The Framework for Effective Land Administration (aka FELA)

The Eighth Plenary Meeting of
The Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management
for Asia and the Pacific (UN-GGIM-AP)

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National Convention Centre Canberra

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Overview

What is FELA?
Why is FELA needed?
How is FELA being developed?
Where to next with FELA?
What is FELA?
The Integrated Geospatial Information Framework provides a basis and guide for developing, integrating and strengthening geospatial information management.

Geospatial information is a critical component of the national infrastructure and knowledge economy; a blueprint of what happens where, and the means to integrate a wide variety of government services.
What is FELA?

The United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management at its eighth session in August 2018 encouraged the Expert Group on Land Administration and Management (Expert Group) to continue its advocacy and raising awareness of the merits and benefits of effective and efficient land administration and management systems, and to formulate overarching policy guidance that could be referenced by Member States...

Land administration systems are the basis for recording the complex range of rights, restrictions and responsibilities related to people, policies and places.

What is FELA?
Effective land administration must be **fit-for-purpose, appropriate and adequate, interoperable and sustainable, flexible and inclusive**, and able to **accelerate efforts to document, record and recognize people to land relationships in all forms.**
Sustainable development *demands* effective land administration and management. Effective land administration and management *supports* sustainable development.
What is FELA?

Vision:
Recognise people-to-land relationships in all forms for the wellbeing of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

Mission:
To provide leadership, coordination and internationally recognised standards and support responsible innovation and partnerships for effective land administration to deliver solutions for sustainable social, economic and environmental development.
Integrated Geospatial Information Framework
A strategic guide to develop and strengthen national geospatial information management

Anchored by nine Strategic Pathways, the Framework is a mechanism for articulating and demonstrating national leadership in geospatial information, and the capacity to take positive steps.
**Integrated Geospatial Information Framework**

A strategic guide to develop and strengthen national geospatial information management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDERPINNING PRINCIPLES</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>STRATEGIC PATHWAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Enablement</td>
<td>Effective Geospatial Information Management</td>
<td>Governance and Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent and Accountable</td>
<td>Increased Capacity, Capability and Knowledge Transfer</td>
<td>Legal and Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliable, Accessible and Easily Used</td>
<td>Integrated Geospatial Information Systems and Services</td>
<td>Financial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration and Cooperation</td>
<td>Economic Return on Investment</td>
<td>Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrative Solution</td>
<td>Sustainable and Valued</td>
<td>Innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable and Valued</td>
<td>Leadership and Commitment</td>
<td>Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STRICT PATHWAYS**

- **Governance and Institutions**
  - Leadership and value proposition
  - Institutional structures
  - Leadership model

- **Legal and Policy**
  - Legislation
  - Implementation and accountability
  - Norms, policies and guides
  - Data protection and licensing

- **Financial**
  - Business model
  - Investment
  - Partnerships and opportunities
  - Benefits realization

- **Data**
  - Fundamental data themes
  - Data supply chain interlinkages
  - Custodianship, acquisition and management
  - Data curation and delivery

- **Innovation**
  - Promoting innovation and creativity
  - Process improvement
  - Bridging the digital divide

- **Standards**
  - Technological advances
  - Semantic interoperability
  - Data interoperability
  - Technical interoperability

- **Partnerships**
  - Cross-sector and interdisciplinary cooperation
  - Industry participation
  - Partnerships and joint ventures

- **Capacity and Education**
  - Professional workplace training
  - Formal education

- **Communication and Engagement**
  - Awareness raising
  - Integrated engagement strategies
  - Monitoring and evaluation

**Knowledge | Decisions | Development | Society | Economy | Environment | Users | Citizens | Access | Technology | Applications | Value**
What are the FELA strategic pathways?

The nine strategic pathways of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF) guide FELA. All pathways are linked and overlap and address a specific objective.

All pathways are related back to the SDGs and the IGIF, and lead to the articulation of approaches, methods and tools, specific to land administration and management, that can be used at national and sub-national level for the implementation of FELA.
### Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparency and accountability increased</td>
<td>Accountable and transparent governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and vulnerable groups sensitive</td>
<td>Inclusive and recognise all forms of tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable investments and economic returns assured</td>
<td>Affordable with sustainable business models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliable data and service quality attained</td>
<td>Data maintained, secure and not duplicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible innovation oriented</td>
<td>Upgradable systems and approaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interoperability and integration supported</td>
<td>Considers internationally agreed standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation, partnerships, and participation leveraged</td>
<td>Strengthens partnerships and supports collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity, capability and knowledge transfer attained</td>
<td>Facilitates capacity development and knowledge transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National engagement and communication enhanced</td>
<td>Advocates for land administration and management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Requirements

- Accountable and transparent governance
- Inclusive and recognise all forms of tenure
- Affordable with sustainable business models
- Data maintained, secure and not duplicated
- Upgradable systems and approaches
- Considers internationally agreed standards
- Strengthens partnerships and supports collaboration
- Facilitates capacity development and knowledge transfer
- Advocates for land administration and management
### Example: Policy and Legal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Legitimate</th>
<th>Non-legitimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Law followed in letter and spirit; usually documented via titles</td>
<td>Law followed in letter but not in spirit; titles gotten via unethical processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra legal</td>
<td>Societally and historically accepted access to land; no official documents</td>
<td>Criminal land access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: **Finance**

**Business models**

*Pay-per-use, cost recovery*

**Partnerships**

*PPPs, entrepreneurship, not-for-profits involvement*

**Measuring costs and benefits**

CoFLAS
Example: **Innovation**

**Visual Boundary**

**Smart Device & RTK**

**Smart Device**

**Automatic Feature Extraction**
Example: Standards

Land Administration Domain Model (LADDM)
Why is FELA needed?
Framework for Effective Land Administration

Drivers of change

70%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SSA</th>
<th>ECA</th>
<th>LAC</th>
<th>MNA</th>
<th>OECD</th>
<th>SAS</th>
<th>EAP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private plots in city registered</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private plots in city mapped</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private plots in country registered</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private plots in country mapped</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of countries</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa  
ECA – Europe and Central Asia  
LAC – Latin America and the Caribbean  
MNA – Middle East and North-Africa  
SAS – South Asia  
EAP – East Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes

Global Geodetic Reference Frame
Addresses
Buildings and Settlements
Elevation and Depth
Functional Areas
Geographical Names
Geology and Soils
Land Cover and Use
Land Parcels
Orthoimagery
Physical Infrastructure
Population Distribution
Transport Networks
Water
United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

SDGs
17 Sustainable Development Goals

Targets
169 Targets reflected in results and frameworks

Indicators
232 global indicators to follow-up and review the progress

Implementation
Via national planning processes, policies, strategies and frameworks

Measuring and Monitoring
Statistics, Geospatial information, earth observations and other Big Data
Why do we need FELA?

FELA acts as an overarching policy guide, provides a reference for Member States when developing, renewing, reforming, strengthening or modernizing land administration and management systems.

- **To implement**
  The IGIF for the land sector, and support the achievement of the SDGs

- **To develop**
  A comprehensive vision for understanding, advocating and promoting effective land administration

- **To provide**
  Strategic guidance towards country-specific action plans to be prepared and implemented

- **To advocate**
  The continuous strengthening of land administration and management procedures techniques and tools

- **To enhance**
  Multilateral partnerships through policy convergence in effective land administration with a view to guiding policy development in Member States
How is FELA being developed and where to next?
Subcommittee

... on Geodesy
(formerly WG on Global Geodetic Reference Frame)

Working Groups

... on Development of a Statement of Shared Principles for the Management of GI
... on Trends in National Institutional Arrangements in GI management
... on Geospatial Information and Services for disasters
... on Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes
... on Legal and Policy Frameworks for GI Management
... on Marine GI

Expert Groups

... on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information
... on Land Administration and Management

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) - Working Group on Geospatial Information
UN-GGIM EG LAM
21 Member States, 10 Stakeholder Organisations

Member States
Guyana
The Netherlands
Barbados
Belgium
Burkina Faso
Canada
Chile
Finland
India
Korea (Republic of)
Lesotho
Mexico
Norway
Singapore
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Tonga (Kingdom of)
United Kingdom

UN System and Stakeholders
IHO
FAO
UN-ECE WPLA
UN-Habitat / GLTN
World Bank
UNGGIM: Academic Network
UNGGIM: Geospatial Societies
UNGGIM: Private Sector Network

Standards Development Organisations
ISO
OGC
How was FELA developed?

A draft Framework for Effective Land Administration was presented to the UNGGIM Committee of Experts in August 2019.

The Committee noted the request that the Expert Group initiate and undertake a broad global consultation process on the draft involving Member States and relevant stakeholders.

Thereafter, it could be completed and provided to the Committee for consideration and adoption at its tenth session in August 2020.

The Framework is developed for all countries, jurisdictions and other stakeholders.
Where to next with FELA?

Present FELA at various occasions, sharpen and ready FELA for global consultations process

Collect, collate and review all responses from the global consultation process

Revise FELA

Finalise FELA

EG LAM Online Meeting

5th Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM Africa, 18 – 22 November, Kigali

6th Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM Americas, 9 – 11 October, Mexico City

7th Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM: Arab States, 17-19 February, Algiers

Proposed Amsterdam meeting of the Expert Group

Expert Group finalize the FELA document for 10th session of UN-GGIM

Close of Global Consultation Process

Proposed: UN-GGIM Secretariat sends out reminder

8th Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM AP, 3 – 5 November, Canberra
Where to next for FELA?

1. Address guidance, feedback and comments of CoE (2019)
2. Ready FELA for global consultation process (2019-20)
3. Review and finalise FELA after global consultation (2020)
4. Advocacy and awareness raising (2019-20)
5. FELA into practice using IGIF implementation guide (2020-21)
7. Forum for dialogue and coordination (2019-21)
Summary

- The SDGs calls for all people-to-land relationships to be documented
- IGIF as the overarching framework
- UN-GGIM EG-LAM developing a Framework for Effective Land Administration
- FELA elaborates on the nine strategic pathways of IGIF for the land sector
- FELA - specifically for Land Administration and Management

Strategic pathways describe guidelines, tools and principles for land administration which are *already* established.
Thanks for your time

Note:
Presentation is based on documents from UN-GGIM at http://ggim.un.org and is prepared by UN-GGIM Expert Group on Land Administration and Management