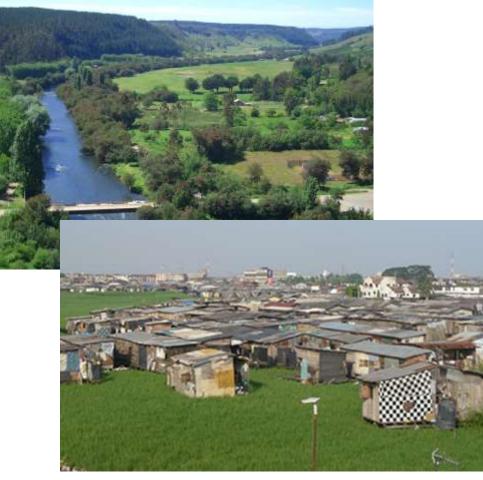
Responsible Land Administration

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GLTN Synthesis Report and User Guidance



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TERLA – the Need ...

Although there is a wealth of knowledge on land-related issues and innovative land tools, most of this knowledge is not well known or is fragmented among university teachers and land professionals, or it is hidden within broader land or geomatics-related curricula and land agency administrations.



TERLA – the Cahllenge



Most developing countries, especially in Sud-Sahara Africa, struggle with managing land, property and natural resources in an effective and responsible manner and in support of the SDGs.

The need for building capacity development and increasing professionalism is immense.

The Teaching Essentials for Responsible Land Administration

The Teaching Essentials for Responsible Land Administration is available online at GLTN e-learning platform. It consists of six modules each of about 70 pages:

Module 1: Core values and principles of responsible land administration.

Module 2: Land tenure security,

Module 3. Participatory land use planning and management,

Module 4. Responsible land administration and information in practice,

Module 5. Land-based finance,

Module 6: Land policy and regulatory frameworks.

In total, the six modules provides a structured knowledge base covering all aspects of responsible land administration.



https://elearning.gltn.net/

Expose teachers and land professionals to the core values and tools making up responsible land administration

The Process of Developing the TERLA

Phase 1 GLTN engaged ITC, to develop a university course relevant to the work of GLTN

Phase 2 some learning materials were developed by RMIT and UEL T and within the GLTN R&T Cluster

The six modules were developed, reviewed and finally uploaded at the GLTN e-learning platform



A framework and the overall concept of the Teaching Essentials was developed, reviewed and agreed

An EGM hosted at UEL discussed and developed the framework and overall concept of the TERLA

Phase 3: Seminars conducted by GLTN/NUST/ NELGA recommended development of an abridged version to facilitate easy access and guidance for the wider use of the TERLA.

The TLTN partners involved in this work included University of Twente, RMIT University, University of East London (UEL), University of Florida, University of West Indies, Aalborg University (AAU), Adhi University, Technical University of Munich (TUM), Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), the Network of Excellence in Land Governance in Africa (NELGA) and UN-Habitat.

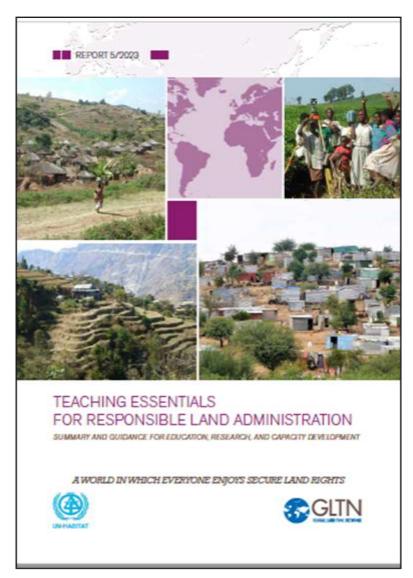
... A Synthesis Report and User guidance

Part 1. Sets the scene of responsible land administration as the operational component within responsible land governance. This includes supporting the SDGs and the VGGT principles.

Part 2. Provides an abridged version of the original six modules by presenting the core contents of each module in about seven pages.

Part 3. Presents some practical user guidance for application within a range of education, research, and capacity development activities,

Part 4. Offers some prospects and recommendations for the wider use of the Teaching Essentials.



Available online at the GLTN website

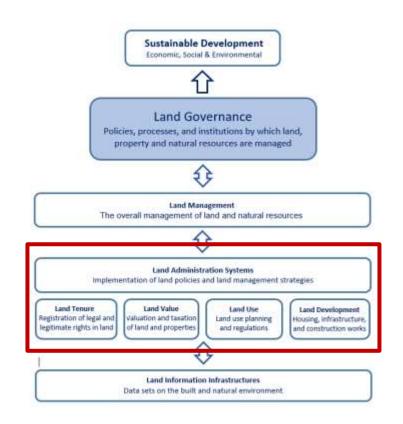
Part 1. Responsible Land Administration ...

The land governance perspective

- In general terms, land governance is about the policies, processes, and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed (FAO, 2009).
- Land Administration systems are the operational component of the land governance concept.

Responsible land administration

- Responsible land governance supports the SDGs and incorporates the principles outlined in the VGGTs.
- Responsible land administration is accountable and effective, founded on public and civic engagement, and based on the rule of law through transparency and control of corruption.



Basic Principles of Responsible Land Administration

- Respect for human rights and dignity
- Non-discrimination
- · Pro-poor
- Equity and justice
- Gender responsiveness
- Holistic and sustainable
- Effective consultation and participation
- Adopting the rule of law
- Transparency
- Accountability

- Continuous improvement
- Affordability of land administration services
- Adopting systematically large scale and scalable approaches

Part 2. The Six Modules

Module 1. Core values and Principle of Responsible Land Administration

Original authors: David Mitchell et.al.

This module provides a fundamental understanding of the concept of responsible land administration and provides the foundation for the modules 2-6 to follow.

Module 2. Land Tenure Security

Original author: Grenville Barnes

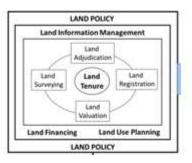
This module provides a fundamental understanding of the concept of land tenure, tenure security, and land registration processes.

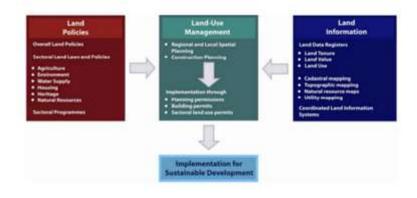
Module 3 Participatory land use Planning and management

Original author: Asad Muhammed

This module includes critical elements of the nature and process of land use planning as it relates to the broader course objectives of responsible land administration.







... Part 2. The Six Modules

Module 4. Responsible Land Administration and Information in practice.

Original authors: Jaap Zevenbergen and Dimo Todorovski.

This module explains how the operational challenges for implementing responsible land administration can be met in practice.

Module 5. Land Based Finance

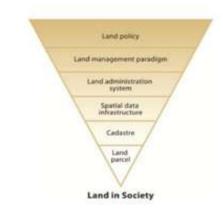
Original author: Siraj Sait

The module builds awareness of the best practices in using Land Based Finance and the procedures needed to implement them at local government level.

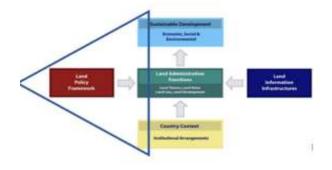
Module 6. Land Policy and regulatory Frameworks.

Original author: Stig Enemark

This module describes the nature of various land policies and identify the components to be included in land policy formulation and land related regulations.







Part 3. User Guidance ...

Part 3 of the report provides some practical user guidance and advice in relation to various uses such as

- E-learning activities,
- University courses,
- Research activities,
- Capacity development and training activities, and
- Professional practice.

This practical user guidance focuses mainly on the educational institutions at university level, but it is also relevant for a range of professional institutions and government agencies within the land sector as well as for general professional practice.





... Part 3. User Guidance ...

E-learning activities

- Individual self-studies or structured st supporting professional development a innovation
- CPD activities.
- Developing a MOOC for Module 1



University Courses

- The Teaching Essentials can be applied immediately as a full university course.
- ■TERLA is well suited for "Hybrid learning" and Problem-Based Learning as a source of knowledge.
- Most academic staff prefer to design their lecture courses. The TERLA can then work as a base for individual design of lecture courses within a specific country or professional context.



... Part 3. User Guidance ...

Research activities

- University education must be research based. Such research activities may be undertaken as individual projects, group projects or in combination with other stakeholders such as government agencies or civic society organisations.
- An example is the NUST/NELGA scoping study on Land Governance for Southern Africa covering eight countries.

Capacity development

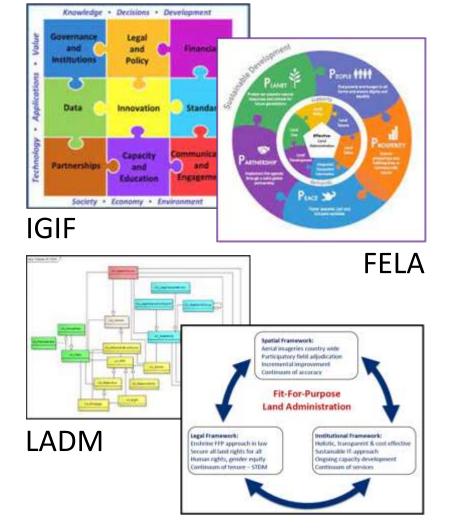
- See GLTN Guide ... Includes both institutional capacity (structures and policies) and individual capacity (skills and competence)
- NUST/NELGA has provided a Research and Capacity Development Strategy for Land Governance in Southern Africa (2020).



Part 4. Prospects and Recommendations...

Prospects

- Over the recent years promising conceptual developments have appeared within the land governance arena.
- Technological innovation and the momentum of the Global Agenda are seen as key drivers for change in terms of providing more comprehensive and consistent spatial data infrastructures.
- This includes the recent developments of UN-GGIM such as IGIF (2018) and FELA (2020).
- Further, the FIG/GLTN developments such as LADM (2015) and the FFPLA (2014, 2018, 2021) provide tools as well as capacity development opportunities for bringing many countries a significant step forward.



FFPLA

... Part 4. Prospects and Recommendations

Recommendations

The report outlines a number of recommendations.

- Curriculum development
- Increasing the number of qualified professionals
- Supporting all research and training institutions and civil society organisations
- Supporting regional capacity development initiatives
- Increasing research capacity
- Increasing the interaction between universities, land agencies, and professional practice
- Supporting decentralisation of land administration services
- Developing the institutional capacity



Land administration is basically about people

