

Land administration in a 'cadastre-less' environment

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(South Africa)

Land Reform in South Africa: Progress

3 Programs

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graph TD; A[3 Programs] --> B[Restitution  
77% complete]; A --> C[Redistribution  
772 626 ha transferred]; A --> D[Tenure Reform  
Land Rights Act 2004?]; B --> E[Existing Cadastral System]; C --> F['Cadastre-less' Environment]; D --> F;
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Restitution
77% complete

Redistribution
772 626 ha transferred

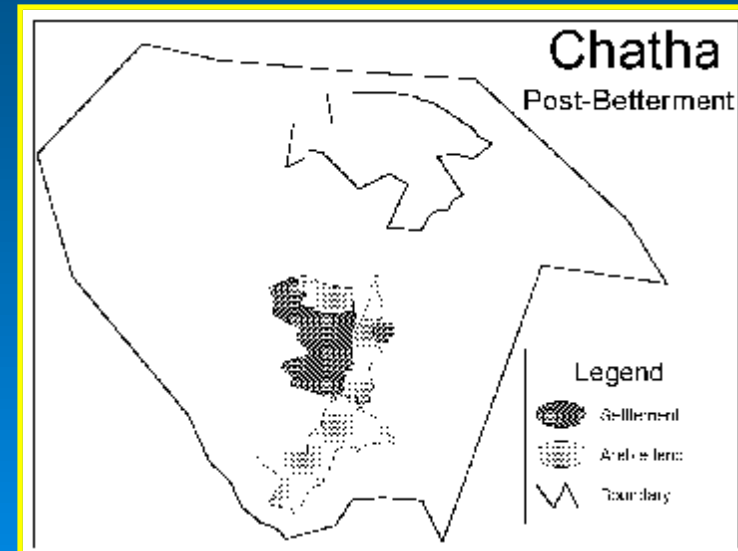
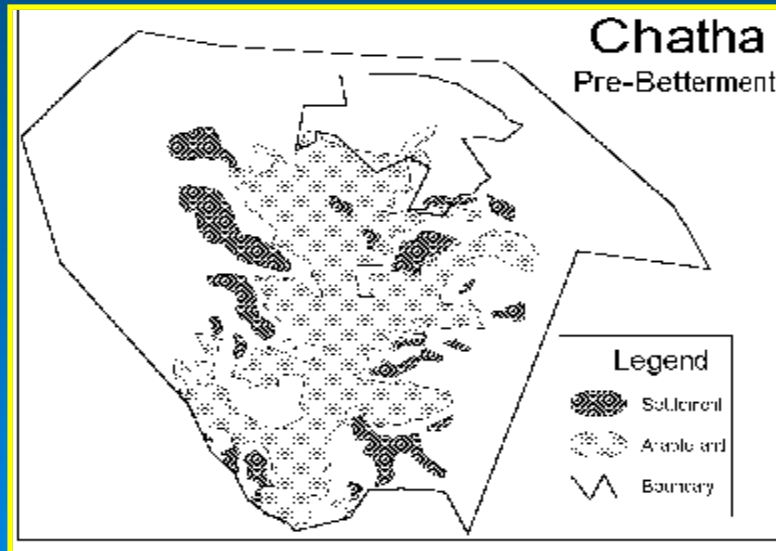
Tenure Reform
Land Rights Act 2004 ?

Existing Cadastral System

'Cadastre-less' Environment

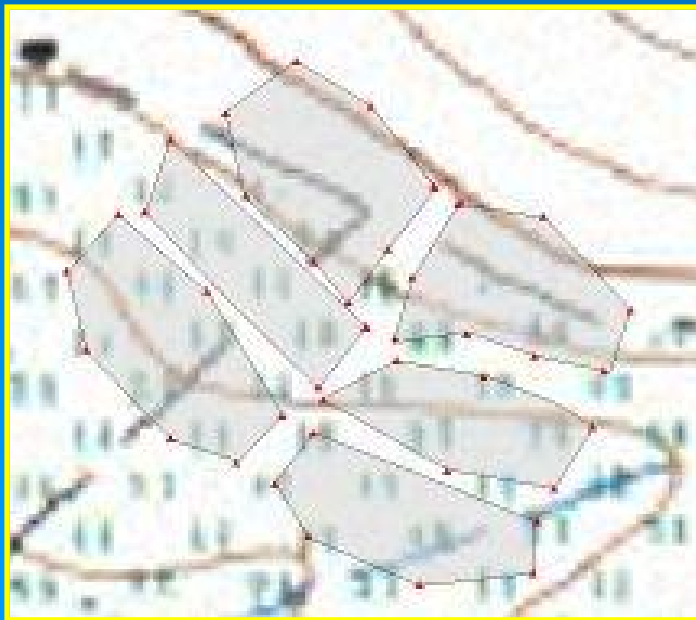
Creating an historical cadastre for Restitution

- Betterment in the former Homelands



Creating an historical cadastre for Restitution

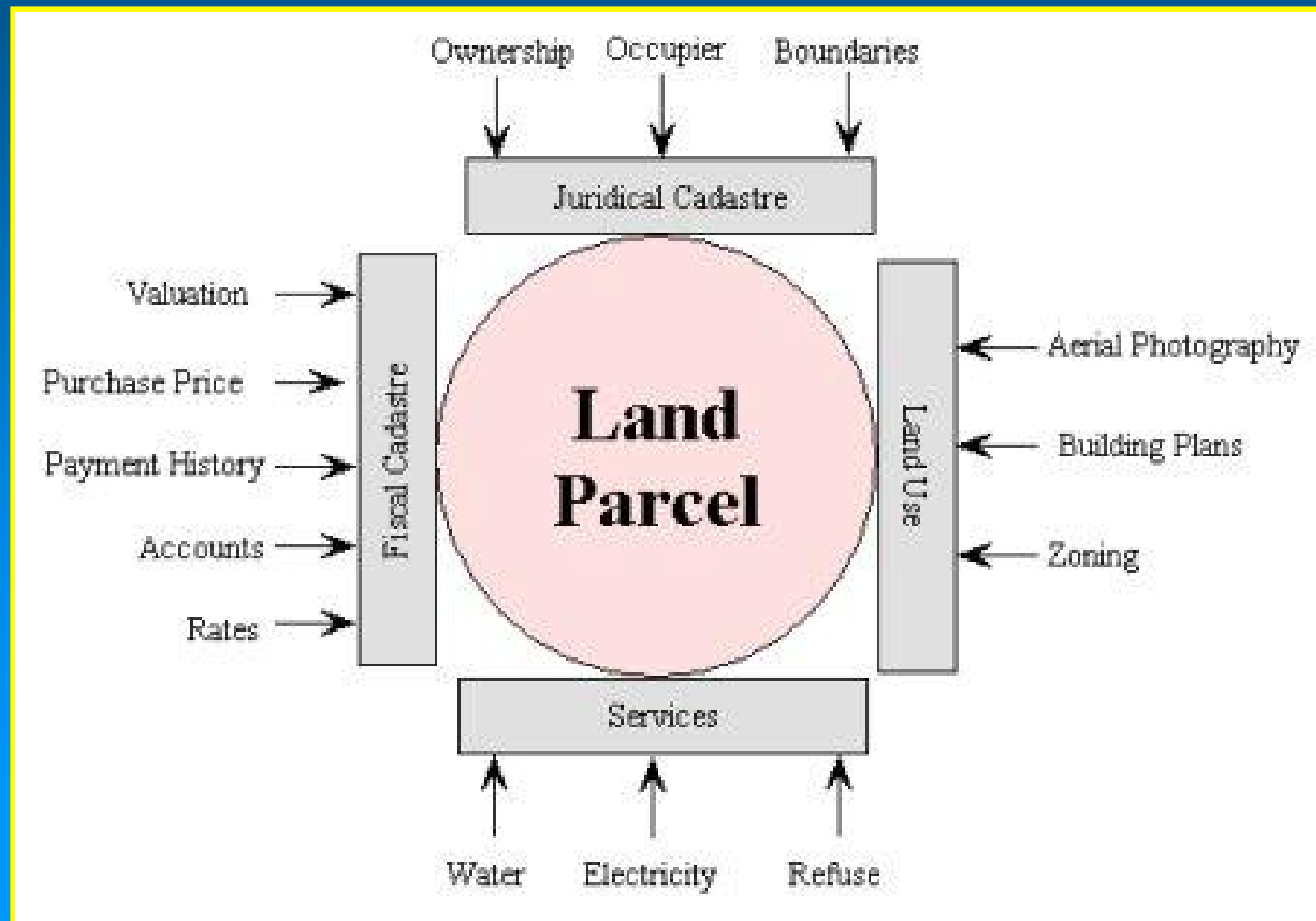
- Quantification of loss
- GPS as Means of Verification
- 'Best-fit' and area calculation using GIS



80 Million Rand paid
in compensation

Creating a 'Pseudo-cadastre' ...

- Parcel-based multi-purpose cadastre



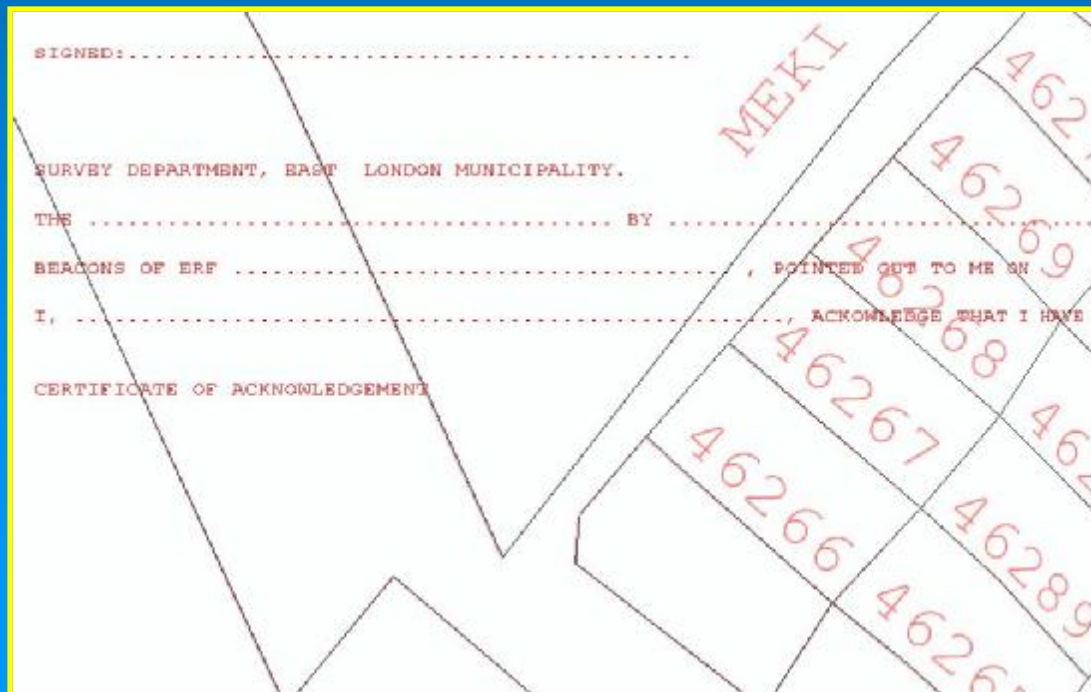
... in rural informal settlements

- Line Mapping (fences and structures)
- Visible lines
- Interpreted lines
- LP Key based on village name



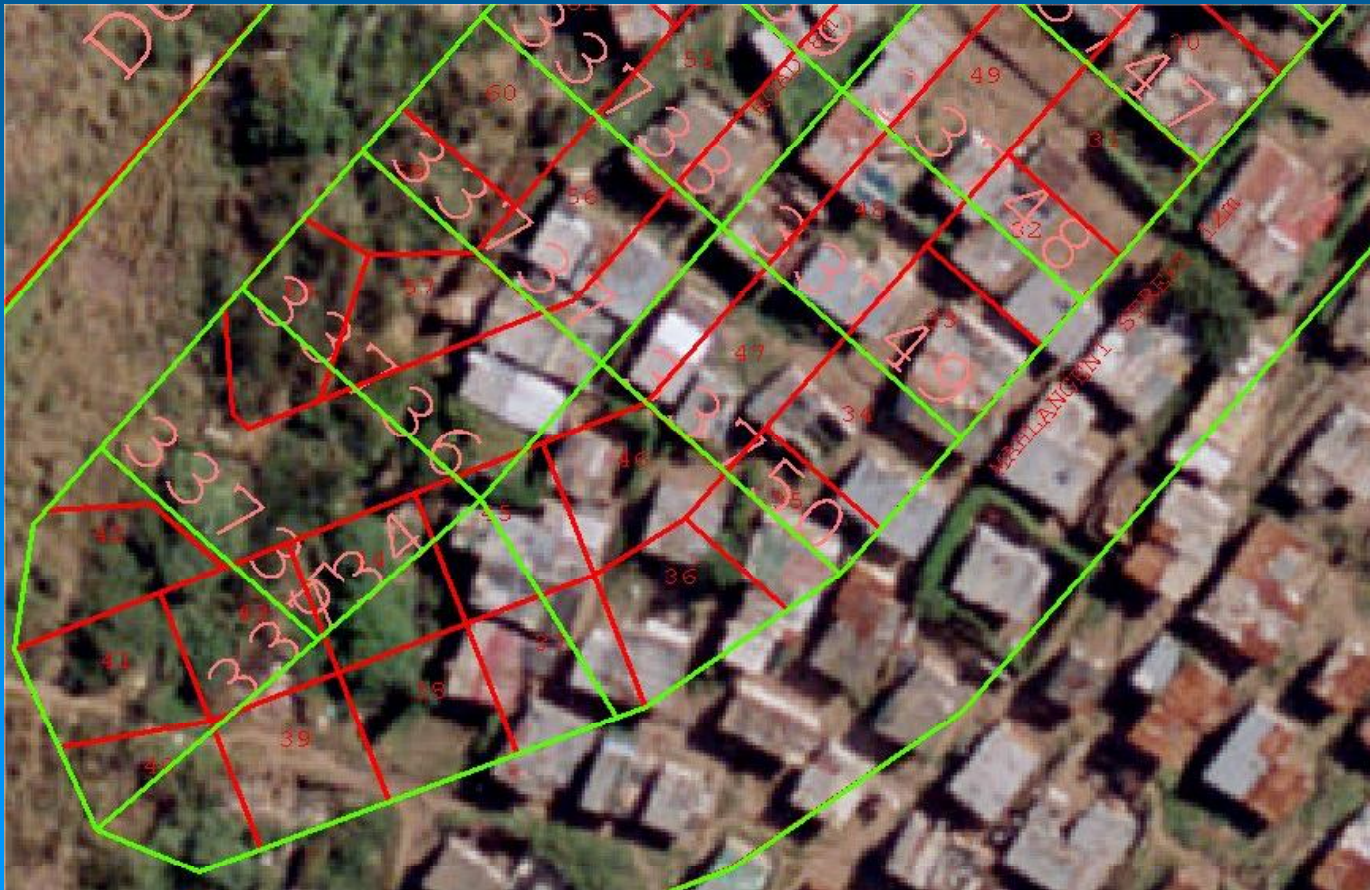
... in urban informal settlements

- Planning following disaster
- Pegging by Survey Department
- Certificate of Acknowledgement of Beacons



... in urban informal settlements

- Moving towards formalisation



Conclusion

- The creation of a cadastre is a necessary precursor for land administration and land reform
- Creating and maintaining an informal cadastre requires participation between government and the community
- Different cadastral levels can co-exist in the same space