

## Kagera TAMP Lessons learnt. Workshop - Entebbe, 23 – 30 Nov.2005

# Some figures about Rwanda

- Area : 26,338 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population:8,128,553 million
- Physical density:321inhab/ km<sup>2</sup>
- Urbanisation rate: 10%
- Population in agriculture: 90%

Figures (cont...)

Arable land: 52% of total area

 15% of poor rural households do not own land

 60% of households in Rwanda own less than 1ha of land

# Why a land reform?

- Land is a most valuable asset but also a very contested one (source of various conflict) Getting land reform right is critical to both poverty reduction and to a peaceful and secure Rwanda.
- Land reform is identified as a priority in the Government of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and the PRSP.
- To improve the security of tenure by clarifying land rights and by registering land rights

- To make sure that all rwandan (both men and women) enjoy the same rights on land
- To improve the value of the land and promote investment
- To contribute to sustainable land use and management

## About Rwanda Land Reform

### 1. The National Land Policy

Rwandan Land Policy was adopted in February 2004 by the Government

### 2. The Land Law

Rwandan Land Law was adopted in July,2005

## Land Administration development

The National Land Policy put a great importance on appropriate land administration system as a key of land tenure security by providing the possibility of registering and transferring land and also the possibility of investement in land.

# **Existing situation**

### At provincial, District and Municipal levels

- Provinces and Districts do not have any structure of land administration
- With the decentralisation currently in process, 15 Municipalities have a decentralised land administration limited to land survey, land registration and land taxation
- Those Municipalities send all land records to the Ministry of Lands where is based the Cheaf Registrar of Title Deeds
- Kigali City is autonomous in term of land administration since 1998.

# New and innovative approaches in Land Administration

## 1. Policy approach

- Clear distinction between urban land and rural land
- Clear separation of public land and private land
- Decentralisation of land administration procedures
- Provision of strong institutional arrangements to coordinate all the system
- Systematic land registration both in urban and rural areas

## 2. Strategic approach

### 1. Land administration at national level

Establishment of a National Land Centre as the engine of land administration and land use management

# 2. Land Administration at local level

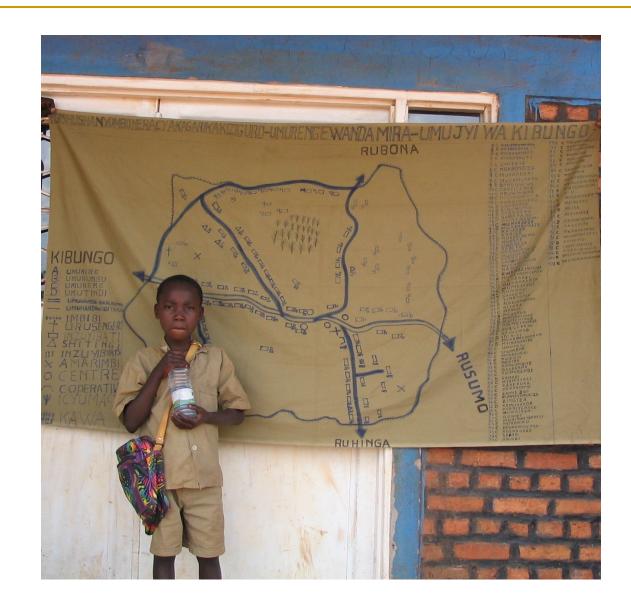
### In Urban area

To conduct formal land registration through the establishment of a modern cadastre and registry for land and revenue management by following the model of Kigali City Council which is conducting an automated land administration system a swedish software:'Arc cadastre'

#### In rural area

#### > A dual system of land registration is proposed :

- **a**. Formal land registration for land owners who have 5 ha or more for commercial purposes (industrial or agricultural activities)
- b. Participatory land planning, community mapping and local land rights registration. Land records and photomaps will be held at Cells, Sector and District level
- Land office to be established in each District with responsibility of land use planning, land surveying, land registration and land titles delivery. It also has the role of disseminating data.



# The way forwards

- Developing Bylaws, sensitisation of the population
- Establishment of land offices in district, training staff
- Developing a National Land Use Masterplan
- Piloting zone for implementation (Involvement of all stakeholders/Donors in the process)
- Developing conflicts resolution mechanisms
- Enchancing political will at all levels of administration and increase capacity to implement land reform.

## I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

