

Analysis of the Multipurpose Cadastre Use for Risk and Disaster Management in Colombia

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SUMMARY

Currently, in Colombia, cadastre is a field with a very limited range of development. It is outdated in 63.9% of the 15'768,188 identified properties in the country and has not yet been implemented in 28.5% of Colombian territory (IGAC, 2015). Moreover, is inefficient in the field of mapping and data gathering, which doesn't have an optimal standardized process that gathers the necessary tools, in order to avoid inadequate and redundant activities that can lead to a higher cost of public policy implementation. Colombian cadastre has been used mainly as a function for property tax collection, but it is still not a well-developed tool. In addition, it is not used as a planning tool for environmental, territorial, agricultural, infrastructure and property rights protection policies. Consequently, it was necessary a strategy around cadastre that allowed the efficient land management and administration system. For this reason, the Colombian government has proposed a new design for a multipurpose cadastre system within the peace process framework, with the objective being to improve information on property to prioritize public investment and guarantee property rights and regulation.

In accordance with the previous arguments, the objective of this paper is to analyze the use of this new cadastre system in risk management and indicate the importance of the integration of these two tools to identify, analyze, evaluate and treat the possible risks. The way in which the integration of land administration information processes and risk management is considered essential for the achievement of effective practices and agile response to hazard events in developing countries will be studied. Also, the role and function of the multipurpose cadastre will be evaluated and the way in which it could support risk management through technical aspects and institutional changes.

This investigation has been carried out with the aim of giving some relevant conclusion in the process of transformation of a fiscal cadastre to a multipurpose cadastre, considering the importance

of the cadastre as a basic input for risk management, an issue that can be defined as the relationship between a growing population and its use of land, and the prescient necessity for sustainable development.

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