Land Rights, Digital Governance, and Disaster Preparedness:

A Case Study of PULSE Implementation in Punjab

FIG Nepal - 2024







Punjab Urban Land Systems Enhancement

The PULSE Project in Punjab digitizes land records using GIS and satellite imagery for accurate cadastral mapping. By incorporating historical hazard data, PULSE proactively identifies vulnerable areas and communities, impacts, and facilitates fair compensation following events. This system strengthens land governance, improves disaster resilience, and supports proactive disaster mitigation across the province.

Project Director

Ikram-Ul-Haq



PULSE Project Objectives

Provision of a parcel map linked to the land records



Improved access to land for urban development

Unified Land Information System





Improved land and property registries

Punjab Land Records Authority

200+ Land Record Centers





27
Million Owners Record

6000+

Village Level Land Record Centers





48.5
Million Land Parcels

24/7 Online Access





22 Million Tenant Record

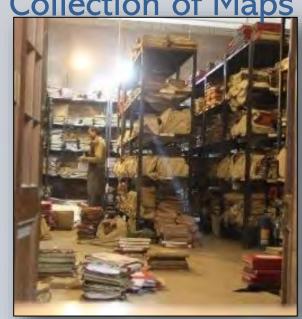
KEY CHALLANGES

- Outdated manual cadastral maps
- Significant mis-match between textual records and actual ground realities
- Missing/damagedMassavimaps



Digitalization Process Step -2 Step -3

Step -1
Collection of Maps



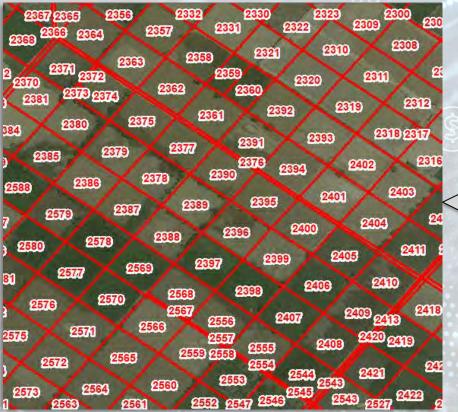
Scanning of Maps



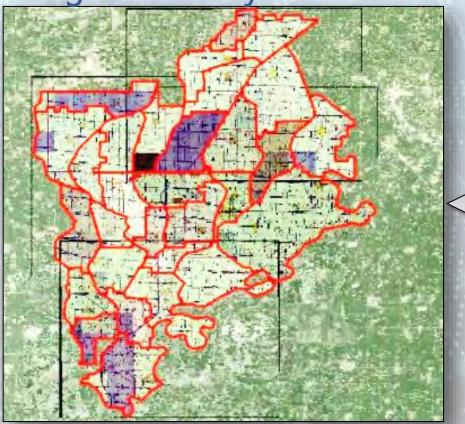
Step -3
Stitching of Maps



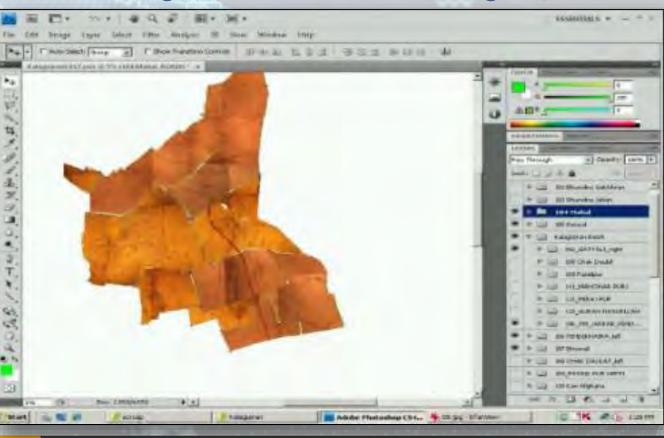
Step -6
Land Parcel Mapping



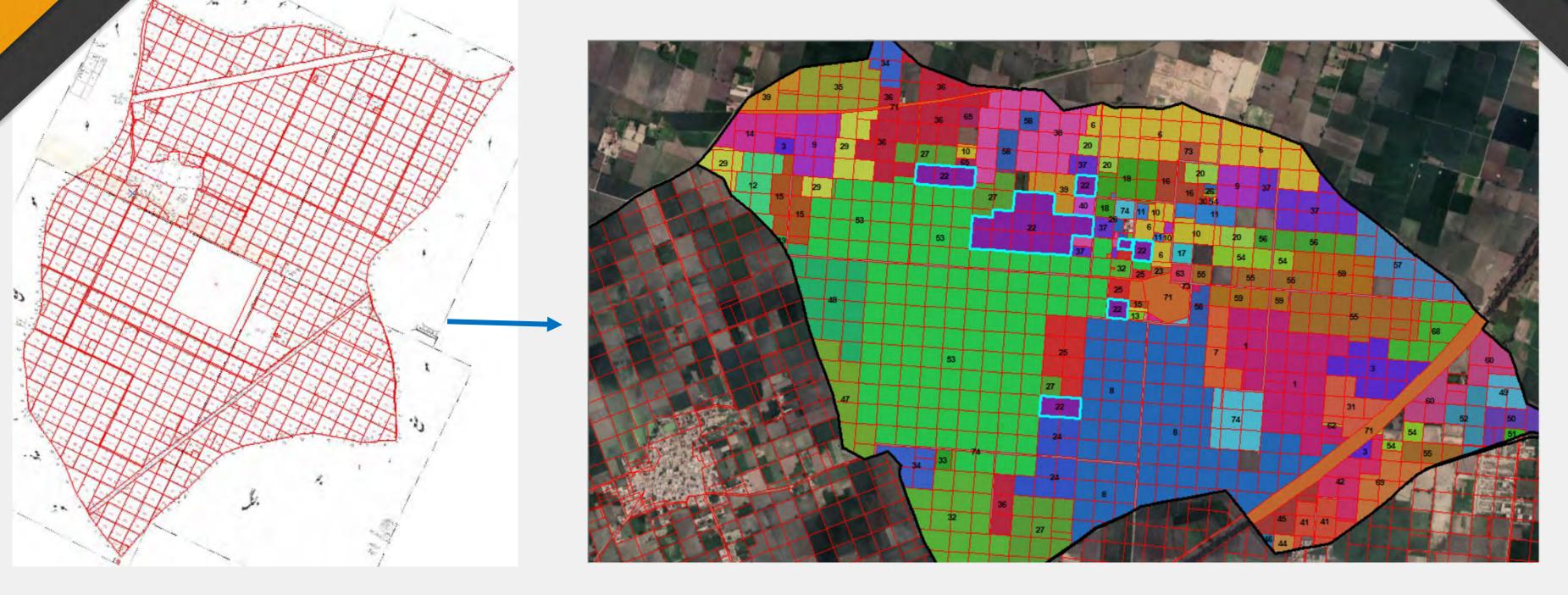
Step -5
Village Boundary Delineation



Step -4
Mosaicking and Geo-referencing



Post Digital Mapping Challenges



- Khewat (sum of parcels) based/land landowners-based system
- Every owner in the khewat is proportionate owner in each parcel
- No confirmation of possession of land
- Absent landowners

Cadastral Mapping

- Provides precise mapping of complete land parcels
- Facilitates land ownership verification, transfers, and legal clarity.
- Essential for disaster response, property taxation, and urban planning.
- GIS and satellite imagery offer precise boundary demarcations.
- Enables data overlay with historical and environmental datasets for advanced analysis.



Geodetic Control Network

Brief		
Total Area of the Punjab	205,344 km²	
Total Monuments	1994	411010000
No. of Monuments Installed	1994	
No. of Level-1 Monuments	142 @ 20 to 25 Kms	40.00
No. of Level-2 Monuments	1852 @ 10 to 12 Kms	,

Observation Scheme

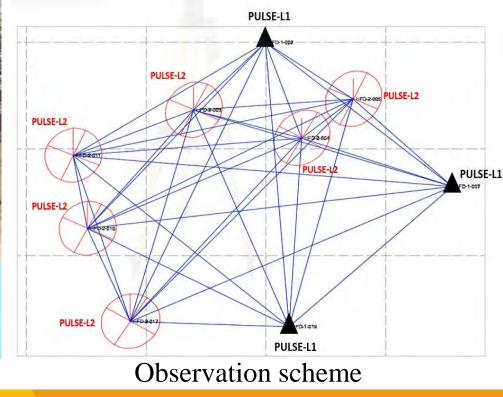
A-Order

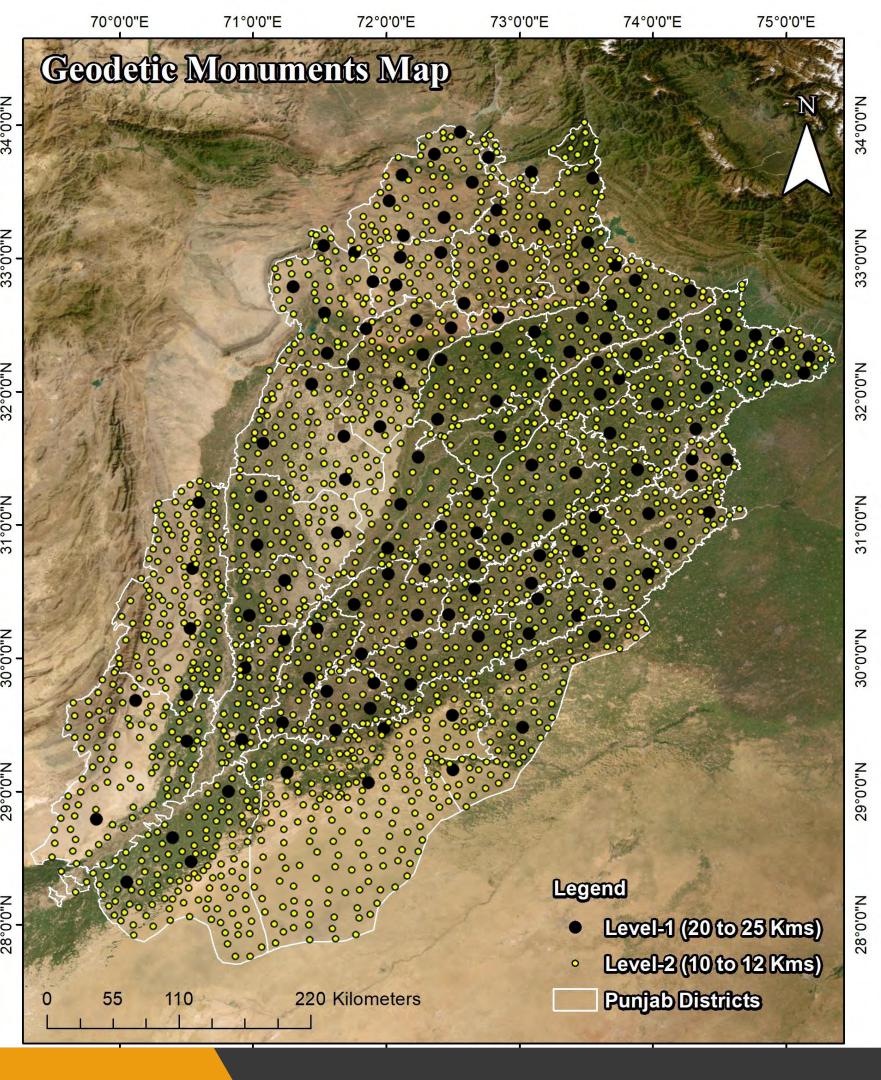
Reading Time
QA
Reading Time
QA
4hrs @ 100Kms
(Level -1)

Reading Time
QA
(Level -2)









6A

Parcel Document

MDT-JHT-0CC-001-0012-0000



perty Address:	12, CivicCenter, Phase-I, M.A JOHAR TOWN

Parcel Area: 1 Kanal 0 Marla 0 Feet Covered area:

North side: No Data Available East side: No Data Available

South side: No Data Available West side: No Data Available

Nature of use: Commercial Department/Agency: Board of Revenue Punjab

Occupant Name: Zahid Occupant CNIC: 3420258793841

Transfer Date: 2024-03-25 Status: Clear



Scan QR code to verify document authenticity

Owner's Information (Total Number of Owners:

Sr.	Name	Father/Husband Name	CNIC	Area as per share (K-M-Ft)	Picture
1	Zahid	Rashid	3420258793841	1-0-0	

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

This is a digitally generated document and does not require signature!

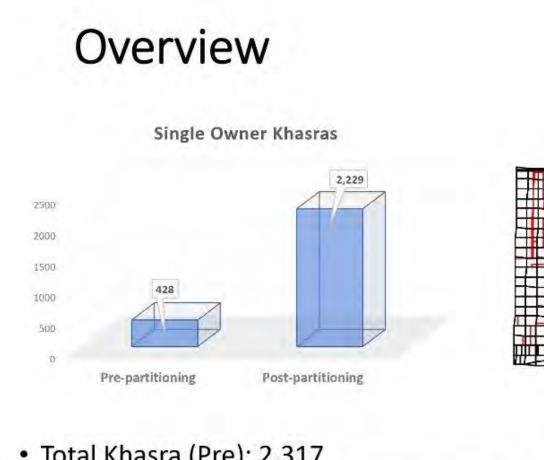
The Ultimate Goal

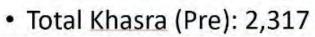


- Parcel Based system
- Digitally Verifiable
- Linked with Cadastral map
- Unified ownership document
- One stop shop
- Universal software application

Mass level partitioning activity

- Started across Punjab
- 50 million+ parcels to be targeted
- Special software and support
- Mutation fee waived off by Govt.
- Incentives for field formation

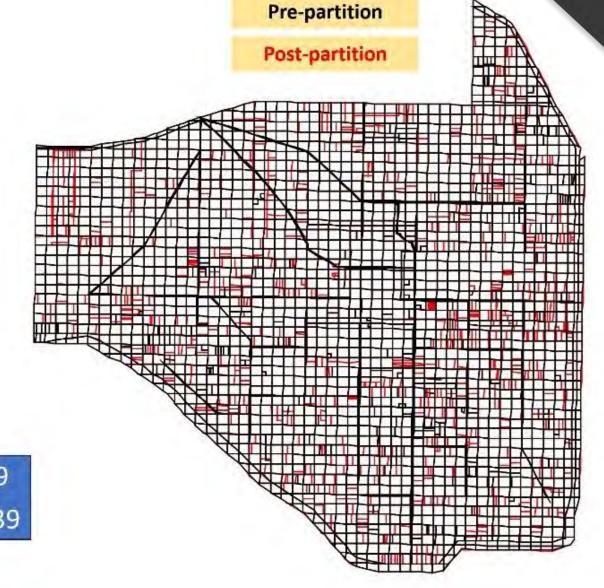




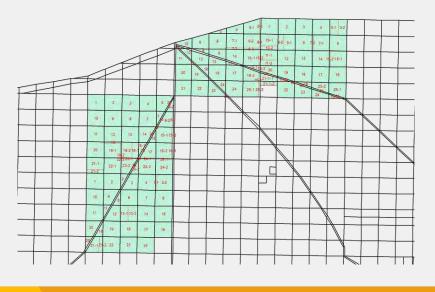
Engaged Khasras (pre-partition): 1,559

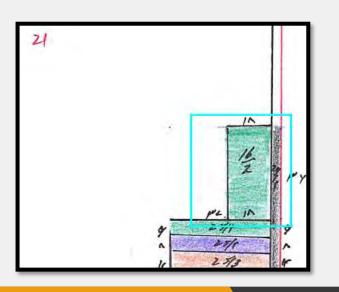
Engaged Khasras (post-partition): 2,639

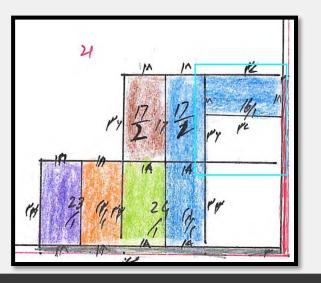
• Total Khasra (Post): 3,397











Major Disasters in Punjab





Recurrent and significant impact, with floods from rivers like Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab affecting communities and agricultural lands almost annually.

Earthquakes

Less frequent than floods, seismic events have impacted, especially near fault lines in the northern regions.

Drought

Parts of southern Punjab periodically experience drought, leading to water shortages and affecting crop yields.

Heat Waves

With rising temperatures, Punjab faces increasingly intense heat waves during summer.

Fog and Smog

During the winter, dense fog and smog events disrupt transportation, health, and daily life.

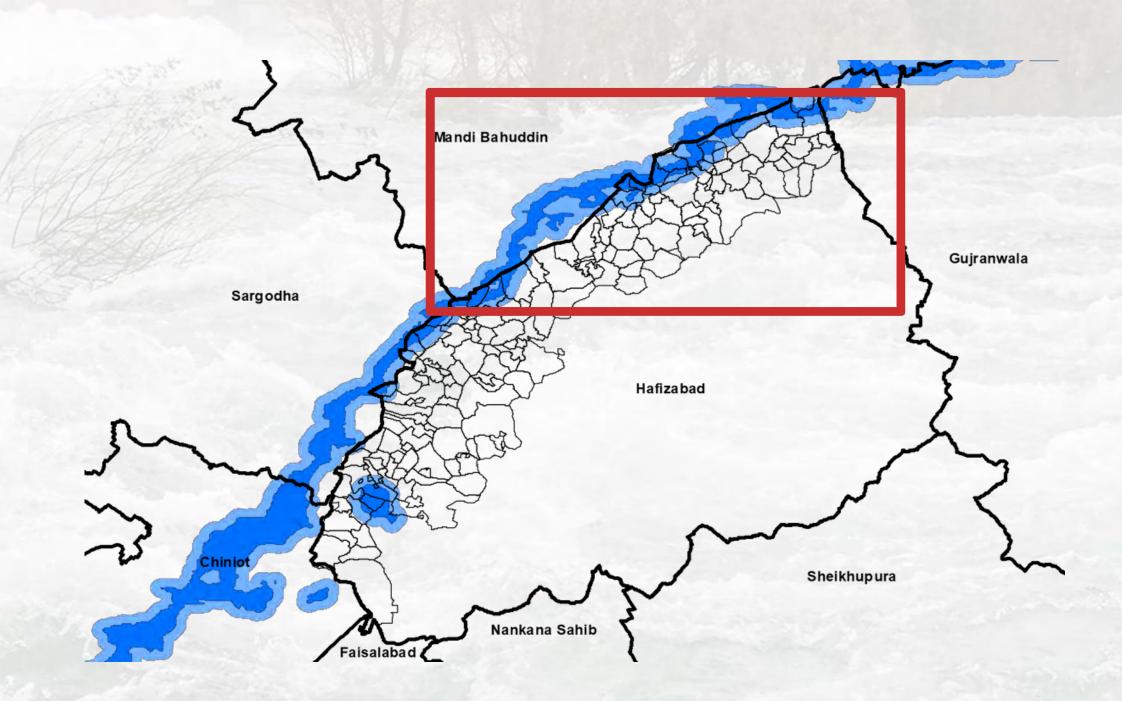
Flood Disaster-2014

River Chenab

Flood Inundation

District Boundary

Village Boundary



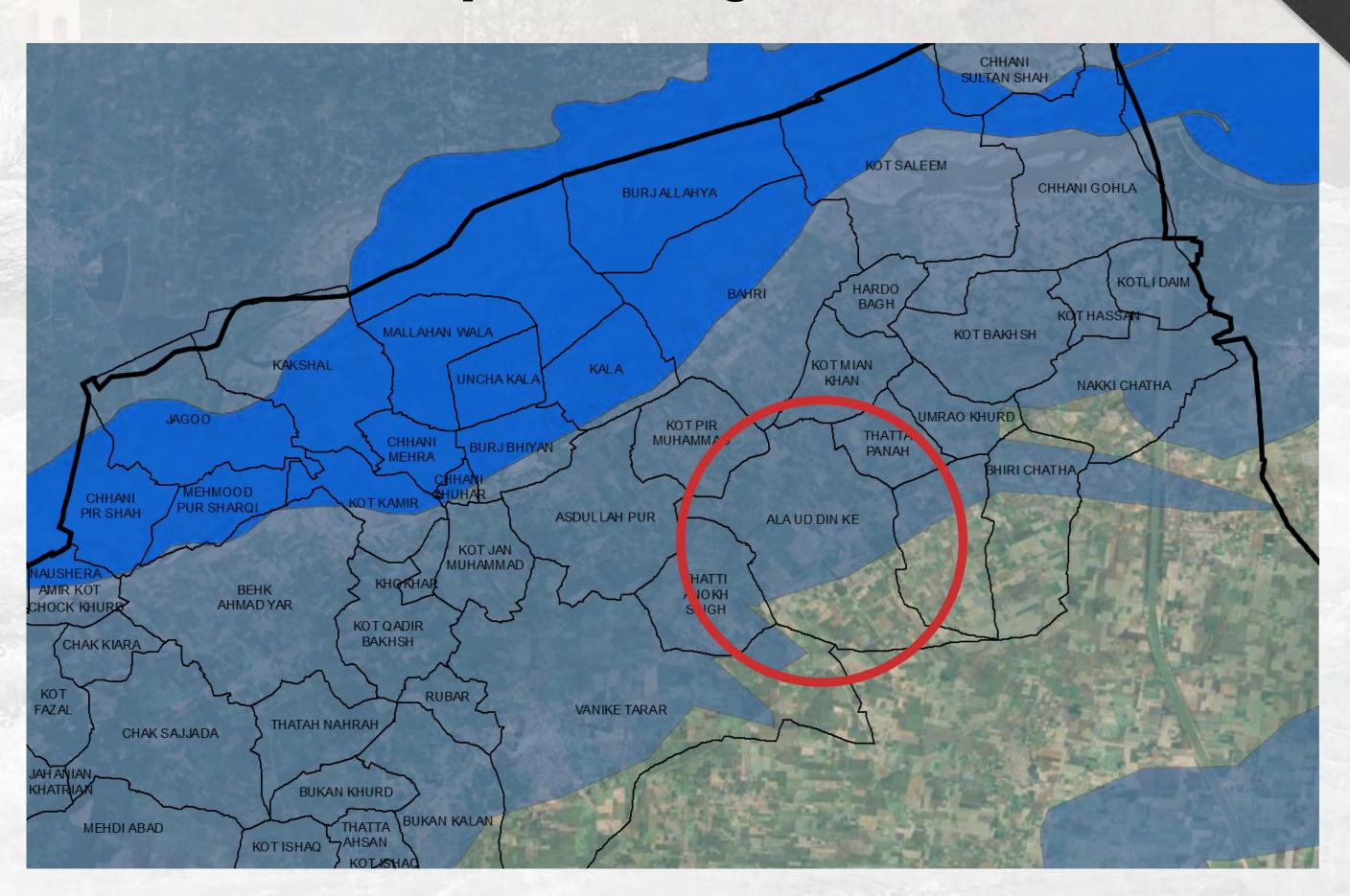
Flood Imapcted Region

River Chenab

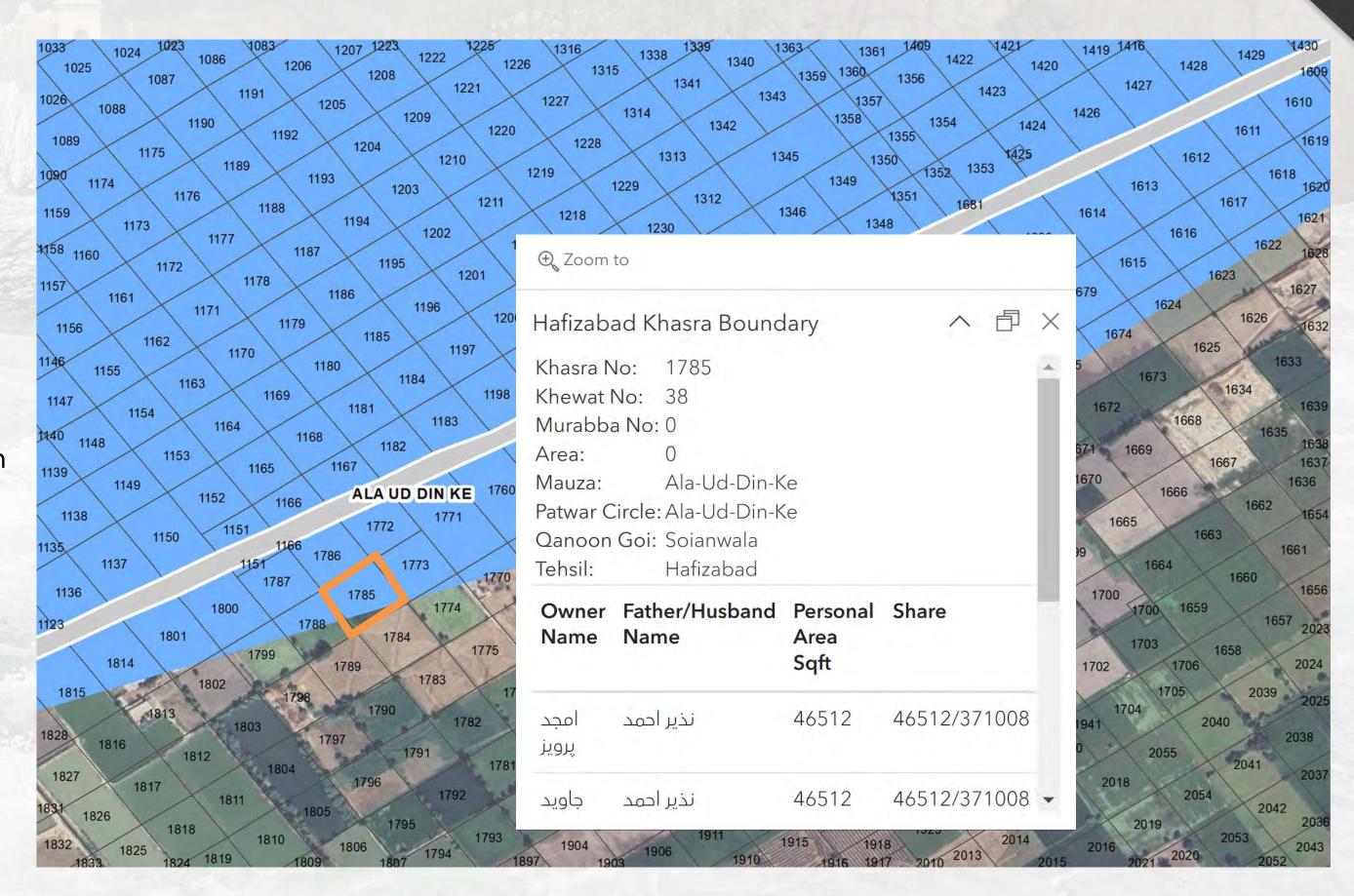
Flood Inundation

District Boundary

Village Boundary



Precise Identification



Flood Inundation

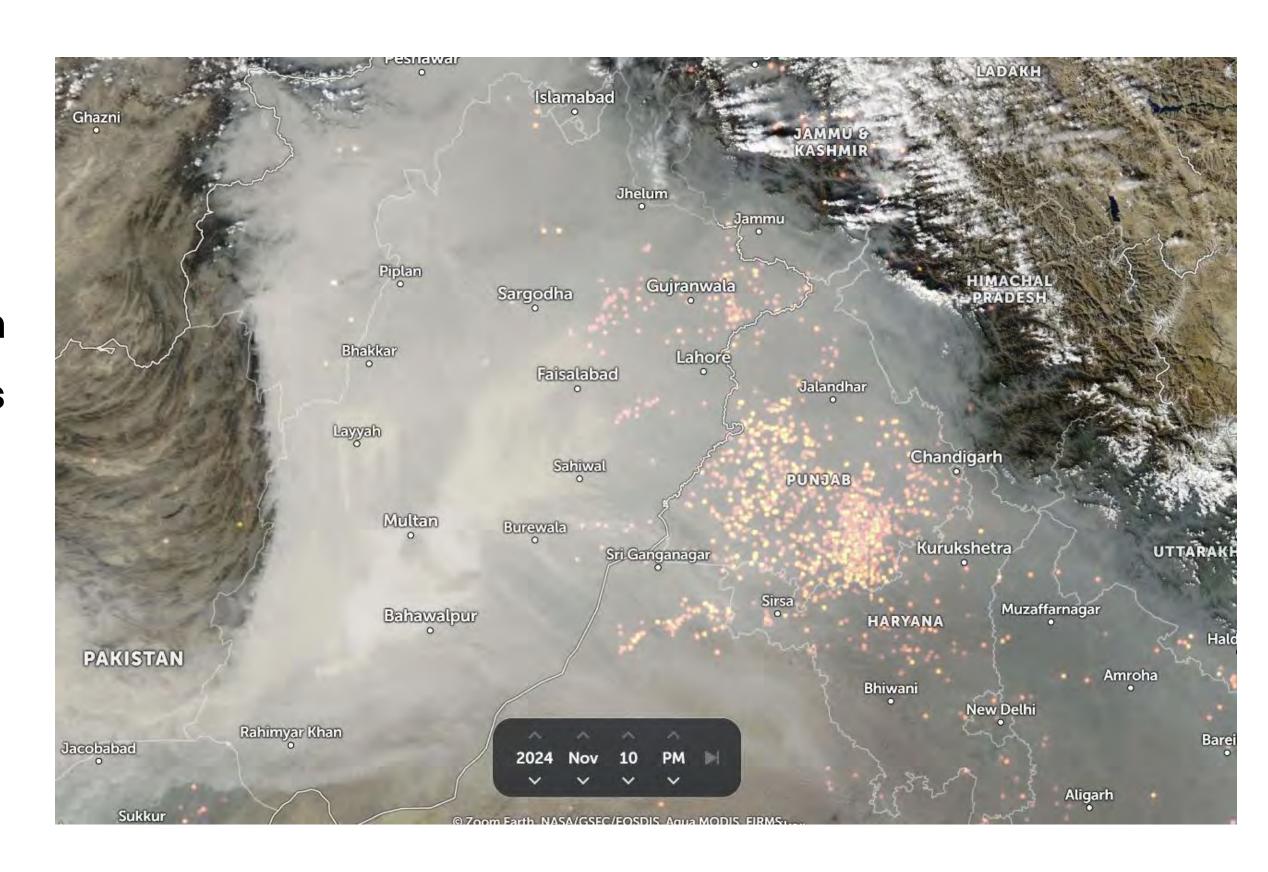
Land Parcel

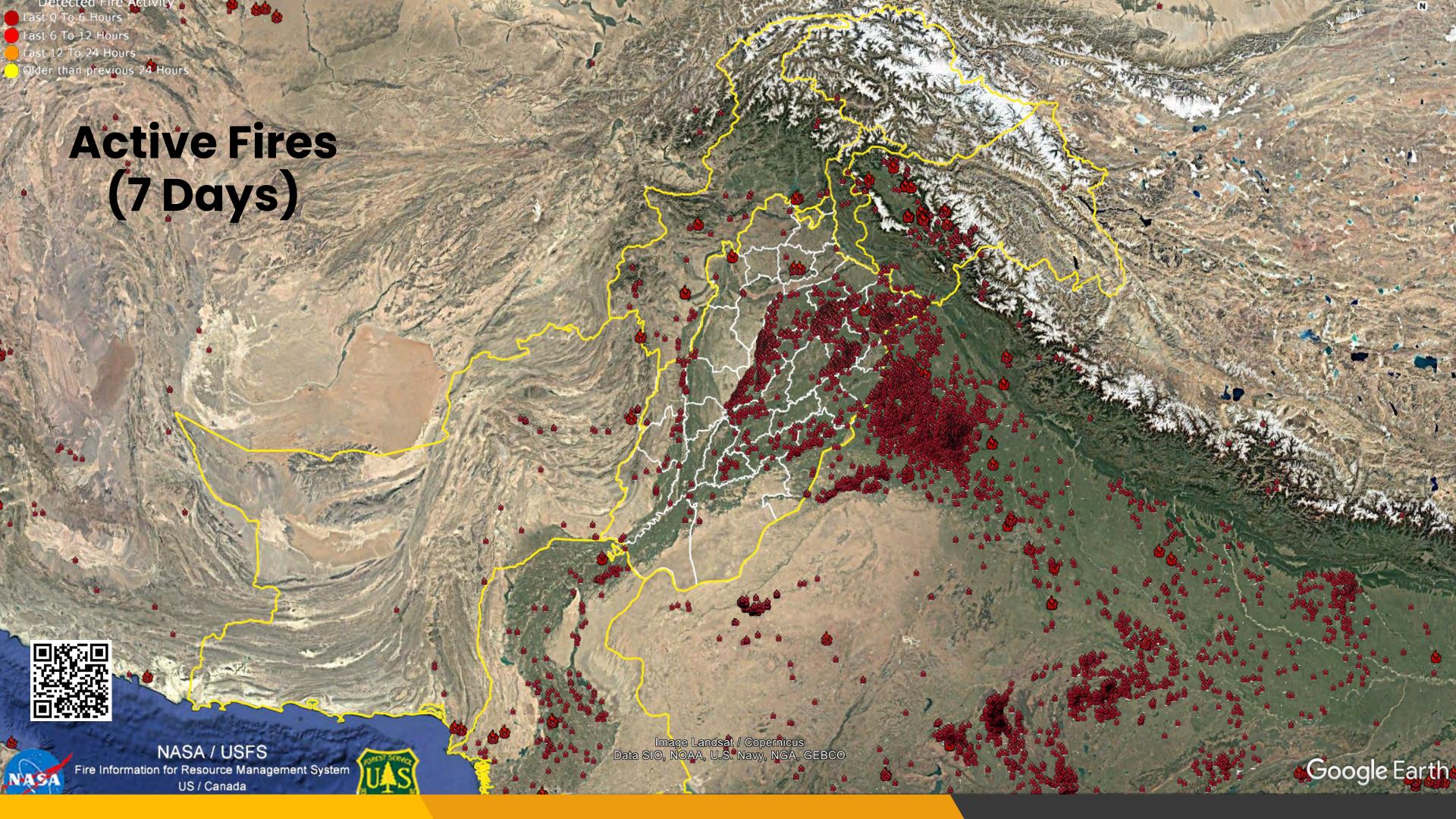
Smog Condition-2024

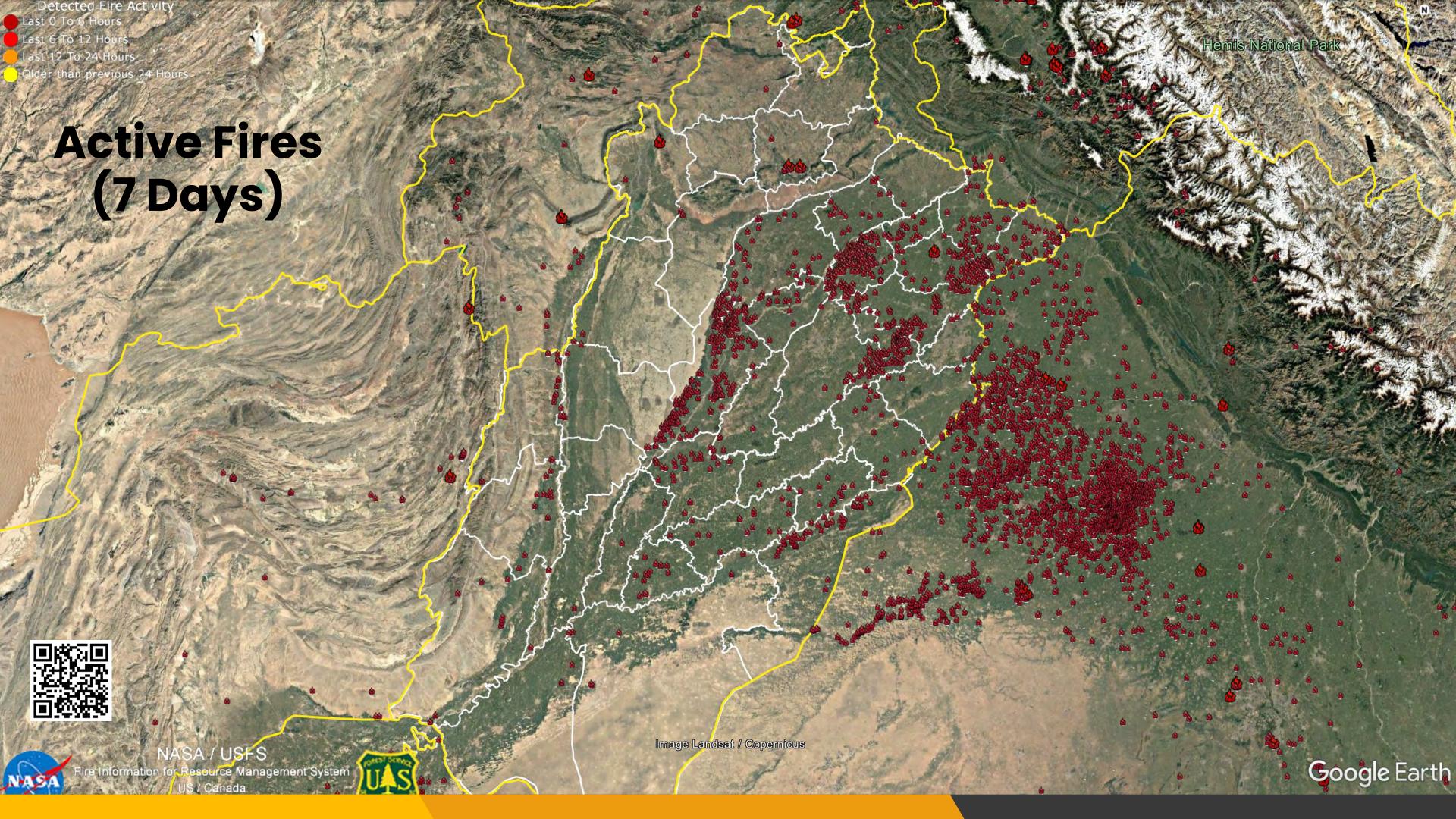
- Agriculture crop burning
- Industrial emissions
- Vehicular pollution
- Construction and dust pollution
- Climatic and geographic factors

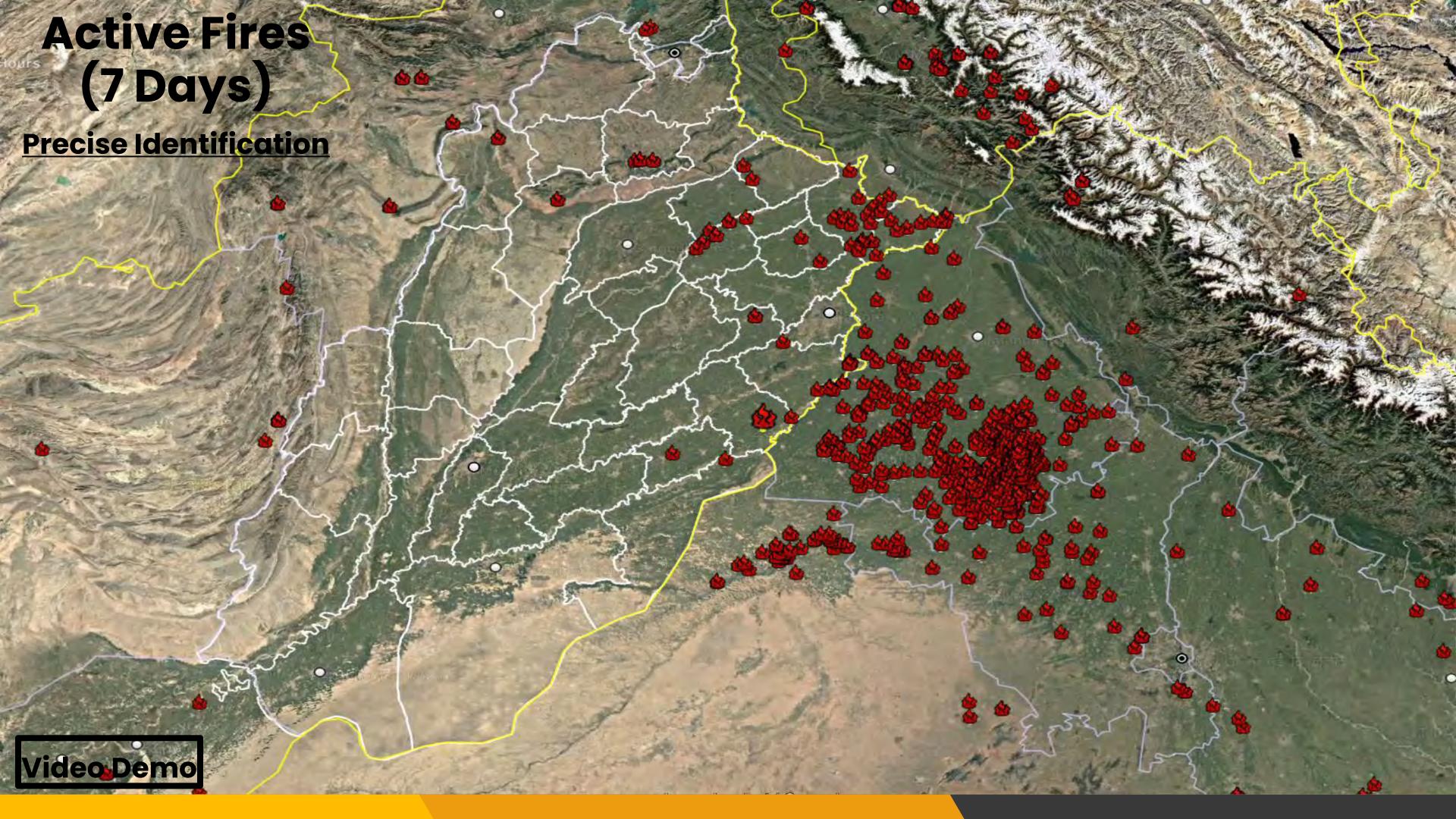


Active Fires Mapping Source: Zoom Earth (https://zoom.earth/maps/satellite-hd/#view=31.904096,73.828403,9z/date=2024-11-10,pm/overlays=heat,fires)









Conclusion

Proactive Flood Preparedness

Uses precise land parcel data and historical flood patterns to identify high-risk areas before flooding occurs.



Fair Compensation

Supports equitable distribution of relief funds by pinpointing exactly who is affected, down to the parcel level



Enables targeted support for communities most likely to be affected by floods.



Enhanced Governance

Strengthens land resilience and governance in flood-prone areas, creating a sustainable model for future disaster management



Helps accurately assess flood impacts on specific lands and agricultural zones, ensuring effective response and resource allocation.



Emergency Preparedness

By continually updating floodplain data, PULSE offers critical insights for proactive risk management and emergency planning across Punjab



Future Potential



Risk Assessment

Leveraging PULSE's precise land data and GIS capabilities, the system could provide detailed hazard profiles, allowing for proactive risk mitigation tailored to specific areas



Climate Adaptation

In the face of climate change, PULSE's adaptability allows it to inform infrastructure planning and resource management to minimize the long-term impact of various disasters



Disaster Resilience

The PULSE system can be scaled to address other natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, and droughts, enhancing resilience across a wide range of disaster-prone regions



Thank You

For Your Attention



