

Brief Overview

- 1. Land Administration since 1869.
- 2. Deed registration system supported by cadastral maps
- 3. Over 200.000 Parcels mostly along the coast within a belt that covers 20% of the country
- 4. 80% of the country mostly covered by forest (state land)
- Scattered villages in the rural areas (Amerindians and Maroons protected by international indigenous rights)

Major reform of land administration in 2010 by new law: establishment of modern integrated land administration system. Mapping, land administration and cadaster in one autonomous institute.

Cadastral mapping achievements Over 90% of parcels mapped (accelerated in 2016 by applying FFP) New regulations for surveyors and improved supervision Introduction of unique parcel ID's Connecting cadaster with land-administration Mapping of all (licensed) land use activities in the rural areas (mining and forestry)

Registration efficiency and effectiveness improvements Increased confidence of main clients Shortening the registration period from 90 to 9 days within two years Data secured by digitalization Gradual automation of the registration system Management of legal disputes, errors and omissions Online services for main clients Transparency in processes and costs

Institutional arrangements for a NSDI NSDI establishment aiming at maximum land coverage Platform of main Spatial data producers: (MIGLIS, Forestry Mgt, Telecom, Utility companies, Public Works, Stats Office, private sector) Setting standards Regulations NSDI action plan 2017-2022

Connecting to SDG

- Research and Promotion of the use of geo-data (PS, Secundary Education system, Conferences)
- Cooperation with Stats Office in monitoring SDG
- Mapping public health slide 8
- Mapping businesses
- Mapping education centers
- Majoping for disaster management authority (MI-GLIS Percelen Online 16.pdf)
- Forestry management (Portal GONINIZE, pdf)
- Mapping of Villages of indigenous livelihoods
- Mapping of semi-informal land (plantations)



