“The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) drawn from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, was a seminal event in the history of United Nations. It constituted an unprecedented promise by world leaders to address, as a single package, peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.”

Kofi Annan, 2005

A Global Vision

Fundamental Human Rights …

• Freedom from Poverty
• Freedom from Fear
• Freedom to live in Human Dignity

Kofi Annan, 2005

The UN Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
Goal 5: Improve maternal health
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of annual progress

The first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal – global partnership for development – is about the means to achieve the first seven.

Surveyors play a key role in terms of providing some of fundamental preconditions for development.

These preconditions are embedded in the MDGs and spelled out in the targets and indicators for achieving the MDGs.

FIG should make the world understand the important contribution of the surveying profession in this regard.
Eviction, Cape Town, 2006

It is all about:

- **People**
  Human rights, engagement and dignity

- **Politics**
  Land policies and good governance

- **Places**
  Shelter, land rights and natural resources

The role of FIG

Is strongly committed to the MDGs and the UN-Habitat agenda on the GLTN

The role of the surveying profession

The MDGs is a powerful concept towards development, security and human rights for all. The surveying profession plays a key role by providing:

- Geographic information in terms of mapping, database on the natural and built environment
- Secure tenure systems
- Systems for land valuation, land use management and land development
- Systems for transparency and good governance

FIG responses to the global agenda

From Cadastre to Holistic and Pro Poor Land Management

- Holding of rights to lands
- Economic aspects of land
- Control of land use and land development

Administering the people to land relationship through

- Land Policy
- Land Management
- Good Governance
and

Building the capacity to deal with this
The Land Management Paradigm

Land Management includes all activities associated with the management of land and natural resources that are required to fulfill political objectives and achieve sustainable development.

What is a good property system?

- People in general can participate in the land market; widespread ownership; everybody can make transactions and have access to registration
- The infrastructure supporting transactions must be simple, fast, cheap, reliable, and free of corruption.
- The system provides safety for housing and business, and for capital formation

Only 25-30 countries in the world apply to these criteria.

Characteristics of traditional Cadastral Systems

- The Cadastral register identifies the land parcels by number and area
- The Cadastral map identifies the land parcels geographically
- The Land Book secures the legal rights based on the cadastral identification
- The cadastral measurements identify the position of the property boundaries

Cooperation Agreement with UN-Habitat

Traditional cadastral systems do not provide for security of tenure in informal settlements.

A more flexible system is needed for identifying the various kind of social tenure existing in informal settlements.

Such systems must be based on a global standard and must manageable by the local community itself.

Results of this project will be presented at the World Urban Forum in Nanjing, October 2008.

The Cadastral Domain Model

Cooperation Agreement with the World Bank
Cooperation Agreement with the World Bank

- Mutual representation at conferences, forums and meetings and in collaborative projects
- Joint publications and promotion
- Organizing a joint WB/FIG high profile conference late 2008 at the WB headquarters in Washington DC focusing on the following issues:
  - Building sustainable and well-governed land administration systems;
  - Securing social tenure for the poorest;
  - Making land markets work for all;
  - Improving access to land and shelter;
  - Improving rural-urban linkages and preventing informal development; and
  - Building the capacity and promoting institutional development.

Good governance and capacity building

Good Governance
- Participation
- Rule of law
- Transparency
- Responsiveness
- Consensus oriented
- Equity and inclusiveness
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Accountability

Capacity Building
- Training activities
- (Disaster) education programs
- Public information
- Technical assistance
- Improvement of organizational abilities
- Dissemination of knowledge
- Improvement of infrastructure

Surveyors without frontiers?
Tsunami, South East Asia December 26 2004

The big swing

- From Measurement
  Surveyors will still do measurements but this special expertise is no longer the core activity due to technology development
- To Management
  Surveyors will increasingly contribute to building sustainable societies as experts in managing land and properties

The Land Professionals

It is all about:

People, Politics and Places
- and Power
The future belongs to our children