Evaluation of Current Urban Cadastre Practice in Ethiopia: Case of Bahir Dar, Gondar and Dessie

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Outline

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Introduction

• Bahir Dar University has, 3 Institutes, 5 Colleges, 4 Facilities, 2 Academics and 11 research centers.

Vision

• The vision of Bahir Dar University is to become one of the ten premier research universities in Africa by 2025.

Mission

• The mission of Bahir Dar University is to contribute substantially to the nation and beyond through high quality education, research and community services.
• The Institute of Land administration (ILA) is one of the educational establishments of Bahir Dar University, located in Bahir Dar city, Ethiopia.

• The Institute is the first educational centre in Ethiopia – and one of very few in East Africa – for higher education in land administration.

• This institute is established by generous financial and technical support from the Swedish government and the positive response from Sweden has helped BDU to establish strong links with The Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) of Sweden in 2006.
There are 5 monasteries on the islands and 4 monasteries on the Zege Peninsula (https://www.laketanabiosphere.com/visit/monasteries/).

Elevation of about 1,800 meters (5,906 feet) above sea level.

11°36'N 37°23'E
Cont..Int

- Ethiopia’s first real property registration proclamation was enacted in 1907.
- Modern cadastre practice was conducted in 2007 in four selected pilot project areas over Ethiopian major cities. Dessie & Bahir Dar in Amhara Regions, Adama in Oromia Regions and Mekele City from Tigray Region.
- The second re-newed urban cadastre practice in Ethiopia was started on 2011 and still this project is under progress.
Objectives of the research

- The main objective of this research was to evaluate the progress of urban cadastre preparation and implementation phases in Ethiopia, case study of Amahara Reign selected cities.

Research gaps (identified problems)

- This is very slow preparation phase
- High expert turnover
- Weak coordination between regional and federal level
- Lack of awareness on cadastre
- Limited advanced resource
- Different institutional set up in different regions
Methods

• Our research was implement an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a subject of study (the case), as well as its related contextual conditions.
• There was field visit, personal interviews, legal and technical report data sources
• Re-establishing lost geodetic bench marks using DGPS and CORS
• Post processing using LGO and GAMIT/GLOBK
Result and discussions

• Opportunities
  - Short term intensive training
  - Competence of certificate (CoC)
  - Resource and technology transfer
  - Institutional setups
  - Central database system development
  - Legal frameworks
  - Base map and line map preparations
  - Establishment of geodetic control networks
  - Awareness creation
  - Different standards & directives enacted
• **Challenges**
  - High staff turnover
  - Poor file managements (!!)
  - Week coordination
  - Less awareness of the people
  - Limited resources such as DGPS, TS and others
  - Different institutional setups in different regions
  - Delay of implementation to the actual cadastre work
  - Destroying of GCP by urban expatiation and construction
Thank You!!