

kadaster



# Potential SDGs Implications on Geoinformation Strategies

Framework for Effective  
Land Administration (FELA)

FIG Director Generals' Forum 2022

presented by Dr. Eva-Maria Unger

## Global Development Frameworks

## UN-GGIM Global Geospatial Frameworks

### 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (IGIF)



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF)

Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA)

*SAMOA Pathway for SIDS*  
*Addis Ababa Action Agenda*  
*Habitat III New Urban Agenda*  
*Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action*

*Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes*  
*Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF)*  
*National Institutional Arrangements in Geospatial Information Management*  
*Role of Standards in Geospatial Information Management*  
*Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information*  
*Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management*



# UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

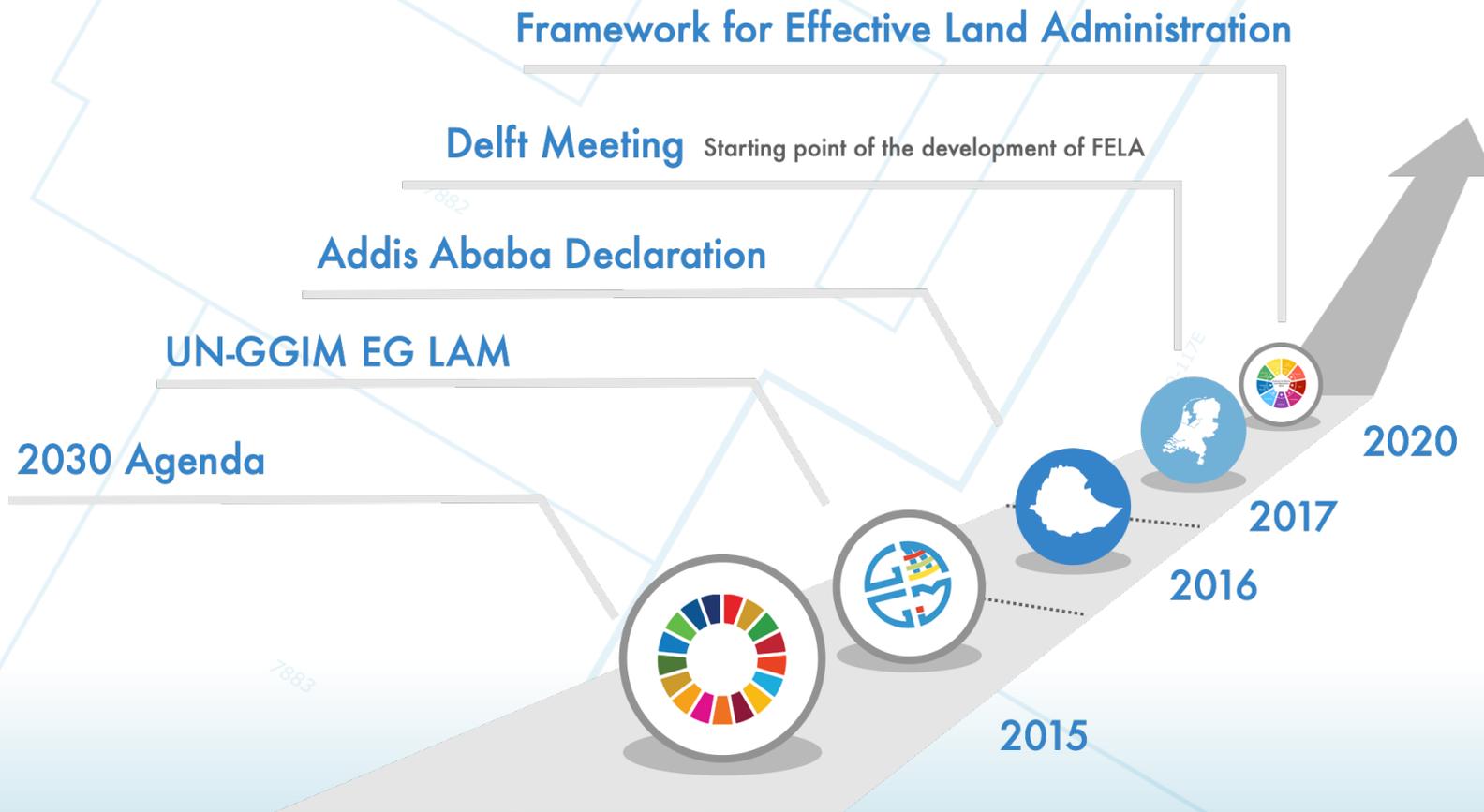
# Integrated Geospatial Information Framework





# The Framework for Effective Land Administration

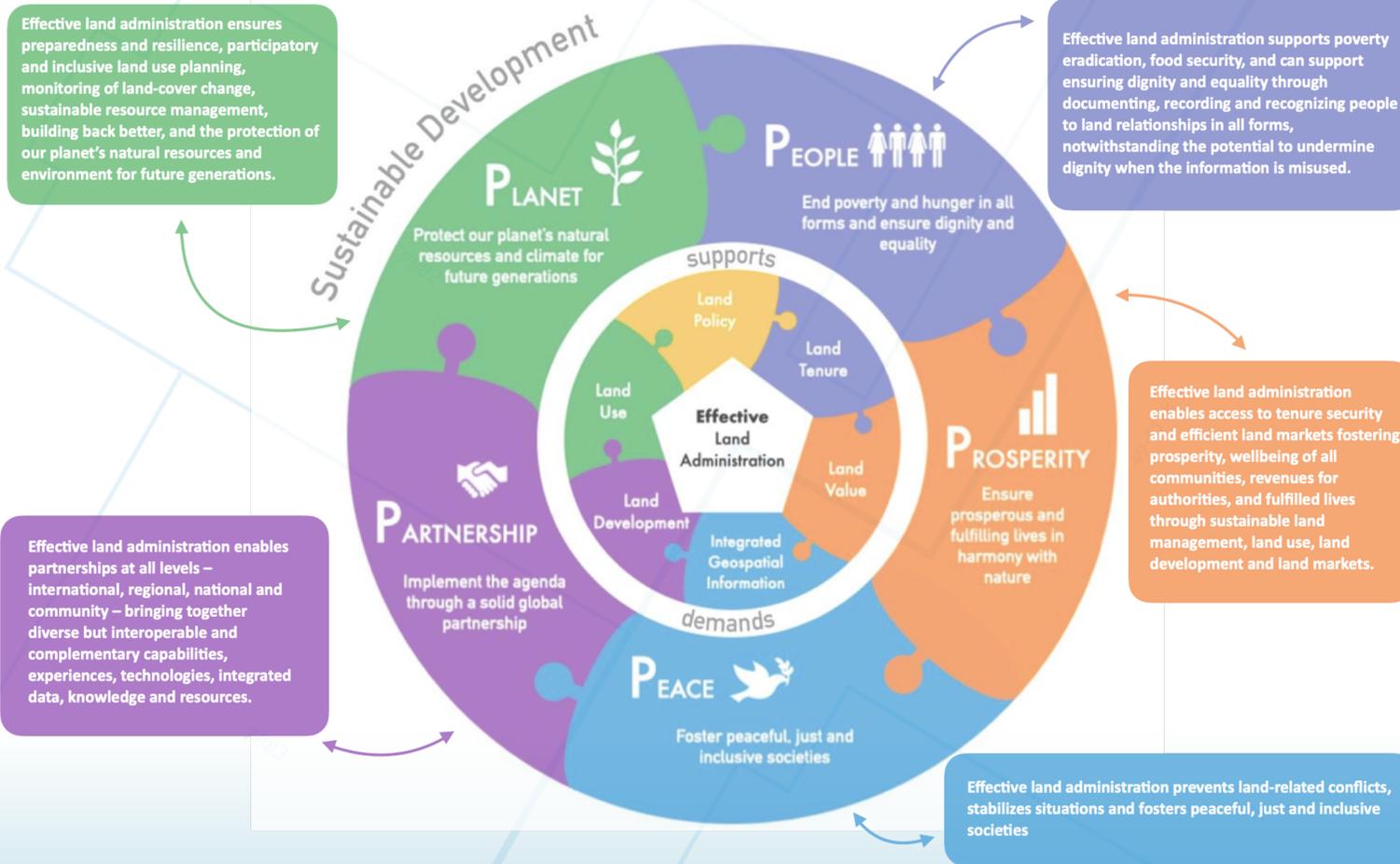
Sustainable development demands effective land administration





# The Framework for Effective Land Administration

Sustainable development demands effective land administration





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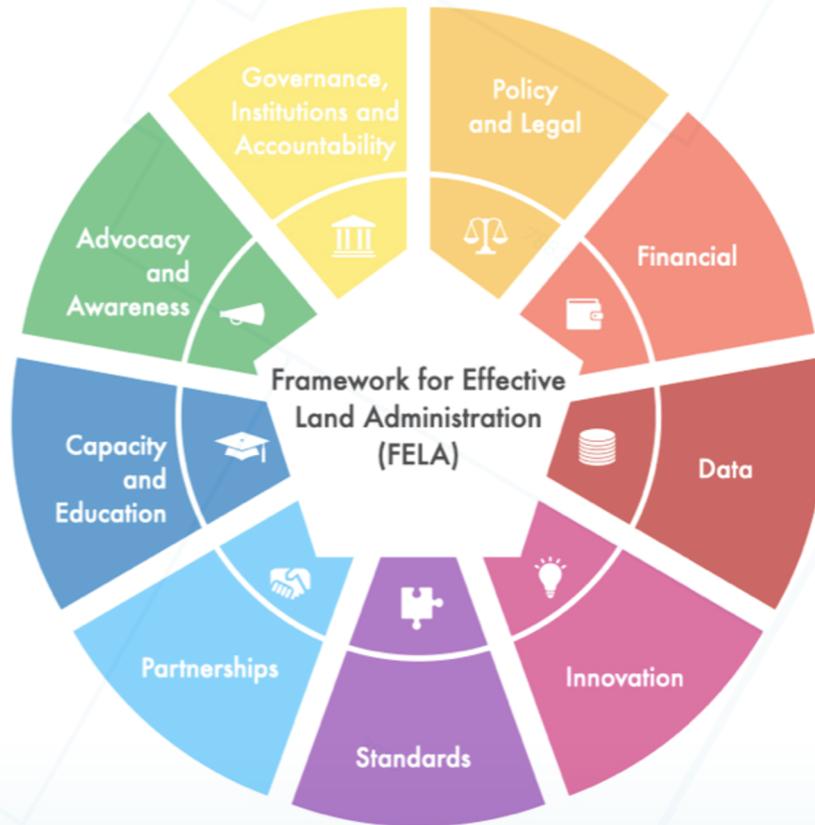
Sustainable development demands effective land administration

Sustainable development demands effective land administration, realized through integrated geospatial information, for land policies, land tenure, land value, land use, and land development.



# The Framework for Effective Land Administration

Sustainable development demands effective land administration



The Framework for Effective Land Administration (FELA), acts as an overarching policy guide, which provides a reference for Member States when developing, renewing, reforming, strengthening, modernizing, or monitoring land administration.

FELA with nine pathways aligned to the nine strategic pathways of the IGIF, seeks to provide the reference and guidance for Member States with regard to administering the relationships between people and land, and when establishing, strengthening, co-ordinating and monitoring their land administration nationally or sub-nationally.



# The Framework for Effective Land Administration

Sustainable development demands effective land administration

Each pathway is built as:

## Pathway IX: Advocacy and Awareness

### Pathway link to SDGs

Advocacy and awareness are an essential element of any contemporary land administration initiative, program, project and resultant system. Land administration cannot succeed without stakeholder acceptance and support across society. Advocacy and awareness activities can help to create and maintain this backing. All prominent global land policy initiatives mention the importance of stakeholder identification, development of engagement strategies, and actively implementing and evaluating communication initiatives. This includes the SDGs and VGGTs.

### Pathway link to IGIF

For IGIF, advocacy and awareness are recognized as a stand-alone strategic pathway. The strategic pathway recognizes that successful implementation of integrated geospatial information management relies on recognition and active participation from stakeholders and the general community. IGIF calls for engagement activities to be embedded and ongoing through the lifecycle of creation and implementation, in order to enhance the overall design and uptake of integrated geospatial information management.

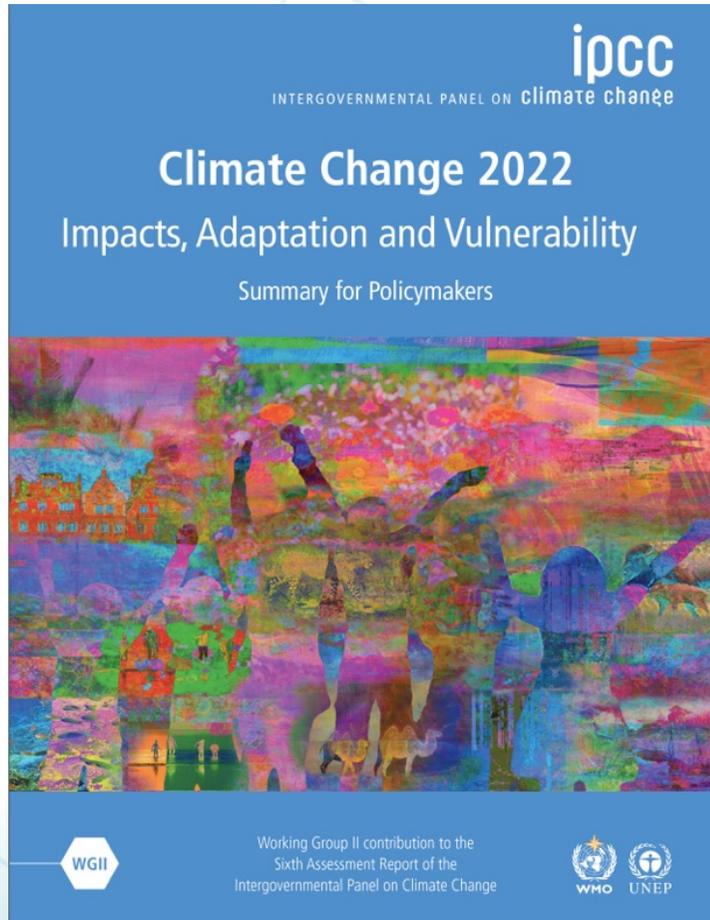
### Pathway in FELA

Meaningful engagement with all land stakeholders is integral for the implementation of an effective land administration. This includes actively undertaking stakeholder identification, planning and execution of engagement, undertaking integrated communication strategies, and monitoring and evaluation of those activities. Depending on the scale of system or project, this might include undertaking these tasks at community, national, regional, and international level.



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Climate and weather extremes are increasingly driving displacement in all regions (high confidence), with Small Island States disproportionately affected (high confidence).

Increased weather and climate extreme events have exposed millions of people to acute food insecurity and reduced water security, with the largest impacts observed in many locations and/or communities in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, Small Islands and the Arctic (high confidence).

Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and species are often less degraded in land managed by indigenous peoples and local communities than in other lands (medium confidence).

Including indigenous and local institutions is a key element in developing successful adaptation strategies.

Vulnerability of ecosystems and people to climate change differs substantially among and within regions (very high confidence), driven by patterns of intersecting socioeconomic development, unsustainable ocean and land use, inequity, marginalization, historical and ongoing patterns of inequity such as colonialism, and governance (high confidence).

Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>



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(b) Observed impacts of climate change on human systems

Human systems	Impacts on water scarcity and food production				Impacts on health and wellbeing				Impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure			
	Water scarcity	Agriculture/crop production	Animal and livestock health and productivity	Fisheries yields and aquaculture production	Infectious diseases	Heat, malnutrition and other	Mental health	Displacement	Inland flooding and associated damages	Flood/storm induced damages in coastal areas	Damages to infrastructure	Damages to key economic sectors
Global	+	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	±	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasia	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	±	-	±	-	-	-	not assessed	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	±	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	±	±	-	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctic	±	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	±
Cities by the sea	○	○	○	-	○	-	not assessed	-	○	-	-	-
Mediterranean region	-	-	-	-	-	-	not assessed	-	+	-	○	-
Mountain regions	±	±	-	○	-	-	-	-	-	na	-	-

Source: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>



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- CC asking for more information on land tenure, land value, land development, land use and land use change
- Baseline monitoring, change estimation, evidence-based strategy, targeted actions can guide land policies
- Parcel based information on e.g. forest land, cropland, grassland etc. is needed
- Proper management of urban land can create opportunities
- Improved access to land can support climate change mitigation approaches



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**Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations.** The changing climate and growing population increases the number of natural disasters, affects the resilience of the vulnerable and marginalized, who are typically not addressed through any land administration and land management system. The increasing pressures on communities, and on natural and built environments, including marine areas, challenge the achievement of the SDGs. Current approaches to the delivery of land-based ecosystem services are often poorly managed and planned.

**Effective land administration systems should play a role in supporting improved land-based services, contribute to mitigating climate change, and supporting both integrated ecosystem and landscape based approaches. Effective land administration ensures preparedness and resilience, participatory and inclusive land use planning, monitoring of land-cover change, sustainable resource management, building back better, and the protection of our planet's natural resources and environment for future generations.**





## Implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

Sustainable development demands effective land administration

The selection of participants was restricted to European countries, with an existing relationship with EuroSDR and/or UN-GGIM Europe.

### Participating countries:

- Austria,
- Belgium,
- Bosnia & Herzegovina,
- Bulgaria,
- Cyprus,
- Czech Republic,
- Denmark,
- England and Wales,
- Estonia,
- Finland,
- Germany,
- Italy,
- Latvia,
- Luxembourg,
- the Netherlands,
- Portugal,
- Scotland,
- Slovenia,
- Spain,
- Sweden
- Switzerland,

In total  
**21**  
countries  
participated

The participating countries represent all regions of Europe: Central and Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western Europe.



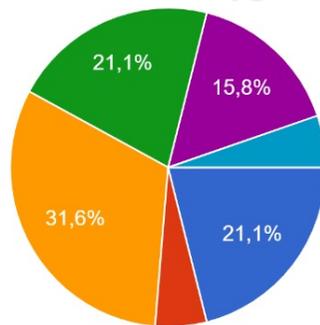


## Implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

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This question relates to the FELA Pathway FELA Pathway I 'Governance, Institutions and Accountability' - value proposition: land administration actors should take a lead in developing and enforcing accountability and transparency in terms of procedures, metrics and indicators. Doing so justifies and strengthens mandate, roles and responsibilities, amongst the community and society more broadly.

**Does the land administration sector in your jurisdiction use performance indicators linked to the SDGs? Is data on these measures up-to-date and publicly available?**



- Yes, performance indicators are linked to the SDGs, AND performance data IS publicly available
- Yes, performance indicators are linked to the SDGs, BUT performance data is NOT publicly available
- No, land administration performance is not linked to the SDGs, BUT, performance results ARE publicly available
- No, land administration performance is not linked to the SDGs, AND, performance results are NOT publicly available
- I am unsure
- More detailed description...

From the data, the SDGs are still not prevalent in the majority of performance metrics for land administration sectors (only 21.1%), although, this does mean that a small amount has already adopted the SDGs in the 5 years since they were established.



# Implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

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- Online survey approach aimed to create an **overview of the different stages of awareness and uptake** of the FELA by the Members of EuroSDR and/or UN-GGIM Europe
- Done by **converting the FELA framework into a series of questions**
- Each FELA strategic pathway question set would allow for a **mix of quantitative and qualitative data** to be collected
- Questions were created **based on insights** provided through the development of the FELA, as well as the specific context and discussions during the various EG-LAM meetings
- Survey included **both closed and open-ended questions**
  - Closed-ended questions provided multiple choice answer option, therefore a set of answers was offered (Whilst this might be considered a constraint, it was felt the benefits of enabling comparison between countries outweighed the prescriptive nature of the responses provided)
  - Open-ended questions provided for **more in-depth insights** at a country-specific level to be provided

*Draft - published soon via EuroSDR*



# Implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

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## THE GENERAL LAW OF CADASTRE AND PUBLIC REGISTRY OF PROPERTY

### THE GLCPRP AND FELA



INEGI and SEDATU did a review in order to guarantee that the FELA precepts are considered in the Law



### THE GLCPRP AND FELA

#### FELA

- (Page 9) - Proclaim specific recognition related to housing, food, and property ownership by returning indigenous, migrant, and refugee groups.
- [Page 12] Given that a large proportion of humanity does not enjoy registered rights to land and property, it is necessary to accelerate efforts to document, record and recognize the relationships between people and the land in all its forms.

#### General Law

- (Art 2) - Promote conditions of substantive equality in the territory through the application of collection measures that discourage discrimination, segregation or marginalization of individuals or groups in property rights.
- (Art 2). The objectives of this Law are:
  - (...)
  - III. Strengthen the legal and administrative certainty of the real rights over the Premises, through the publicity and transparency of the legal acts celebrated in adherence to the applicable regulations in each Federal Entity;
  - (...)



# Implementing the Framework for Effective Land Administration

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## Digital Transformation of Land Administration: Stages, Status, and Solutions

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Key words: Armenia, Indonesia, UN-GGIM, FELA

*Presented on Tuesday 09.00 - 11.00 @ FIG Congress 2022*

Table 1. Digital Transformation opportunities and challenges

Pathway	Opportunities and Challenges
<b>Governance, Institutions and Accountability</b>	Vision for ATR/BPN digital transformation that is holistic Digital transformation <b>champions</b> at multiple levels Alignment of digital strategies with ATR/BPN and with external stakeholders
<b>Law and Policy</b>	Legislative and regulatory <b>harmonisation</b> Assessment of a <b>positive system</b> of land registration Ensuring workable, enforceable, and adequately resourced law
<b>Finance</b>	<b>Sustainable business model</b> exploration Government business <b>model</b> exploration Audit and assessment of PPP service models Performance <b>metrics</b> redesign around benefits realisation and SDGs
<b>Data</b>	Vision for data governance across ATR/BPN, post-2025 R&D audit and review on cadastral and land registration <b>data</b> <b>Fast-tracking</b> mapping 126M parcels by 2025 (keep going!) Developing and implementing better <b>quality assurance</b> standards Ensuring a robust federated <b>database infrastructure</b> is developed
<b>Innovation</b>	Formalised innovation <b>bench making</b> program across ATR/BPN <b>Incentive schemes</b> at all levels Formalise R&D collaborations across sector <b>Digital divide</b> audit
<b>Standards</b>	Audit <b>governance</b> of standards in ATR/BPN Assess range of <b>technology</b> and data initiatives in terms good practices Development of both internal and industry-wide <b>certification</b> protocols Fostering of a <b>community of practice</b> to support awareness raising
<b>Partnerships</b>	Reviewing partnership and establishment new partnership <b>ecosystem</b> (NGOs) Assess PR 38/2015 with regards to land sector <b>PPPs</b> <b>PaLaR</b> (i.e., FFPLA) review on embeddedness into PTSL <b>Donor-working group</b> creation for optimisation
<b>Capacity and Education</b>	Plan for <b>keeping capacity</b> in ATR/BPN <b>Fast-tracking skill areas</b> for maintaining the data Support professional bodies and encourage <b>self-accreditation</b>
<b>Communications and Awareness</b>	Revisit key <b>stakeholder</b> lists and related communications plans Ensure <b>World Bank project</b> comms are institutionalised Examining the current <b>monitoring and evaluation</b> mechanisms



So, when discussing about the potential SDGs implications on Geoinformation Strategies

– we also have to consider the implications on Land Administration and hence

FELA - the Framework for Effective Land Administration

Thank you