



# GLTN

GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

*SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL*

**SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

**High Level Forum on UN Global Geospatial Information Management**

**Beijing, China**

**22-24 October 2014**

FACILITATED BY:

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# OUTLINE

## 1. Is the planet sustainable?:

- Global Population increase
- Rapid Urbanization & slums
- Food insecurity

## 2. Geo-spatial industry and sustainability - adopt new ways

- Conventional land administration/geospatial cannot deliver at scale
- Fit for Purpose and client needs

## 3. Global Land Tool Network

- Partnerships for engaging the Sustainable Development challenges

## 4. Role of land/geospatial: In the critical path for sustainability of the planet

## 5. Addressing the global challenge in our generation

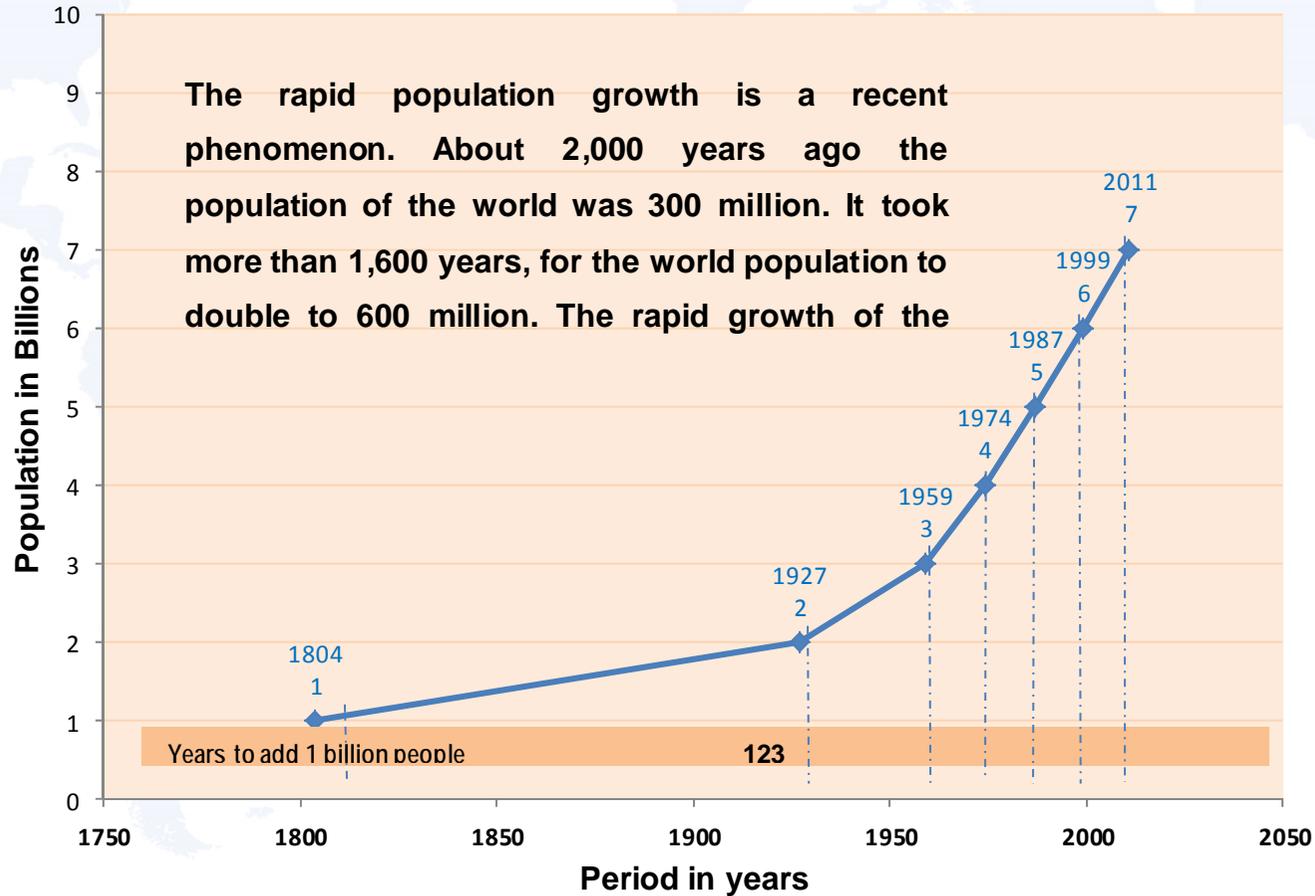
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# GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH

## DATES WHEN WORLD POPULATION REACHED INCREMENTS OF 1 BILLION



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# POPULATION GROWTH FIGURES

1. **1 billion** humans in **1804**
2. **2 billion** in 1927
3. Current rates indicate population growth of **1 billion every 12 years**
4. Growth more rapid in developing countries
5. UN forecasts a range from 8.3 billion to 10.9 billion people by 2050, with 9.6 billion as the mid-projection
6. Growth means increased demand for food, land and land resources
7. Will current geo-spatial information approaches support the 9 billion?

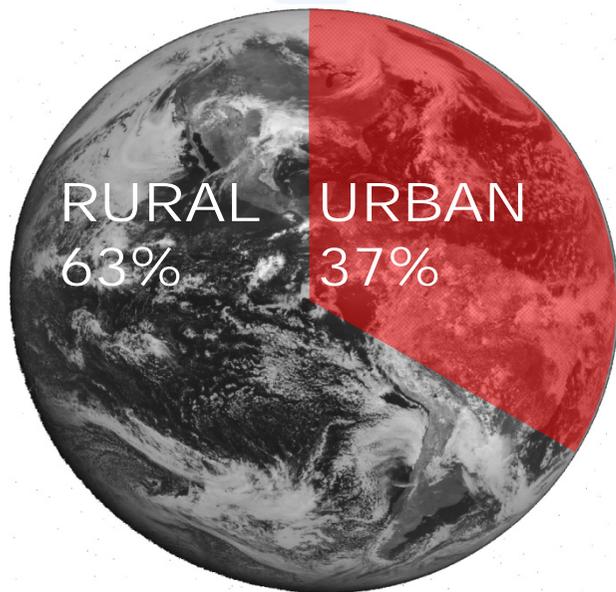
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# CHANGE IN RURAL/URBAN RATIO

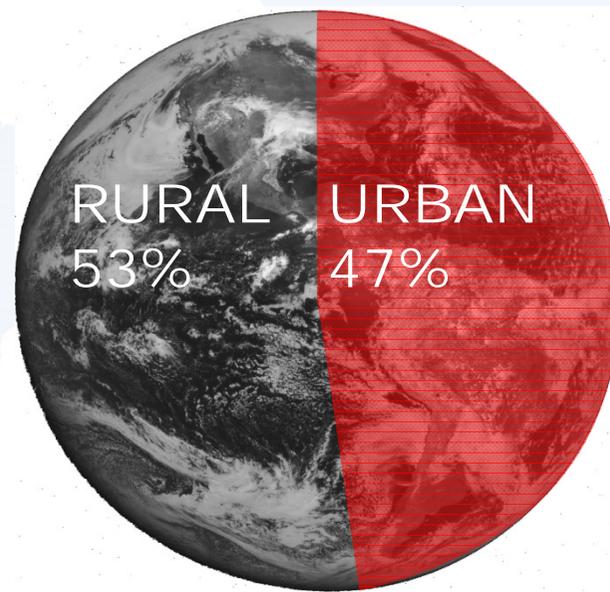
GLOBAL POPULATION **URBAN**/RURAL



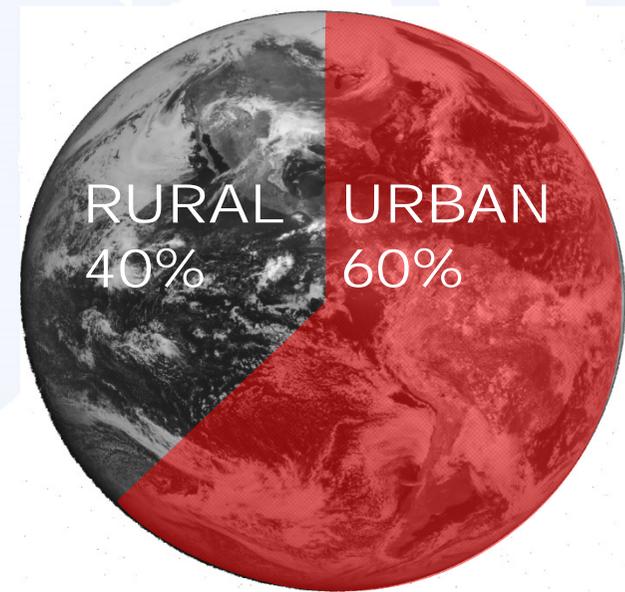
1970

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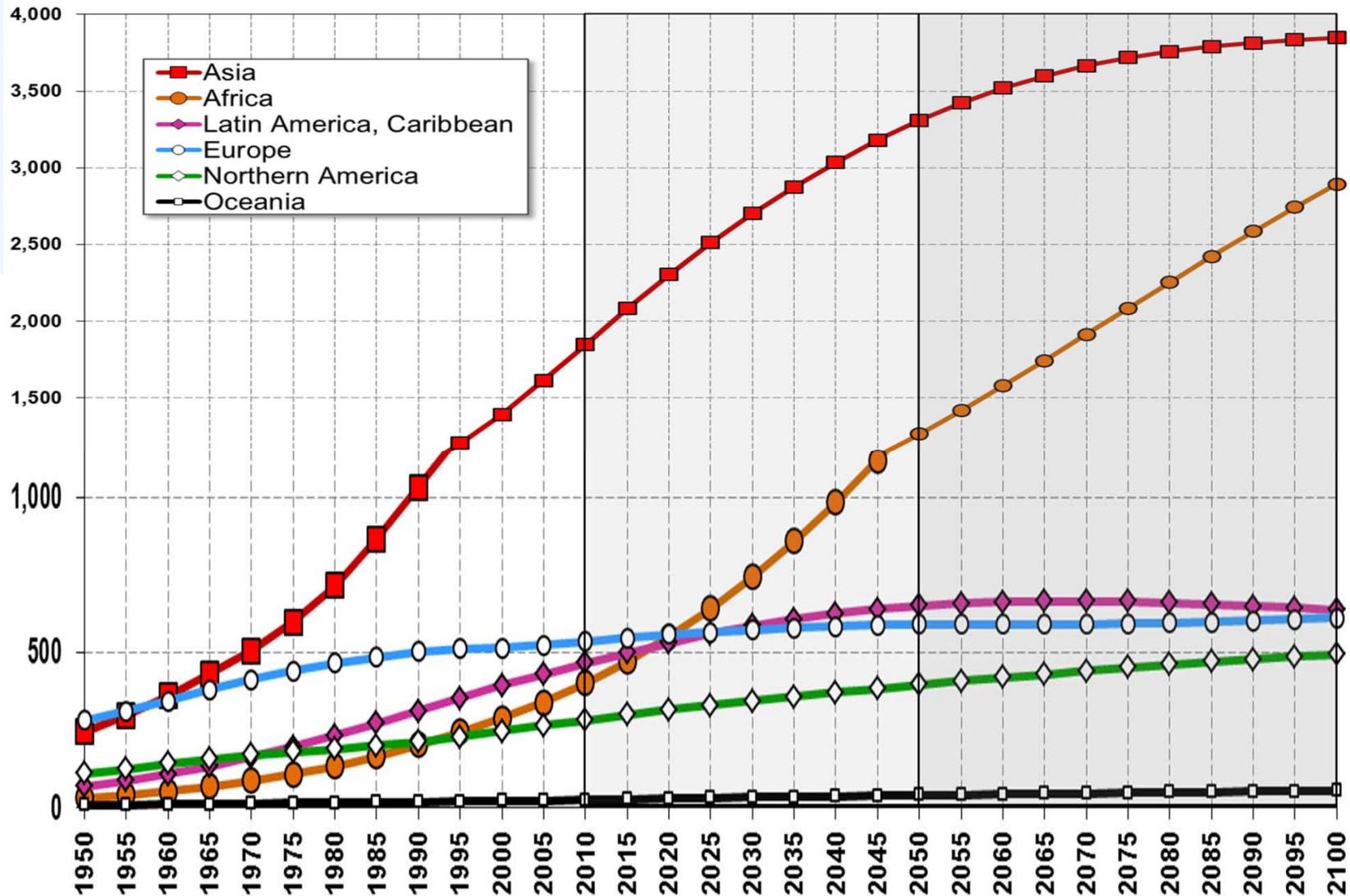
2000



2030

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## URBAN POPULATION BY MAJOR REGIONS 2010-2100



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## URBANISATION FACTS

1. Today, there are 456 cities with more than 1 million inhabitants
2. 1,4 billion people of 7 billion live in cities with >1 million
3. Three urbanization drivers: rural to urban migration (25%); natural population increase; and reclassification of rural areas into urban
4. 600 urban centers, with a fifth of the world's population, generate 60 percent of global GDP



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## URBANISATION - TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

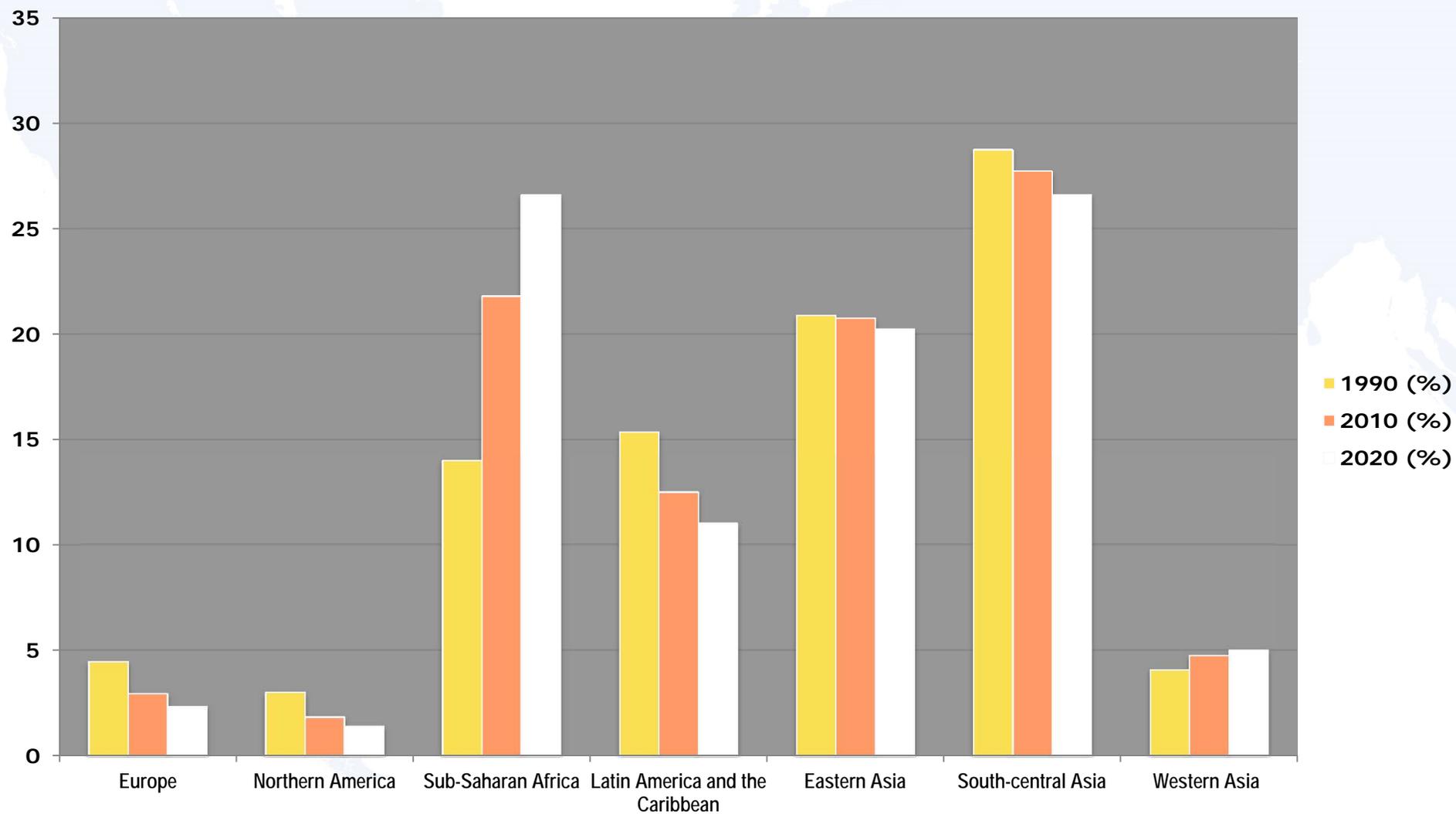
1. 842 million people, 1 in 8 people suffer from chronic hunger globally
2. Agricultural production relies on small family farms, also in urban areas
3. Agricultural production per hectare slowing
4. Food insecurity increasing in urban areas + riots start there
5. 2015, 63% of the urban population will reside in Asia i.e. 3.3 billion
6. 2050, developing world will have 5.3 billion urban dwellers
7. 93 % of urbanization is in developing countries
8. Cities of over 100,000 expand footprint by 175% (2000-2030)
9. Developing world expansion often slums = no land administration
10. Are our current geo-information systems ready for this?

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# PERCENTAGE OF SLUM POPULATION BY REGION 1990-2020



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# SLUM SITUATIONS

- Around **one-third** of the urban population in developing countries lives in slums. **70 per cent** in Africa.
- Shortage of housing **889 million** people. **70% of land unregistered**
- Between 2000 and 2010, **227 million** people in the developing world were lifted out of slum conditions; **74 per cent were in Asia, primarily China and India**
- Slums are often economically vibrant; high opportunities around the informal economy
- Geo-information not an end in itself. Is a means to address the land challenges of our times.



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## WHY CITIES ARE DYSFUNCTIONAL

- Private sector responsible for most new city developments
- Private sector alters the optimal plan for the city as a whole functioning city
- Uses the legal tools for its own purposes
- **It captures the space of the city – plot by plot, partial plan by partial plan**
- **Illegal subdivisions & parcel boundary ‘re-definition’**
- Roads become narrower generating more traffic
- Public space is taken for private purposes
- Illegal multi-story buildings and developments without appropriate mains/illegal connections (water, electricity and sewerage)
- Public sector subsidising private sector urban densification developments – mains for water, sewerage, roads
- Private sector capturing value of urban growth instead of public sector
- Not a sustainable model
- Move to increased role of public sector managing spatial shape of cities
- Sharing of benefits and burdens for more sustainable urban development

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## WHY CITIES ARE DYSFUNCTIONAL

- **SLUMS**
- Slums -33 -70% of urban areas – generally outside LA/geospatial information system
- 30% cadastral coverage in developing countries
- Complexity of land rights, claims and records
- Systemic inequalities (e.g. women's limited access/control over land, youth not addressed)
- Urbanization is increasing pressure on land and requires fast serviced land delivery

**Intention of planned functional city, with geo-spatial information to support the plans, not being followed.**

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Land invasion in the middle of precisely surveyed parcels.



## GEO-SPATIAL INFORMATION & LAND

- Why is the geo-spatial framework not being used to make sustainable cities?
- How do clients and potential clients use geo-spatial information as citizens of the city, or as investors or for the management of the city
- Clients (citizens, municipalities, government departments -Environment, Physical Planning, Roads etc), see it in terms of 'land'
- Geo-spatial information and land and property/land administration are inseparable, means to an end for each other
- The health of the LA system directly impacts the geo-spatial framework because of the way the clients interact with land and the LA system
- Dysfunctional city e.g. shows some of the problems
- Conventional LA systems:
  - 30% coverage with 70% outside land register
  - LA systems set up to do sub-division every 10-15 years
  - New ownership parcels cannot be scaled easily or quickly- ?600-700 years
  - Not affordable

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## GEO-SPATIAL INFORMATION & LAND

- Conventional LA systems including the geo-spatial information framework not delivering:
  - Aggregated information for city wide management
  - Security of tenure for the majority of the cities' citizens
  - Functional and sustainable cities
  - Where no LA + geo-spatial information – ebola, illegal crops, rebel movements
- Business as usual not possible for sustainability of planet
- For coverage, currency and affordability - Fit for Purpose Land Administration, including Geo-Spatial Information

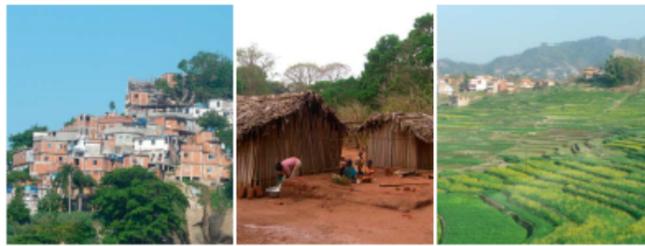
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## Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration



JOINT FIG / WORLD BANK PUBLICATION



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- Fit for Purpose Land Administration (including Geo-Spatial Information)
- “Mapping & boundary delineation ..too cumbersome & expensive & did not comply with ..actual needs”
- “Do little to improve service delivery”
- “Flexible & pragmatic approach”
- Not an approach “imposed through rigid regulations, demands for spatial accuracy & systems that ..(are) unsustainable for less developed countries..”
- LAS “incrementally improved over time”
- Game changer - Fit for Purpose – “Urgent need to build affordable and sustainable systems to identify the way land is occupied & used.”



# Global Land Tool Network



- The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is an alliance of global regional and national partners contributing to poverty alleviation through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure particularly through the development and dissemination of pro-poor and gender-sensitive land tools.

- Currently 66 partners** : Land professionals, civil society, research and training institutions, multilateral and bilateral

- **Develop tools collaboratively to implement** pro-poor and gender sensitive



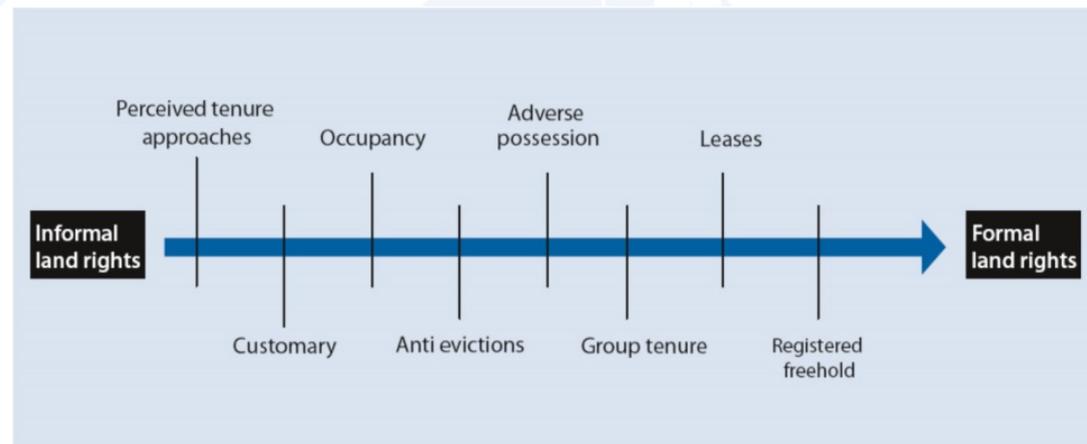
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## LAND TOOLS CONTINUUM OF LAND RIGHTS

Land is seen as lying on a continuum between informal and formal rights. In between these extremes are a wide range of rights. In reality these rights do not lie on a single line, and they may overlap with each other. Tenure can take a variety of forms. Individual freehold rights, at the most formal end of the continuum, should not be seen as the preferred or ultimate form. It is one of a number of appropriate and legitimate forms. The most appropriate depends on the particular situation



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# GLTN PRO POOR GENDER RESPONSIVE LAND TOOLS

- 1. Fit for Purpose - guidelines**
- 2. Valuation of unregistered land**
- 3. Costing & financing of LA services**
- 4. Pro poor land records**
- 5. City wide slum upgrading – fixing the systems**
- 6. Participatory Inclusive Land Readjustment (PiLAR)**
- 7. Land based financing – value capture/sharing**
- 8. Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII)**

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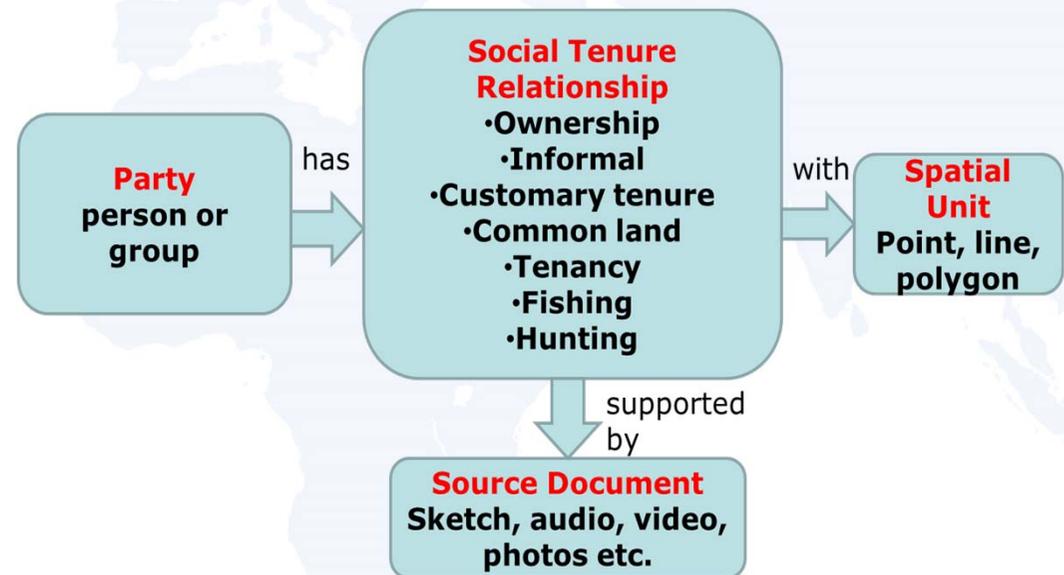


## LAND TOOLS

### THE SOCIAL TENURE DOMAIN MODEL (STDM)

- Pro poor LIMS supports the continuum
- Facilitates the recording of all forms of land rights and claims
- Based on open and free software packages
- Based on global standard
- Can complement other tools and interventions
- Very easy to use e.g. Uganda small municipalities

#### Conceptual model of STDM



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## CONCLUSION

- 1. Meeting the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century**
- 2. UN SDGs – 17 goals, 4 include land targets (Food Security, poverty, land degradation, gender)**
- 3. Land/LA/geo-spatial in critical path of sustainability of planet**
- 4. Geospatial industry only ones with skills to meet the land challenges and develop new fit for purpose land administration including geo-spatial information.**
- 5. Engage with new tools and way of thinking to get currency and coverage**
- 6. Lets solve problem in our generation**

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

## NEED TO KNOW MORE?

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