Requirements for a LADM Country Profile for Ghana

Derick Boateng Okyere, Jaap Zevenbergen and Chrit Lemmen (Netherlands)

Key words: Access to land; Cadastre; Digital cadastre; Geoinformation/GI; Informal settlements; Land management; Low cost technology; Security of tenure; Standards; Land administration domain model, system of land registration,

SUMMARY

Requirements for a LADM Country Profile for Ghana

Access to land sits at the crust of all contemporary political goals like climate action, gender equity and poverty eradication. Land administration when well organized ensures the security of people’s rights to access land. Since it ensures certainty in people to land relationship.

This paper looks at the land administration system of Ghana which is not succeeding partly due to data redundancies and discrepancies as well as the analogue nature of the system. The new land law that supports eConveyancing together with recent projects to digitized land administration in Ghana has urged the need for nationwide land administration infrastructure. The basic form of a digital (distributed) database is a conceptual data model. The land administration domain model (LADM) is a conceptual data model certified by the international organization for standardization.

The land administration system in Ghana requires a conceptual data model that can integrate, standardize, and interoperate land tenure data from the title, deeds, customary and informal land registration systems while ensuring high data quality. The LADM provides the functionality to support the design of such a conceptual model. This paper provides requirements analysis needed to adapt LADM to Ghana’s context. This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews and document analysis to draw data requirements from nine regions in Ghana with diverse customary land tenure reflected in their respective customary land registration systems. The results were data requirements from Ghana on parties, documents, registers, rights, restrictions, responsibilities, spatial unit, surveying, and representation (core LADM packages) elicited, analysed, and presented. The ongoing deeds to title conversion process in Ghana is included in the analyses. Solutions to expedite based on lessons from a similar process in Ontario, Canada were analysed, and data
requirements were elicited.

The paper concludes that these requirements can be used for development of an LADM country profile for Ghana.