

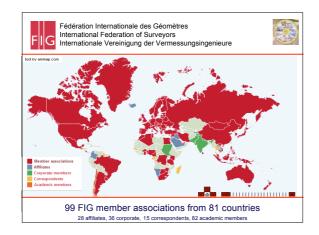


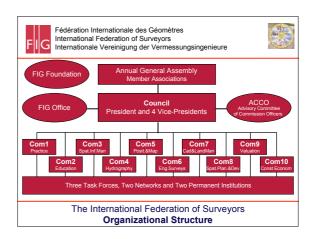
Geodetic Engineers of The Philippines, Inc. 2009 SOUTH LUZON AREA ASSEMBLY 6th & 7th November 2009 Quezon City, Philippines

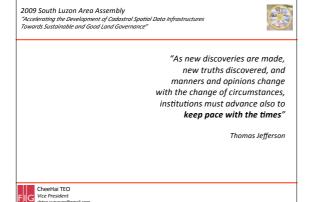
Accelerating the Development of Cadastral Spatial Data Infrastructures Towards Sustainable Good Land Governance

CheeHai TEO FIG Vice President chteo.surveyor@gmail.com













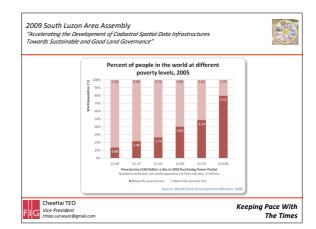
United Nations Millennium Development Goal

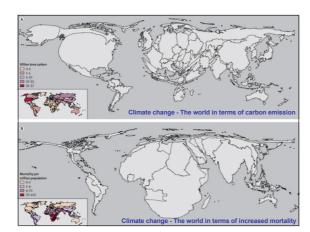
"Looking ahead to 2015 and beyond, there is no question that we can achieve the overarching goal: we can put an end to poverty. In almost all instances, experience has demonstrated the validity of earlier agreements on the way forward; in other words, we know what to do. But it requires an unswerving, collective, long-term effort."

United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon



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Climate Change

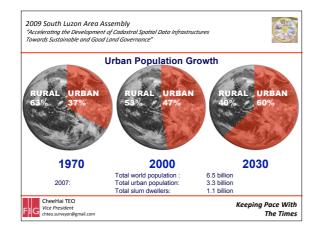
"Climate change is the defining challenge of our time"
Combining the impacts of climate change with the current global financial crisis we risk that all the efforts to meet the MDGs will be rolled back. Those that contributed the least to this planetary problem continue to be disproportionally at risk.

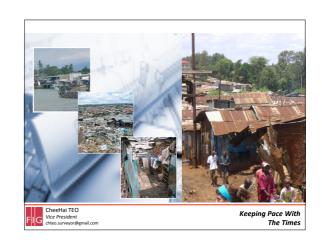
Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General

"Climate change also provides a range of opportunities" Prevention of climate change can be greatly enhanced through better land-use planning and building codes so that cities keep their ecological footprints to a minimum and make sure that their residents, especially the poorest, are protected as best as possible against disaster.

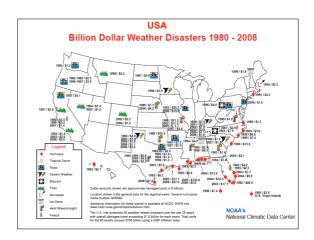
Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-Habitat



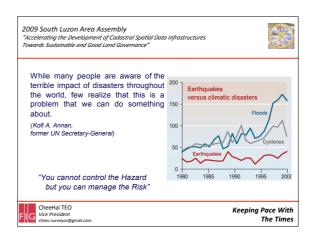


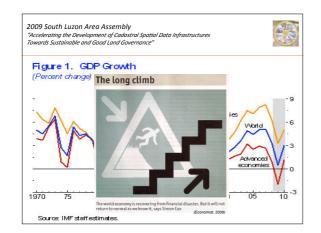




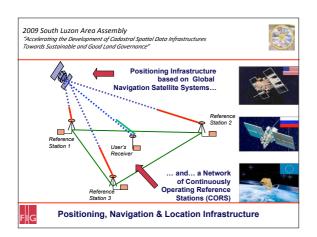


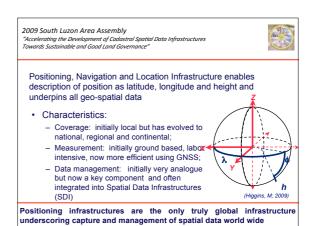


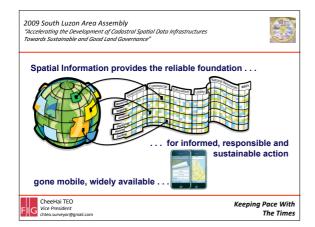


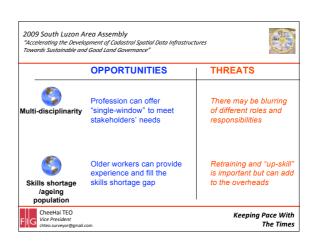




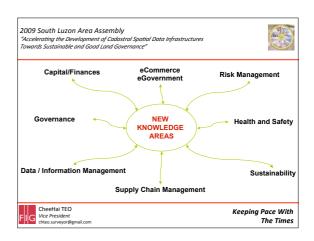


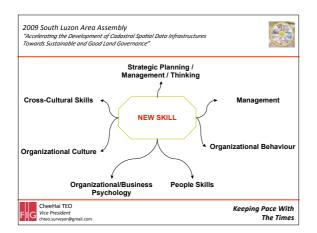














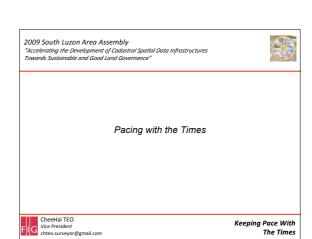
"The Profession needs to change from being largely reactive, responding to external "pulls" and become much bolder, more entrepreneurial and proactive, creating more "pushes" for innovation. Lastly, those who are most likely to succeed will shake off the bureaucratic, risk averse attitudes and become much more risk managing, entrepreneurial and agents of change.

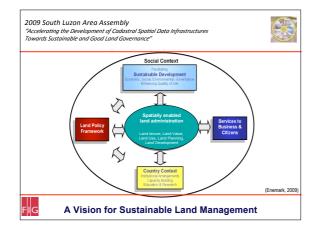
The 21st Surveyor is challenged to become a business manager, a strategist, a knowledge manager and a leader – not a follower – of change."

(SL Chua & Hasmawati, 2007)













"Development is fundamentally a process of change

Central to this is the increasing productivity and intensity of agriculture, of people shifting from farms to industry and services, and from the countryside to towns and cities. Secure land tenure, especially for poor people and for women, whose land rights are very often ignored, is a key recondition for this, as is the ability to exchange land rights at low-cost."

Nicholas Stern (Former Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, The World Bank)

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Land, in an economic sense, includes all natural resources, materials, airwaves, as well as the ground. All air, soil, minerals and water is included in the definition of land. Everything that is freely supplied by nature, and not made by man, is categorized as land. Thus, land is the mother of all beings and things.

Capital isn't. People's survival does not depend on capital, but on land. Land is essential to all life and prosperity.

(Moser, Bruno; 2005)

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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; land planning and land development.

Land governance is about determining and implementing sustainable land policies



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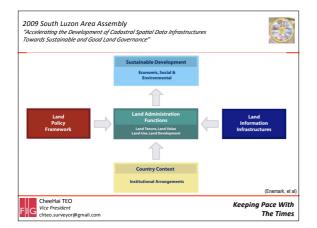
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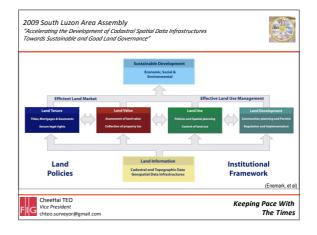


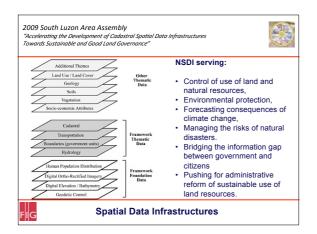
Key Principles in LA System	Implications of Poor Governance	Examples of Possible Improvements			
3. Broad access to land administration information					
Land information readily accessible (public and private rights)	Lack of public trust, lack of oversight/illegal alteration of records	Formalizing community oversight – examples Indonesia Policy to make records publicly available – examples several states in India			
Web access to records	Lack of public trust, lack of oversight/illegal alteration of records	Computerization of records and putting on the internet – examples Maharashtra (India), Punjab (Pakistan)			
Cost of access to information/certified extracts	High cost used to limit public access	Policy to provide records at cost of reproduction – examples most states in Australia, Malaysia			

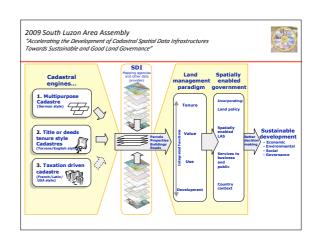
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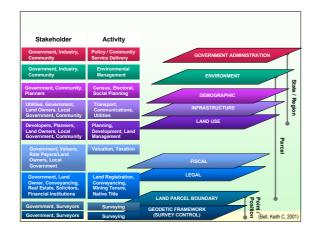
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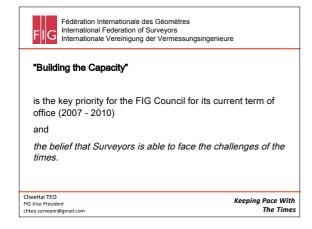




















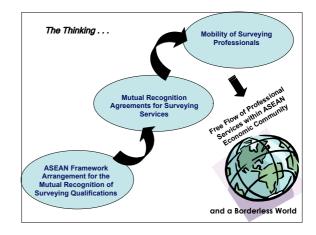
The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) recognises -

- the importance of free movement of surveyors in a global marketplace;
- that mutual recognition of professional qualifications provides a means whereby professional qualifications held by individual surveyors can be recognised by other professional organisations or competent authority as comparable to those acquired by their own national surveyors; and
- the need to work with external organisations (such as the WTO and ASEAN) in order to achieve mutual recognition in both principle and practice of professional qualifications for surveyors.

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Mutual Recognition of Qualification -

- \checkmark is a process that allows the qualifications gained in one country (the home country) to be recognised in another country (the host country).
- ✓ allows each country to retain its own kind of professional education and training (including the registration and licensing requirement).
- \checkmark is not about how practising professionals are authorised to practise in the host country.



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Within ASEAN, MRAs, with particular emphasis given to professionals, is an integral part of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) in its goal towards liberalization of trade in services and the ASEAN Economic Community.





ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS)

(Mutual Recognition Provided under Article V)

"1. Each Member State may recognize the education or experience obtained, requirements met, or licenses or certifications granted in another Member State, for the purpose of licensing or certification of service suppliers. Such recognition may be based upon an agreement or arrangement with the Member State concerned or may be accorded autonomously.



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ASEAN Framework Agreement for the Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualification

Signed by ASEAN Economic Ministers on:

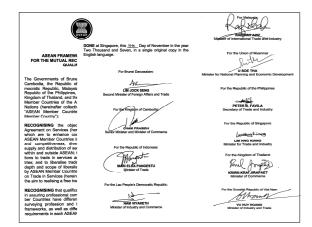
19th November 2007

Came into force on:

20th February 2008



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ASEAN Framework Arrangement for the Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualifications is a statement of mutual respect and shared objectives that identifies aims and objectives and establishes procedural arrangements for further negotiations.

It basically set the terms and conditions which are prepositioned for areas of work not yet carried out.

Framework Arrangement sets the stage for future substantive and progressive liberalization and build trust and mutual respect.



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Appendix I Competent Authority In charge of regulating the practice of surveying and Registered Leaned Surveyors (Refer to Aution) Brunol Danasatism Land Surveyors Board Kingdom of Cembodis General Department of Cadestre and Geography Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Cadestroine Regulation of Indonesia National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping Lao People's Democratic 1. National Geography Department, Prime Ministric Office Regulatic 2. Department of Housing and Urban Planning American Control Control American Control American Control C

The ASEAN Framework Arrangement for the Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualifications identifies within each of the ten ASEAN Member Countries its Competent Authority

Malaysia	Land Surveyors Board Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Republic of Singapore	Land Surveyors Board Ministry of Law
Union of Myanmar	Survey Department Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Kingdom of Thailand	Council of Engineers
Republic of the Philippines	Professional Regulation Commission Board of Geodetic Engineering	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	Department of Survey and Mapping Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



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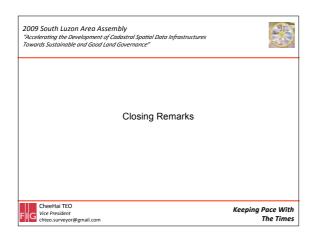
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Competent authorities are tasked with -

- negotiating and implementing subsequent MRA with one or more Competent Authorities;
- Monitor and regulate the conduct of persons so recognised under any MRAs;
- Promote Continuing Education and Professional Development;
- Maintain international best practices including high ethical standards;









Good Land Governance include:

The legitimacy of land agencies and land administrators is widely recognized by citizens;

Land Agencies serve all citizens including the weak as well as

Land Agencies provide services that respond to the needs of their customers:

The results of the services are consistent, predictable and impartial;

The services are provided efficiently, effectively and competently and with integrity, transparency and accountability. (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2007)

CheeHai TEO Vice President

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Land governance and management is a core area for the Profession and will require continuing response from the Profession including -

- Up-to-date techniques and technologies to support management and delivery;
- Spatial data infrastructures to support effective decision making;
- Secure tenure;
- Sustainable system of land valuation, land use planning and management; and
- transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour



