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A Brief Recapitulation Urban-Rural Land Linkages: Concept, Framework and Evidence

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INTRODUCTION

- The politics of land tenure, and imbalances in spatial planning and development have left rural and urban areas to be developed in unequal.
- Spatial planning is crucial for achieving equivalent development
- About 80% of all the global rural population live close to either urban regions or cities.
- Rural and urban areas need to coexist for mutual benefits.
- The disparities between rural and urban areas need to be addressed to achieve a balanced spatial outcome.
- Urban-rural land linkages (URRLs) critical in urban and rural planning and development.

EMERGENCE OF A FRAMEWORK FOR URBAN-RURAL LAND LINKAGES

- Urban-Rural Land Linkages: A Concept and Framework for Action — a collaborative work of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), the UN-Habitat, the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) and the Namibia University of Science and Technology.
- Developed in response to finding new ways of conceiving the interlinked land challenges (peri)urban and rural areas face to find new ways of solving them.

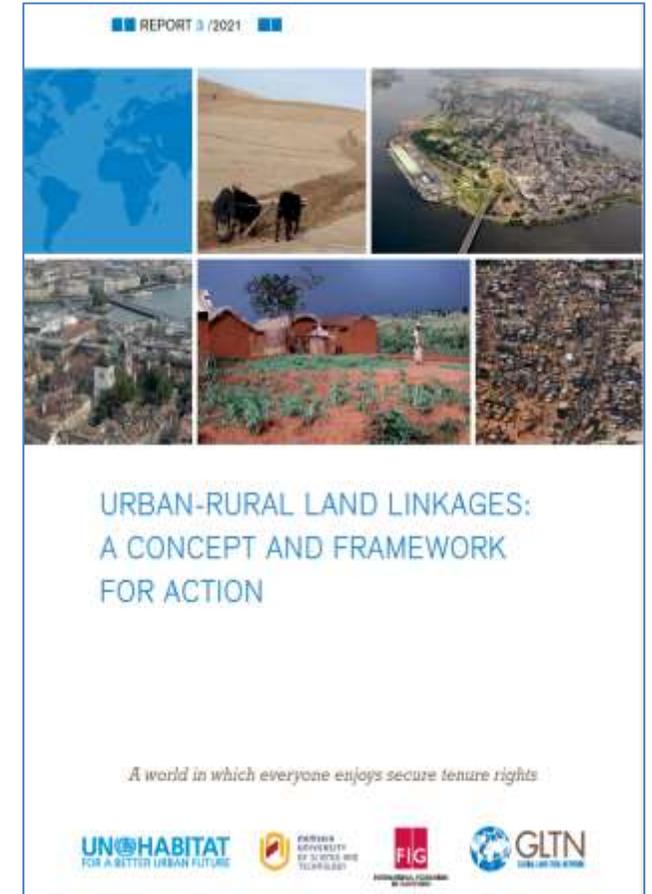


Figure 1: URLLs report of the GLTN

GRAPHICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE URLLS FRAMEWORK 1

- Urban and rural areas are connected through economic growth, resource utilisation, environmental issues and overall livelihood at both fronts.
- Rural areas are vital for supporting urban growth and integrated development.
- The framework represents how land-based solutions can contribute to resolving urban-rural continuum challenges.
- A URLLs framework require that land administration and land management activities focus on how urban and rural areas can play interdependent roles in their development.

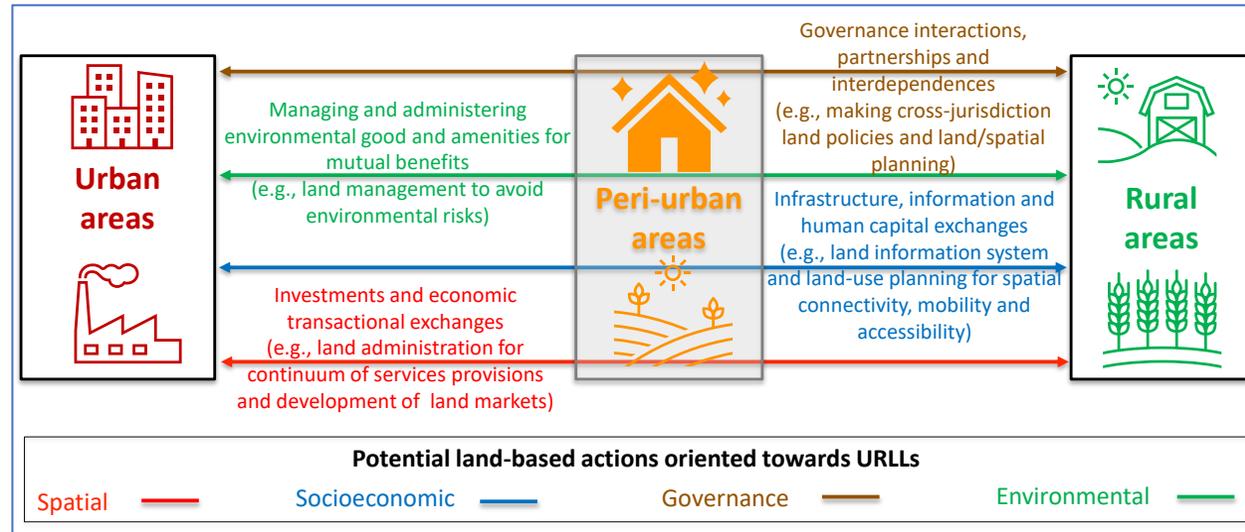


Figure 2: URLLs as a solution to urban-rural challenges.

GRAPHICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE URLLS FRAMEWORK 2

- URLLs can serve as a strategy for urban-rural continuum development. This can happen by strategically adapting the interlinked objectives driven by the goal of improving land administration functions in urban and rural areas.
- Framework is rooted in the premise of a unified urban-rural vision about land that includes context, strategies, outcomes and impact.

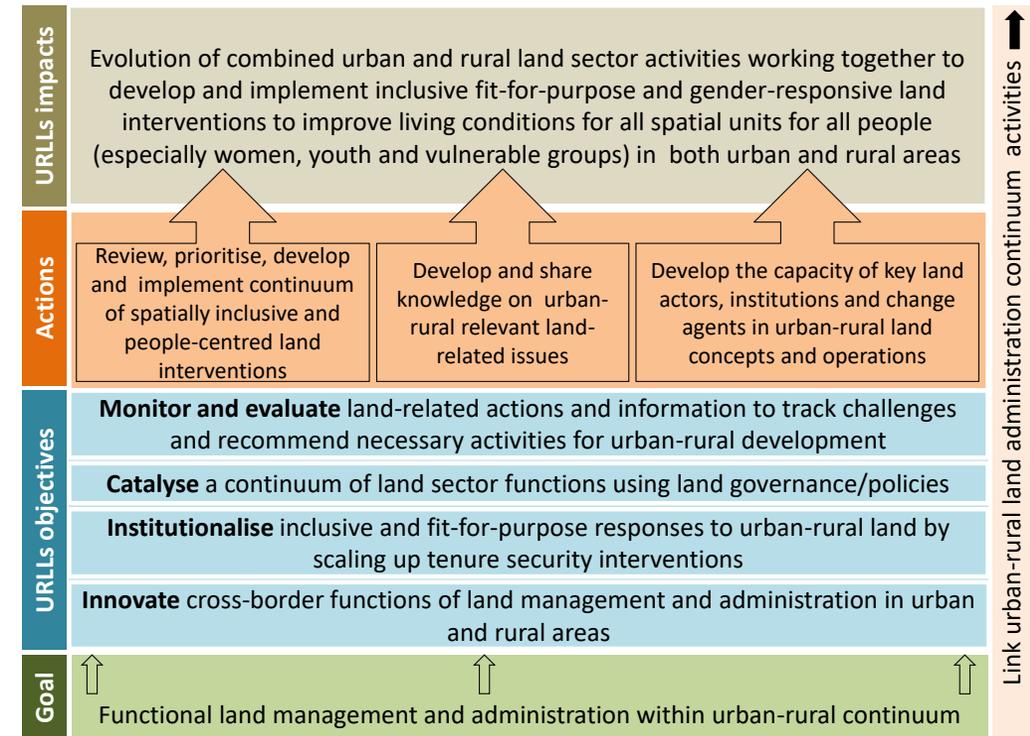


Figure 3: URLLs as a strategy for urban-rural development

GRAPHICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE URLLS FRAMEWORK 3

- The context should be followed by a strategy.
- A URLLS strategy should lead to urban-rural outcomes.
- Outcomes achieved within any specific territory would depend on the nature of the land challenges and the pattern of the vision driving the URLLS initiative.

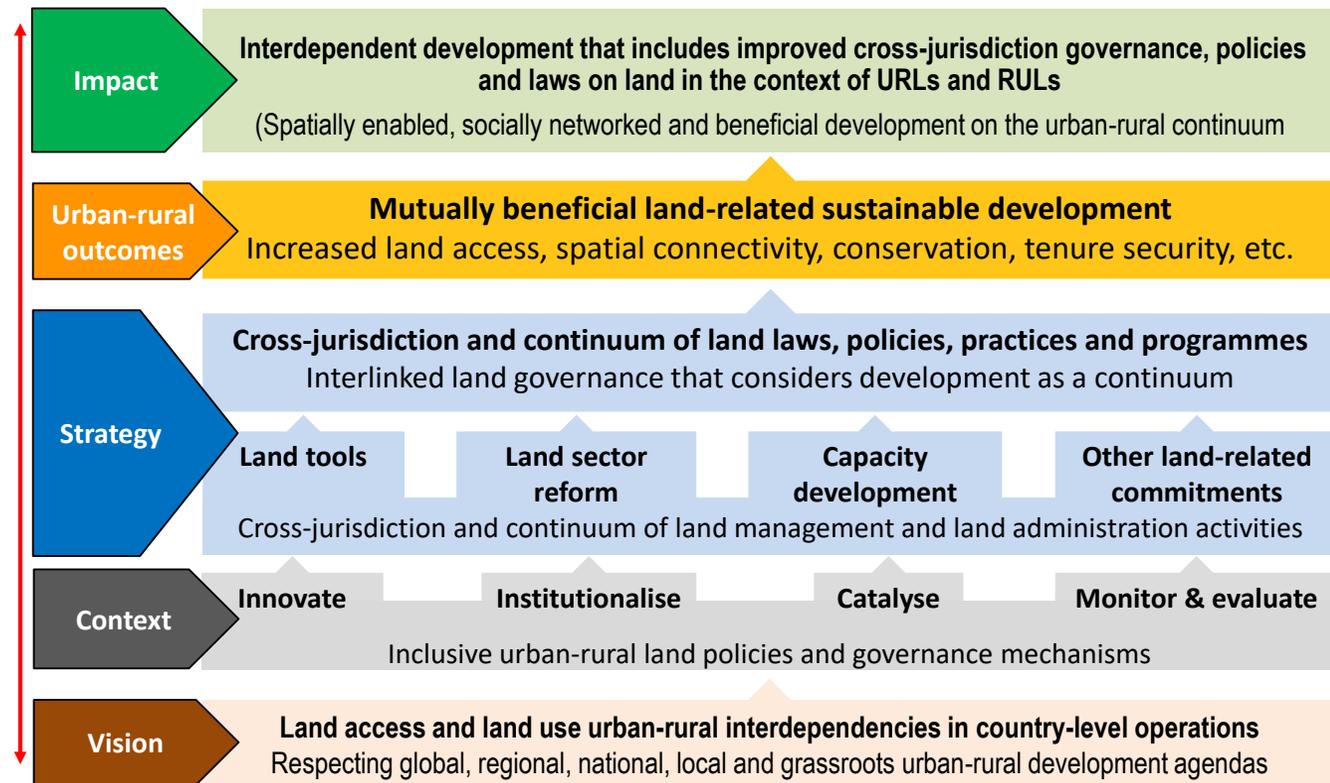


Figure 4: URLLS Framework for interdependent development

THE EVIDENCE OF SOME URLLs OCCURRENCES ACROSS THE WORLD 1

POST-TSUNAMI REVITALISATION OF LAND ADMINISTRATION (INDONESIA)

- The nation of Indonesia has had up to 77 tidal waves classified as a tsunami since 1608, which have killed more than 223,000 people.
- The region lost all its cadastral index maps in a Tsunami 2004.
- This required a revitalisation or renewal of the regions land administration system to secure land tenure for everyone in the region irrespective of whether they were from urban or rural areas.
- A build back better strategy in 2005 was developed to reconstruct the system.
- The strategy focused on the sustainability and resilience of communities to future disasters and conflict.
- The project is an example of a cross-jurisdiction or continuum land administration used to allow multiple areas (urban, peri-urban and rural areas) to be covered under one land administration initiative.

THE EVIDENCE OF SOME URLLs OCCURRENCES ACROSS THE WORLD 2

URLLs THROUGH VILLAGE RENEWAL OR REVITALISATION (GERMANY)

- In the southern part of Germany, in the state of Bavaria, the city of Munich (urban) and the municipality of Weyarn (rural) represent a URLLs interaction.
- In Munich, had a lack of access to land for residential purposes and a need for water to meet urban use. In Weyarn, had a lack of access to land for building by rural residents.
- The presence of a policy of “equivalent living conditions” protected by the constitution, which gives municipalities stronger development rights than the central government.
- To pursue a URLLs goal, the municipality of Weyarn engaged in a *village renewal* (Dorferneuerung).
- The measures taken included the creation of a development vision to remain rural, introduction of spatial networking to cooperate with Munich rather than depend on Munich, and a land policy to provide land to rural people.

THE EVIDENCE OF SOME URLLs OCCURRENCES ACROSS THE WORLD 3

URLLs THROUGH POLICY/ADMINISTRATIVE INCORPORATION (NAMIBIA)

- An example of where URLLs apply in Namibia is between the Windhoek (urban) and its rural constituencies in the Khomas Region of Namibia.
- The integration of the rural section of the Khomas region (with Groot Aub as its headquarters) and the urban Windhoek was to ensure that the rural part of the region gained better access to services (such as water and electricity).
- Groot Aub (Rural Windhoek) was incorporated into City of Windhoek to enhance development in the settlement.
- There is still work to be done to ensure that this administrative integration benefits both rural and urban populations.



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