Facing the Post 2015 Global Agenda
The Role of Land Governance And Land Professionals

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Land governance is about the policies, processes and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed. This includes decisions on access to land; land rights; land use; land development.

Land governance is about determining & implementing sustainable land policies.
Facing the Post 2015 Global Agenda
Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals

Trustable land information and good land administration is fundamental for:

- Responsible governance of tenure
- Managing the use of land
- Coping with climate change
- Enforcing equity and human rights
- Achieving sustainable development

Land governance to underpin the core components of the global agenda
“The monitoring experience of the MDGs has shown that data will play a central role in advancing the new development agenda. We need sustainable data to empower people and support sustainable development. **There is a call for a data revolution**” (UN, 2013, 2014).
Alongside the open working group discussions, the UN conducted a series of “global conversations”. These included 11 thematic and 83 national consultations. The UN also launched an online “My World Survey” asking people to prioritise the areas they’d like to see addressed in the goals. The results of the consultations were fed into the working group’s discussions.
The Post 2015 Agenda
17 Goals, 169 targets, and about 240 indicators

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300
GOAL 1  End poverty in all its forms everywhere
GOAL 2  Zero hunger; achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
GOAL 3  Good Health and well being; ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
GOAL 4  Quality education; ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all
GOAL 5  Gender equality and empower all women and girls
GOAL 6  Clean water and sanitation; availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
GOAL 7  Affordable and clean energy; access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
GOAL 8  Decent work and economic growth; sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
GOAL 9  Industry, innovation and infrastructure; resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation
GOAL 10 Reduced inequality within and among countries
GOAL 11 Sustainable cities and communities; make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
GOAL 12 Responsible consumption and production; sustainable consumption and production patterns
GOAL 13 Climate action; combat climate change and its impacts
GOAL 14 Life below water; conserved and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
GOAL 15 Life on land; protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss
GOAL 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions; peaceful, inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
GOAL 17 Partnerships for the goals; strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
“...... the goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of **global indicators** developed by the UN Statistical Department. These will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels which will be developed by Member States.”

An **annual progress report** on the Sustainable Development Goals will be prepared by the UN, based on data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level.

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

**Target 1.4.** By 2030, ensure that **all men and women**, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, **have equal rights to** economic resources, as well as access to basic services, **ownership and control over land and other forms of property**, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

**Indicator 1.4.2:** 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.
GLTN - Global Land Indicators Initiative

GLOBAL LAND INDICATORS INITIATIVE - GLII
PROGRESS & PROSPECTS

The Wider Global Agenda

- **Responsible Governance of Tenure**
  VGGTs promote secure tenure rights for poverty eradication, and sustainable. STDM promoting secure tenure by applying the Continuum of Land Rights.

- **Human Rights & Gender Equity**
  Promoting the right to possess property and the right to adequate food, clothing and housing (a social right to “minimal property”). Promoting gender equity and women’s access to land.

- **Climate Change**
  Mitigation through reducing emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) related to use of fossil fuel. Adaptation building sustainable and spatially enabled land administration systems.

- **Rapid urbanisation**
  From 50% living in cities in 2007 to 70% in 2050. About 30% of the urban population (about 1 billion) is living in slums or informal settlements.
About 70 per cent of the world´s population are excluded from participating in formal land administration systems and cannot register and safeguard their land rights.

Solutions to the overall global land issues relate to alleviation of poverty, social inclusion and stability, investments and economic development, and environmental protection and natural resource management.

These land matters are now embedded in the SDGs and the land professionals are the custodians of the systems dealing with these land issues.
The Challenge:

Meeting the Global Agenda will require:

- Innovation of the mindset of land professionals to cope with new approaches
- Interaction across generations of land professionals to ensure implementation over time
Meeting the Global Agenda

- “There is an urgent need to build systems which can identify the way land is occupied and used and provide security of tenure and control of the use of land”.

- “When building such systems the focus should be on a "fit-for-purpose approach" that will meet the needs of society today and can be incrementally improved over time”.

http://www.fig.net/pub/figpub/pub60/figpub60.htm
Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

Guiding Principles

Part 1: Understanding the FFP Approach
1. Introduction
2. Land Governance & Global Agenda
3. Understanding the FFP Approach

Part 2: Building the FFP Frameworks
4. Spatial Framework
5. Legal & Regulatory Framework
6. Institutional Framework

Part 3: Implementing the FFP Approach
7. Developing Capacity & Managing Change
8. Adopting the FFP Approach

Appendices
A. Developing ICT Infrastructure
B. Delivering FFP Land Administration

Reference Document - Final Version - 30 Nov. 2015

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Joint GLTN & FIG Session on FFP Wednesday 11.00 – 12.30
Meeting the Global Agenda requires Good Land Governance and Innovation and Interaction across the Land Professional Sector...

... Let's make it happen in our lifetime

Thank you for your attention