

Cadaster Development and Support to UN SDGs

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SUMMARY

The extent of cadaster is a profound characteristic. It is relevant e.g. to contribute and facilitate land use and city planning as well as land, utility and local authority management: to manage legal responsibilities for community development and maintenance, of events like temporal private use of public land etc. In many cases full extent of land territory is necessary to fulfill the status of cadaster as land recording instrument, also proposed by UN GGIM WG A, and as a multipurpose cadaster. The difficulties might be political i.e. for ownership and related rights and openness of ownership and other real rights whereas financial barriers are decreased with the light up-to-date technologies.

The deployment might be facilitated by crowdsourcing as this approach is gaining success in developing countries but as well for national map like in US. This would also apply to rights and possessions of indigenous people. This means that in addition of being consumers of cadastral data, citizens will become surveyors themselves. Inclusive efforts to promote equal possibilities for all global citizen in order to take benefit of legitimate opportunities would help to remove poverty, starvation and emigration all over the world and problems with immigration in some parts. These are only examples on how the issue of extent is crucial even so that cadaster could be a backbone for UN SDGs on sustainable development making cadaster live capital.

With the same it is necessary that basic cadastral data should be open with or without fees that should not prevent exploitation of data. That said there should be recommendation or arrangements for service interfaces and availability by FIG and measures by UN to support and carry implementation in developing countries where necessary.

Furthermore open data enables clarification or clearing of land rights, and crowdsourcing to update

different situations related to rightful or illegal occupation of land to improve living conditions and improve support of third parties or international aid to facilitate sustainable growth. Accordingly the future paradigm for the visualization of cadaster data with supplements such as OSM and Google will provide a multipurpose map. Similar interest applies to marine mandates and areas having ever growing importance for economic conditions locally and globally.

With above described measures cadaster would turn to data distribution based instrument to foster an economy based on algorithms used by any public or private agent. Also proposals on cadaster data contents and services will be revised.