

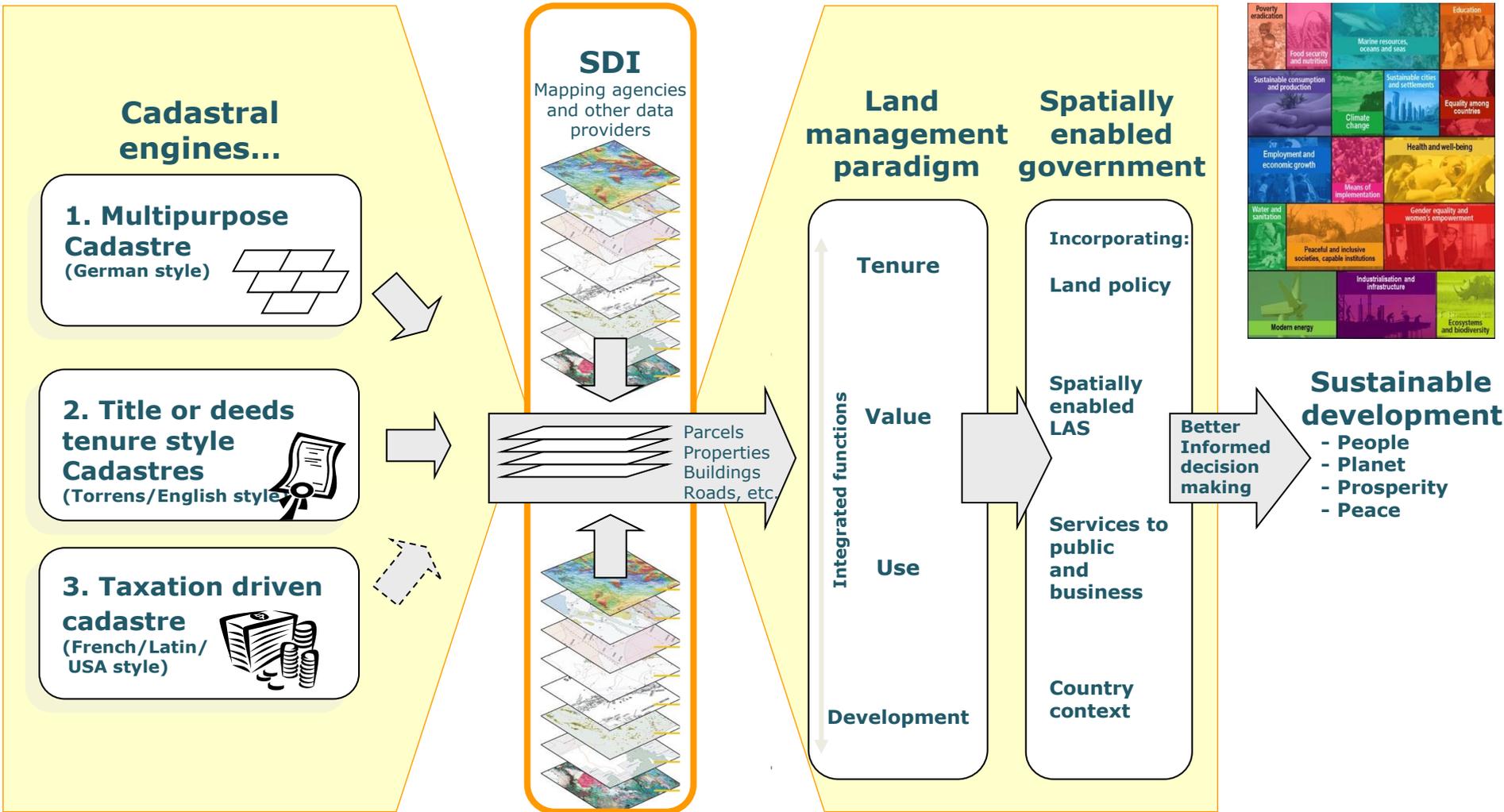


UN-GGIM
UNITED NATIONS
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

**Fourth High Level Forum on
United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management
*'Good Land Governance for the 2030 Agenda'***

**Session 1:
Land Information for Sustainable Development**

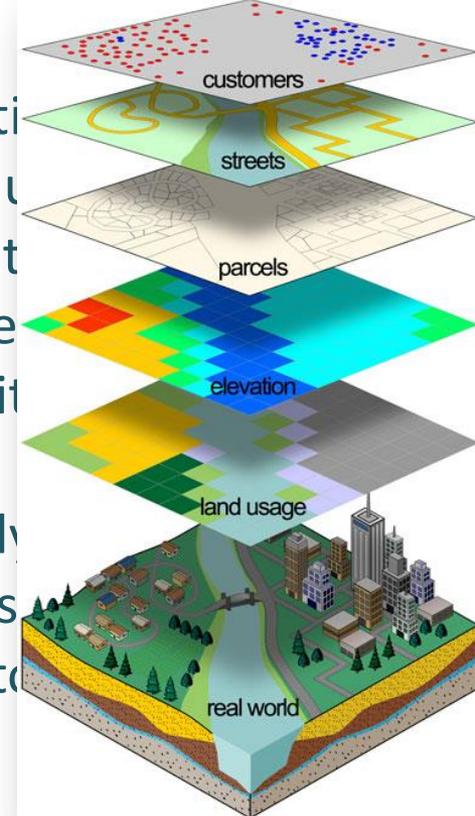
**UNECA Conference Center
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
20-22 April 2016**



(from Williamson, Enemark, Wallace, Rajabifard, 2009)



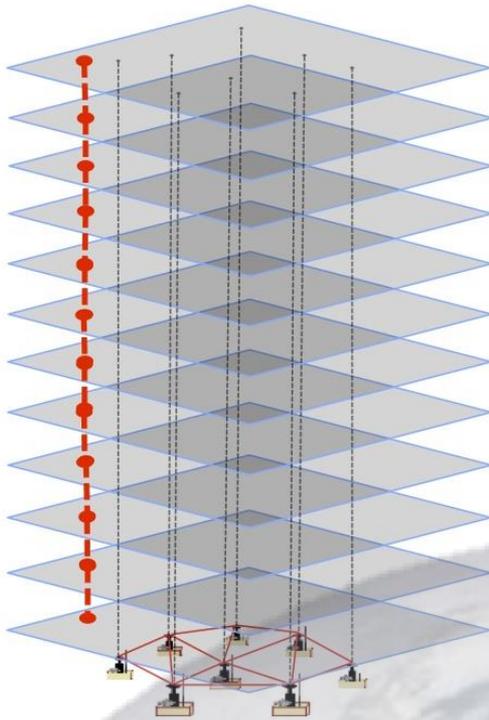
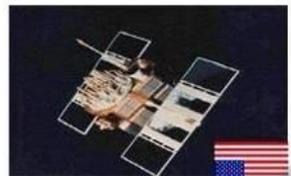
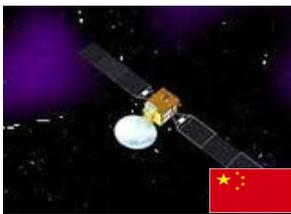
In this recent past, the advancement of technologies, of sensors and mobile computing, wide web and the cloud are stimulating demands for the integration of different of differing purposes, sources and scale transformed the availability and accessibility and potentials of information and knowledge these integrated data sets, both in daily decisions, as well as at the policy, decision implementation levels, contributing to governance, leading to sustainable development.



The infrastructure to enable all these has to be considered critical infrastructure for any jurisdictions.

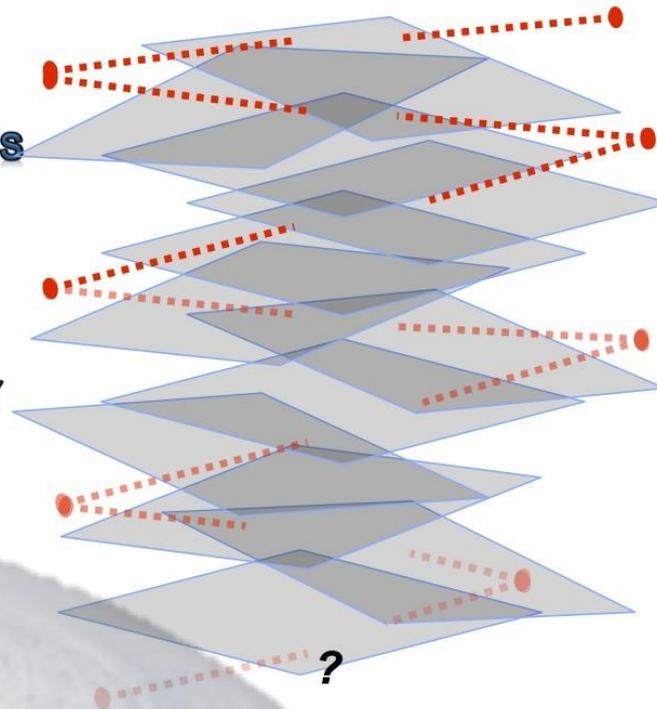
“Land information, together with a jurisdiction’s spatial data infrastructure, now has the potential to transform the way a modern society functions”

(Ian Williamson, Uni. Of Melbourne, 2007)



Regional Reference Frame

- METEOROLOGY
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- CROSS BORDER UTILITIES
- BOUNDARY DISPUTES
- URBAN DATA
- CONSTRUCTION
- MILITARY
- GEOLOGY / SEISMOLOGY
- REGIONAL PLANNING
- TRANSPORTATION
- DTM, DEM
- NATIONAL BOUNDARIES



Discrete Reference Frames

—●—●— = spatial “dialogue”

Positioning Infrastructure based on Global Navigation Satellite Systems

(from John Whitehead, Trimble, 2012)



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Global Land Challenges:

- Limited coverage (estimated only 30% globally, some countries as low as 3%)
- Complexity of land rights, claims and records (e.g. customary, statutory, informal)
- 70% - 75% of global population's relationship to land not documented, recorded and recognized

Conventional systems cannot deliver tenure security at scale!

(UN-Habitat/Global Land Tool Network)



SDG Indicators –



1.4.1 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



2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



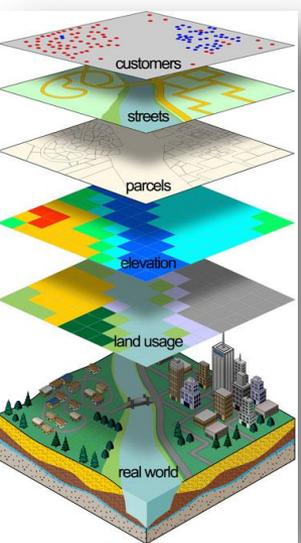
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure



5.b.1 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control



15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



(source: UN-ECOSOC E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1)



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TABLE 1.2 Quality of land administration index by region and for study countries

	Max.	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	High Income: OECD	South Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Reliability	8	2.9	5.9	3.2	3.7	6.8	1.3	1.6
Transparencu	6	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.6	1.5	1.8
Coverage	8	3.2	3.8	1.1	2.6	6.3	1.5	0.7
Disputes	8	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.4	6.0	3.4	4.3
Total index	30	13.0	19.4	11.5	12.5	22.7	7.6	8.4

(source: World Bank's "How Innovations in Land Administration Reform Improve on Doing Business", 2016)



(source: ANGOC/Ekta Parishad, 2016)

How Innovations in Land Administration Reform Improve on Doing Business

Cases from Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and the United Kingdom



Theo Hilhorst and Frederic Meunier, Editors

WORLD BANK GROUP

Doing Business 2016
Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency

responsabilité juridique
bureau de crédit
прозрачность
balcão único
services en ligne
reorganización
transparencia
responsabilité juridique

бирочное отделение
офиса де кредит
一站式服务
collateral registry
single window liability
one stop shop
transparència en línia
reorganización
guichet unique
responsabilidade jurídica

сроки
кредитный центр
servicios
en línea
سجيل الخدمات
reorganización
تسجيل الخدمات
reorganización
guichet unique
مسؤولية

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Geographic coverage

Are all privately held land plots in the economy formally registered at the immovable property registry?

Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city formally registered at the immovable property registry?

Are all privately held land plots in the economy mapped?

Are all privately held land plots in the largest business city mapped?

Reliability of infrastructure

Is there an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking plans and providing cadastral information (geographic information system)?

Transparency of information

Who is able to consult maps of land plots in the largest business city?

Is the applicable fee schedule for accessing maps of land plots made publicly available—and if so, how?

Does the cadastral or mapping agency commit to delivering an updated map within a specific time frame & if yes, how is service standard communicated?

Is there a specific and separate mechanism for filing complaints about a problem that occurred at the cadastral or mapping agency?

(source: World Bank's "How Innovations in Land Administration Reform Improve on Doing Business", 2016)

“this suggests that most countries are characterized by a large “implementation gap” that can be bridged only if coverage is expanded and measures (which may include clear regulations for implementation) are taken to ensure provision of authoritative, accurate, and up-to-date information”

(“How Innovations in Land Administration Reform Improve on Doing Business”, 2016)



VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE Responsible Governance of Tenure

OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

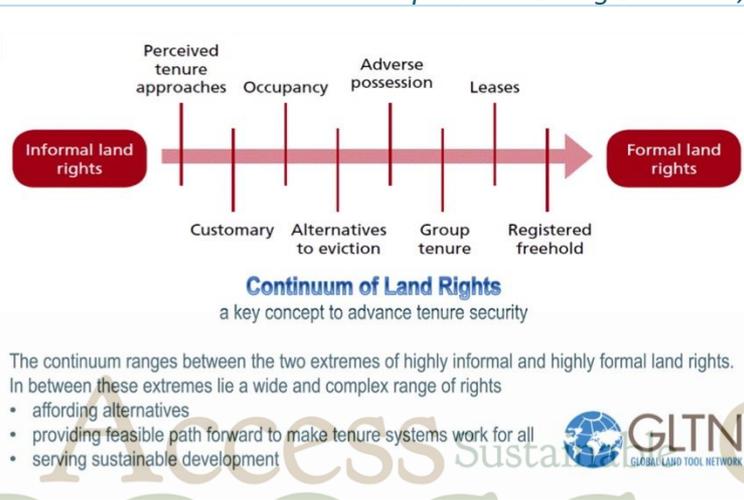


FIG-World Bank Declaration on Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration

There is an urgent need to build cost-effective and sustainable systems that identify the way land is occupied and used and accordingly provide for secure land rights. When considering the resources and capacities required for building such systems in less developed countries, the concepts of mature, sophisticated systems as predominantly used in developed countries may well be seen as the end target, but not as the point of entry. When assessing technology and investment choices, the focus should be on a “fit-for-purpose approach” that will meet the needs of society today and that can be incrementally improved over time.

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.

A country’s legal and institutional framework must be revised to apply the elements of the fit-for-purpose approach. This means that the fit-for-purpose approach must be enshrined in law and that the information be made accessible to all users.

A fit-for-purpose approach will ensure that appropriate land administration systems are built within a relatively short time frame and affordable costs. The systems allow for incremental updating and upgrading. This approach will facilitate economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability to be better supported, pursued and achieved.

March 2014
World Bank, Washington DC

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 19152

Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM)

information géographique — Modèle de domaine de l’administration des terres (LADM)

Governments at all levels should recognize and record people-to-land relationship in all its form, embrace diversity and complexity in the land sector, implement multi-actor fit-for-purpose approaches, improve coverage towards increasing tenure security for all inhabitants as part of the global sustainable development efforts.

ACCESS Spatially enabled Data and Information
FOR

Knowledgeable Choices; Decisions and Actions

ACCESS Land and water, basic services
FOR

Adequate sustenance, shelter and safe spaces

ACCESS Opportunities (education, employment, etc..)
FOR

Dignity, Wellbeing, and Responsible inhabitants

Collect



Collate

Data and information consistently available and accessible over space and time

Curate

