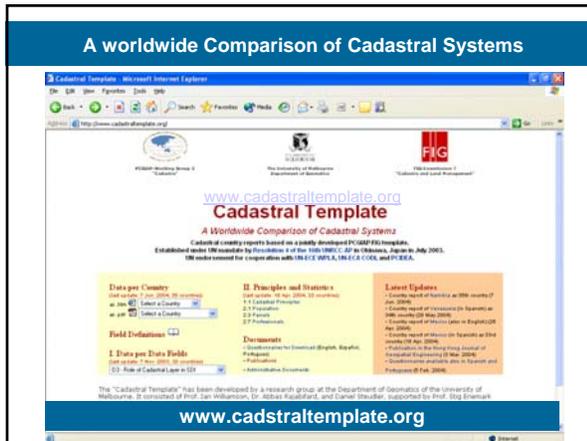
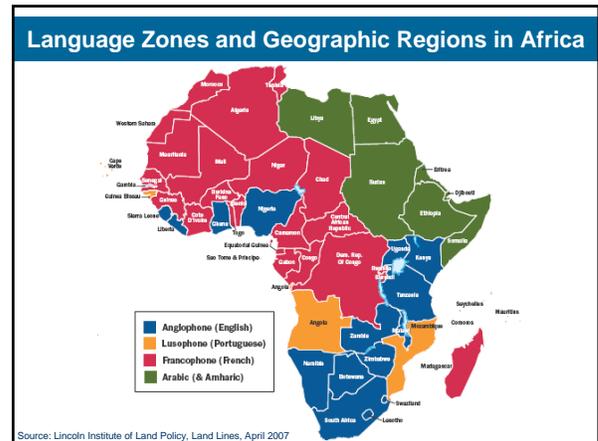
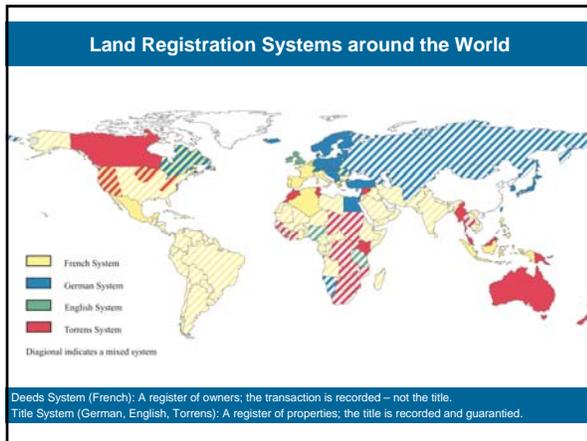


- The RRR's**
- **Property Rights**
 - Are concerned with ownership and tenure
 - Are normally available in the Land Registry
 - **Property Restrictions**
 - Are concerned with controlling use and activities on land
 - Are normally available through planning documents or general land use provisions
 - **Property Responsibilities**
 - Relate a more social, ethical commitment or attitude to environmental sustainability and good husbandry.
 - The human kind to land relationship is dynamic.



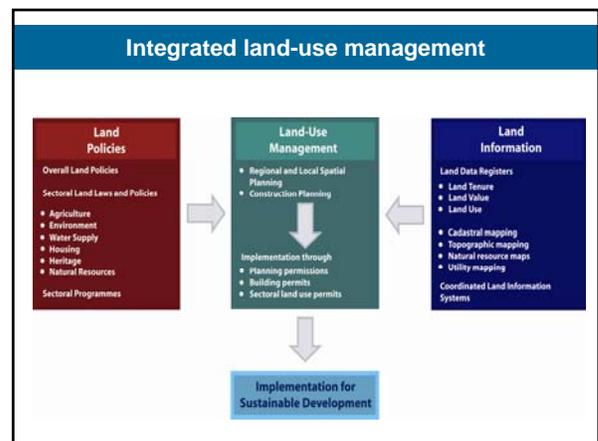
Land Use Restrictions

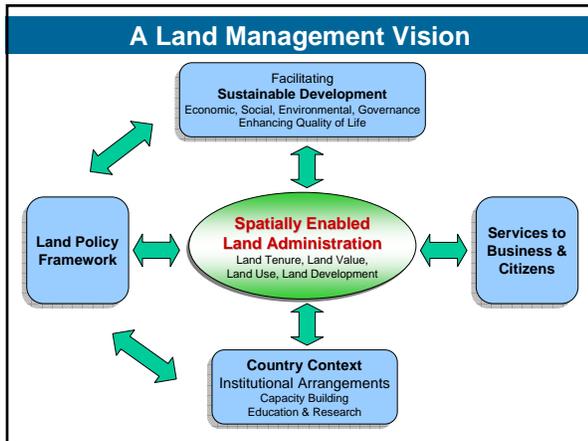
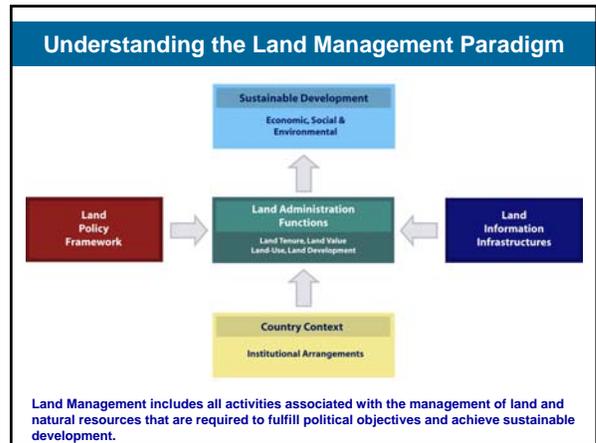
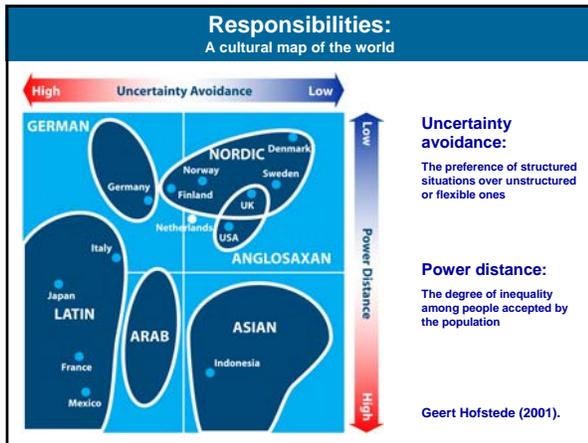
- Rights to land also include the rights of use, however:
 - The right of use is limited through public land use planning regulations and restrictions, sectoral land use provisions, and private land use regulations
 - Many land use rights are in fact restrictions that control the future use of land. The number and kind of land use restrictions is huge.
 - Land Use restrictions will normally not appear in the Land registry, may available through planning documents and general land use provisions

Property Restrictions

- two conflicting approaches

- **The free market approach** (current debate in the US)
 - Land owners should be obligated to no one and should have complete domain over their land.
 - The role of government to take over, restrict, or even regulate its use should be non-existent or highly limited.
 - Planning restrictions should only be imposed after compensation for lost land development opportunities
- **The central planning approach** (European perspective)
 - The role of democratic government include planning and regulating land systematically for public good purposes.
 - A move from every kind of land use being allowed unless it was forbidden to every change of land use is forbidden unless it is permitted and consistent with adopted planning regulations and restrictions.





Spatially Enabled Government

Spatially enabled government is achieved when governments use **place** as the key means of organising their activities in addition to information, and when location and spatial information are available to citizens and businesses to encourage creativity.

Centre for Spatial Data Infrastructure and Land Administration
Department of Geomatics, University of Melbourne, 2006.

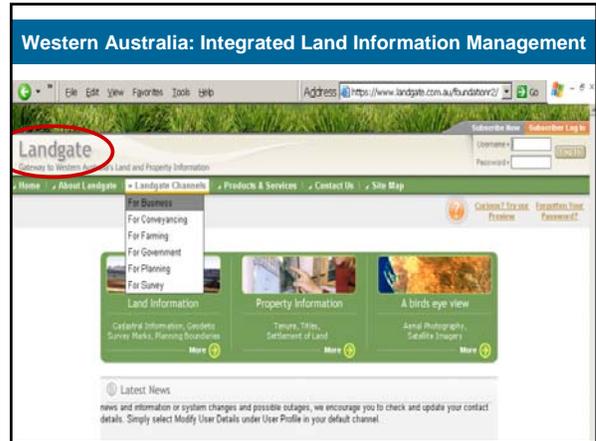
emergency response, taxation assessment, environmental monitoring and conservation, economic planning and assessment, social services planning, infrastructure planning, etc, etc

- ### Good Governance
- Sustainability:** balancing social, economic and environmental needs while being responsive to the present and future needs of society.
 - Subsidiarity:** allocation of authority at the closest appropriate level consistent with efficient and cost-effective services
 - Equity:** Women and men must participate as equals in all decision making, priority setting, and resource allocation processes
 - Efficiency:** Public services and local economic development must be financially sound and cost-effective.
 - Transparency and Accountability:** Decisions taken and their enforcement follows rules and regulations. Information must be freely available and directly accessible.
 - Civic Engagement and Citizenship:** Citizens must be empowered to participate effectively in decision-making processes.
 - Security:** All stakeholders must strive for prevention of crime and disasters. Security also implies freedom from persecution, forced evictions and provision of land tenure security.
Adapted from UN-Habitat 2002
- All kind of government includes a spatial component

- ### Spatial Enablement
- It is about designing and implementing a suitable IT-architecture (Service Oriented IT Architecture) for organising spatial information that can improve the communication between administrative systems and also establish more reliable data due to the use of the original data instead of copies. Spatial enablement offers opportunities for visualisation, scalability, and user functionalities.
- Attachment of information to images of the parcel and property
 - Identification of "the place" in ways that are understandable by non-technical people (Google Earth)
 - Capacity of businesses and citizens to manipulate the information through service oriented IT- architecture.
 - Integration of government information systems
 - Provision of seamless information to institutions and government
 - Ultimately managing information through spatially enabled systems rather than databases.

Institutional Challenges

- There are a range of stakeholder interests
This includes Ministries/Departments such as:
Justice; Taxation; Planning; Environment; Transport;
Agriculture; Housing; Interior (regional and local authorities); Utilities;
and civil society interests such as businesses and citizens.
- Creating awareness of the benefits of developing a shared platform for Integrated Land Information Management takes time and patience.
- **Mapping/Cadastral Agencies have a key role to play**



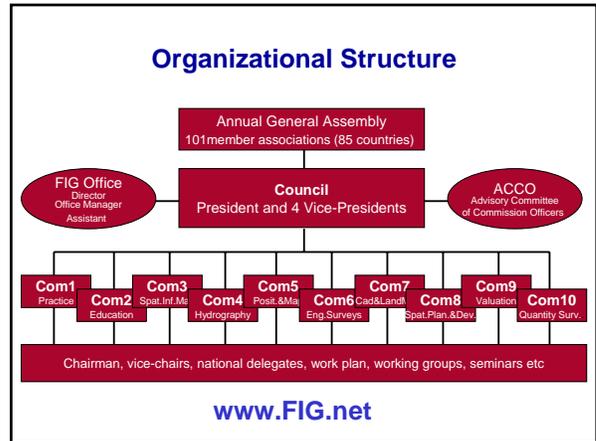
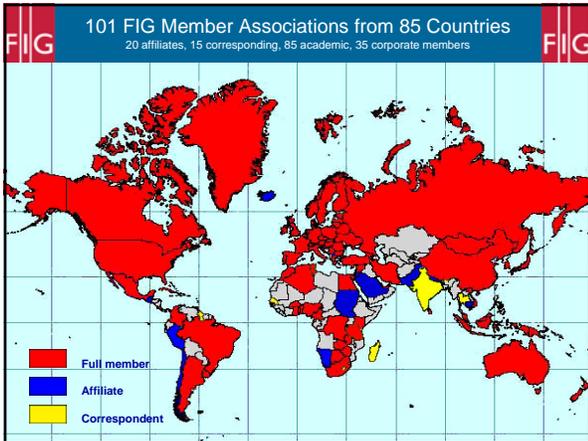
Spatially Enabled Government

A spatially enabled government organises its business and processes around “**place**” based technologies, as distinct from using maps, visuals, and web-enablement.

The technical core of Spatially Enabling Government is the **spatially enabled cadastre**.

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

FIG publications

WWW.FIG.NET

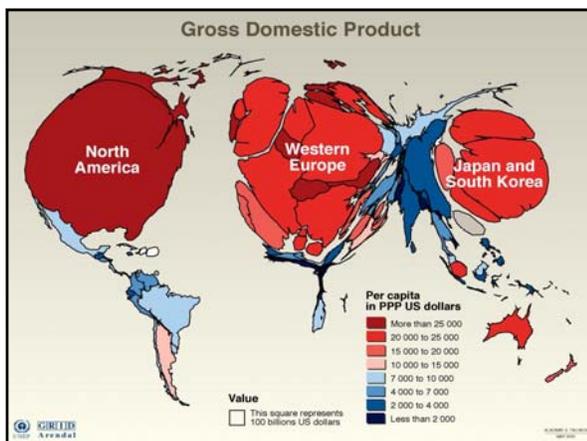
The role of FIG

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

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 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 and databases 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

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.



Cooperation Agreement with the World Bank

- Mutual representation at conferences, forums and meetings
- Mutual representation in collaborative projects
- Joint publications
- Joint promotion
- Organizing a joint WB/FIG high profile conference late 2008 at the WB headquarters in Washington DC entitled "Land Administration in Support of the MDG's"



It is all about:

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



Thank you
for your attention

