Geospatial architecture for the Cree/Naskapi Land Registry System as an economic development mechanism for Canadian aboriginal people

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• Aboriginal land rights regime
• Cree/Naskapi Land Property System
• The geospatial infrastructure
• The land registry on-line
• The benefits of the system for economic development and land planning.
Some statistics:

- Eleven (11) aboriginal nations within Quebec.
- Ten (10) Cree/Naskapi communities.
- More than 20,000 people
- Extension of land to be registered: 3,342 km²
- Land with some type of rights: 76,668 km²
- More than 4,000 rights/interests subject to be registered.
- The reality before implanting the system (2011): less than 7% registered rights.

Aboriginal Land Rights Regime

- 1763 – Royal proclamation - Recognition of territorial rights.
- 1973 – Hydroelectric work on the Nord of Quebec - Injunction
- 1975 - James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA) for the Cree
- 1978 – Northeaster Quebec Agreement (NEQA) for the Naskapis.
- 1984 – Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act
- 1986 – Cree-Naskapi Land Registry Regulations
Aboriginal Land Rights Regime

Important considerations:

- The government of Canada was required to establish an administrative system (1984) to allow the aboriginal bands to manage the lands.

- Jurisdiction on the Cree/Naskapi Lands:
  - 1A and 1A-N Lands
  - 1B and 1B-N Lands
  - Category II Lands
  - Category III Lands

Cree/Naskapi Land Property System

Land Property Right System

The Land Management  The Land Registry  The Land Surveying
The Land Management Sub-system:
This sub-system ensures that the rights granted are consistent with the government policy.

The Land Registry Sub-system (INAC):
It regulates the acquisition, exchange, and transaction of land by maintaining a public land registry.
Cree/Naskapi Land Property System

The Land Surveying Sub-system (NRCan):
This sub-system consists of identifying the extend of land rights or interest, and the geographical location.

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Cree/Naskapi Land Property System

The Land Surveying Sub-System of NRCan: Integrated Cadastral System (ICS)

Extract of parcel plan 4501 RSQ QC
Crina number 08-003-7

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The Geospatial Infrastructure for the Land Registry Sub-system

Important components to describe the geospatial infrastructure:

1. The system environment
2. The data model

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The Geospatial Infrastructure for the Land Registry Sub-system - The data model:

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The Land Registry Sub-system on-line

The main screen:

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The search mechanism:

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The Electronic Registry Index Plan (eRIP):

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The Benefits of the CNLRS for economic development and land planning

- Fast track and flexible solution
- The proposed technology meets institutional departmental IT standards
- Efficient on-line registration process
- Faster synchronisation mechanisms between land registry and geographic information
- Reliable and user-friendly system for other kinds of land administration and planning applications

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Thanks! Merci beaucoup! Choukrane!

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