Why a symposium on land administration in Post Conflict Areas

- Good land administration requires sound institutional arrangements like legal framework, public administration, and operational conditions like work flows and IT support. And: confident by the people.
- These circumstances are not always present in post conflict areas.
- So: ‘what’ to do and ‘how’

Some examples from Terms of Reference

- Kosovo: Policy of Provisional Institution of Self Government in Kosovo
- Guatemala: Paragraph 38 of Peace Treaty 1996
- El Salvador: Peace Treaty 1992
- Rwanda: art 2 Peace Treaty Arusha 1993

Symposium Programme and participation

- 3 Speakers about general topics (Lewis, Augustinus, Zevenbergen & van der Molen)
- 11 Speakers about specific issues (Törhönen, van Hemert, Alden Wily, Flores-Borques, Meha, Popovic, Stanfield, Babic, Horisberger, Schoen, Brajnik)
- paper Rurangwa included in proceedings
- 45 participants from 17 countries (Albania, Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy/Finland, Kenya, Kosovo, Netherlands, Norway, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA)
Conclusions (1)

- Land not always direct cause, however land is a conflict issue
- Implementation of peace treaty might be:
  - either start of prosperity (if done right)
  - or start of second conflict (if done wrong)
- Short term emergency and long term reconstruction different approaches

Conclusions (2)

- Conventional approaches do not work: adjudication and boundary survey for restoration of land ownership do not always bring social justice
- Identification of ‘true owners’ necessary.
- Therefore: land administration should be part of reconciliation (inclusive of land reform)

Action

- Publication Proceedings
- Letter to Mr. Kofi Anan.
- Workshops for humanitarian practitioners (initiative Land Tenure Centre Wisconsin).
Proceedings

- Interested?
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