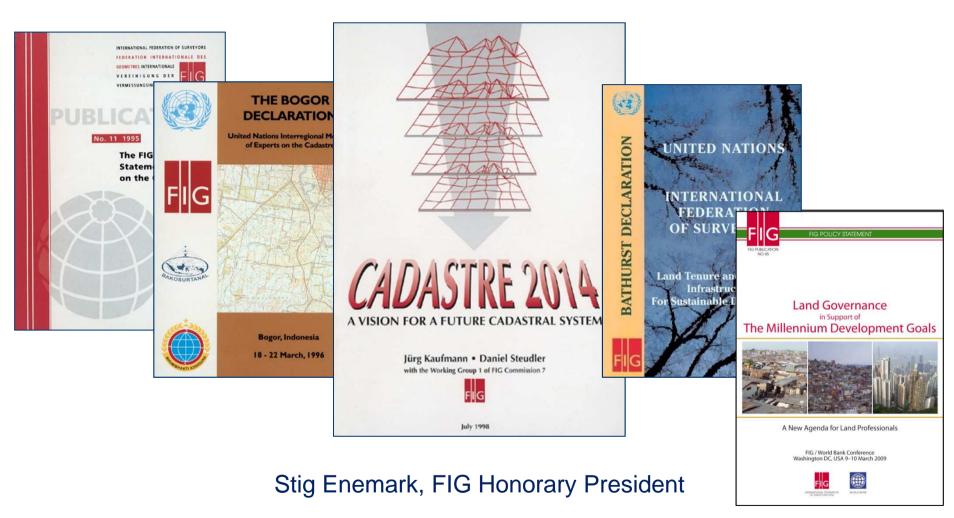
From Cadastre to Land Governance: a Cadastre 2014 Outlook



Evolution of the Land Administration Discipline

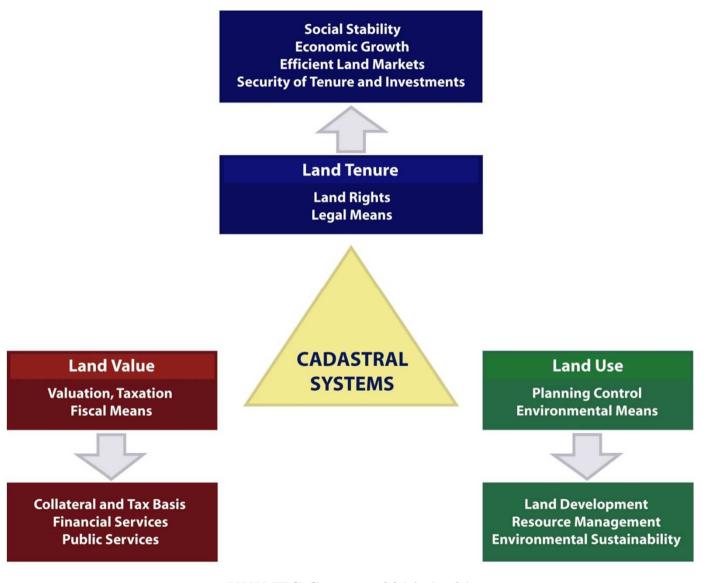


Tomb of Menna, Ancient Egypt, ca. 1500 BCE

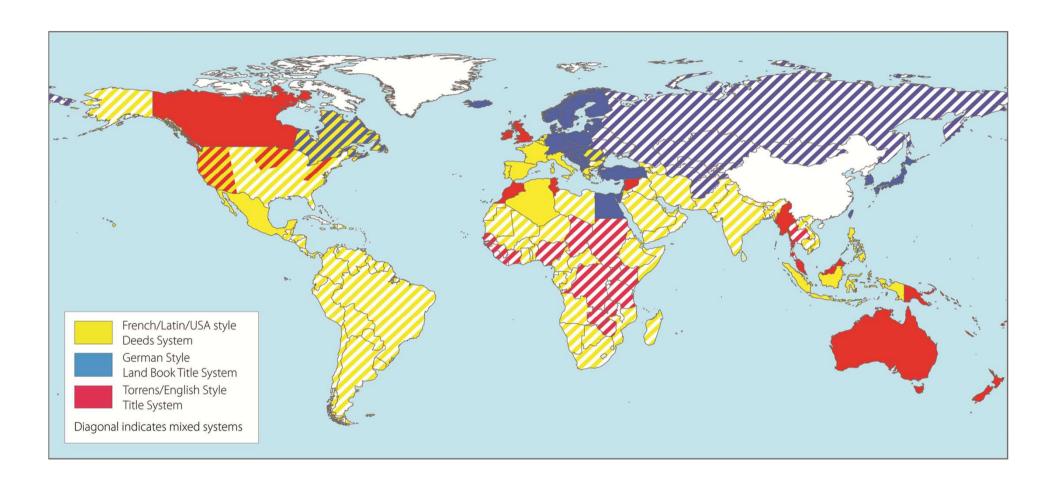
	Feudalism - 1800	Industrial revolution 1800-1950	Post-war reconstruction 1950-1980	Information revolution 1980-
Human kind to land evolution	Land as wealth	Land as a commodity	Land as a scarce resource	Land as a community scarce resource
Evolution of cadastral applications	Fiscal Cadastre Land valuation and taxation paradigm	Legal Cadastre Land market paradigm	Managerial Cadastre Land management paradigm	Multi-purpose Cadastre Sustainable development paradigm

Evolution of Western Land Administration Systems

Cadastral Systems



Land Registration Systems around the World

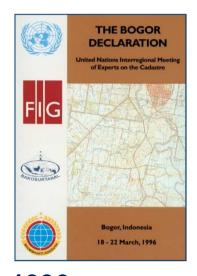


Deeds System (French/Latin/USA style): A register of owners; the transaction is recorded – not the title. Title System (German, Torrens/English style); Registers of properties; the title is recorded and guarantied June, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

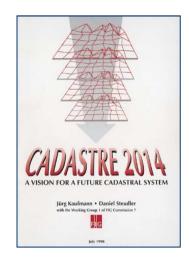
The FIG Agenda



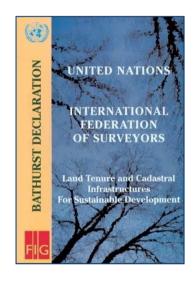
1996
FIG Statement on the Cadastre
Concepts and standards



1996
Bogor Declaration
FIG/UN initiative on
the role of cadastral
infrastructures

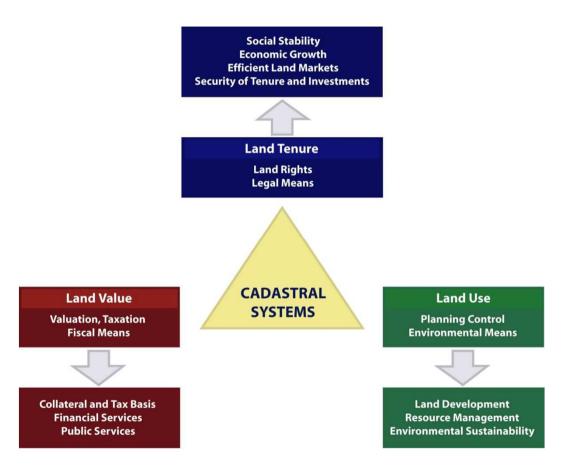


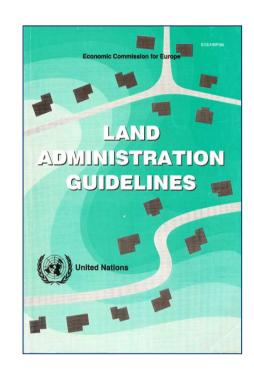
1998
Cadastre 2014
A FIG vision in six statements for future cadastre systems.



1999
Bathurst Declaration
FIG/UN initiative on
land administration in
support of sustainable
development

From Cadastre to Land Administration



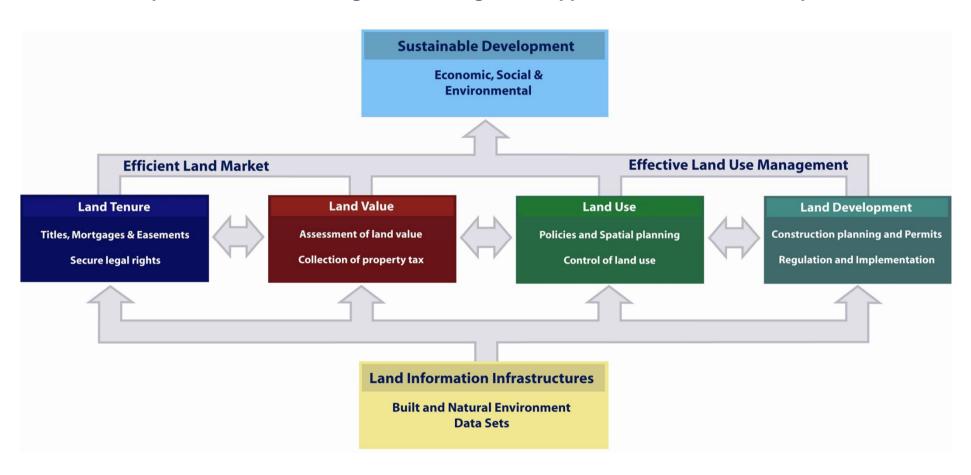


1996
Land Administration
Guidelines, UN-ECE

The concept of the multipurpose cadastre
XXV FIG Congress 2014, 16-21
June, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Land Administration Systems

Land Administration Systems provide the infrastructure for implementation of land polices and land management strategies in support of sustainable development.



Land Tenure: Allocation and security of rights in lands; legal surveys of boundaries; transfer of property; Land Value: Assessment of the value of land and properties; gathering of revenues through taxation;

Land-Use: Control of land-use through adoption of planning properties and land-use regulations at various levels;

Land Develop: Building of new infrastructure; implementation of construction works and the change of land-use fune; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Benefits to Society

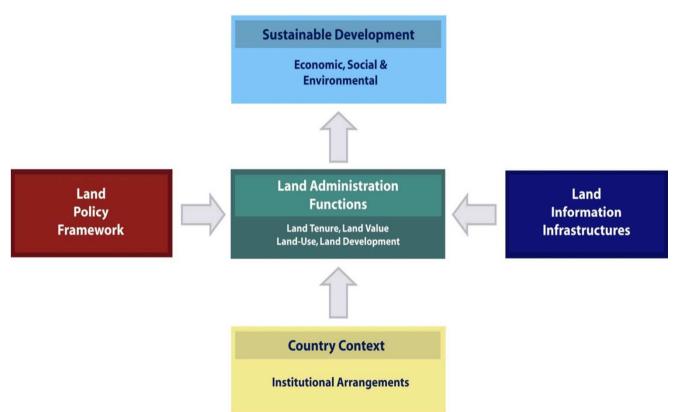
Support for governance and the rule of law		Protection of state lands
Alleviation of poverty		 Management of land disputes
Security of tenure		 Improvement of land use planning
 Support for formal land markets 		 Development of infrastructure
Security of credit	Land Administration for Sustainable Development	 Management of resources and environment
Support for land and property taxation		 Management of information and statistical data

The book is available for free online at http://www.fig.net/pub/others/index.htm XXV FIG Congress 2014, 16-2 ESRI Press, 2010, 500 pages.

Williamson, Enemark, Wallace, Rajabifard,

June, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Land Governance



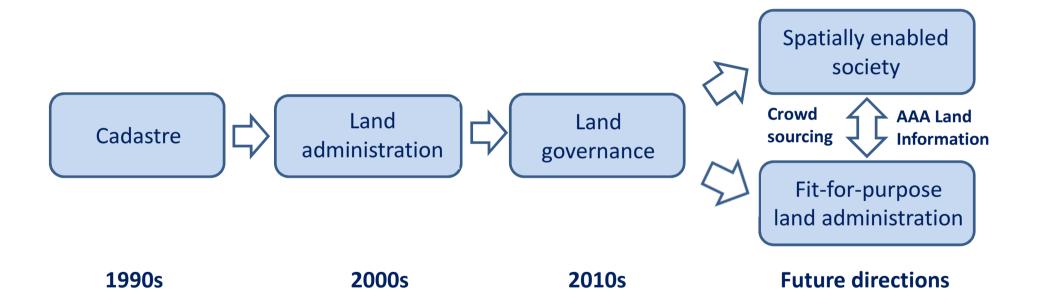
Land governance is about the policies, processes and institutions by which land, property and natural resources are managed.

This includes decisions on access to land; land rights; land use; land development.

Land governance is about determining & implementing sustainable land policies.

The land management paradigm

A Cadastre 2014 Outlook



The FIG Agenda from Cadastre to Land Governance

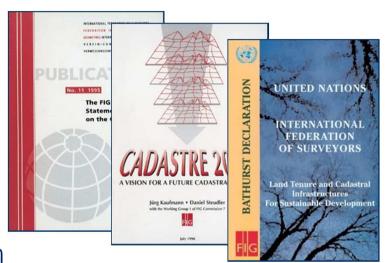
- Holding of rights to lands
- Economic aspects of land
- Control of the use of land

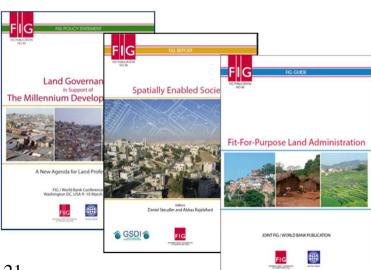
Administering the people to land relationship through

- Land Policy
- Land Management
- Good Governance

and

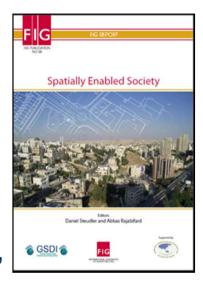
Building the capacity to deal with this

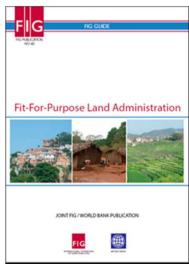




Spatially Enabled Government

- A spatially enabled government organises its business and processes around "place" based technologies.
- Building interactive land information systems combining information on the built and natural environment.
- It is not about managing spatial information
 it is about managing information, or governing society, spatially.
- The technical core of Spatially Enabled Government is the spatial framework (land parcel mapping)







Fit-for-Purpose Land Administration



"There is an urgent need to build costeffective and sustainable systems which identify the way land is occupied and used and accordingly provide for secure land rights for all."



A fit-for-purpose approach includes the following elements:

- Flexible in the spatial data capture approaches to provide for varying use and occupation.
- **Inclusive** in scope to cover all tenure and all land.
- Participatory in approach to data capture and use to ensure community support.
- **Affordable** for the government to establish and operate, and for society to use.
- **Reliable** in terms of information that is authoritative and up-to-date.
- **Attainable** to establish the system within a short timeframe and within available resources.
- **Upgradeable** with regard to incremental improvement over time in response to social and legal needs and emerging economic

V FIG Congress 2014, 1600 portunities.

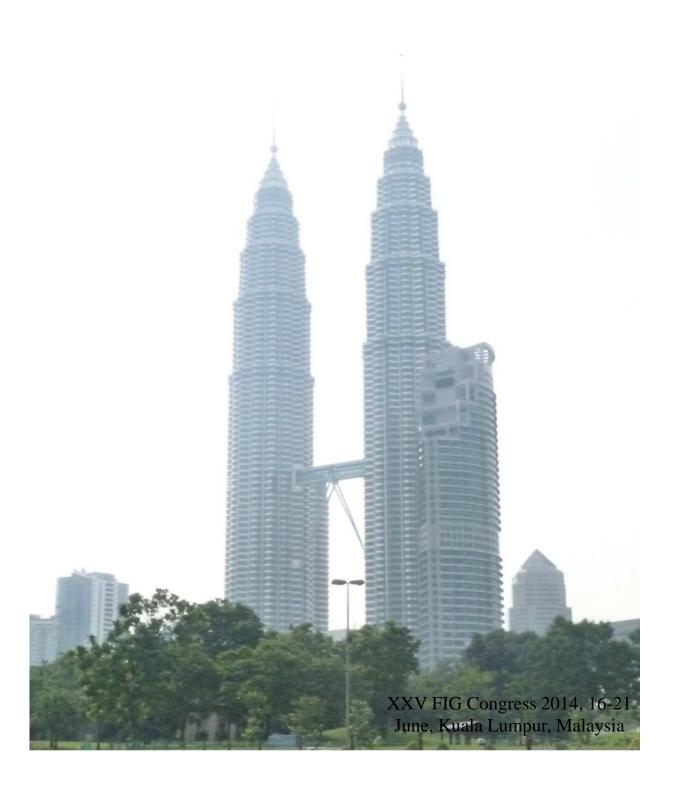
A Land Governance Vision



Land governance to underpin the three core components of the global agenda

Trustable land information and good land administration is fundamental for:

- Responsible governance of tenure
- Coping with climate change
- Meeting the Millennium Development Goals
- Achieving sustainable development
- Enforcing human rights



Thank you for your attention