

Towards Achieving the MGDs

The Role and Responsibility of Land Professionals

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Outline of presentation

The global agenda

- Facing the Millennium Development Goals

Building a sustainable future

- The changing role of the surveyors

Peri-urban development

- Water, sanitation and tenure

The role of FIG and the surveying profession

- Key messages

Current FIG policies

Do Surveyors have a role to play in the global agenda?

Yes !

Simply, no development will take place without having a spatial dimension

And no development will happen without the footprint of the surveyor

The Global Agenda The Millennium Development Goals

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

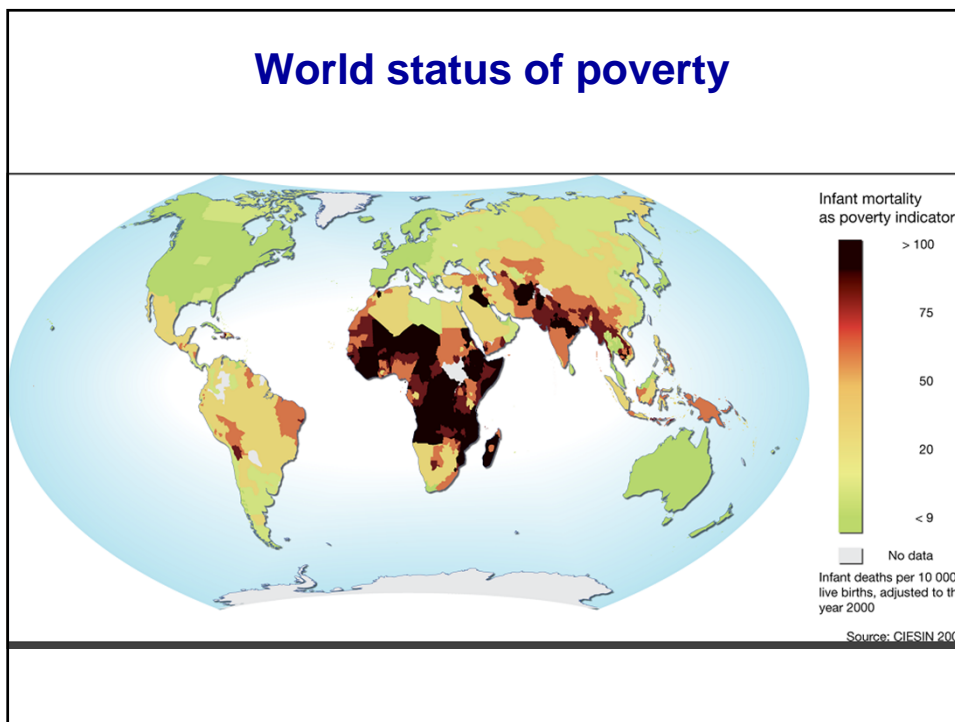
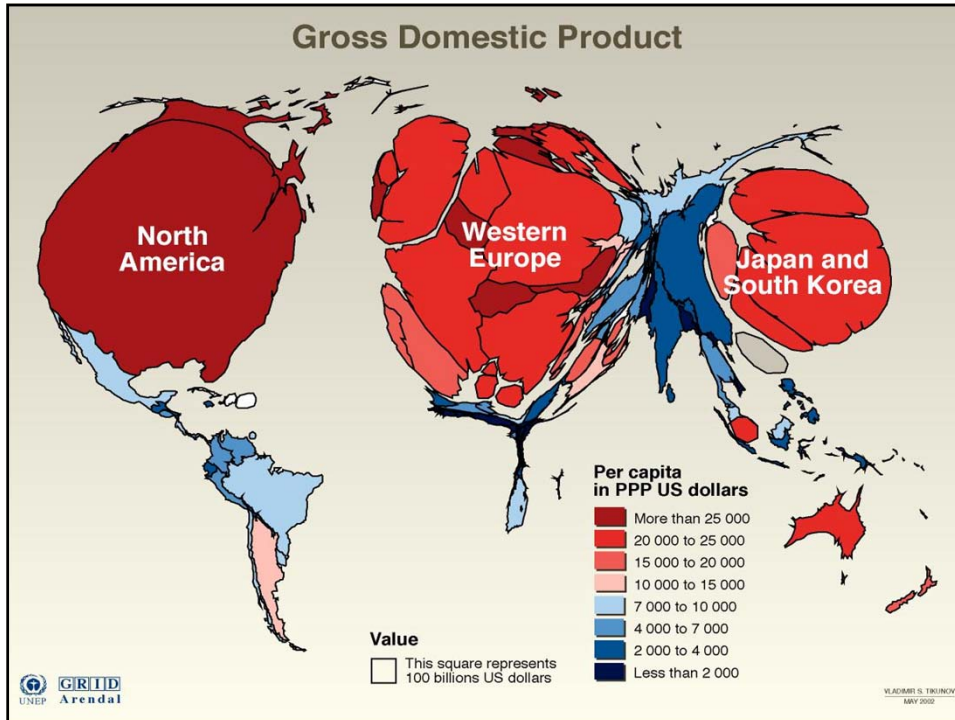
Goal 5: Improve maternal health

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



The Millennium Development Goals Report

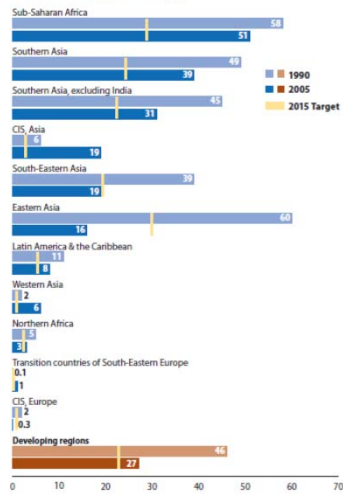


2010

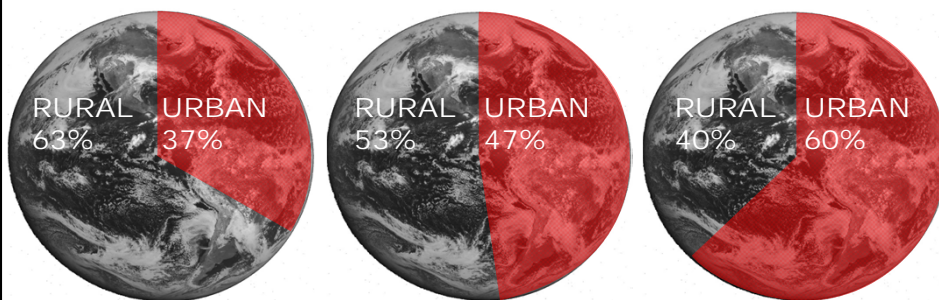
TARGET
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

The global economic crisis has slowed progress, but the world is still on track to meet the poverty reduction target

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990 and 2005 (Percentage)



Urban population growth



1970

2000

2030

2007:
Total world population : 6.5 billion
Total urban population: 3.3 billion
Total slum dwellers: 1.1 billion

Rapid Urbanisation

	1950	1975	2007	2025	2050
World Urban Population (million)	737	1,518	3,294	4,584	6,398
Percentage	29.1%	37.3%	49.4%	57.2%	69.6%
More Developed Region (million)	427	702	916	995	1,071
Less Developed Region (million)	310	817	2,382	3,590	5,327



Source: UN, 2008



Close to 1 billion people, or 32 per cent of the world's current urban population, live in slums in inequitable and life-threatening conditions, and are directly affected by both environmental disasters and social crises, whose frequency and impacts have increased significantly during the last few decades.

(UN-Habitat, 2009)



Kibera, Nairobi, 250 ha, 1 mill+ people

It is all about:

People, human rights, engagement and dignity
Politics, land policies and good governance
Places, shelter, land rights, and natural resources
and **Power,** decentralisation and empowerment



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Is the role of the Surveyors changing ?

Yes !

From Measurement to Management

From land surveying to land governance

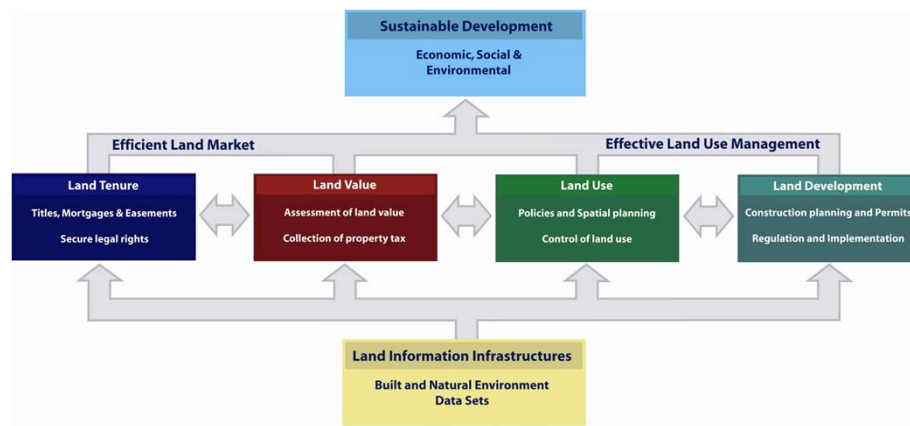
Land governance

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; and land development.

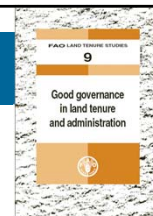
Land governance is about determining and implementing sustainable land policies.

LAS provide the infrastructure for implementation of land policies and land management strategies in support of sustainable development.



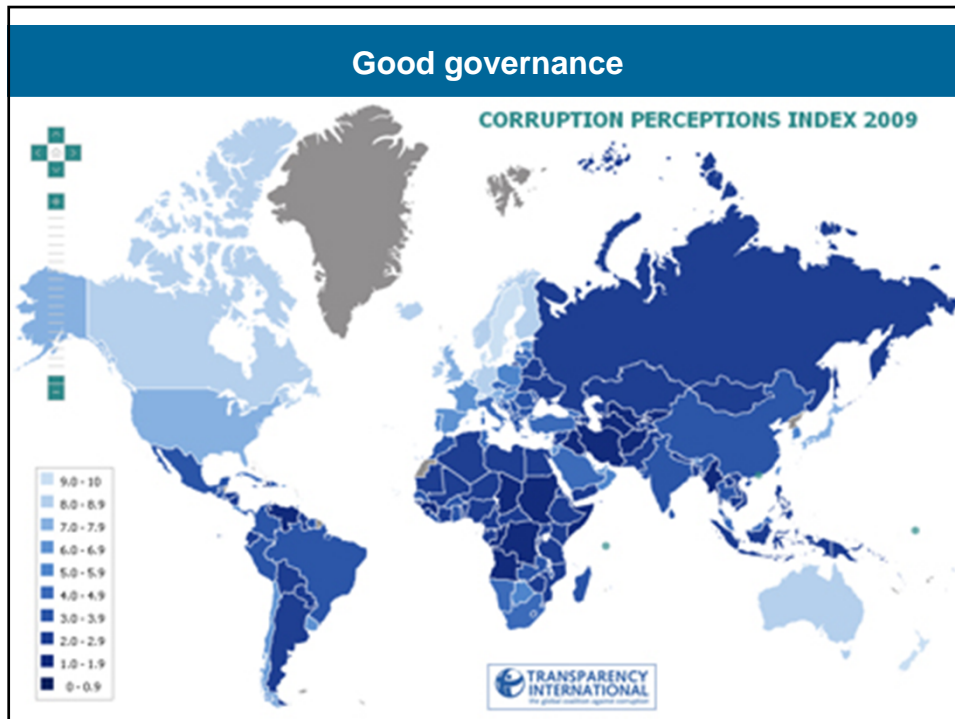
Land Tenure: allocation and security of rights in lands; legal surveys of boundaries; transfer of property through sale or lease;
Land Value: assessment of the value of land and properties; gathering of revenues through taxation;
Land-Use: control of land-use through adoption of planning policies and land-use regulations at various levels;
Land Development: building of new infrastructure; implementation of construction works and the change of land-use

Good governance is:



- **Sustainable and locally responsive:** It balances the economic, social, and environmental needs of present and future generations, and locates
- **Legitimate and equitable:** It has been endorsed by society through democratic processes and deals fairly and impartially with individuals
- **Efficient, effective and competent:** It formulates policy and implements it efficiently by delivering services of high quality
- **Transparent, accountable and predictable:** It is open and demonstrates stewardship by responding to questioning and providing decisions in accordance
- **Participatory and providing security and stability:** It enables citizens to participate in government and provides security of livelihoods, freedom from crime
- **Dedicated to integrity:** Officials perform their duties without bribe and give independent advice and judgements, and respects confidentiality

Adapted from FAO, 2007



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Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability^a

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

25. Proportion of land area covered by forest

26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity

27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency)

28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)
[Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]

29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source

30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation

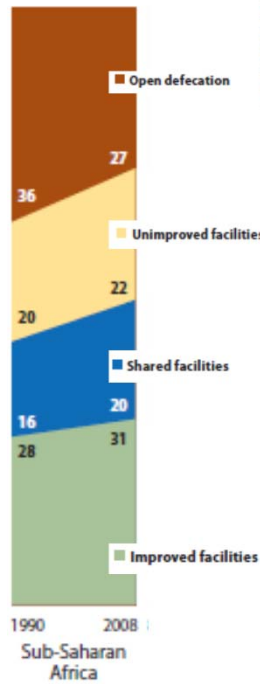
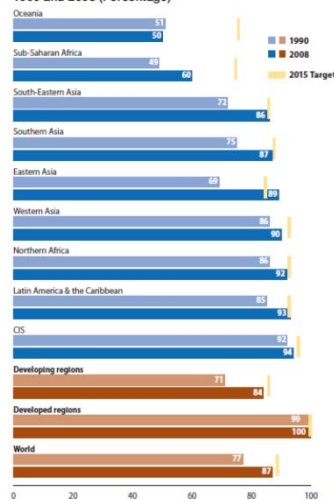
31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure
[Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]

TARGET

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

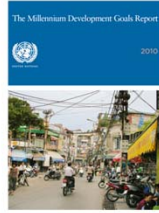
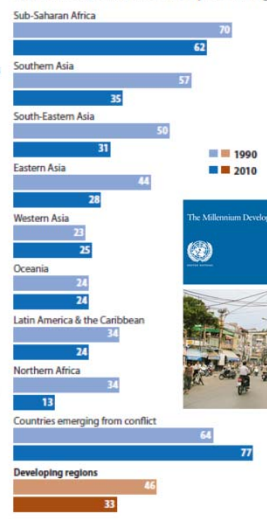
The world is on track to meet the drinking water target, though much remains to be done in some regions

Proportion of population using an improved water source, 1990 and 2008 (Percentage)



Slum prevalence remains high in sub-Saharan Africa and increases in countries affected by conflict

Proportion of urban population living in slum areas, 1990 and 2010 (Percentage)

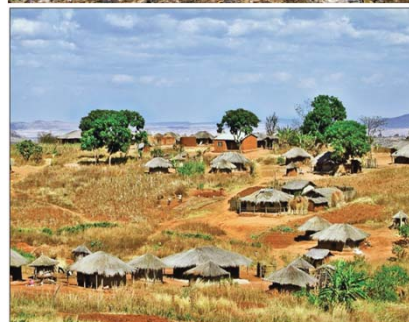


Peri-urban development

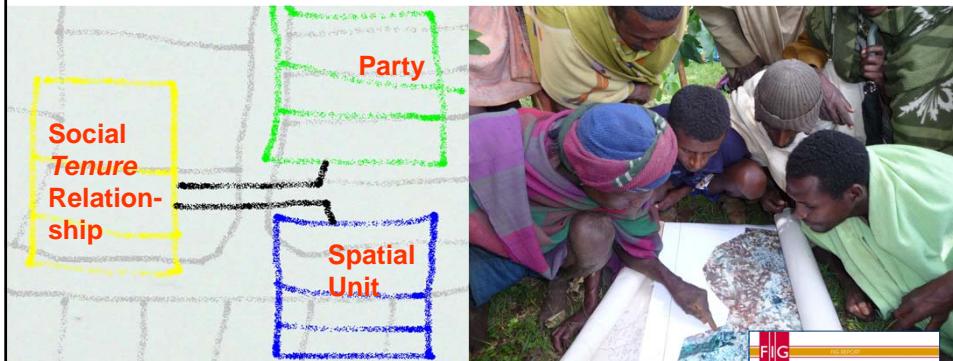


Limitations of Formal Cadastral Systems

- More than 70 per cent of the land in many developing countries are outside the formal systems of land registration and administration
- This relates especially to informal settlements and areas governed by customary tenure
- Traditional cadastral systems do not provide for security of tenure in these areas.



The Social Tenure Domain Model: Closing the Gap

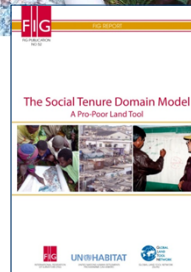


Modeling the relation between Parties – Spatial unit – Social Tenure

Parties (“who”): Not only a (legal) person – but a range of subjects such as person, couple, groups of people, unidentified groups, authority, etc,

Spatial Unit (“where”): Not only an identified (measured) parcel – but a range of objects such land parcels, buildings, etc and identified in various ways – such as one point, street axes, photos, etc.

Social tenure (“what”): Not only ownership and formal legal rights – but also range of informal, indigenous and customary rights as well as financial issues such group loans and micro credit.



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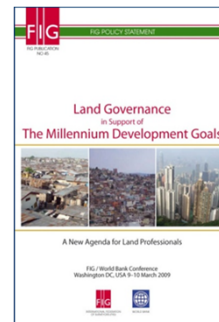
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The role of FIG

FIG intend to play a strong role in building the capacity to design, build and manage Sound Land Governance systems in support of the Millennium Development Goals and addressing societal needs.

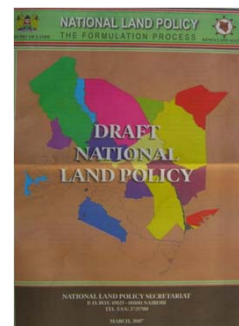
“Building the capacity for taking the land policy agenda forward”



The role of land professionals

Land professional should cope with their social responsibility in terms of contributing to achieving the MDGs.

This also relates to designing sustainable land policies and the means for implementation



Daily Nation, Special Edition
Nairobi, March 2007

Key Message

Land Professionals are custodians of an enabling technology and should take a leading role as change agents in implementing sustainable land practices.

This includes planning for access rights to sanitation and water infrastructure in emerging informal settlements.

This should also ensure that environmental resilience in peri-urban areas attracts high-level political support and recognition.

The future belongs to our children

