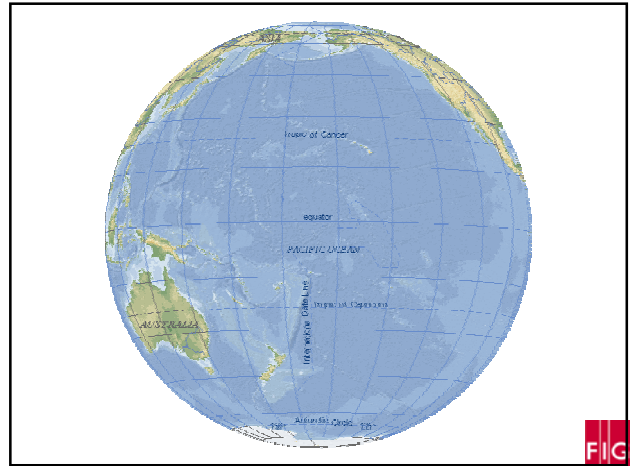


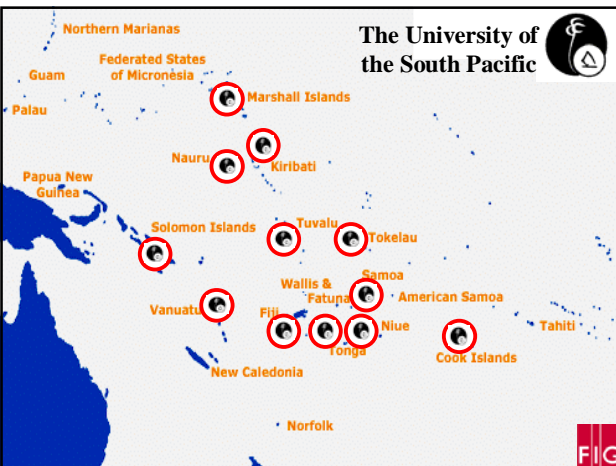
The Regulation, Registration, and Representation of Surveyors in the Pacific Island Countries

Bob Curley (Fiji) & Spike Boydell (Fiji)



Pacific Island Nations in context

- 12 nations – 22 nations
- Unique (geographic, biological, sociological & economic)
- 30 million km² ocean
- 550,000 km² land & 7.5 million pop.
- (87,587 km² land & 2.7 million pop.)
- 2,000 languages





FIG

Existing Land Tenure Systems

- Sort of Feudal
- Chiefly system
- Birthright
- Custom – no written records
- No transfer
- Western “ownership”

FIG

Land Surveying Rules & Regulations (New Zealand)

- Influence of New Zealand & Australia
- New Zealand - 1840 Treaty of Waitagi
- Local Survey systems
- Torrens influence
- Implementation of 'control' delayed due to lack of resources & inaccessibility
- NZ Institute of Surveyors – NZIS (1888)
- NZ Institute of Surveyors & Board of Examiners Act 1900
- Surveyors Registration Act 1928
- Surveyors Act 1938

FIG

Land Surveying Rules & Regulations (New Zealand)

- Surveyors Act 1966
- Survey Act 1986
- Cadetship Otago 1963
- 4-year Bachelor of Surveying
- Technician course at Unitech
- NZIS = 1200 members
- Institute of Cadastral Surveyors = 20

FIG

Land Surveying Rules & Regulations (Australia)

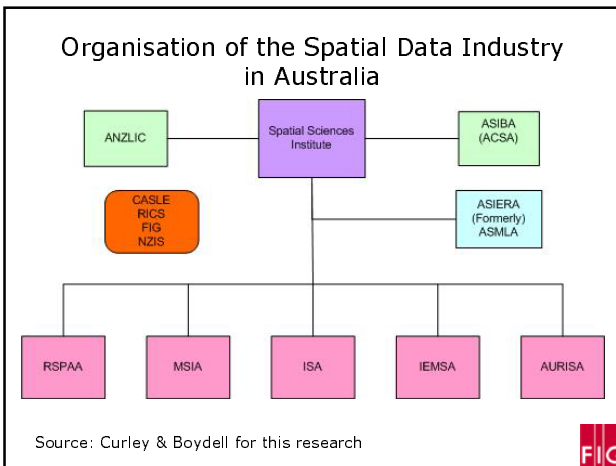
- Colonisation 1788
- Indigenous rights not recognised until 1993
- Initially deeds based
- 1858 Torrens system in SA
- 1874 All States adopt Torrens
- ISA = 3,600 members
- AIS, AIQS, API

FIG

Land Surveying Rules & Regulations (Australia)

- Initially profession responsible for education (like NZ)
- Now based in 9 Universities
- 4-year Bachelor Degree in geomatics, surveying, cartography, spatial sciences
- 1022 spatial information students (1999) –yet still a shortage of surveyors
- Establishment of Spatial Science Institute
- ASIBA, ANZLIC, ASTERA
- Role of CASLE, FIG, RICS?

FIG



Pacific Island Nations

- Legislation imported from Australia and New Zealand
- Torrens system more accurate than needed
- Expatriate influence endured after independence (1960s -1990)
- CASLE influence (1970s)
- To Establish Technician courses
- To Establish member-societies

FIG

Representation – Papua New Guinea

- Surveyors Institute of British PNG (1901)
- Association of Surveyors of PNG (ASPNG)
- 1972 = 102 Surveyors, 4 were PNG
- Surveying Ordinance 1969
- 2003 = 109 Surveyors, 21 overseas
- Despite 1142 graduates from UNITECH
- Doubled population in 30 years
- Demand on prime urban & peri-urban land, & will increase if registration of customary land established
- Customary (97%) Govt (2%) Freehold (1%)

FIG

Representation – Fiji Islands

- Fiji Institute of Surveyors (FIS)
- Institute of Valuation & Estate Management of Fiji (FIVEM)
- Fiji Institute of Quantity Surveyors (FIQS)
- Cadetship in 1940, but only two local surveyors by 1957 - 1958 Survey School
- 1951-1977 = 24 students qualified as surveyors
- Surveyors Act 1969
- Population 868,000 (2003)
- 300 islands >2.6 km²

FIG

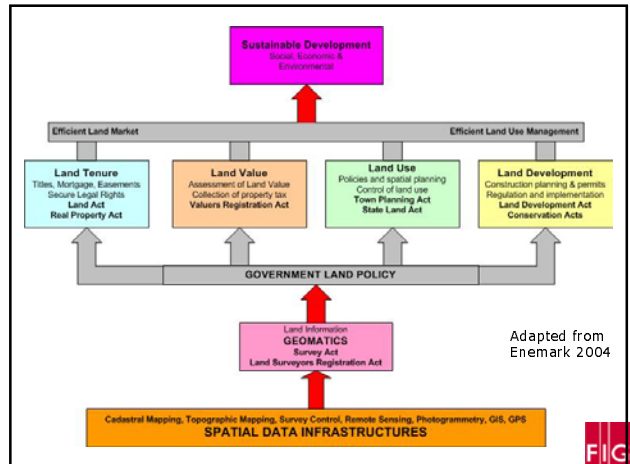
Representation – Fiji Islands

- Viti Levu (10,429 km²) Vanua Levu (5,556km²)
- Native (83.4%) Govt (8.4%) Freehold (8.4%)
- Figures do not stand scrutiny
- Majority of land not surveyed or registered
- No capacity to register / become commercial with 42 members of FIS (25 professional, 3 retired, 11 technicians & 3 students)
- = crisis situation

FIG

Representation – Fiji Islands

- Native Land Trust Board established 1940 to administer all Native land
- University of the South Pacific established 1968
- Dept. Land Management & Development 1981
- Land tenure, Land Value, Land Use & Land Development
- Real Estate, Land Use Planning & Geomatics

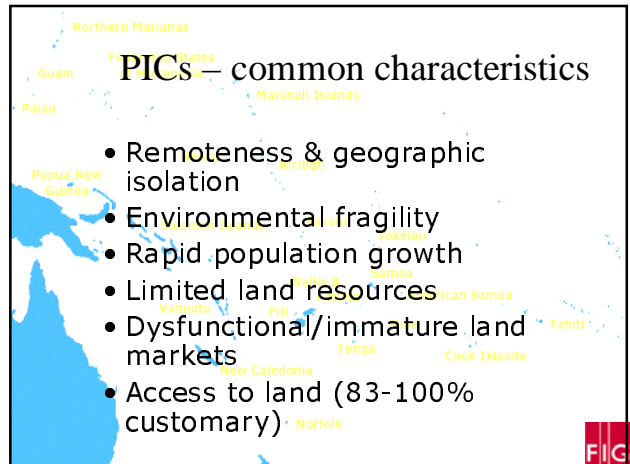


Adapted from Enemark 2004



Representation – Solomon Islands

- No regulation or registration of land surveying in Solomon Islands
- Survey School (1964-68) at Solomon Islands College of Higher Education (SICHE)
- 36 survey & 8 survey drafting students
- Development hindered by political instability
- Plans to integrate with USP



- Remoteness & geographic isolation
- Environmental fragility
- Rapid population growth
- Limited land resources
- Dysfunctional/immature land markets
- Access to land (83-100% customary)



PICS – common characteristics...

- Housing
- Dependency on marine resources
- Poverty
- Limited diversification
- Limited capacity
- Vulnerability



Country	Land Area km ²	200nm EEZ in km ²
Cook Islands	240	3,250,000
Fiji Islands	18,270	1,135,000
Kiribati	811	1,000,000
Marshall Islands	181	
Nauru	21	431,746
Niue	260	400,000
Samoa	2,934	96,000
Solomon Islands	28,450	1,500,000
Tokelau	10	
Tonga	748	600,000
Tuvalu	26	1,000,000
Vanuatu	12,200	870,000

Source: UNCLOS

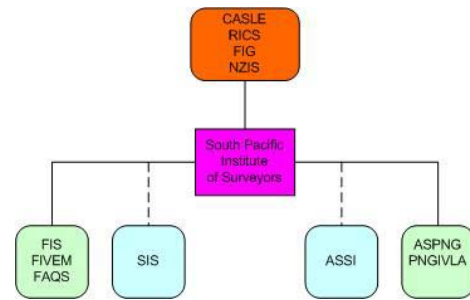


Finding a way forward

- Regulation, Registration and Representation only in Fiji & PNG
- Other PICs introducing legislation for registration without representation
- Land tenure & land policy issues – donors & member governments forgotten to bring land surveyors into 'development'
- CASLE 1973 identified need for a South Pacific professional body
- Need international NGO support of FIG to assist in evolution of profession



A possible surveying structure for PICs



Source: Curley & Boydell for this research



What is the impact of further inaction?

