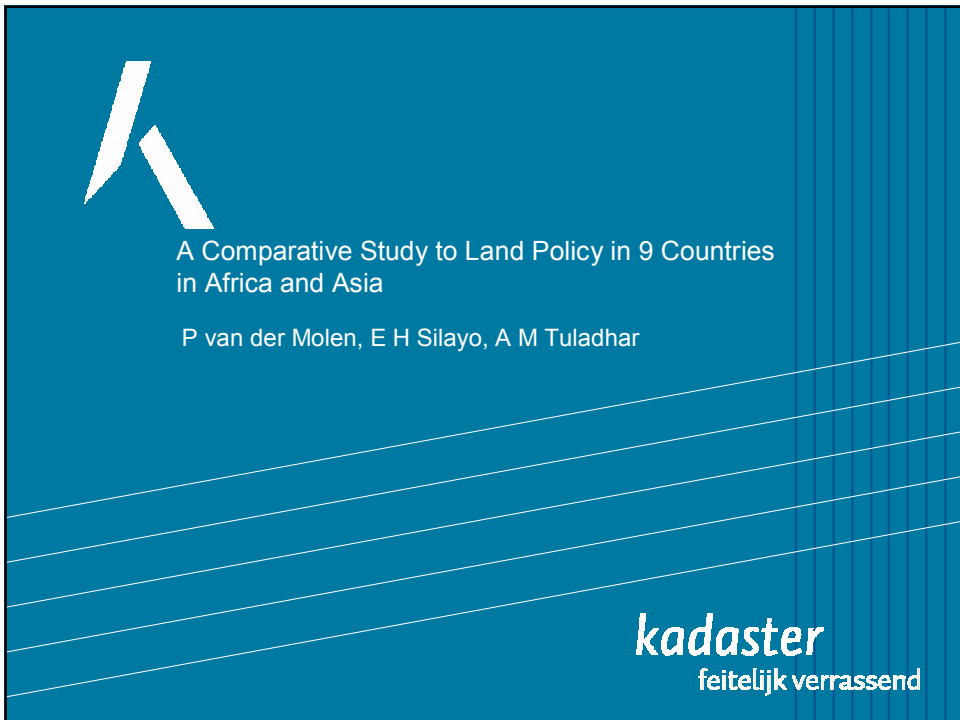




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A Comparative Study to Land Policy in 9 Countries
in Africa and Asia

P van der Molen, E H Silayo, A M Tuladhar

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What is Land Policy?

- Land Policy consist of the whole complex of legal and soci-economic prescriptions that dictate how the land and the benefits from the land are to be allocated (UN/ECE Land Adm Guidelines 1996)
- Land Policy is the rules governing access to and the distribution of thwe benefits from one of the economy's main assets: land (WB 2003)

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Why is a land policy needed (WB 2003)?

- Land is a key asset for the rural poor
- Land provides a foundation for economic activity and the functioning of market- and non-market institutions
- Allocation of land and it's benefits influences economic growth and poverty eradication
- Control of land is a major source of political and economic power, and might empower the poor
- Systematic distortions of land and ethnicity leads to conflict and violence
- Existence of multiple market-imperfections

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Effect of a good land policy (WB 2003)

- Economic growth: investments, credit, and productivity
- Poverty eradication: subsistence farming, market surplus, status
- Governance: basic democracy, decentralization, no conflicts, accountability
- Environmental sustainability: effective land use, inclusion of externalities, state land management

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Content of a good land policy

- Increase of property rights and legal security
- Market interventions for both sales- and rental markets
- Reduction of transaction costs in the land market
- Reducing the scope of bureaucratic interventions
- Improving the climate for private investments
- Strengthening existing (local) institutions
- Ensure effective land use and bringing in line with social needs
- Help landless people through land redistribution

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No isolated land policy (WB 2003)

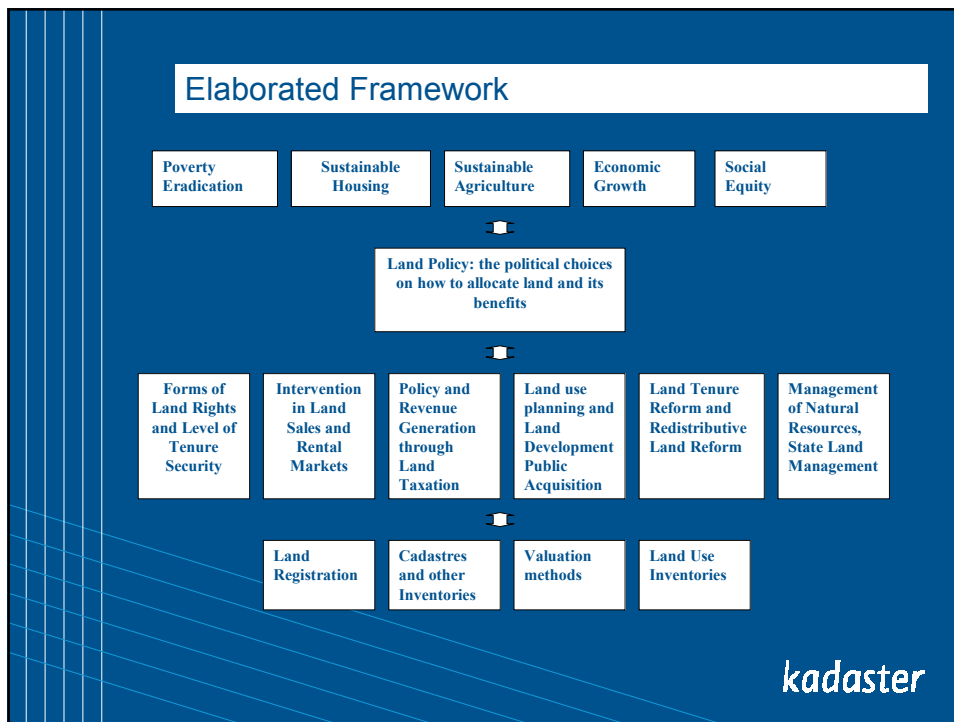
- Integration in broader development policy
- Both short term improvements and structural adjustments
- Policy dialogue
- Backed by local capacity
- No patent recipees

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Framework



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- ## Ideal land policy composition
- Chapter 1: Objectives at state level and an analysis regarding the role of land
 - Chapter 2: Political and ideological choices on allocation
 - Chapter 3: Regulations for land tenure and security
 - Chapter 4: Interventions in land sales and rental markets
 - Chapter 5: Fiscal measures on land taxation and strategic use
 - Chapter 6: Mechanisms for land use planning, implementation and maintenance
 - Chapter 7: Methods of land reform in its variety
 - Chapter 8: Regulations for management of natural resources (including state lands)
 - Chapter 9: Requirements to land administration systems
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Comparative study (E.H. Silayo, ITC, 2007)

- Rwanda: National Land Policy 2005
- Namibia: National Land Policy 1998
- Kenya: National Land Policy, the Formulation Process 2007
- Malawi: National Land Policy 2002
- Swaziland: Draft National Land Policy 2004
- Tanzania: National Land Policy 1997
- Zambia: Draft Land Administration and Management Policy 2006
- Uganda: Draft National Land Policy 2007
- Cambodia: Land Policy Framework 2002

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Objectives

Objectives	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Problem Statement	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Vision of Policy			√			√			
Mission of Policy			√			√			
Objectives of Policy	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Process			√	√		√		√	√
Authority	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

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Political Choices

Political Choices	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Access to Land	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access Gender	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Access Non Citizens		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Access Vulnerable Groups		√	√	√	√		√	√	√
Access Investors		√	√	√		√	√	√	

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Land Tenure arrangements

Land Tenure	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Categories of Land	√	√	√	√			√	√	√
Land Tenure Types	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Level Tenure Security									
Historical injustices		√	√						
Conflict resolution		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

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Land Markets

Land Markets	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Regulations		√	√	√	√		√	√	√
Speculation		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ceilings							√	√	√

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Land Valuation and Taxation

Land Taxation	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Value	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Taxation	√		√	√			√	√	√

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Land Use Planning

Land Taxation	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Value	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Taxation	√		√	√			√	√	√

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Land Reform

Land Reform	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Tenure Reform	√		√			√	√	√	
Redistribution		√	√	√					
Conflict Resolution									
Authority									

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Management Natural Resources

Management Resources	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Land tenure Recognition				√		√			
Common land management		√	√	√	√	√		√	
Environment	√	√	√	√		√		√	
Rangelands			√	√	√	√		√	
Military land									√

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Land Administration

Land Admin	Rwanda	Namibia	Kenya	Malawi	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Uganda	Cambodia
Definition	√		√	√				√	√
Registration				√	√		√		
Registration Customary Interests	√	√	√	√		√		√	√
LIS/Cadastre	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Survey and Mapping	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	
Decentralization	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
PPP			√				√	√	√
Conflict resolution		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Authority	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

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Conclusions

- Sound Documents
- Remarkable decisions made
- Mutual internal relationships might be elaborated
- Further definition system requirements needed

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Thank you

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