The Surveyor and the Sustainable Development Goals

Ghana Institute of Surveyors
12th Surveyors’ Week

Accra, Ghana, 20th - 24th February 2017

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FIG Vice President

How we can enable the Transformation of our world

Ghana Institute of Surveyors
12th Surveyors’ Week,
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The 2030 Agenda

Transforming our world

The Surveyors Journey
Time line …. 12!

Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG International Reach
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final Remarks
1. Reflections

• The 2030 Agenda
• Translating ambitious global commitments into concrete action

Post the MDG’s
• Much has changed
• World has awoken to the issue of Tenure

Reflections

• How Land professionals could best serve the global agenda to transform it into implementation, and
• Using our expertise to work collaboratively with local communities

Can we enable the Transformation of our world?
2. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
   • Who
   • What
   • How
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words

FIG: Accra, Ghana 2017

Who: International Federation of Surveyors

FIG:
• Members organisation,
• Comprising national associations, academics, and corporate members
• Drawing from over 115 countries
**What:** Global Members Organisation

- General Assembly – oversight and voting
- Council: President and 4 VP’s over a 4 year term (2015-18)
- Other administrative bodies
  - 3 Networks: Young Surveyors, Regional Capacity development (Africa + Asia Pacific), Standards.
  - 10 Commissions (ACCO)

**How:** Contribution

**Professional Development**
- Global forum for professional discussions and interactions
- Conferences, symposia, commission working groups, …..

**Institutional Development**
- Institutional support for educational and professional development at national and international level

**Global Development**
- Cooperation with international NGO’s such as the UN agencies, World Bank, and sister organisations
- Joint activities and common policy-making to reduce poverty and enforce sustainable development
Depth of experience

Activity and outputs with Commissions:
1. Professional standards & practice
2. Professional Education
3. Spatial information management
4. Hydrography
5. Positioning and measurement
6. Engineering surveys
7. Land management & cadastre
8. Spatial planning and economic development
9. Valuation and real estate
10. Construction economics

3. Overview
1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
3. The Global Agenda
   • SDGs
   • The World awakes to Land
   • Good land governance
4. Moving to the high ground
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words
Transforming Our World

UN Sustainable development summit
Sept 2015

- An agreed global and united policy to manage and transform the social, economic and environmental dimensions of humanity and our planet
- Blueprint to guide us for next 15 years with greater accountability than the MDGs,

- Because

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
17 Goals, 169 targets, and about 230 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

The World awakes to Land...

6 SDG goals with land component:
• G1: Ending Poverty (tg4)
• G2: Zero Hunger (tg3)
• G5: Gender Equality
• G11: Sustainable Cities
• G13: Climate Action
• G15: Life on land

But
• Land is cross cutting: it is the root of how our societies operate (econ/social/env)
**Governance Of Tenure**

- **Responsible governance of tenure** is fair and equitable governance, which seeks to bring the greatest good to the most people, while minimizing adverse impacts on individuals or groups, and keeping in mind the principle of sustainability.

- **What:** It is the way in which access to and control over natural resources is managed in a society (Allows for a continuum).

- **Refers:** Organisations AND rules and process (FAO VGGT’s)

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**Land Governance**

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.

The land management paradigm: Prof S Enemark, et al
Land Administration Systems provide the infrastructure for implementation of land policies and land management strategies in support of sustainable development.

4. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
3. The Global Agenda
4. Moving to the high ground
   • The wider global agenda
   • Cities & infrastructure
5. Dealing in knowledge
6. Final reflective words
The Wider Global Agenda

- Promoting human rights and gender equity
- Applying responsible governance of tenure
- Applying the social tenure domain model
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Rapid urbanisation and slum upgrading
- Building Fit-For-Purpose LA systems - fast, affordable and upgradeable.

and Global Initiatives

What FIG member Associations and Networks are doing to support the 2030 global agenda:

i. The VGGT's
ii. UN- GGIM
iii. GLTN/ Fit for Purpose
iv. The New Urban Agenda

FIG, Accra, Ghana 2017
i) Responsible Governance of Tenure - VGGT’s

- **International soft law**
- An important document that has been adopted by the world community, which sets out principles and practices that can be used to improve the governance of tenure.

FAO web site: [www.fao.org/nr/tenure](http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure)

What is Responsible Governance of Tenure?

- **Responsible governance of tenure** is fair and equitable governance... greatest good to the many.... minimizing adverse impacts ....and keeping in mind the principle of sustainability.

Principles

- **Recognition and respect** for tenure right holders and their rights.
- 2. **Safeguarding and protection** of tenure rights against threats and infringements.
- 3. Promotion and facilitation of the enjoyment and **exercise of tenure rights**.
- 4. Provision of **access to justice** to deal with infringements to tenure rights.
- 5. **Prevention of tenure disputes**, violent conflicts and corruption.
Africa Regional Network
Ivory Coast, Abidjan 2016

• Theme: African Land Professionals working to ensure good land governance: What you can do about it
• Workshop focus: to Build future resilience into land professional practices to improve governance of tenure, Supported by
  • Dr W. Odame Larbi (AU/ FAO) and IMwathane (AU/LPI)
  • West Africa Young surveyors: Core team incl Surv Daniel Brown

ii) UN Global Geospatial Information Management

• Mandate (part) to provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity on geospatial information, and
  • Includes an expert group on land administration and management
  • Aiming to increase the amount of standards e.g. geodetic framework, and guidance to the geospatial community (Kadaster and FIG VP Mikael Lilje)
  • Output so far: 2014 guide to standards in geospatial information management
iii) Fit-For-Purpose

- “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”.

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.

http://www.fig.net/pub/figpub/pub60/figpub60.htm

Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration
Guiding Principles for Country Implementation

- **The cadastral gap:**
  Only about 40 countries in the world have well functioning land administration systems
  In most developing countries less then 10 per cent of the land is included in formal systems.

- **Limitations:** Western style systems are too costly and too time consuming and capacity demanding – and they do not serve the millions of people whose tenure are predominantly social rather than legal.

- **Benefits:** Will ensure that basic and appropriate land administration systems are built within a relatively short time frame and at affordable costs … they can then be incrementally improved over time.

- **Good practice:** Rwanda leads the way with about 10 million parcels demarcated and registered in about five years - unit costs of 6 USD per parcel

Fit-For-Purpose Approach

**3 Fundamental Characteristics**
- Focus on Purpose
- Flexibility
- Incremental Improvement

**Fit-For-Purpose Concept**
**3 Core Components**
- Spatial Framework
- Legal Framework
- Institutional Framework

**Focus on Purpose:**
Focusing firstly on the "what" in terms of the end outcome and then designing the "how" to be the most “fit” for achieving the purpose.

**Flexibility:**
It is about flexibility in terms of demands for accuracy; for recording of a range of different tenure types, and for shaping the legal and institutional framework to best accommodate societal needs.

**Incremental improvement:**
A Fit-For-Purpose approach will ensure that basic and appropriate land administration systems are built within a relatively short time frame and at affordable costs ... and the systems can then be incrementally improved over time.

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Fit-For-Purpose Land Administration

**KEY PRINCIPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Framework</th>
<th>Legal Framework</th>
<th>Institutional Framework</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Visible (physical) boundaries rather than fixed boundaries</td>
<td>▪ A flexible framework designed along administrative rather than judicial lines.</td>
<td>▪ Good land governance rather than bureaucratic barriers</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Aerial / satellite imagery rather than field surveys</td>
<td>▪ A continuum of tenure rather than just individual ownership</td>
<td>▪ Holistic institutional framework rather than sectorial siloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Accuracy relates to the purpose rather than technical standards</td>
<td>▪ Flexible recordation rather than only one register</td>
<td>▪ Flexible IT approach rather than high-end technology solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>▪ Demands for updating and opportunities for upgrading and ongoing improvement</td>
<td>▪ Ensuring gender equity for land and property rights.</td>
<td>▪ Transparent land information with easy and affordable access for all</td>
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Ongoing discussions…..

- **World Bank**: Land and Poverty Conference 2017: Responsible Land Governance, Towards an Evidence-Based Approach (March 2017, WDC)

- **GLTN/ FIG** Africa Regional Network: Implementing FFP (July 2017 tbc)

iv) **New Urban Agenda**

- Launch: UN Habitat III/ WUF, Quito 2016
- Ethos: Integrated with SDG’s
- Implementation:
  - government addressing the SDG- i.e. leadership, governance and political will
  - Local finance, local partners, local people
- People led process
- Above all, Integrated urban planning……..
SDG Goal 11: Cities

- Significant **change in attitudes** toward land with the rise of human rights law and the proposals in the MDG/SDG
- Cities are where the battle of sustainable development will be won or lost (food security, rural sustainability etc.)

- …….and,

Infrastructure

- Recognition that infrastructure one of the first key investment projects
- Difficult to achieve major planned re-development because of the procedural and compensation complexities creating a need for alternative collaborative approaches

- Watch out in 2017 for:
  - UN State of Cities Report
  - FIG, ARN workshop
Global to Local

- After all development happens locally, it is
  - where people and grassroots campaigns push their governments to do their jobs;
  - where NGOs and social enterprises find creative solutions to seemingly intractable problems;
  - where responsible business create jobs and innovation;
  - where visionary leaders cut fuels subsides and leave office when they are meant to.

(Devex Dec 2015)

5. Overview

1. Opening Reflections
2. FIG with International reach
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4. Moving to the high ground
5. **Dealing in knowledge**
   - Global to Local
   - Trend watching
   - Being Smart
6. Final reflective words
Global to Local to Global

The SDGs may be the crowning global achievement of 2015; but land professionals deal in local realities.

• Are we battle-hardened to see a better world?

• The realities, and continuing volatile trends
  – Rising confidence among people and diminishing confidence in government,
  – Growing geopolitical tensions amongst nations that consider themselves both great and under threat,
  – Increasing power of epidemics in a globalised world taunting an already stretched global health system, and
  – Reactionary views all too often, outsmarting reason in politics and society

  – …..Act on the Trends

FIG, Accra, Ghana 2017

Trend: The War for Talent (RICS)

– Diversity & Inclusivity is simply what you can see whether it is race, sex, religion or disability. What is more important is a culture of inclusivity where it is the norm to have people form different backgrounds who think differently and can share a wide range of experiences

– Four generations in the work place, collaborative working.

– The profession needs to show case the reputation that it is valued and that it can (and does) offer exciting careers with a social purpose, accordingly it need to attract the best and the brightest, regardless of where they come from because this will be the only way the profession can evolve

FIG, Accra, Ghana 2017
**Trend: Big Data**

- How big is the data? What is big today maybe not big tomorrow
- Fully understanding the data revolution – it is taking place all around us in commerce, advertising surveillance

**ON SDG’s**
- Without measurement we are guessing e.g. importance for measuring the SDGs, should be horrified how little data we have available to share
- The rise of big data and the pursuit of the SDGs demands a diverse set of skills that cannot be found in a single person or discipline

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**Trend: Are we being smart enough about Smart?**

**Common denominator is Location**
- **Smart technologies**: e.g. BIM, Big Data, Internet of things (IoT)
- **Meaning**: visionary, citizen centric, digital, open and collaborative

**On SDG’s:**
- Measuring and monitoring, soundly based decision making
- **Our contribution**: interpretation of deeper, richer data, authority on how it was captured or derived, crucially why we should or should not use it.
- **Our skill needs**: multi disciplinary, allied with data & technology capabilities AND collaboration
6. Overview

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6. Final Remarks
   - Stepping up
   - Shaping

Surveyors Stepping Up - 3 Pillars of Influences?
(K Bell WB/FIG WW 2016)

Science and technology
- Measure, model and monitor
- Data integration
- Provide the evidence
- Innovation, tools and outcomes

Policy framework
- Political awareness
- Evidence based policy
- Inter-governmental
- Decision making
- Influence

Sustainable development
- Local to global issues
- People, cities
- Livelihoods
- Ecosystems
- Development
The Future We want to shape

Sustainable and holistic development:

- **People**: Responsible government of tenure
- **Partnership**: Rapid urbanisation, managing land use
- **Peace**: Human rights and equality
- **Planet**: Climate change and natural disasters
- **Prosperity**: Economic livelihoods, land and property

Innovation! (Bill Gates - 2015)

Our Journey is far reaching!
Thank You

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