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**Kathmandu, Nepal 14–16 November**

**REGIONAL CONFERENCE 2024**

*Climate Responsive Land Governance and Disaster Resilience: Safeguarding Land Rights*



Presented at the FIG Regional Conference 2024,  
14-16 November 2024 in Kathmandu, Nepal

# Improving Cadastral Accuracy for Disaster Management: The Role of Segment Anything Model (SAM) in Digitizing Historical Cadastral Maps

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## Contents

- Introduction to cadastral challenges in Nepal and approaches in automatic digitization
- Study Focus and Objectives
- Materials and Methods
- Results and Analysis
- Conclusion and Recommendations



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## Natural Disaster and Impacts on Land Administration



Thame Before Flood



Dump of Damaged Land Records



chowk Landslide



Source: NDRRMA, Nepal

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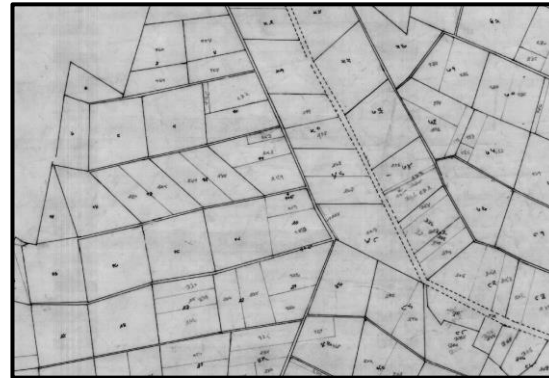
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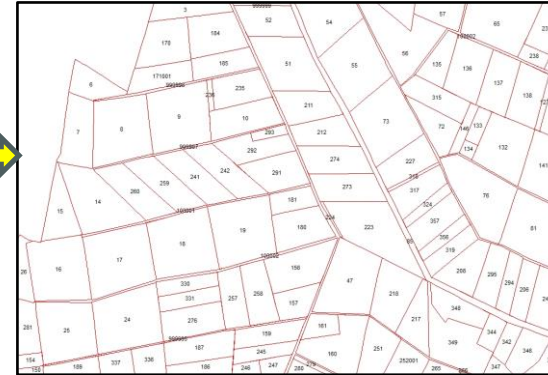
## Cadastral record digitization and its challenges



Department of Land Information  
and Archive (DoLIA)



Scanned Analog  
Cadastral Map



Digitized Cadastral  
Map



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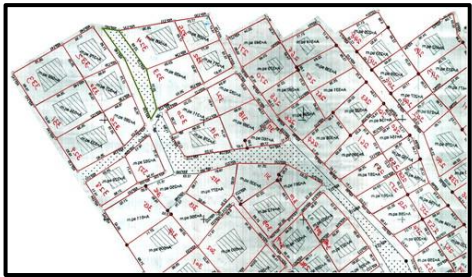


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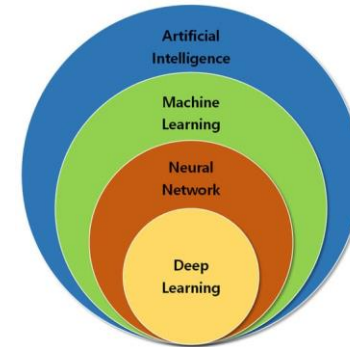
## Automatic extraction of cadastral records



Skeletonizing



Segmentation



Semantic Segmentation



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## Segment Anything Model (SAM)



- Released by Meta AI research - zero-shot learning
- Can adapt to new datasets and perform unfamiliar tasks using ‘prompting’ techniques, even with little or no prior training



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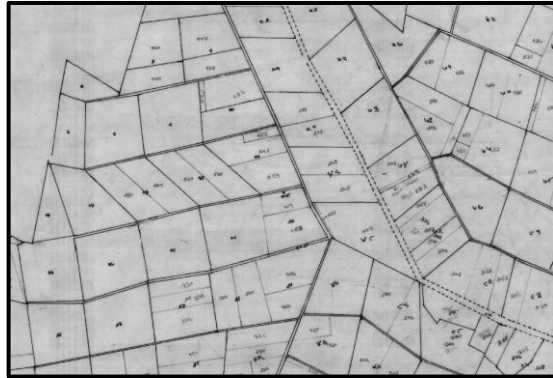


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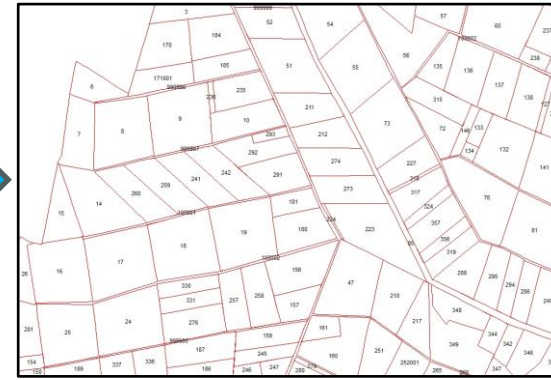
## Objectives



Scanned Cadastral Image



Zero-shot



Cadastral Database

Feasibility

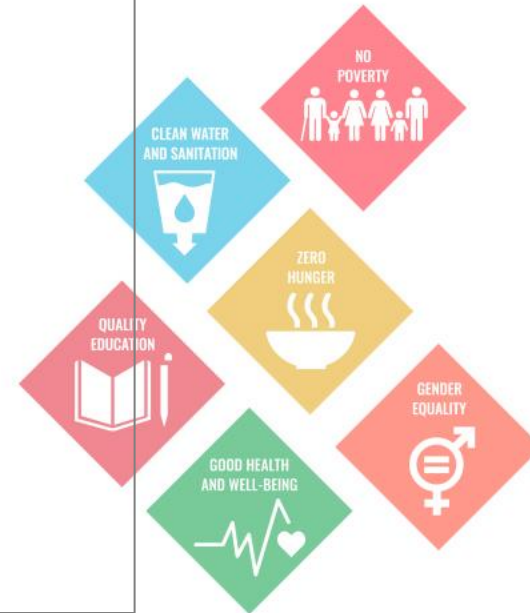
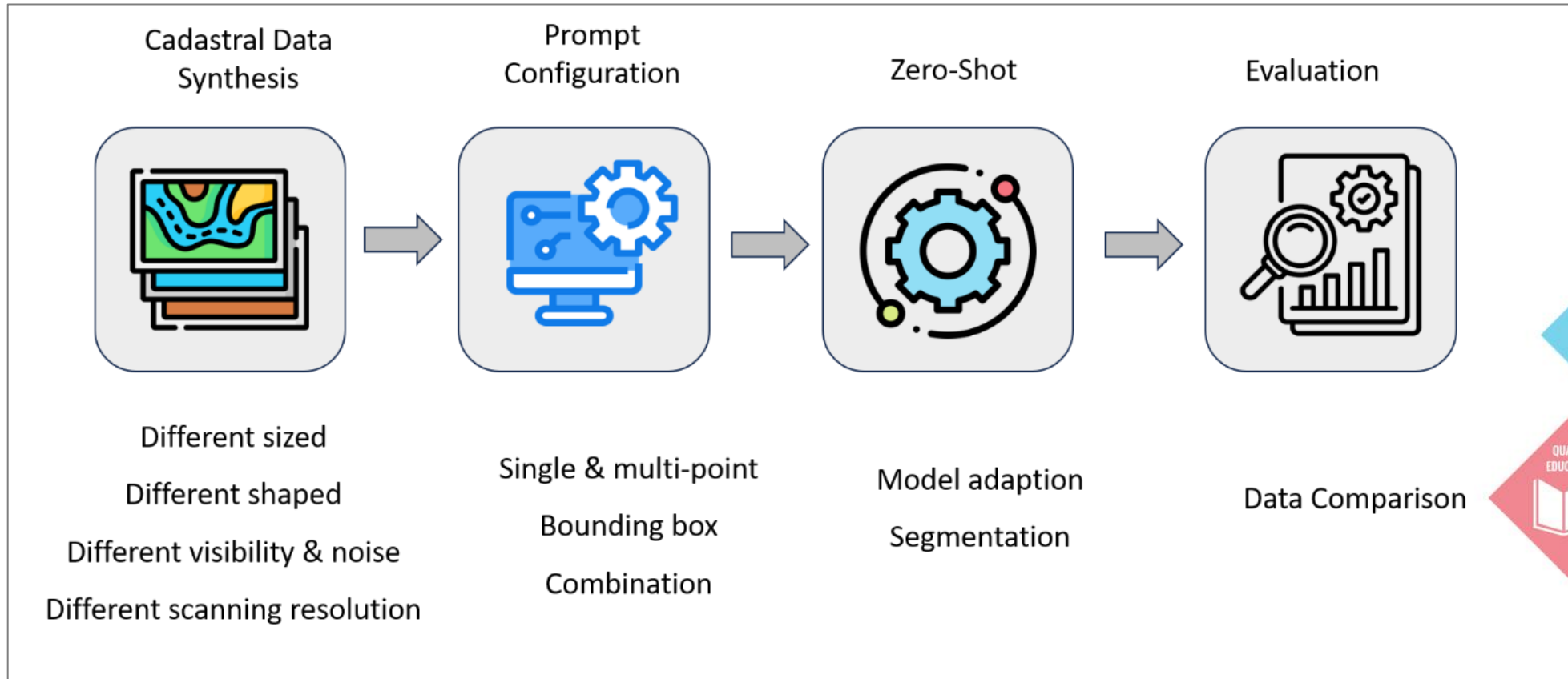


Effectiveness





## Materials and Methods



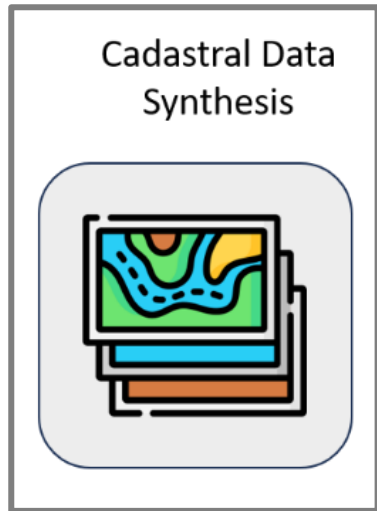




## Cadastral Data Synthesis

### Key five attributes:

- Shape/Parcel Density
- Parcel Size and Eccentricity
- Parcel Boundary Visibility
- Noise condition
- Scanning resolution



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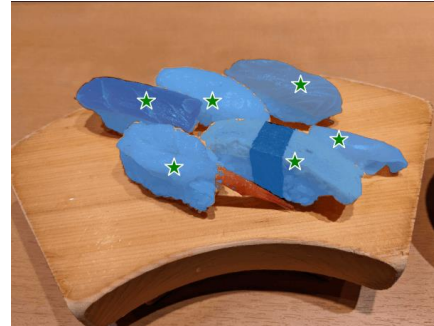
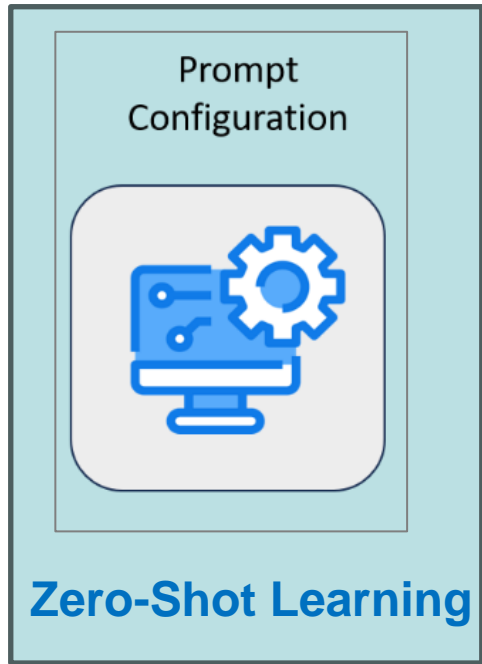
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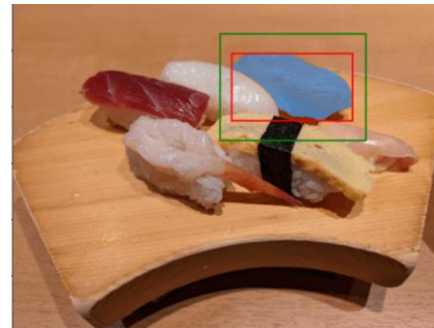
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## Prompt Configuration



Combination



Multi-Point

Bounding Box



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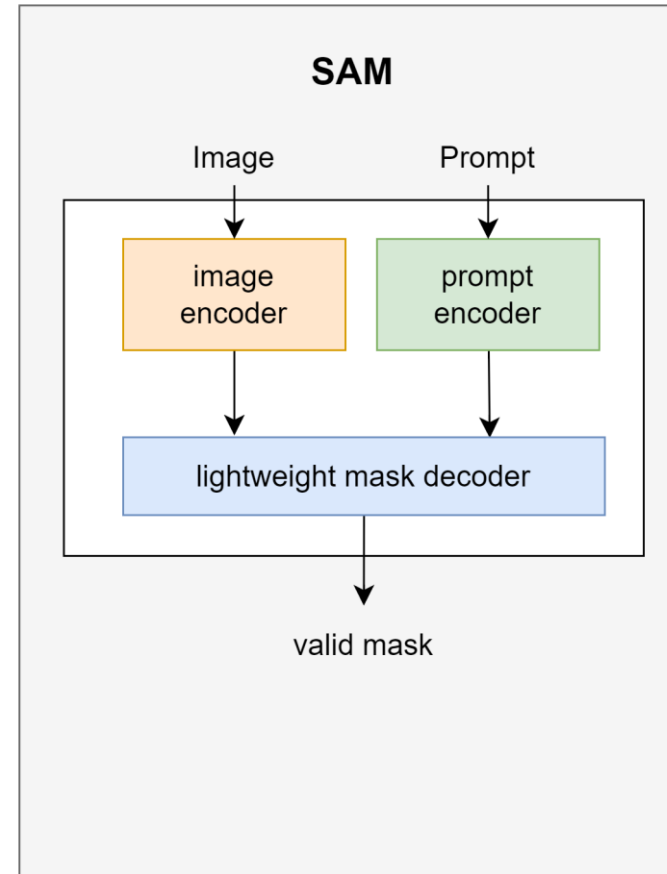
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## Zero-Shot



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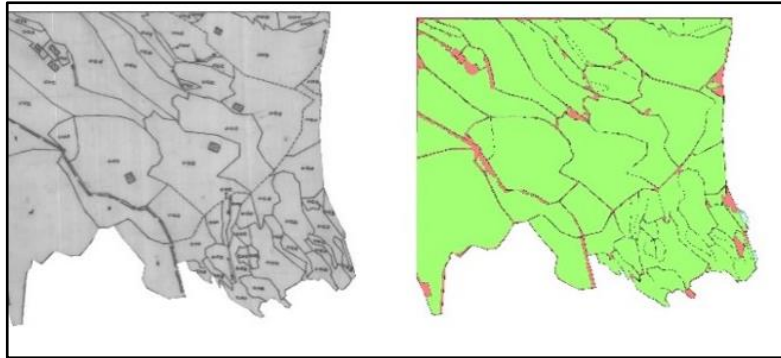
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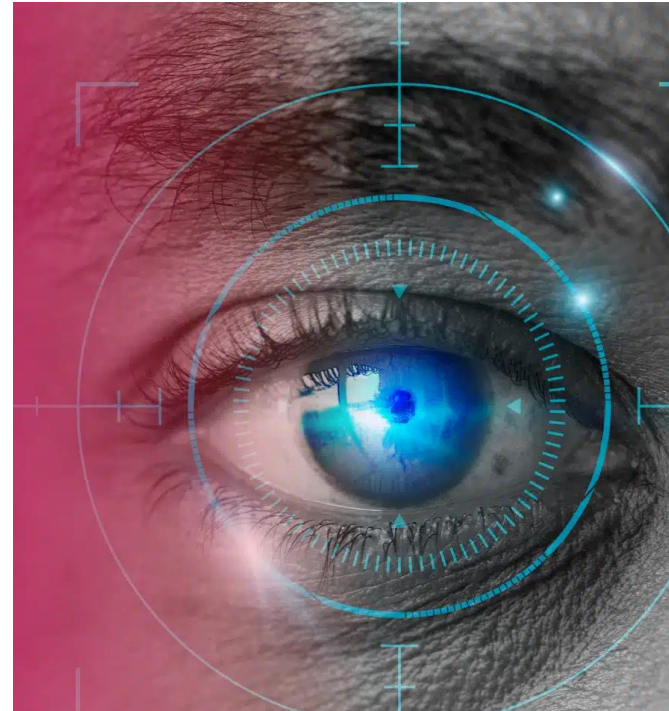
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## Model Evaluation



Visual Inspection



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## Result and Analysis: Parcel Density

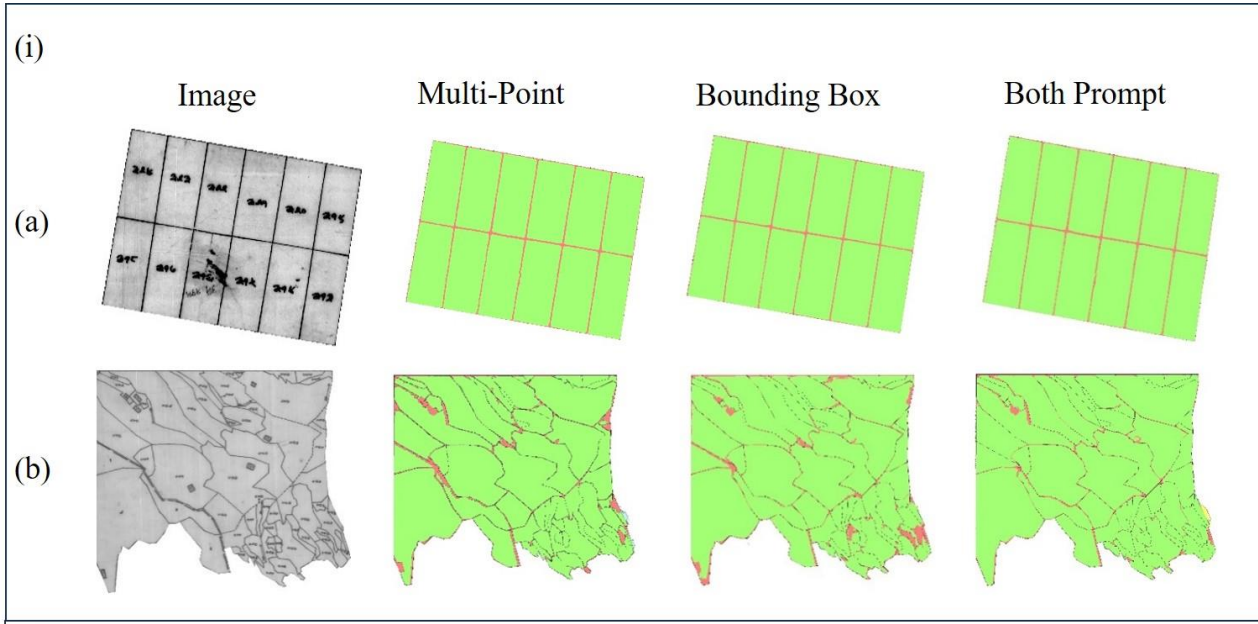


Figure : Visualization of prediction of three variations of prompts of zero-shot segmentation of SAM on cadastral parcel extraction task from historical scanned cadastral images (i) based on parcel density (a) equally sized; (b) dense and variety of pixel

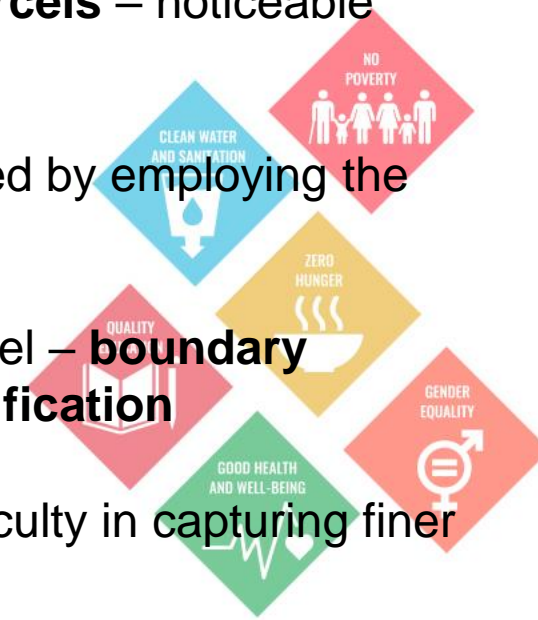
**Equal Size** – High accuracy

**Dense and Variety of Parcels** – noticeable decline in accuracy

**Underestimation** mitigated by employing the combination

Proximity of adjacent parcel – **boundary confusion and misclassification**

**Limited resolution** – difficulty in capturing finer details





## Result and Analysis: Parcel Size and Eccentricity

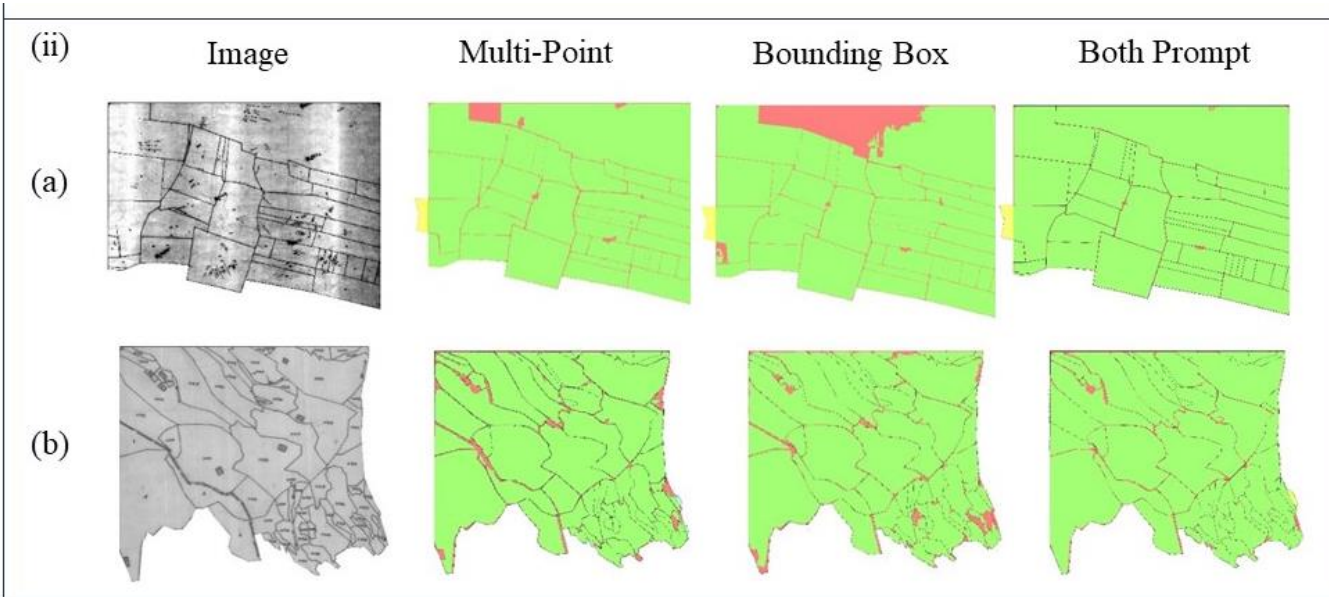


Figure : Visualization of prediction of three variations of prompts of zero-shot segmentation of SAM on cadastral parcel extraction task from historical scanned cadastral images (ii) based on combination of parcel size and its eccentricity.

**All sized parcel** – accurately extracted – matched well defined **geometric shape** (eccentricity close to one)

**Underestimation** – delineating larger parcels with **high eccentricity**

**Segmentation accuracy**- highly **correlated** with their **eccentricity** – **heterogeneity** within the parcel





## Result and Analysis: Visibility

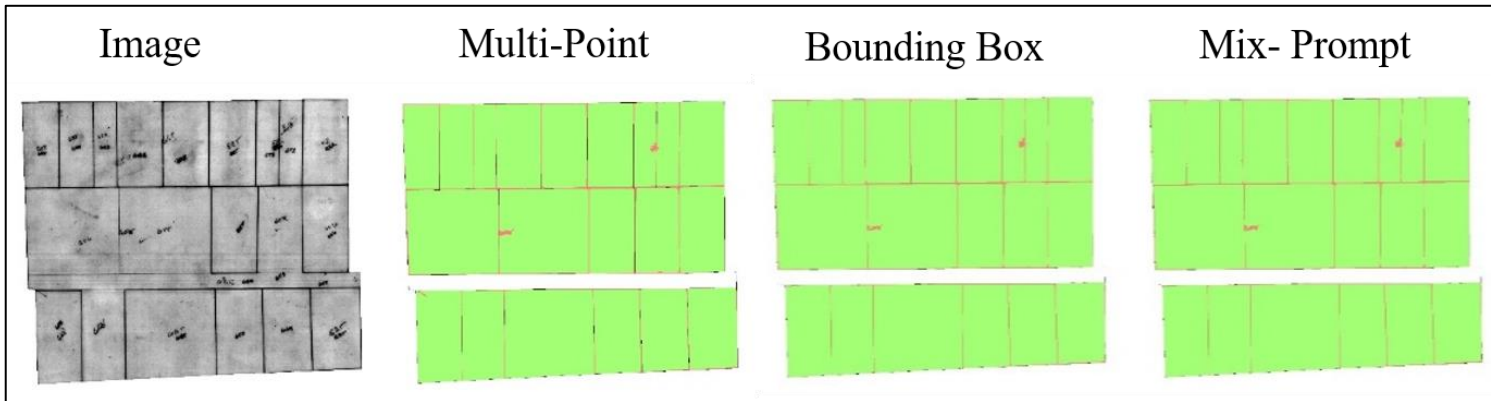


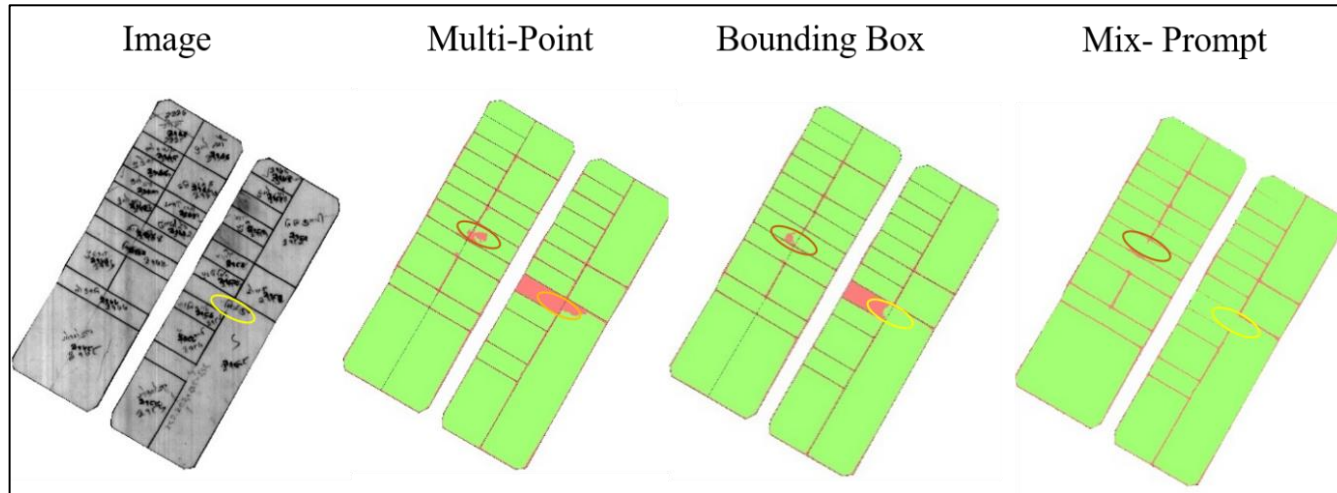
Figure : Visualization of prediction of three variations of prompts of zero-shot segmentation of SAM on cadastral parcel extraction task from historical scanned cadastral images (i) based on parcel visibility

All prompt produced promising results in delineating parcels, even under varying degrees of boundary clarity or ambiguity





## Result and Analysis: Noise



**Noise within boundary** – didn't impact performance

**Noise adjacent to boundaries** – significantly decrease accuracy

Model either failed to delineate parcel or mistakenly merged two adjacent parcels into one.

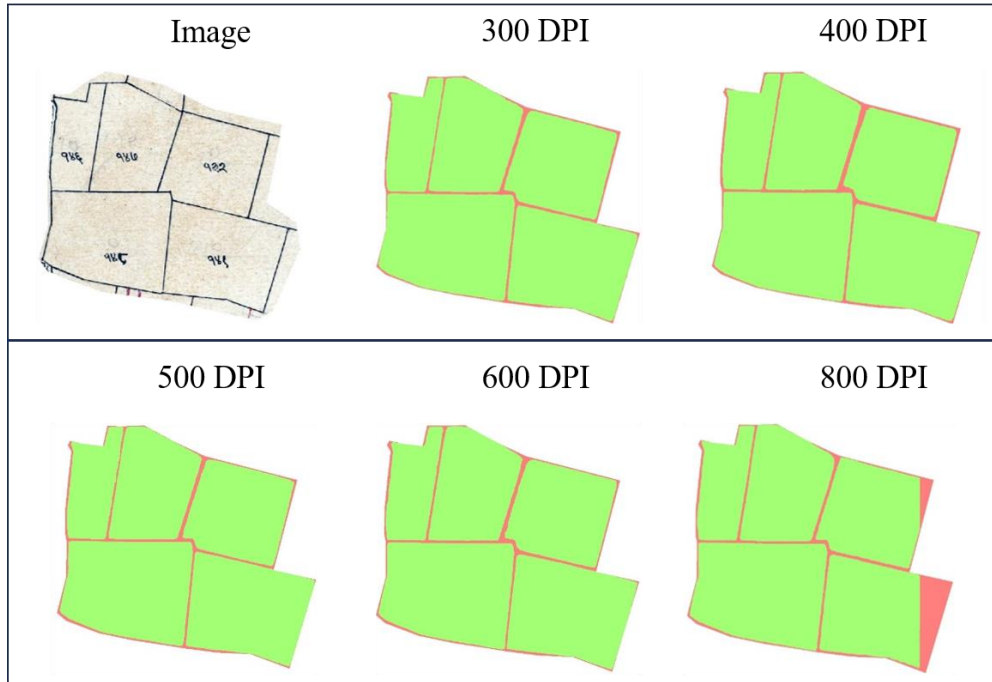
Figure : Visualization of prediction of three variations of prompts of zero-shot segmentation of SAM on cadastral parcel extraction task from historical scanned cadastral images (i) Noise level







## Result and Analysis: DPI



Increasing the scanning resolution – didn't increase accuracy

Delineation capability further decreased with higher scanning accuracy

Reduction in performance – increased heterogeneity in higher resolutions

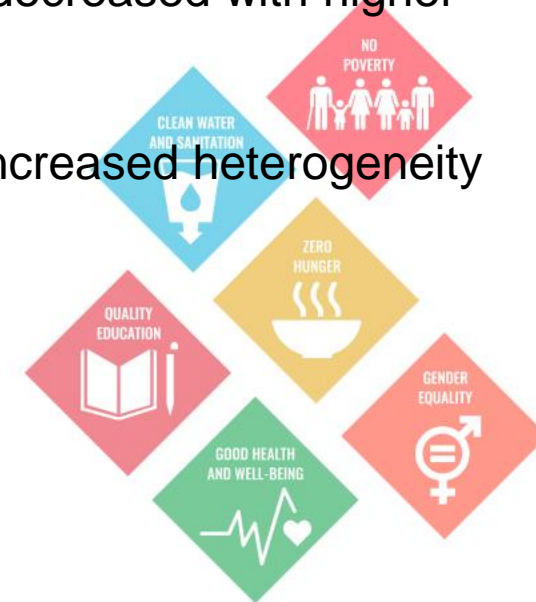


Figure : Visualization of prediction of three variations of prompts of zero-shot segmentation of SAM on cadastral parcel extraction task from historical scanned cadastral images (i) Different DPI

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## Conclusions

- Conducted comprehensive analysis of the **zero shot segmentation** capabilities of SAM for cadastral data extraction from **scanned historical cadastral maps** under various **scenarios and complexities**
- **Combination of base prompts** consistently outperforms individual base prompts in the zero shot learning approach across all datasets.
- demonstrated the potential to significantly reduce human workload and error with minimal or no supervision



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## Challenges/Limitations

- Faces challenges when **handling noisy** data near boundaries and areas with **complex parcel configurations**
- Occurrence of **false positives** between segmented parcels remains a **persistent issue**.
- **initial experiment** was **limited** to exploring SAM's **zero-shot capabilities**
- These challenges highlights the need for **GIS with SAM, along with human oversight**, to ensure the creation of accurate and complete cadastral databases



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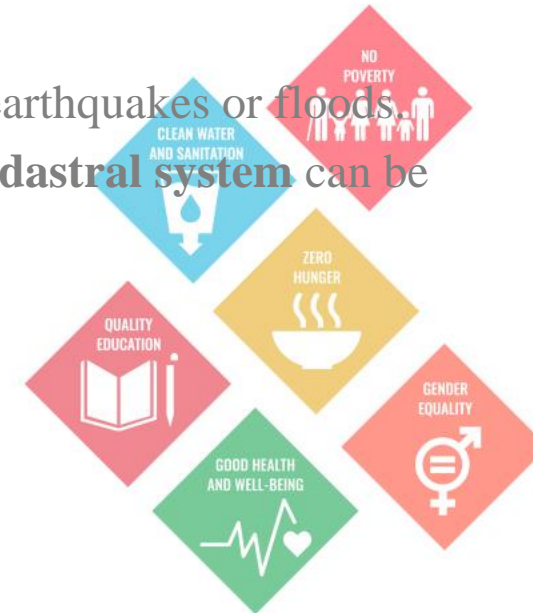
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## Recommendations

- On evaluating SAM's **one-shot segmentation** capabilities as well as **SAM-2 model**
- potential to integrate with diverse **remote sensing data**, and integrate with cadastral map
- well-suited for Nepal's varied geographic conditions, especially in **post-disaster scenarios** like earthquakes or floods.
- By incorporating **SAM** into existing **GIS platforms and remote sensing workflows**, Nepal's **cadastral system** can be made **more resilient** to natural disasters and ongoing land use challenges



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Thank You

Welcoming You For Any Questions!!!



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