

Land Management

In support of
The Global Agenda

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Denmark at a glance



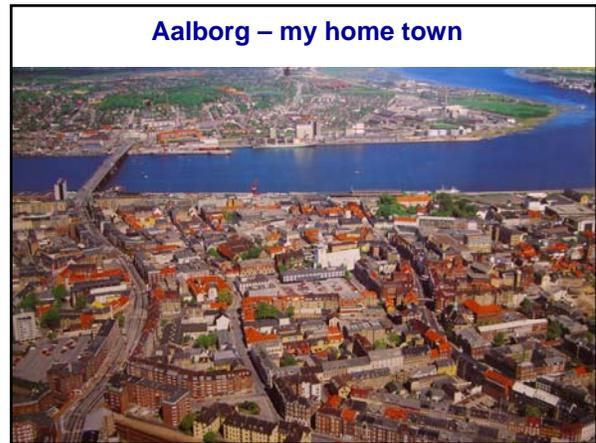

43,000 sq km
(1/3 of Cuba)

5 mill inhabitants
(half of Cuba)

One third lives in
the capital area

Flat country
70 % agriculture
10 % urban

7000 km coastline



The Message



- The UN Millennium Summit 2000 established a time bound (2015) and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, environmental degradation etc. These goals are now placed in the heart of the global agenda.
- Surveying and mapping, spatial information management, cadastre and land management provide a basis for poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- This presentation facilitates an overall understanding of land management in support of the global agenda.
- **Land Management and Land Administration Systems therefore need high-level political support and recognition.**
- This calls for increased international co-operation. FIG is prepared to invest such cooperative efforts.

The Global Agenda – The MDGs

- 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

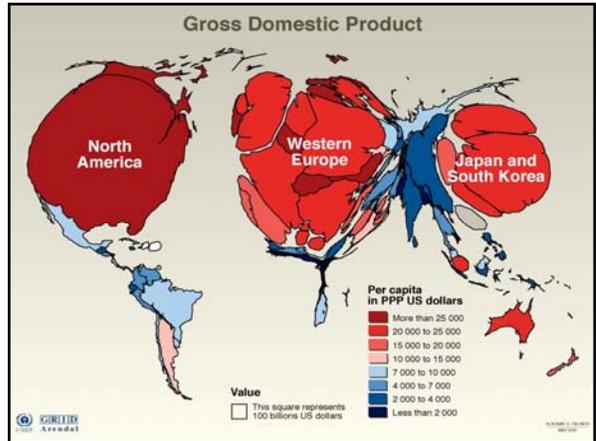
The framework includes 18 targets and 48 indicators enabling the ongoing monitoring of annual progress

A Global Vision

Fundamental Human Rights ...

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

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary General



It is all about:

- **People**
Human rights, engagement and dignity
- **Politics**
Land policies and good governance
- **Places**
Shelter, land rights and natural resources

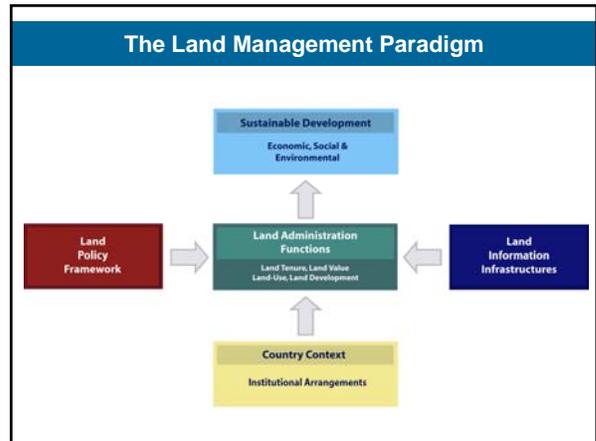
The role of the surveying profession

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

The Aguascalientes Statement

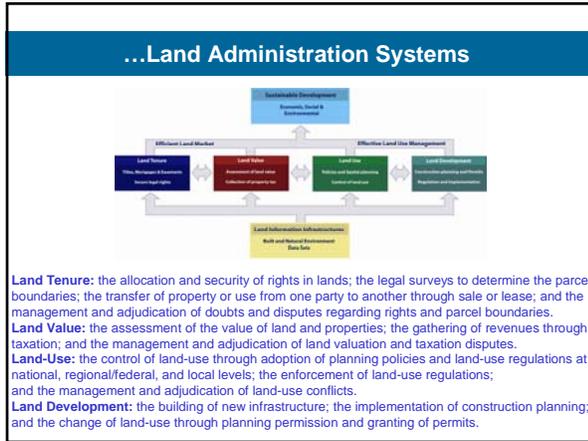
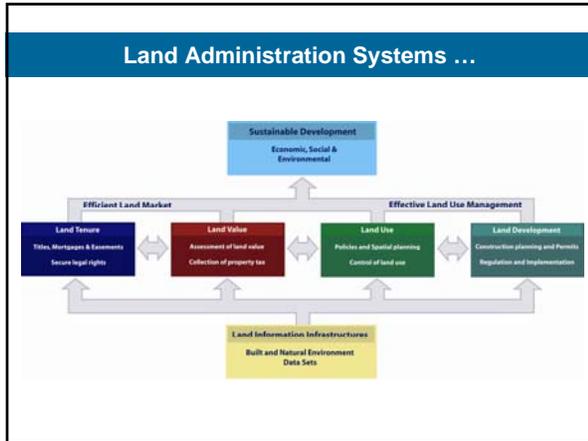
- Foster modern land policies and associated SDI's
 - to better support social, economic and environmental sustainability
- Determine policies and programs for educational and institutional capacity building
 - to ensure the development of appropriate land administration systems and associated spatial data infrastructures
- Develop appropriate institutional, legal, and technical processes
 - to integrate land administration, cadastre, and land registration functions with topographic mapping programs within the context of a wider national strategy for SDI.



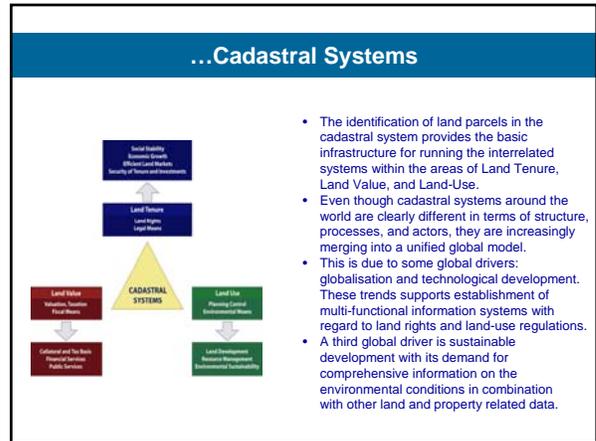
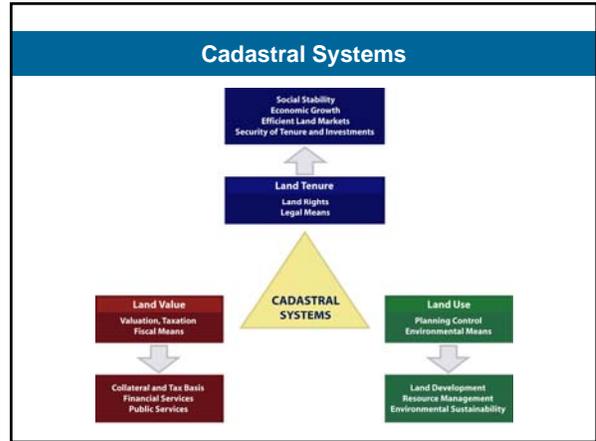
The Land Management Paradigm

- The organizational structures for land management differ widely between countries. Within this country context, the land management activities can be described by three components in support of sustainable development.
- Land policies are part of the national policies on promoting objectives such as economic development, social justice, equity and political stability. Relates to security of tenure, efficient land markets, real property taxation, land use control, environmental management etc.
- The operational component of the land management paradigm is the range of land administration functions that ensure proper management of rights, restrictions and responsibilities.
- The land administration functions are based on and facilitated by land information infrastructures that provide complete and up-to-date information about the built and natural environment.

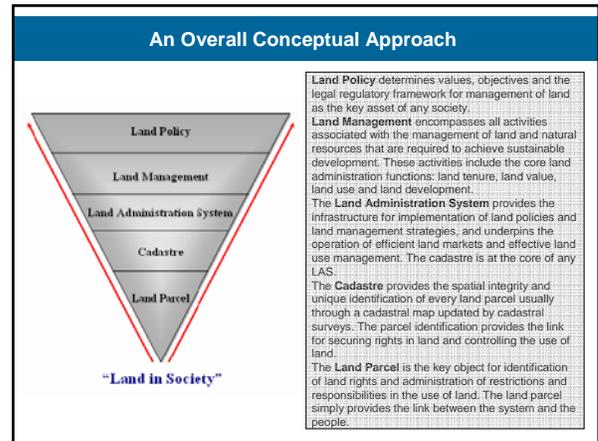
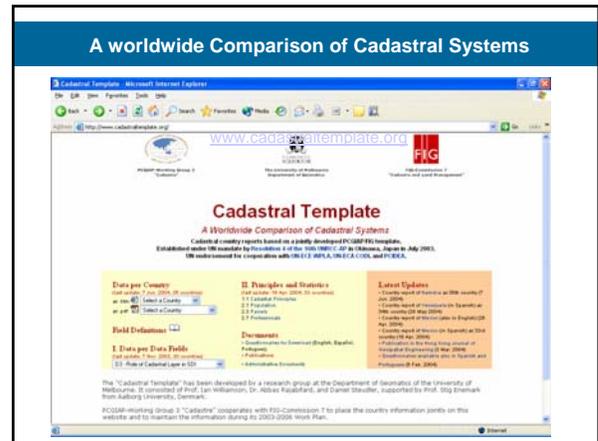
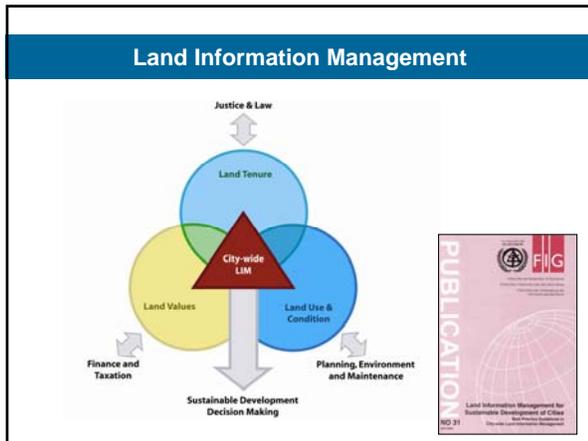
Land Management is the processes by which the resources of land are put into good effect.



Land Tenure: the allocation and security of rights in lands; the legal surveys to determine the parcel boundaries; the transfer of property or use from one party to another through sale or lease; and the management and adjudication of doubts and disputes regarding rights and parcel boundaries.
Land Value: the assessment of the value of land and properties; the gathering of revenues through taxation; and the management and adjudication of land valuation and taxation disputes.
Land-Use: the control of land-use through adoption of planning policies and land-use regulations at national, regional/federal, and local levels; the enforcement of land-use regulations; and the management and adjudication of land-use conflicts.
Land Development: the building of new infrastructure; the implementation of construction planning; and the change of land-use through planning permission and granting of permits.



- The identification of land parcels in the cadastral system provides the basic infrastructure for running the interrelated systems within the areas of Land Tenure, Land Value, and Land-Use.
- Even though cadastral systems around the world are clearly different in terms of structure, processes, and actors, they are increasingly merging into a unified global model.
- This is due to some global drivers: globalisation and technological development. These trends supports establishment of multi-functional information systems with regard to land rights and land-use regulations.
- A third global driver is sustainable development with its demand for comprehensive information on the environmental conditions in combination with other land and property related data.



- ## Capacity Development
- In many countries, the national capacity to manage land rights, restrictions, and responsibilities is not well developed in terms of mature institutions and the necessary human resources and skills.
 - In this regard, the capacity building concept offers some guidance for analyzing the capacity needs and developing adequate responses at societal, organizational and individual levels.

Capacity Building – what is it ? ...

- Capacity Building is a complex issue
- The conventional concept is closely related to education, training and Human Resource Development
- Capacity is the ability of individuals and organizations or organizational units to perform functions effectively, efficiently and sustainable (UNDP, 1998)

Capacity Development

- Educational standards
- Professional standards
- Institutional standards

Educational Standards

MEASUREMENT SCIENCE SPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT LAND MANAGEMENT

Design/build/manage the natural/built environment and connected spatial/legal rights

THE EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF THE FUTURE

Professional Standards

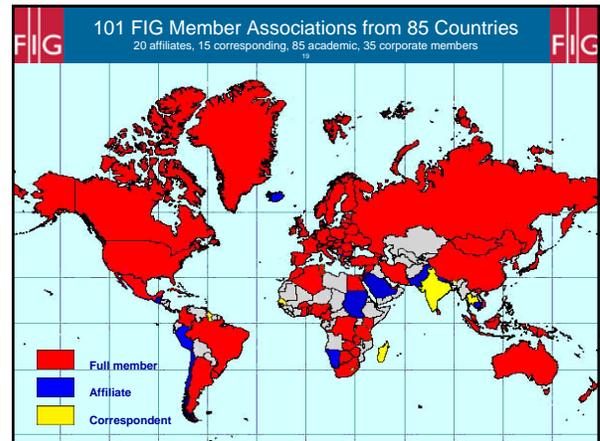
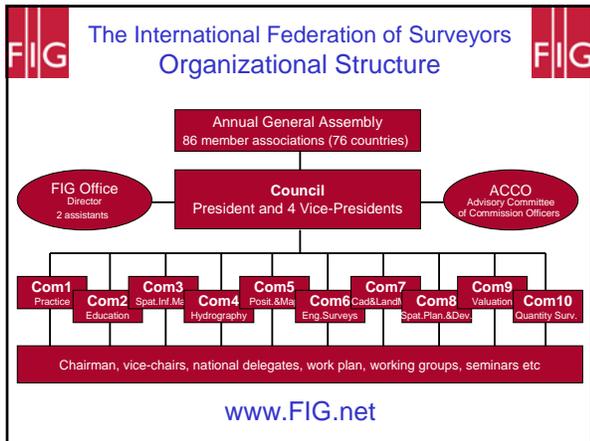
- Professional structures must reflect the new land management paradigm
- National associations will have to develop structures that accommodate a modern interdisciplinary profile.
- This includes adoption of ethical principles and model codes of professional conduct suitable for performing this modern role.

Institutional Standards

- Institutions are "the rules of the game". Property right is such an institution in society – the cadastre is a facilitator to make it work
- Promote adoption of comprehensive land policies and a holistic approach to land management
- Establish a clear split of duties and responsibilities between national and local government based on the principles of good governance
- Develop appropriate institutional, legal and technical processes to integrate land administration and topographic mapping programs within the context of a wider national land policy

The role of FIG

What is the role of **FIG** in this regard?



- ### The Role of FIG
- **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



- ### 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 future belongs to our children



Thank you for your attention

