

The Role of FIG in responding to the Millennium Development Goals and the Global Agenda

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The Message



- The Eight Millennium Development Goals form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's leaders and all the world's leading development institutions.
- 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.
- The paper presents the role of FIG in responding to the MDGs and the global agenda.
- Surveying and mapping, spatial information management, cadastre and land management provide a basis for poverty reduction and sustainable development.
- **FIG will work closely with the World Bank and UN-Habitat to support and contribute to this global agenda.**

“The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) drawn from the United Nations Millennium Declaration, was a seminal event in the history of United Nations. It constituted an unprecedented promise by world leaders to address, as a single package, peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms.”

Kofi Annan, 2005

A Global Vision

Fundamental Human Rights ...

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

Kofi Annan, 2005

The UN 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 first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal – global partnership for development – is about the means to achieve the first seven.

Surveyors play a key role in in terms of providing some of fundamental preconditions for development.

These preconditions are embedded in the MDGs and spelled out in the targets and indicators for achieving the MDGs.

FIG should make the world understand the important contribution of the surveying profession in this regard.

The UN Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
- Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

Goal 4: Reduce Child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

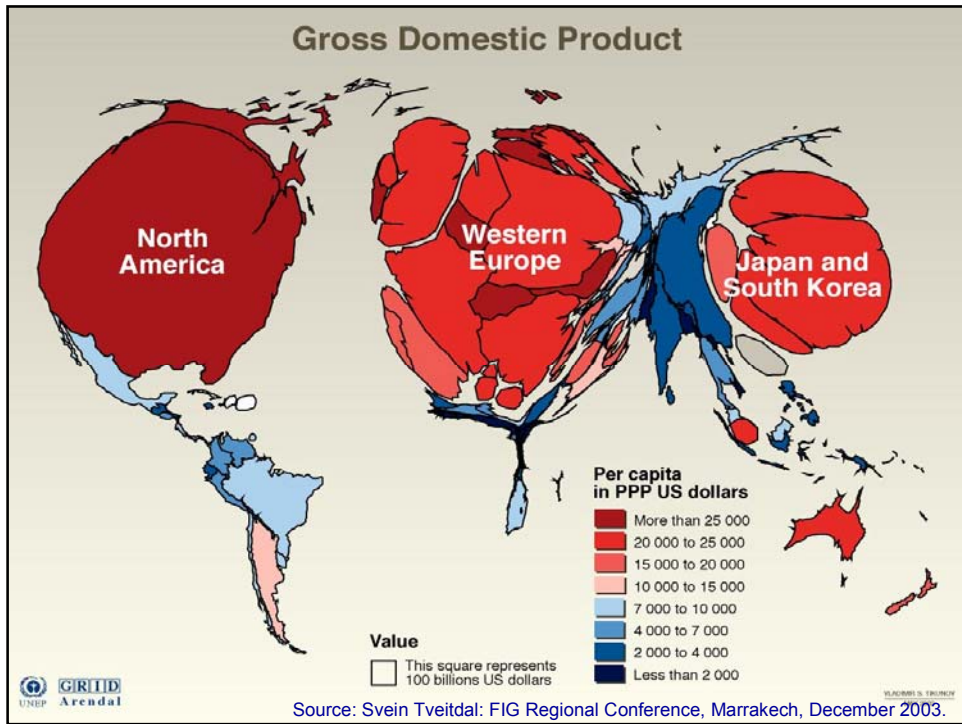
- Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
- Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
- Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory, includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction— nationally and internationally
- Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
- Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies— especially information and communications technologies





Northern Ghana



Malawi



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 FIG



Is strongly committed to the MDGs and
the UN-Habitat agenda on the GLTN

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

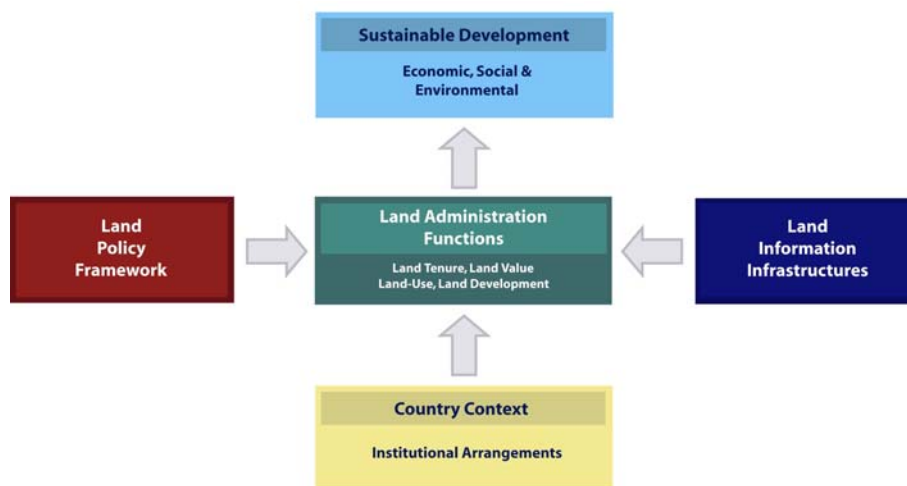
The role of FIG ...

- FIG should identify its role in achieving the MDGs and spell out the areas where the global surveying profession can make a significant contribution.
- 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.
- Measures such as capacity assessment, institutional development and human resource development are all key tools.

...The role of FIG

- FIG should work closely with the UN agencies and especially the World Bank in merging our efforts of contributing to the implementation of the MDGs.
- The World Bank Development Agenda plays a key role in implementing the MDGs. The FIG/WB cooperation is widely recognised especially in the area of land administration. This is recognised in the recent MoU agreed to between FIG and the WB.
- A high profile FIG/WB conference is planned for November 2008 at the WB Headquarters in Washington that will focus on implementing the MDGs and good governance in land administration. The conference should show how FIG and the WB are working in parallel especially in the area of capacity development in land administration.

The Land Management Paradigm



Land Management includes all activities associated with the management of land and natural resources that are required to fulfill political objectives and achieve sustainable development.

What is a good property system ?

- People in general can participate in the land market; widespread ownership; everybody can make transactions and have access to registration
- The infrastructure supporting transactions must be simple, fast, cheap, reliable, and free of corruption.
- The system provides safety for housing and business, and for capital formation

Only 25-30 countries in the world apply to these criteria.

Characteristics of traditional Cadastral Systems

CAD NO	AREA	WAY	NO OF PARCELS
8fh	826 ^m	0 ^m	1

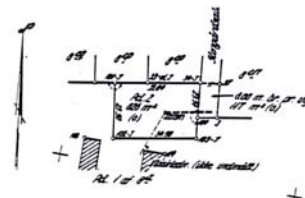
The Cadastral register identifies the land parcels by number and area



The Cadastral map identifies the land parcels geographically

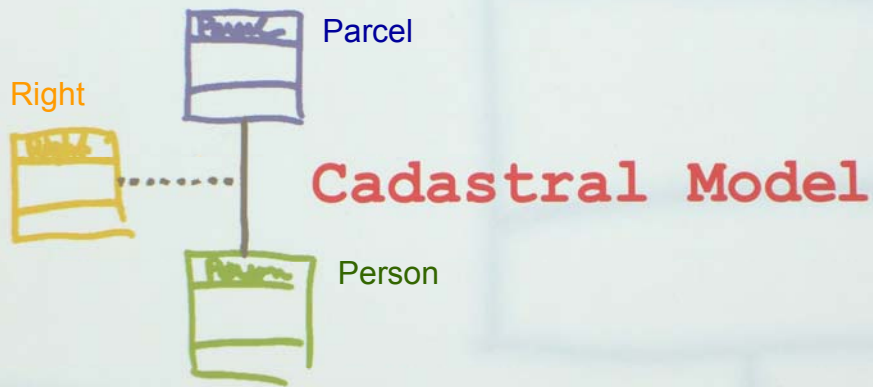
CAD NO	OWNER	MORTGAGE	EASEMENTS
8fh	DATE	DATE	DATE
826 ^m	DATE	DATE	DATE
	DATE	DATE	DATE
	DATE	DATE	DATE

The Land Book secures the legal rights based on the cadastral identification



The cadastral measurements identify the position of the property boundaries

The Cadastral Domain Model

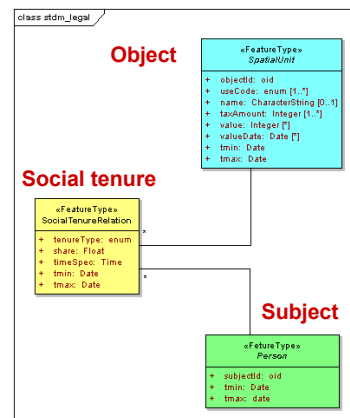


Standardization in the cadastral domain

Building a Core Model

- Cadastre/legal systems often have a bad reputation (sometimes related to colonial times and/or lack of transparency)
- However, Cadastral system are basically about the relations between objects – subjects – social tenure
- The system should support a range of social tenure relations ('rights') from informal (customary, indigenous) to formal
- The system must be able to accommodate a range of objects (not only land parcels)
- The same for persons (variety of subjects: groups, organizations, natural persons)

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)



UN-Habitat has asked FIG to:

- Develop STDM as a conceptual model
- Develop specifications for prototype development
- Develop a prototype
- Test STDM prototype with real data
- Provide procedures for peer review and quality control
- Undertake a project on informal development in the ECE Countries
- Undertake a project on planning tools for upgrading informal settlements

FIG responses to the global agenda



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

It is all about:

**People, Politics and Places
- and Power**



The future belongs to our children

