

*Presented at the FIG Working Week 2016,
May 2-6, 2016 in Christchurch, New Zealand*

The agenda for a Group of Experts on Land Administration and Management within the United Nations

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UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

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UN GGIM: Integration of worlds

Statistics

Mapping



Remote Sensing

Land Administration



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UN-GGIM and Land Administration and Management

UN-GGIM - Committee of Experts

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Regional Committees | UN-GGIM-Asia-Pacific (2012) | UN-GGIM: Americas (2013) | UN-GGIM: Europe (2014) | UN-GGIM: Arab States (2014) | UN-GGIM: Africa (2015) |
| Bureau | 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 |
| Working Groups | 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 | | | |



“UN GGIM aims at playing a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges. It provides a forum to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States and international organizations.”

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 of 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.



17 Goals, 169 targets, and a wide range of indicators



Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

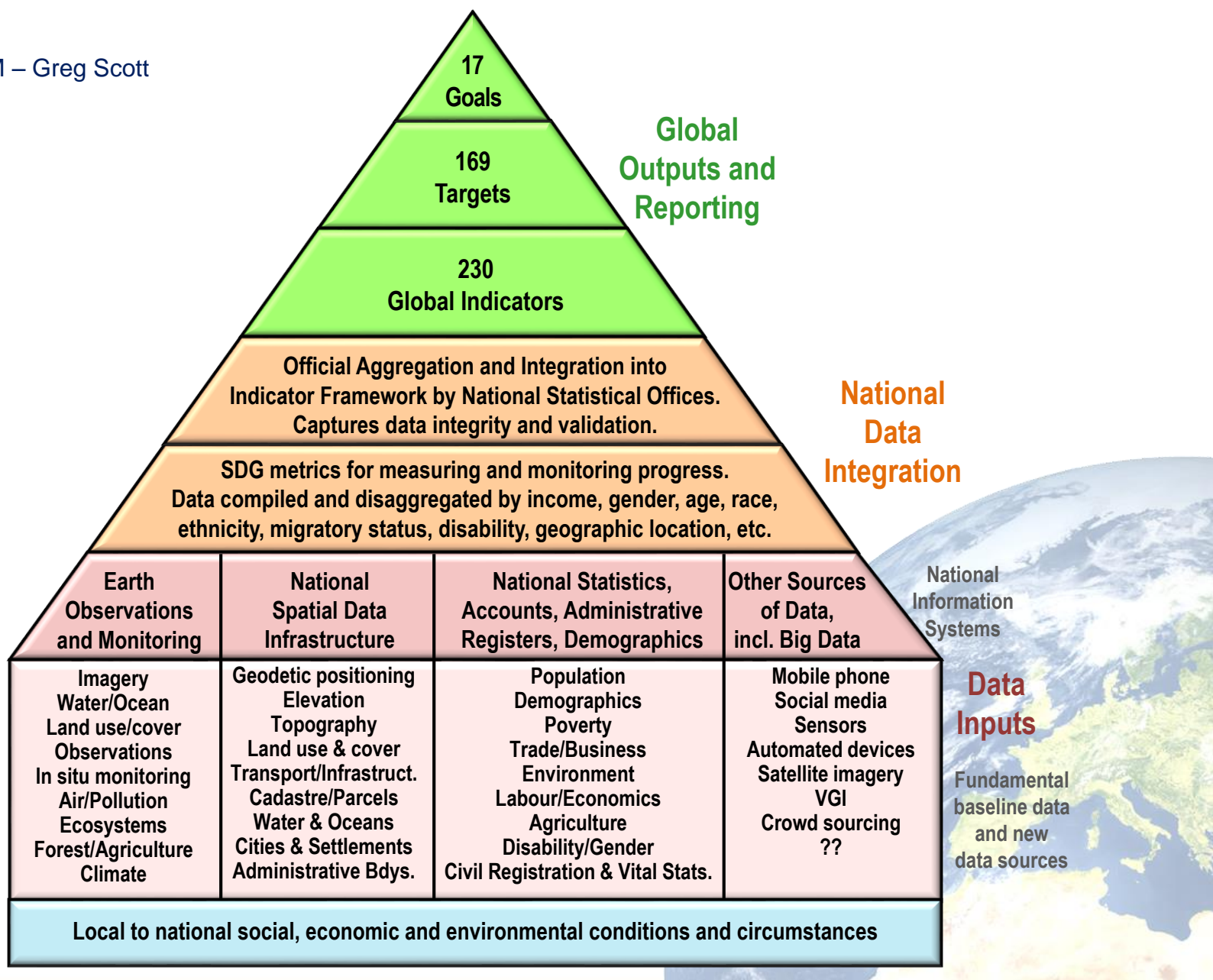


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SDG's



Land Administration



Source: LADM, ISO 19152



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Land Administration

We offer three kinds of service:

GOOD - CHEAP - FAST

You can pick any two

GOOD service CHEAP won't be FAST

GOOD service FAST won't be CHEAP

FAST service CHEAP won't be GOOD

UNEP/IGU



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Good, Chepa AND Fast



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ISSUE 4 • VOLUME 30 • APRIL 2016

Collaborating on Solutions for Land Governance Issues

Interview with Oumar Sylla (GLTN)

DEVELOPING THE NAMIBIAN NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

LAND GOVERNANCE IN RWANDA

GIM INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT: OUTCOMES & PRIORITIES



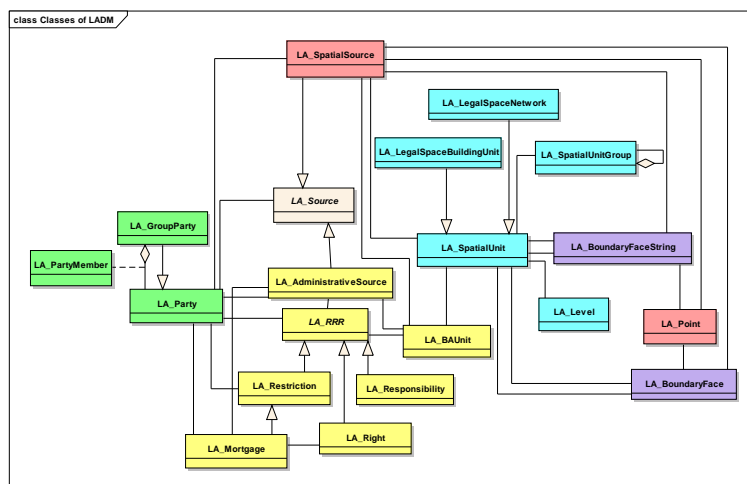
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
19152

First edition
2012-12-01

Geographic information — Land Administration Domain Model (LADM)

Information géographique — Modèle du domaine de l'administration
des terres (LADM)



Reference number
ISO 19152:2012(E)

© ISO 2012



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Standards (LADM / STDM)

KEY PRINCIPLES



visual boundaries



accuracy relates to the purpose



aerial imageries rather than field surveys



opportunities for updating, upgrading and improvement

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:

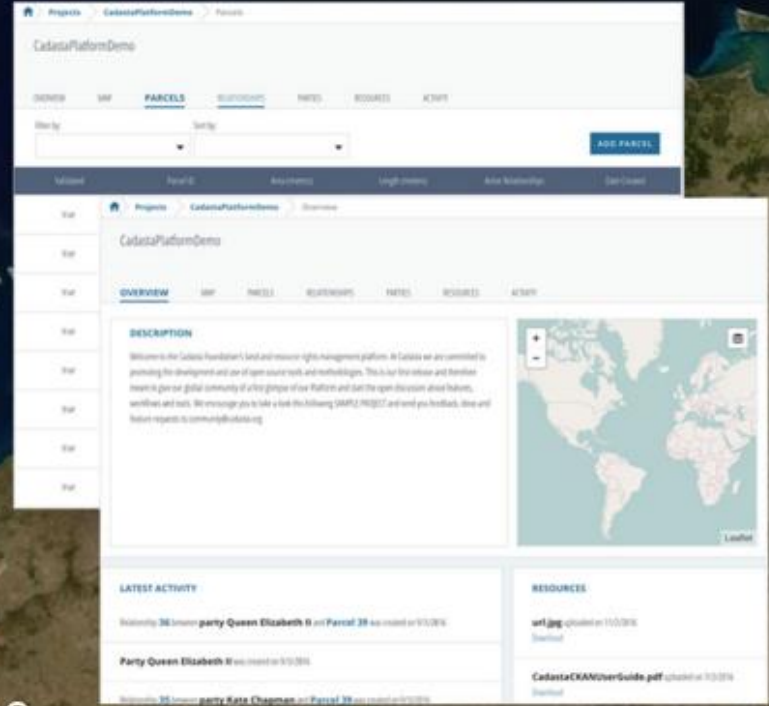
Holistic, transparent & cost effective
Sustainable IT-approach
Ongoing capacity development
Continuum of services



PLATFORM DEMO (Part 1)

Take a tour of our platform, learn how to login, view projects.

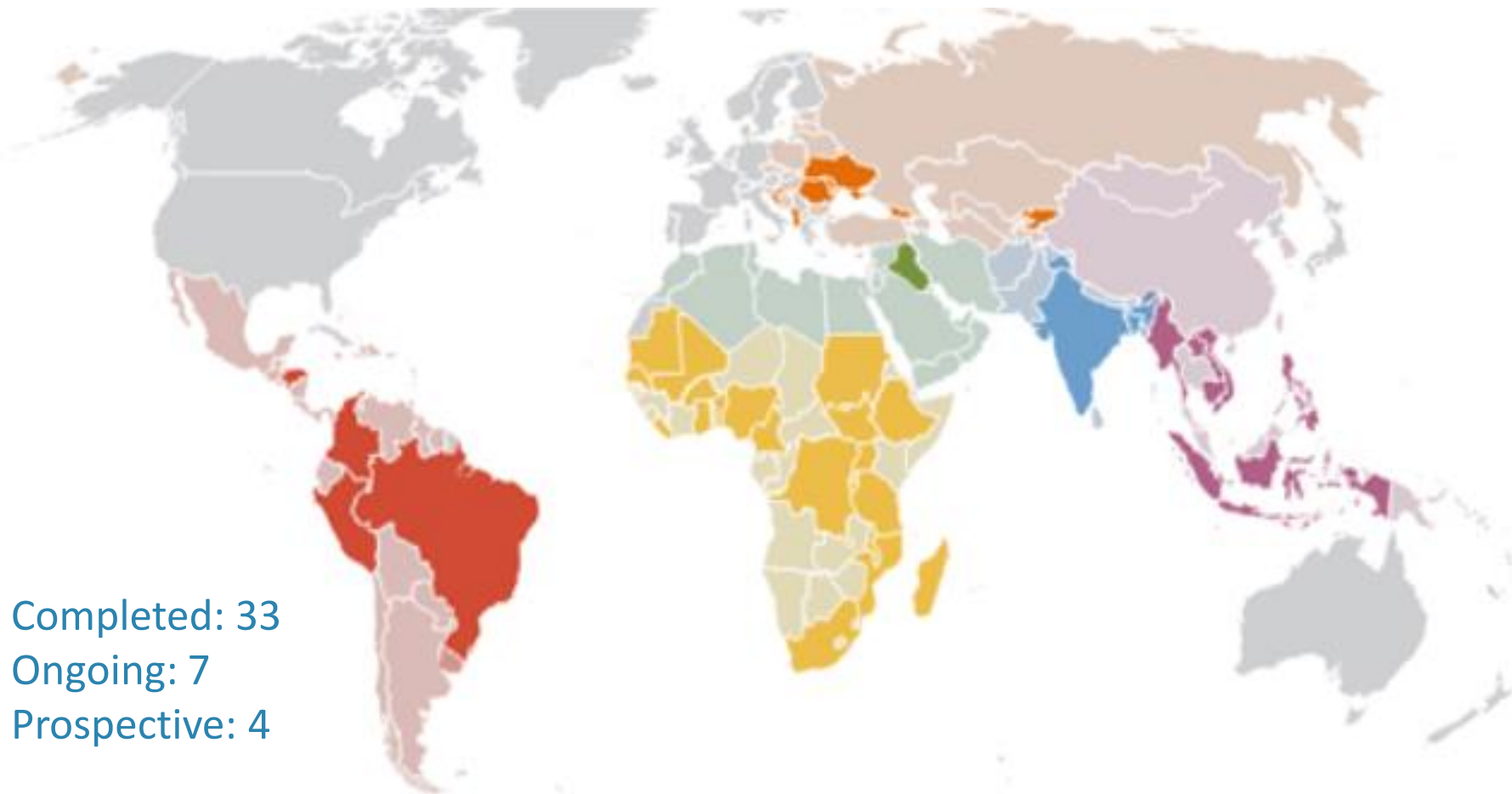
Watch Video



TAKE A TOUR OF OUR BETA MVP RELEASE



LGAF in 44 countries



Completed: 33
Ongoing: 7
Prospective: 4

Source: World Bank in partnership with FAO, IFAD and UN-Habitat



UN-GGIM

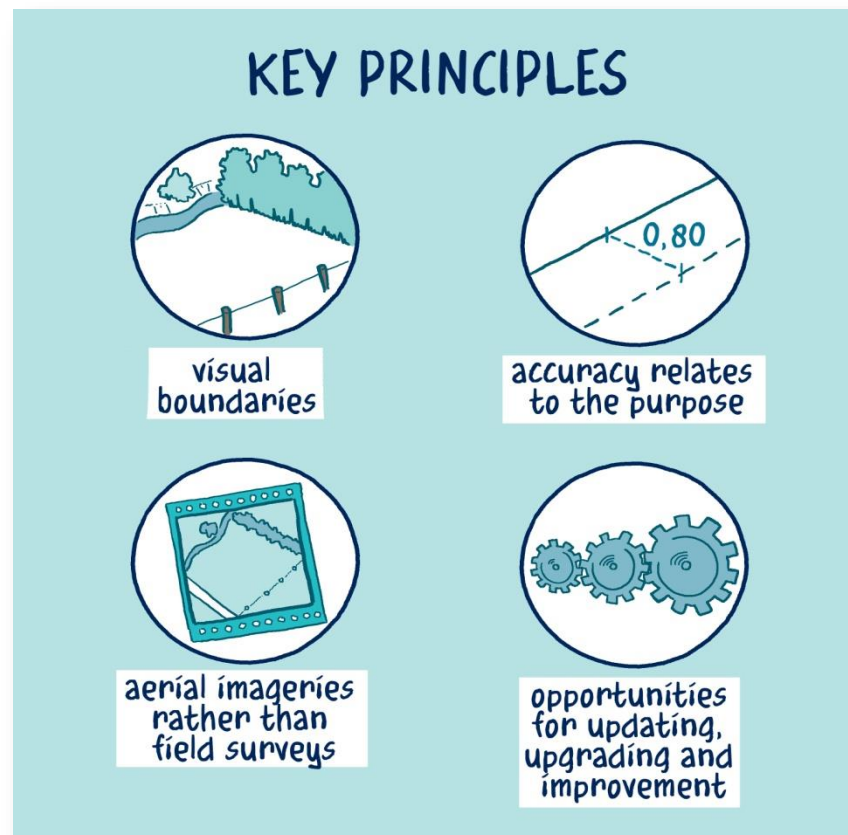
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Land Governance Assessment Framework

Best Practices

- Visualise
- Speaking the language
- Using the existing tools
- Participation, inclusiveness
- Flexible approach
- Affordable

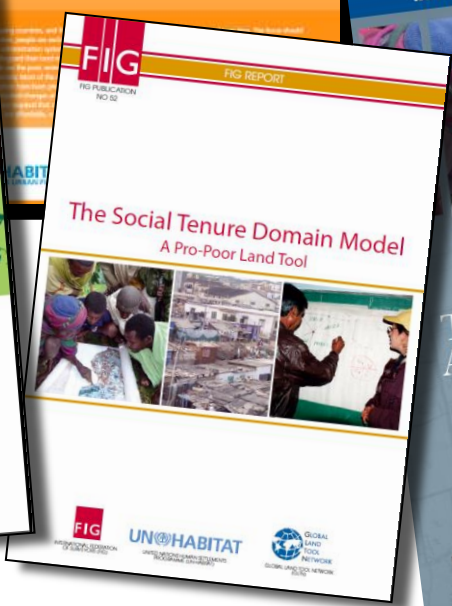
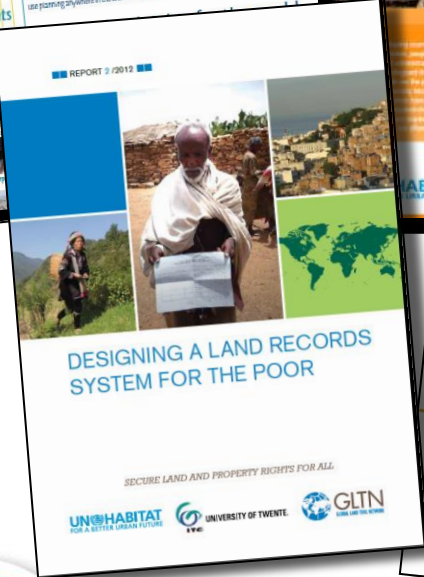
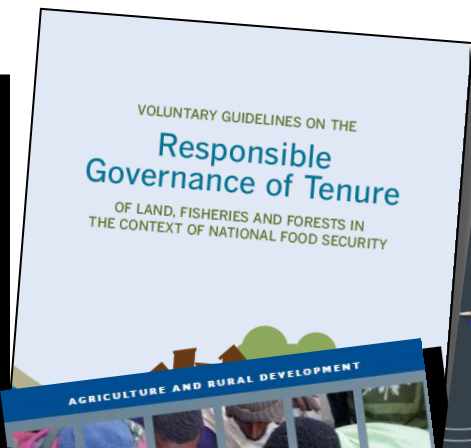
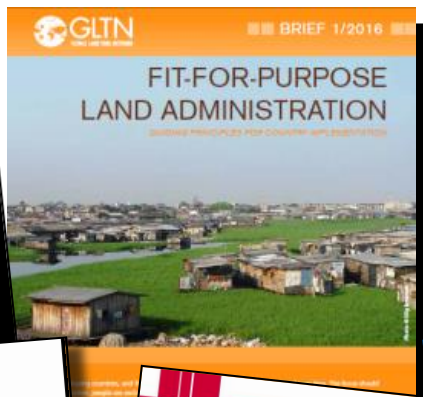


Partnerships

- Global, national, community, professional based initiatives
- Shared ambitions
- Private sector role



Leadership UN-GGIM



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Leadership



\$ 10 – 20 per parcel



\$ 50 – 100 billion

Land rights for the world

- Data, knowledge & experience
- Standards (ISO, OGC, LADM/STDM)
- Methods & guidelines (Fit for Purpose LA, VGGT)
- Tools (UN, Open Source, commercial)
- Infrastructure (Governments, communities)
- Cases and best practices
- Indicators, targets, global insight
- Partnership, awareness, leadership & finance



Functions UN-GE-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.



High Level Forum Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa Declaration Geospatial Information Management Towards Good Land Governance for the 2030 Agenda

We, the participants of the Fourth High Level Forum on UN Global Geospatial Information Management held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 20 to 22 April 2016, having met in the context of United Nations initiatives to enhance cooperation in geospatial information management to address global land governance and sustainable development challenges, hereby issue this Addis Ababa Declaration on Geospatial Information Management Towards Good Land Governance for the 2030 Agenda;

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24, which established the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States, and to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors;

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1, in which the Assembly adopted 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', which recognizes the need for new data acquisition and integration approaches to improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of data to support the implementation of the new development agenda at all levels, including to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observations and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress;

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 69/266 on a global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development, which realizes the importance of critical geospatial infrastructure and information in assisting countries and decision-makers to make more informed evidence-based decisions on mitigation and preparedness;

Recognizing that the fifth session of UN-GGIM acknowledged the importance and need for geospatial information as an essential base for an effective and efficient land information system to support the administration of land policy frameworks, security of tenure, property rights, customary rights, sustainable development and overall environmental, economic and social well-being;

Recognizing further that UN-GGIM has decided to take 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, supported by capacity development, particularly in developing countries and vulnerable regions;

Noting that, while not a singular goal in itself, many aspects of land are captured within and underpin the 2030 Agenda, and that the SDGs, targets and indicators related to land at the global level will be critical to guide countries in their efforts to monitor progress and deliver on better land governance, secure tenure and land rights at the national and local level;

Noting further that an estimated 70-75% of humanity's relationship to land are not documented, recorded and recognized, coupled with the lack of geographic coverage of formal land administration systems, good land governance for the 2030 Agenda must be addressed by all actors without further delays;

Acknowledging that the use, ownership or occupation of land, which is a prerequisite for human rights on shelter, food and peace is fundamental for economic development and poverty alleviation, and that the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without the introduction of modern land management approaches accompanied by good land governance;

We therefore resolve to,

- affirm the importance of good land administration and management as the pillar of good governance and efficient government to address the challenges and opportunities for the 2030 Agenda specifically supporting the development of fit-for-purpose land administration and geospatial information, particularly in developing countries;
- confirm that authoritative and up-to-date geospatial information that are consistently available and accessible over space and time underpins good land administration and management, leading to good land governance and sustainable development, cognizance of both formal and informal people-to-land relationships;
- advocate to political decision makers the importance of geospatial and land information in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 African Union Agenda as a collective vision and roadmap to secure land and property rights for all;
- commit to realize, measure and report progress to document, record and recognize people-to-land relationships in all its forms globally, and sustain partnerships and joint actions with UN entities, including UNECA, FAO, UN-Habitat/IGLTTN and the World Bank, involved in the monitoring and reporting on land SDG indicators;
- promote cooperation between and among all UN-GGIM regional committees in setting up global frameworks, common standards and application of best practices in geospatial information management, and also collaboration in the implementation of UN-GGIM regional action plans for achieving good and sustainable land governance;
- embrace open data and standards, innovative and creative approaches and platforms that are fit-for-purpose to collect and collate, share and distribute geospatial and land information needed to address the diversity and complexity within the land sector with the singular aim to improve and secure land and property rights for all;
- develop and agree on a set of fundamental geospatial information elements for land governance as a subset of the UN-GGIM fundamental data themes aligned with the SDG global indicator framework, taking into account the ISO 15152 Land Administration Domain Model and progress in multi-dimensional cadastre and city models;
- encourage the integration of geospatial and statistical information and the improvement of institutional coordination between National Geospatial and Mapping Agencies and National Statistical Offices in the context of the 2030 Agenda, the SDG global indicator framework and the 2020 Round of Censuses;
- invite international development partners, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and industry to take collective action to include a geospatial component in all of their sectoral projects they are funding in order to significantly improve geographic coverage of land administration and management systems, and the availability and accessibility of authoritative and up-to-date geospatial and land information necessary for good land governance;
- appreciate the national contributions to capacity development support to UN-GGIM: Africa countries, including the organization and conduct of the International Workshop on Land Cover by China and the launch of the NELGA scholarship programme of the Land Policy Initiative by Germany;
- request UN-GGIM and its regional committees to address good land governance and assist Member States, particularly those from developing countries, to develop their capacity and capability in the multifaceted application, access and use of geospatial and land information for the much needed sustainable development in their countries and the world at large;



High Level Forum Addis Ababa

- “**invite** international development **partners**, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and industry **to take collective action to** include a geospatial component in all of their sectoral projects they are funding in order to significantly **improve** geographic **coverage of land administration** and management systems, and the availability and accessibility of authoritative and up-to-date geospatial and land information necessary for good land governance”;



Conclusions

- In order to achieve the SDG's good geospatial information management and sound land administration are important prerequisites.
- It is the momentum is right for the challenging but feasible ambition to have land rights for the world.
- The objective of UN-GGIM (UN-EG-LAM) is to play a leading role at the policy level, by raising awareness and to encourage the use of geospatial information management for land administration purposes.
- The UN GGIM High Level Forum declaration is promising and ambitious.





FIG WORKING WEEK 2020



Holland is cool

- ✓ Venue: 10 minutes airport, city centre, polders & tulips
- ✓ Schiphol Airport: over 300 direct destinations
- ✓ Fee: 550 Euro
- ✓ “Smart surveyors for land and water management”