

# Cadastre 2014

What lies beyond?

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What lies beyond?



## Cadastre 2014: What did we learn?

- 'Cadastre 2014' remains highly relevant as a policy discussion tool
- Context matters: a new 'Cadastre 2014' might need multiple visions embedded to take into account the cadastral divide
- The Post-2015 development goals and associated indicators could act as basis for envisaging the cadastres of tomorrow



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**Statement 1 on Cadastre 2014**

**Cadastre 2014 will show the complete legal situation of land, including public rights and restrictions!**

**Comment:** The population of the world is growing. The consumption of land is increasing. The absolute control of the individual or of legal entities of land is increasingly being restricted by public interest. To provide security of the land tenure, all facts about land must be made obvious by the cadastral system of the future.

**Consequences:** A new thematic model is necessary. Surveyors must take into consideration public law.



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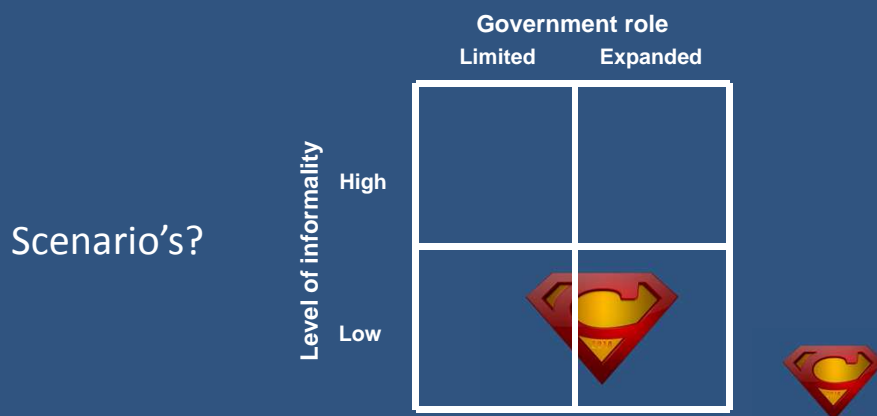
Scenario's?

		Government role	
		Limited	Expanded
Level of informality	High		
	Low		



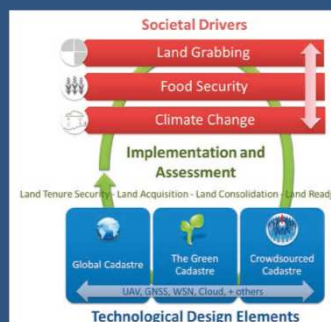
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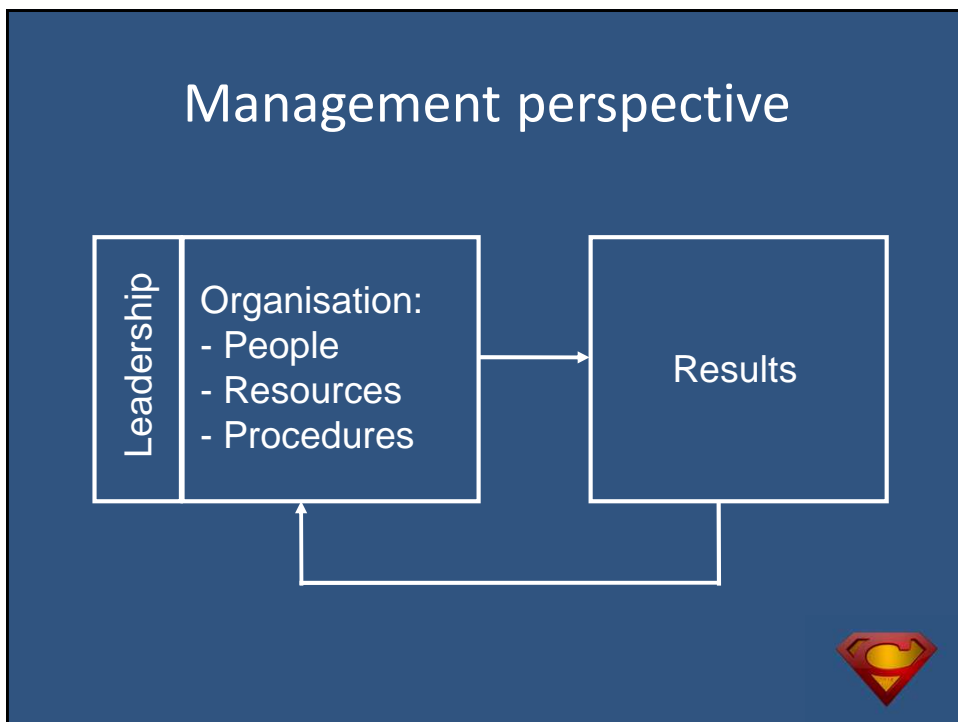
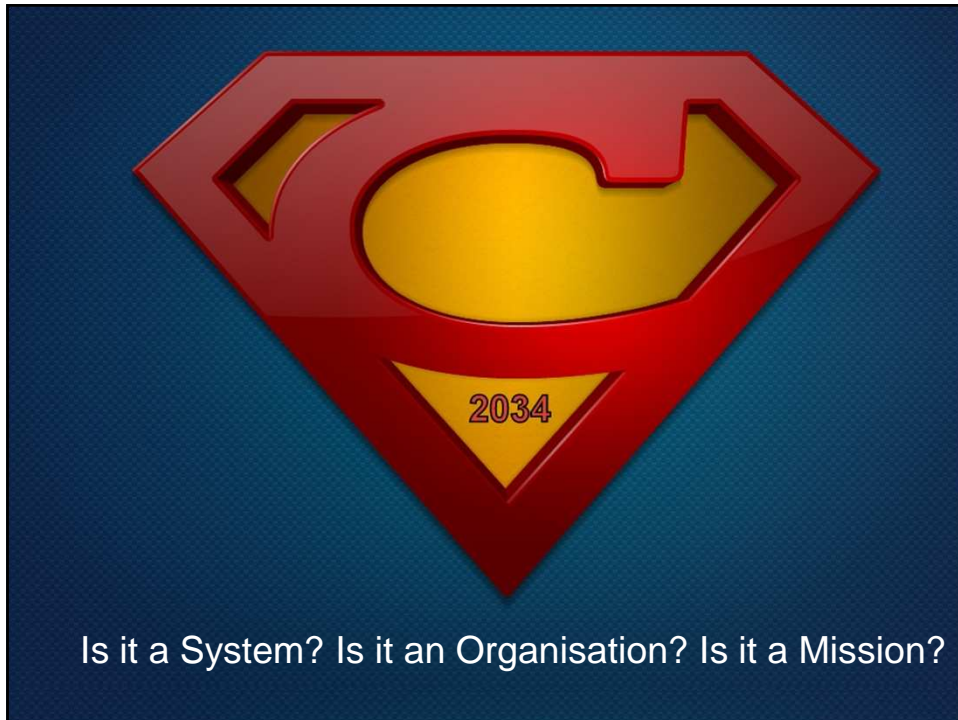
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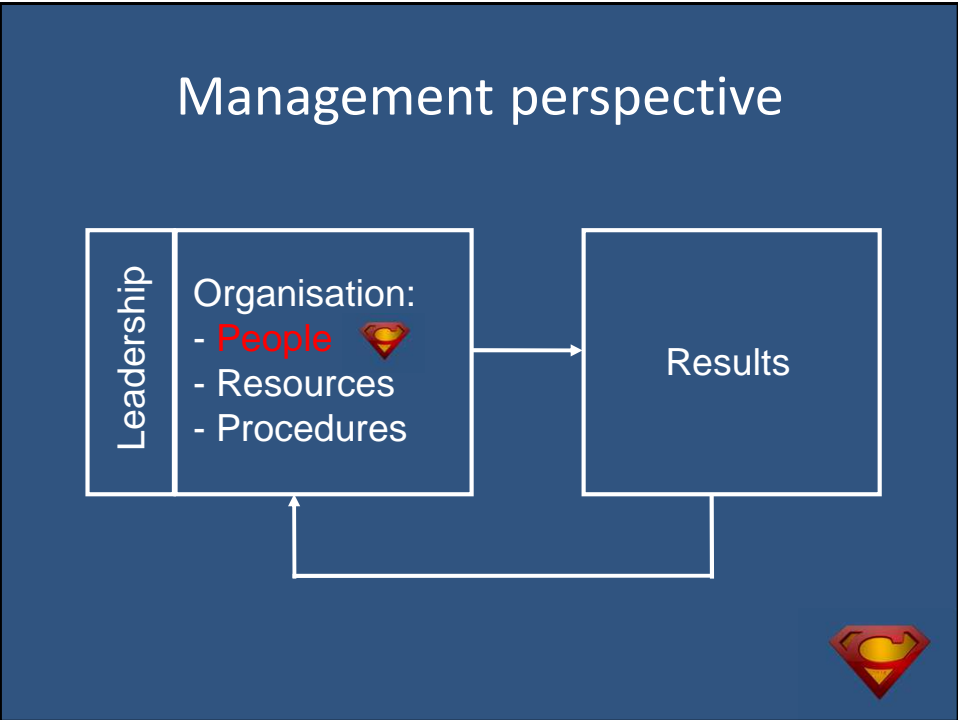
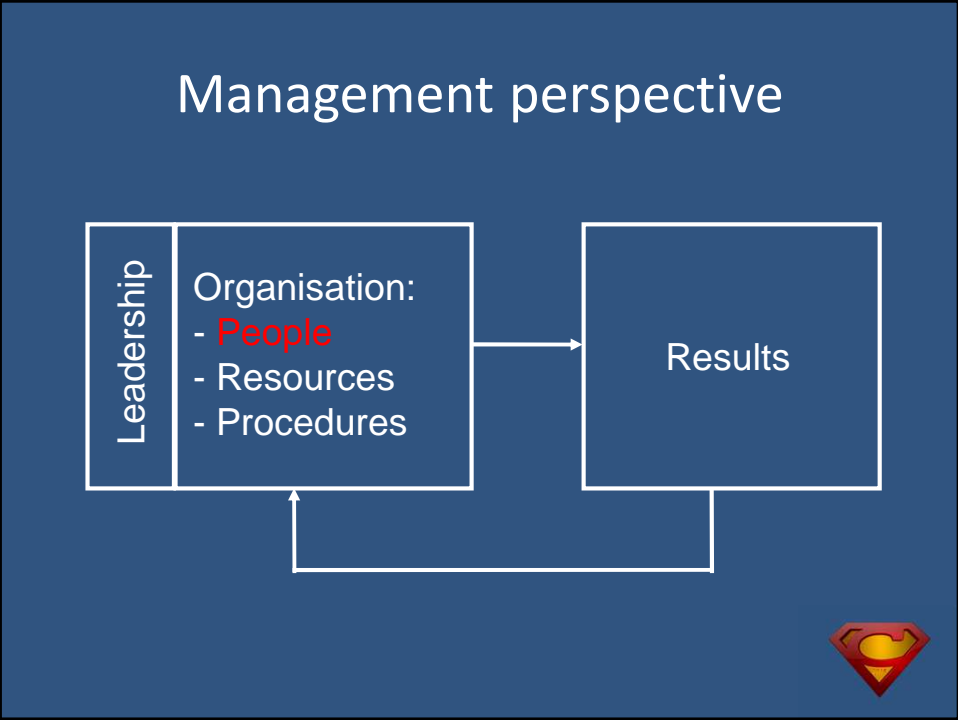


## Cadastre 2014: Six new questions

1. **Land Grabbing:** Should cadastres play a role in recording spatially the land rights conflicts generated by large scale land acquisitions? If yes, how?
2. **Food Security:** Does the right to food (use, access, and availability) have a spatial footprint and should cadastres be used to record it?
3. **Climate Change:** How might cadastres be used to record climatic dependent land rights?
4. **Crowd-sourced Cadastre:** Which cadastral procedures can be provided by the crowd? Which cannot? Why? How?
5. **Green Cadastre:** How can the ecological boundaries of green property rights be adjudicated, surveyed, and recorded? Do cadastres have a role?
6. **Global Cadastre:** What are the infrastructure requirements of a global cadastral network?







**Thank you**

