED TO LAND GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION IN AFRICA

- 1. Lack of land policy, inadequate regulations and pluralism of decision making
- 2. Gender issues with special attention to access to land for women and marginalized groups.
- 3. Lack of capacity in land policy development and implementation.
- 4. Lack of financial and human resources for land management.
- 5. Centralized land management administration and lack of participation.
- 6. Land information system: fragmented, lack of institutional framework, outdated data, limited coverage (Uganda: Land Information Infrastructure)





LAND POLICY & LAND ADMINISTRATION: A VISUAL PRESENTATION

Poverty Eradication

Sustainable Housing

Sustainable Agriculture

Economic Growth

Social Equity

Land Policy: the political choices on how to allocate land and its benefits

Forms of Land Rights and Level of Tenure Security

Intervention in Land Sales and Rental Markets Policy & Revenue Generation through Land Taxation

Land use planning, Land Development through Public Acquisition

Land Tenure Reform & Redistributive Land Reform Management of Natural Resources & State Land Management

Land Registration

Cadastres & other Inventories

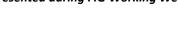
Valuation Methods

Land Use Inventories

Adopted from 'Comparative Study to Land Policy in 8 Countries in Africa and Asia': Paul van der Molen, Arbind Man Tuladhar & Eugene H. Silayo. Paper presented during FIG Working Week 2008, Stockholm, Sweden 14-19 June 2008

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SDGs and HABITAT III



15 LIFE ON LAND





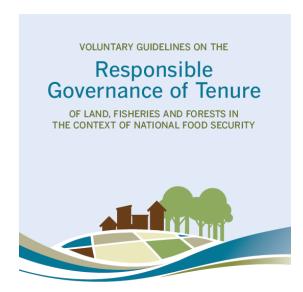
Provides unique opportunity to engage in a meaningful way to shape consideration of the land dimension

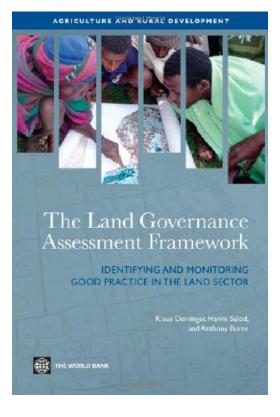
- Land is key for 'New Urban Agenda' and overall Sustainable Development.
- If access to and use of land by all is well governed, a key condition for sustainable development is ensured.

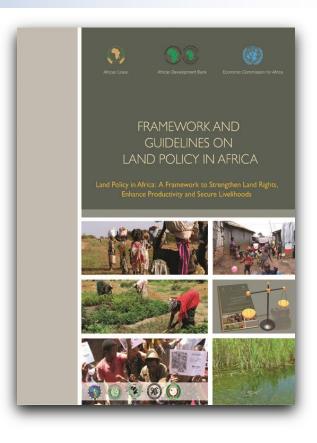




GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

















GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION

Geospatial information and its management are key to overall Sustainable Development.

But:

- Only 70 % Cadastral Coverage in developing countries
- Land Administration Systems and Processes Complex: How to Modernize Systems in a Pro-poor Way?
- Complexity of Land Rights, Claims, and Records

KEY CHALLENGE FOR POLICY MAKERS AND LAND ADMINISTRATORS:

How to support various tenure types & systems to enable land reform and secure land and property rights for all?

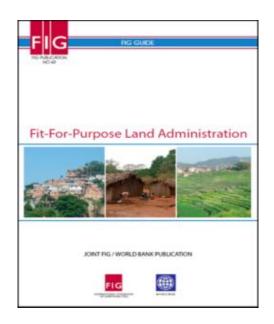








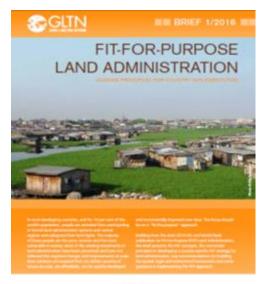
FFP THE CONCEPT



Spatial Framework:

Aerial imageries 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 and cost effective Sustainable IT-approach Ongoing capacity development Continuum of services

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AT THE CENTRE!

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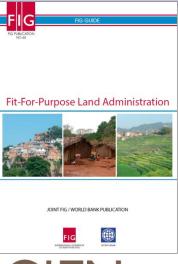


FFP PRINCIPLES

- Flexible approaches for varying use and purpose
- Inclusive in scope to cover all tenure and all land
- Participatory in approach to data capture; ensure community support
- Affordable for the government to operate and for the society to use
- Reliable in terms of information that is authoritative and reliable
- Attainable to establish the system with a short time frame and within available resources
- Upgradeable incremental improvement over time

Balancing desires against the essentials:

- Good and Cheap service won't be Fast
- Good and Fast service won't be Cheap
- Fast and Cheap service won't be Good







Measuring & Monitoring Progress on Land information

GLII: Global Land Indicators Initiative

A multi-stakeholder platform of 45 partners and individuals mobilized to ensure that the importance of secure land rights is effectively represented in the SDGs

Progress:

- Headline indicator devised seeking to quantify the 'percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities with secure rights to land, property, and natural resources'
- Proposed indicator has received broad consensus and endorsed by the Global Donor Working Group on Land plus over 30 CSOs
- Reporting on monitoring of indicators will be done by individual countries

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MEASURING & MONITORING PROGRESS ON LAND INFORMATION.. Cont'd

USING REMOTE SENSING/GIS

- Temporal information useful in detecting change, analysis, monitoring & evaluation
- Time-efficient and cost effective because remote sensing techniques can cover huge areas and need little time for actual fieldwork.
- Enables continuous data acquisition, hence availability of up-to-date data.
- Offers good visual interpretation and analyses, thus it encourages participation from different stakeholders and promotes transparency.

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Medellin (1945): 270,534 inhabitants



Medellin(1981): 1,337,496 inhabitants



Medellin(2013): 2,417,325 inhabitants





WAY FOREWARD CONUNDRUM

- How can the land policy development process, the capacity for implementation and political will to implement, be ensured.
- How to ensure geospatial information process (crowd source, open source) is respectful of human rights standards (elite capture, inclusiveness, equity)?
 What measures can be taken against disadvantaged groups who cannot afford to pay land taxes.
- How to avoid services being driven by profit and how to develop a solid foundation between Public/Private sector?
- Need to develop collective action and synergy among land actors?



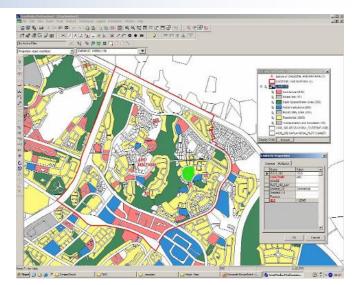


FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Geomatics industry should act as 'Solution Provider' and be flexible in adopting 'Fit-for-Purpose' solutions

Approach:

- Mainstream 'fit-for-purpose' approaches in education, training and in project implementation
- Shift will ensure availability of more appropriate and affordable solutions to global land challenges
- Capacity development to land policy and implementation bridge gaps in developing countries









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

NEED TO KNOW MORE?

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