TS 18
Comparative Aspects of Land Administration Systems

Agenda
- Egyptian Cadastral Historical background
- Reasons Behind Change, Methodology & Indicators about achievements
- Bottlenecks
- Results

Egyptian Cadastral Historical background
- First written Cadastre in History
- First Egyptian Cadastre in recent era 1813 - 1822
- Cadastre 1892 – 1907
  - ESA Establishment June, 1898
- Cadastre 1925 – middle of 1980
  - In 1971 ESA changed to be independent service authority
- Digital Cadastre 1989 – up till now
  - ESA became Economic in 2001
- Unified Digital cadastral DB 2002 till Now

Reasons Behind Change
- Politician Demands
- Internal Demands
- External National Demands

Politician Demands
- State demand to complete the rural cadastre
- State desire to start urban cadastre
- State willing to simplify registration procedures
- State willing to Activate the Electronic Gov.
- ESA as Economic Authority = Cost Recover
External National Demands

- ESA, Historically, is the trusted source of cadastral information.
- There are strong demands upon ESA to Provide the GIS Community with cadastral data in an efficient way.
- Necessity for adopting the formal links between ESA and relevant authorities to be improved/established on the following levels:
  - Political Level
  - Administrative Level
  - Technical Level

Internal Demands

- ESA Necessity to computerise its cadastral processes and build its unified cadastral information system. Considering Updating as a higher priority.
- ESA Necessity to make use of the huge amount of data it has, the created revenues could help ESA to achieve the cost recovery Policy.
- ESA needs to revise carefully its regulations / instructions to simplify it to create better working Environment, which assist ESA to cope with EG, to fulfil GIS community demands, be ready to start Urban cadastre, and to simplify it.

The available Data in ESA

1. Cadastral Data
   - Parcels
   - Streets
   - Hydrology
   - Pub. Utilities
   - Railways
   - Buildings
2. Geodetic Data
3. Topographic Data
4. Etc...

Outputs of the ECIM

- Unified and integrated cadastral database for urban and rural, both graphical and textual
- System for conversion of existing different data formats.
- System for Up-Dating
- System for presenting information on screen and on printouts, as well as making information accessible on Internet and/or Intranet

Methodology Approach

What is Important?

To Move / Change
As safe as possible

Methodology

A systematic approach to system development, including the phases: used in developing the Swedish Land Data Bank

- Objectives Study
- Demand Study
- System Study
- System Construction
- System Implementation
The results of System Development Methodology

- The objective study showed the current situation that related to IT infrastructure, data, and its related ESA workflows.
- The objective study suggest also the solution of IT infrastructure for ESA.
- The demand study assist to select the suitable Hard and Soft ware for the new system.
- The demand study produced the Technical Demand Specification, which contains the process description and its enhanced workflows, to be mechanized by the new system.
- The system study end with a suitable system architecture that has been selected from different alternative.
- The system study, formulates the ECIM current data and information structure, for establishment of the system, and how to unify it in one unified and integrated database.

The overall strategy

- The overall strategy of ESA’s Cadastral Department “ESACD” is to secure the land tenure and facilitate the ownership transformation requests from the Real Estate Publicity Department (REPD, the authority under the Ministry of Justice responsible for real estate registration).

Strategy 2

- In Egypt, land tenure covers all real estate including land, and constructions above/under the land.

Strategy 3

- Information and data about land shall contain all needed data to serve these strategies

Strategy 4

- The establishment of data and information about the land is regarded as national infrastructure, which should be subsidized by the State, but the updating and maintenance of these data and information is the responsibility of ESACD, through the cadastral daily services, and the updating and maintenance is a cost recovery, not a profit activity.
Strategy 5

- Land information management system is based on cadastral principles (land parcel, its unique identifier and its unambiguous location). This will minimize the duplication of efforts among different partners.

Strategy 6

- Land information management system will enable one-window services to facilitate the daily cadastral services and access to land related data.

Thank you
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What is not considered before

- Conversion
- Data Integration
- New Legal Changes
- New User Needs
- Product Development
- Managing Business Improvement
- Staff & Training

Possible Stakeholders Demands

- Quality System
- Workflow Management
- User Integration
- Data Integration
- Product Diversity
- Standardization
- Urban Conversion
- New Legal Changes
- Costing & Pricing
- Staff & Training
- Follow up and Monitoring

Objectives Study highlights

ESA create some strategic decisions before we continue with the next development phase …

The Demand Study