



Bilan de l'atelier de la Commission 7
sur l'administration des terres
et le développement durable

Report on Commission 7 workshop
on land administration
for sustainable development

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FIG Commission 7 Annual meeting, Verona,
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Background

- The need for land administration, cadastral systems, and good governance has increased
- The World Bank, FAO, UN-Habitat and FIG have helped to promote the importance of this type of sustainable development infrastructure and they have endorsed the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.



UN Millenium Development Goal



- Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
- Achieve Universal Primary Education
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Reduce Child Mortality
- Improve Maternal Health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- **Develop a Global Partnership for Development**



Background

- FIG has set its work plan 2006-2010 which is directly linked to the UN Millennium Development Goals, namely the 8th goal:
 - Develop a Global Partnership for Development.
- The international geocommunity should define its role in achieving the MDG and spell out the areas where they can make a significant contribution.



Background

- Issues such as tenure security, pro-poor land management, and good governance in land administration are all key issues to be advocated in the process of reaching the goals.



Background

- Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development, North-South cooperation and partnerships are all key tools.



Workshop objectives



Propose concrete actions to contribute reaching the 8th UN Millenium development goal :

- Develop a global partnership for development



The Quebec Workshop on Land Administration



- The Workshop was organized by FIG Commission 7 together with the Fédération des géomètres francophones
- The workshop was held on October 2nd 2007
 - 50 participants from 20 countries





The Quebec Workshop on Land Administration



The following countries were represented:

- Africa : Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, D. R. Congo, Ivory-Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal;
- North America : Canada, USA
- Latin America : Peru
- Asia : India, Sri Lanka
- Europe : Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden



The Quebec Workshop on Land Administration





The Quebec Workshop on Land Administration

The following international organizations were represented:

- International Federation of Surveyors
 - Mr Stig Enemark, president
- Fédération des géomètres francophones
 - Mr. Aziz Hilali and Mr Bernard Puepi, vice-presidents and Mrs Annick Jaton, treasurer
- United Nations (HABITAT)
 - Mr. Remy Sietchiping, land tenure specialist

The Quebec Workshop on Land Administration

- World Bank
 - Mr Keith Bell, senior land policy specialist
- Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
 - Mr. Sory Ibrahim Diabate





Programme for the workshop



- International organisations: UN Habitat, World Bank and FIG
- Observations:
 - Common view on the challenging problems
 - Land registration is complicated
 - Need for institutional reforms/good governance
 - Need for qualified people
 - Land registration not technical – its for people

Programme for the workshop

- Land administration experiences: Sri Lanka, Cameroun, Morocco and Peru
- Observations:
 - Land surveyors have an important role in reconstruction after natural disasters
 - There is an urgent need for cadastral reforms and training programs
 - Difficult to deal with national disasters without Spatial data infrastructure, without cadastre
 - Land surveyors have to cooperate with other professionals





Programme for the workshop



Working sessions: 4 groups working on the question: How can the international geocommunity help developing a global partnership for development:

1. to improve secure land tenure?
2. to better respond to the need for reconstruction and resettlement after a natural disaster?
3. to develop capacity building?



Programme for the workshop



Observations - to improve secure land tenure?:

- The political will is absolutely necessary to improve the security of land rights. To get it, the geocommunity and more specifically land surveyors have to learn how to talk to politicians. We have to demonstrate the social and economic benefits of a good land infrastructure.
- We should encourage North-South and South-South cooperation to develop win-win exchanges at a human level.

Programme for the workshop

Observations - to improve secure land tenure?:

- Develop public/private partnerships
- Inform the population about the importance of land rights infrastructure.
- Develop training programs.





Programme for the workshop



Observations - to improve secure land tenure?:

- Develop systems and laws that can manage customary and informal rights.
- Land rights have to be public and the systems transparent.
- Immediate needs to develop organizational capacity, for professional training and inform beneficiaries (the population).
- We have to find a way to improve and transform existing systems (land registry and cadastre) rather than throw it in the garbage.

Programme for the workshop

Observations - to improve secure land tenure?:

- The security of land rights is essential when there is a conflict. African courts are submerged with land problems, namely caused by the weakness of geodetic infrastructure.
- Develop and implement solutions adapted to each country.



Programme for the workshop

Observations - to better respond to the need for reconstruction and resettlement after a natural disaster?:

- We should encourage the authorities to implement and secure cadastral system and land registry in the area presenting a risk of natural disaster. This land infrastructure is of high importance to facilitate reconstruction and resettlement after such a disaster.





Programme for the workshop



Observations - to better respond to the need for reconstruction and resettlement after a natural disaster?:

- There is a need to develop emergency plans (who is doing what?) using the power of geomatics and the expertise of land surveyors.
- We have to develop a better knowledge of risks at a global level and then be more aware to prevent the consequences of natural disasters.



Programme for the workshop



Observations - to better respond to the need for reconstruction and resettlement after a natural disaster?:

- The geocommunity may also help in the establishment of refugees camps.
- The geocommunity must have access to legal land spatial data in case of natural disaster, hopefully in standardized formats.
- We have to develop the capacity of professionals and create strong professional associations at national and international level. This can contribute to establish and activate cooperation based on a strong network.



Programme for the workshop



Observations - to develop capacity building?:

- The main need is technical and professional training. An African school is missing. It is essential to create such a regional school to develop knowledge and competencies.
- In many developing countries, professional order/association has to be created or reinforced. African countries need help to create organised professional structures ensuring professional ethic.
- We have to develop relationships between land surveyors and geomaticians to have a stronger influence.



Programme for the workshop



Observations - to develop capacity building?:

- We should implicate local communities in decision process
- We have to find ways to promote and facilitate the involvement of voluntary land surveyors or students cooperation to participate in capacity building
- Land surveyors have the qualifications to train politicians in good land governance
- Improve geocommunity organisations in developing countries



Conclusion and follow up

- The FIG/FGF Quebec Workshop on Land Administration and Sustainable Development was a great success in term of participation with 50 participants coming from more than 20 countries.
- But the real success was about the representation of developing and emerging countries: half of the delegates coming from 15 countries of Africa, Asia or Latin America were able to attend.

Conclusion and follow up

- One of the objectives of the workshop was to listen to the needs of people coming from developing countries.
- With no doubt, it was reached and in a so constructive and interesting way.





Conclusion and follow up



- The outcomes of this fruitful workshop will be very useful for both the Fédération des géomètres francophones and the International Federation of Surveyors.
- It will, for sure, influence their work plans in the following years.



Conclusion and follow up



More details about the workshop :

www.Quebec2007.ca





Acknowledgement



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Thank you for your attention

