

## FIG Policies in support of the Global Agenda

Prof. Stig Enemark

 President  
Aalborg University, Denmark

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*"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.

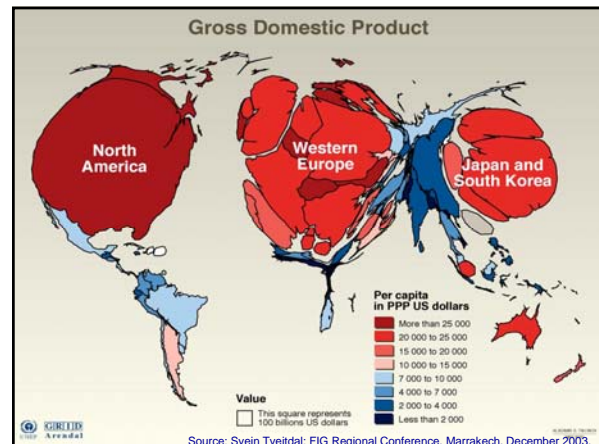
Surveyors play a key role in terms of providing some of fundamental preconditions for development.

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**
  - Halve and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
  - Halve 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 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





Kingston, Jamaica



Northern Ghana



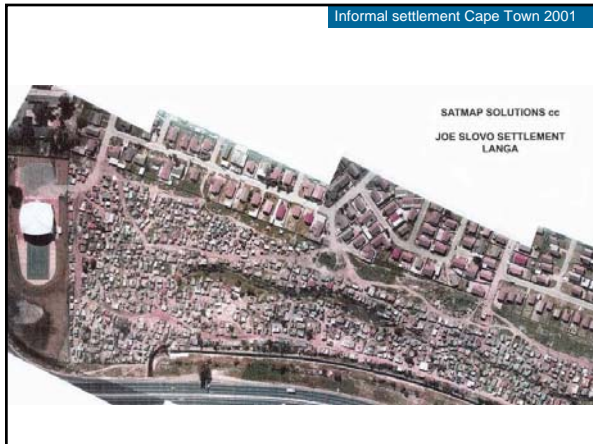
Malawi



Vietnam



Kibera, Nairobi, 250 ha, 1 mill+ people



Informal settlement Cape Town 2001

Eviction, Cape Town, 2006



**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

**FIG responses to the global agenda**

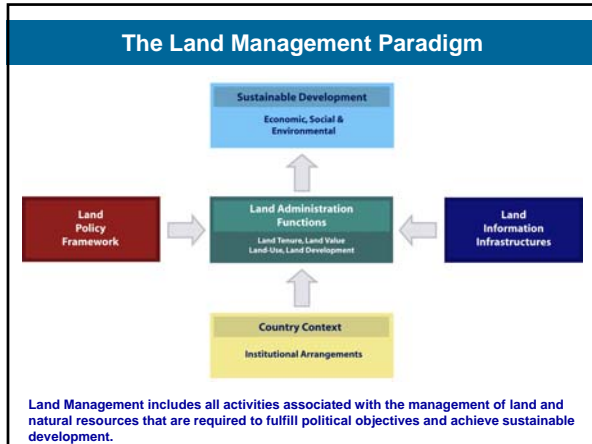


**From Cadastre to Holistic and Pro Poor Land Management**

- Holding of rights to lands
- Economic aspects of land
- Control of land use and land development

Administering the people to land relationship through

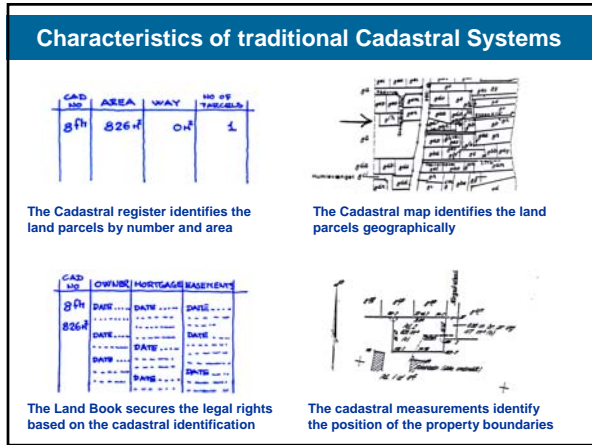
- Land Policy
  - Land Management
  - Good Governance
- and
- Building the capacity to deal with this



### 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.**



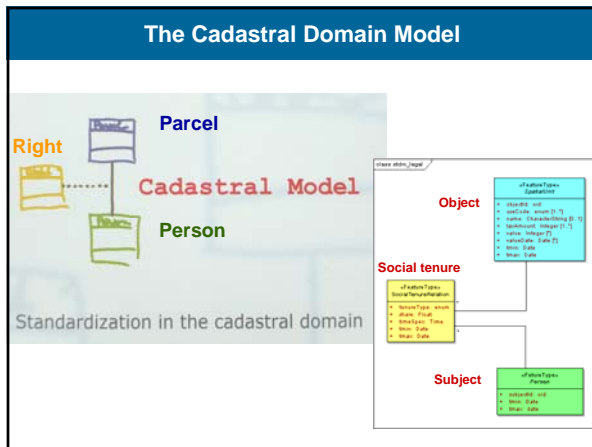
### Cooperation Agreement with UN-Habitat

Traditional cadastral systems do not provide for security of tenure in informal settlements.

A more flexible system is needed for identifying the various kind of social tenure existing in informal settlements.

Such systems must be based on a global standard and must be manageable by the local community itself.

Results of this project will be presented at the World Urban Forum in Nanjing, October 2008.

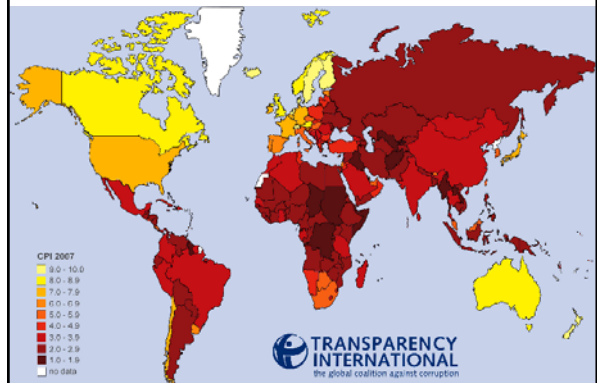


### Cooperation Agreement with the World Bank

## Cooperation Agreement with the World Bank

- Mutual representation at conferences, forums and meetings and in collaborative projects
- Joint publications and promotion
- Organizing a joint WB/FIG high profile conference late 2008 at the WB headquarters in Washington DC focusing on the following issues:
  - Building sustainable and well-governed land administration systems;
  - Securing social tenure for the poorest;
  - Making land markets work for all;
  - Improving Access to land and shelter;
  - Improving rural-urban linkages and preventing informal development; and
  - Building the capacity and promoting institutional development.

## Good governance



## Good governance and capacity building

### Good Governance

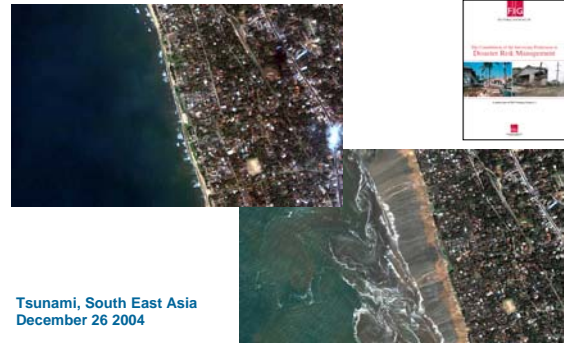
- Participation
- Rule of law
- Transparency
- Responsiveness
- Consensus orientated
- Equity and inclusiveness
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Accountability

Key for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction

### Capacity Building

- Training activities
- (Disaster) education programs
- Public information
- Technical assistance
- Improvement of organizational abilities
- Dissemination of knowledge
- Improvement of infrastructure

## Surveyors without frontiers ?



## The big swing

### From Measurement

Surveyors will still do measurements but this special expertise is no longer the core activity due to technology development

### To Management

Surveyors will increasingly contribute to building sustainable societies as experts in managing land and properties

*The Land Professionals*

## It is all about:

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



The future belongs to our children

