

Improving Land Governance in SSA

May 9, 2013

FIG Working Week, Abuja, Nigeria

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Outline

- Why improve Land Governance in SSA?
- Challenges & Opportunities
- Is Africa Ready?
- Which are the areas to scale up? (10-Point Program)
- Key guiding principles: Spatially fit-for-purpose; technology choice & customization; & cost considerations

Why Improve Land Governance in SSA?

- *Lots of land & other NRs in SSA but highest poverty rate*
 - *About half of global usable uncultivated land (202 m hectares)*
 - *Highest agricultural productivity gap (25% of potential)*
 - *Lots of minerals, valuable forests and water*
 - *Yet 47.5% of population live below \$1.25 a day in 2008*
 - *SSA has failed to leverage land & NR for development*
- *Improving land governance is the solution*

Challenges But Opportunities Abound

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges: • Land vulnerability & land grabs • Inefficient land admin. • Corruption • Low capacity & demand for land professionals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities: • Higher returns • Basic land laws in place • Regional & global initiatives on reforms • New technologies reducing costs • New approaches piloted to scale up |
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Is Africa Ready?

- Registering communal land – Tanzania (\$500/village), Ghana & Mozambique
- Registering individual land at low cost:
 - With no map – Ethiopia (\$1/parcel; 20 m parcels)
 - With map – Rwanda (\$10/parcel; 10.3 m parcels); also Madagascar, Tanzania, Namibia.
 - With detailed boundary survey – Uganda, Ghana (\$20-\$35/parcel)
- Registering communal & individual lands – Burkina Faso, Benin & Cote d'Ivoire
- Modernizing land administration – Ghana, Uganda
- Redistributing land to the poor – Malawi (successful)
- Regularizing rights of squatters on public land in slums – Tanzania, Kenya, Lesotho

Scaling up program: Key elements		Cost estimate (USD \$B)
1	Improving tenure security over communal lands	
2	Improving tenure security over individual lands	
3	Increasing access and tenure for the poor and vulnerable	
4	Increasing efficiency and transparency in land administration services	
5	Developing capacity in land administration	
6	Resolving land disputes and managing expropriations	
7	Increasing scope and effectiveness of land use planning	
8	Improving public land management	
9	Developing post-conflict land administration	
10	Strengthening valuation functions and land tax policies	
TOTAL		4-5

Fit –for- Purpose, Technology & Cost Considerations

A Key Performance Indicator of the 10-Point Program:

- Increasing the share of documented rural land from 10 to more than 50 percent in 10 years. HOW?
 - Spatially fit-for- purpose?
 - Technology choice and customization?
 - Cost – affordability & sustainability?
 - Capacity development?
- These are the key areas for discussion today.

THANK YOU