



MINELA SUPPORT TO SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

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BACKGROUND

- Rwanda is one of the most populated countries in Africa and land is scarce. It is, therefore critically important that we develop an effective planning system to manage, protect and use our land efficiently. The National Land Policy of 2004 and the Organic Land Law of 2005 provided for the preparation of the National Land Use and Development Master Plan and is a principal tool that will be used in the implementation of the Land Policy and Law. The EDPRS states the necessity of the preparation of the national land use master plan for sustainable development and rational land use in Rwanda.
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Binding Directives for Land Use Changes Till 2020

- Delineated areas and hubs of national interests for sound urban development, education, health ((MININFRA, MINALOC-Districts, MINISANTE, MINEDUC
 - Delineated Areas and hubs of national interest for economic development: First Priority 'Market Centre' (A trading centre with a market) MINICOM, RDB
 - Delineated Areas and hub of national interest for sustainable agriculture production (Valuable agriculture land): Fertile land reserved for increased agricultural production to attain national food security and increased exports to improve foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities MINAGRI
 - Delineated Areas for Site purposed for Imidugudu Settlement : MINALOC-Districts
 - Delineated Areas and hub of national interest for sustainable forestry Production MINIFOM
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Binding Directives for Land Use Changes Till 2020

- Corridor to protect and create biodiversity: Protected Wetlands, Proposed Buffer Zone around protected wetland, Protected Forests, protected parks, (Logging and charcoal production not permitted) : MINELA, MINIFOM, RDB
 - Areas and hub of national interest for sustainable mining exploitation: Social and Environmental Impact Assessments must be conducted prior to mining activities. Exploitation shall comply with relevant environmental standards MINIFOM
 - Areas of Land with a **slope exceeding 30 degrees**: Program for tree planting will be provided for land owner who wants to change existing farmland towards forestry land use. planting :MINIFOM, MINAGRI, MINALOC
 - Areas and hub of national interest for **industrial development**: New residential development should not be permitted in industrial areas, in order not to impose obstacles to industrial production, MINICOM
 - Areas and hub of national interest for **tourism development**: prioritized for the exploitation of Rwanda's tourist assets within acceptable environmental parameters ,National Tourism Master Plan recommended: MINICOM /RDB
 - Areas and hub of national interest for transportation: Roads, railways, airports, MININFRA
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Binding Directives for Land Use Changes Till 2020, cont'd

- Areas and hub of national interest for **water provision and sanitation**: Water body or ground reservoirs strictly reserved for production of clean water: Efforts should be made to protect watersheds and catchments areas as a management tool for water resources conservation and protection. No activities or land uses that can pollute the source are allowed in the area. Penalty should be paid for littering and polluting. **MINELA AND MININFRA**
 - Proposed Major landfill and/or recycling plant : **MINELA, MININFRA**
 - Area and hub of national interest for **energy/power supply**: proposed surfaced power line, gas pipeline : **MININFRA**
 - Area and hub of national interest for ICT (Cellular Communication Pylons, Fiber transmission) : Reserved for (mobile) **phone transmitter**. Sharing of pylons between mobile providers is a mandatory requirement which among other implies a distance of at least 1 km away from a pylon of similar function. A planning reserve of 5 M along both sides of a proposed tentative alignment is demarcated on the Map :**MININFRA, MINICT**
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Binding Directives for Land Use Changes Till 2020, cont'd

- Areas and hubs of national interest to protect **cultural heritage** (National Monuments), **Genocide Memorial Sites**, **Prioritized (Cooperative) Centre for Art & Craft** : National Monuments will be established, gazetted and protected under appropriate law, for the protection of natural, geological, archeological, cultural or historical features of national, regional or international interest or importance:**MINISPOC**
 - Area (and hub) of national interest to prevent **natural hazards**: (land slides, flooding, volcano eruption and earth quakes) For existing built-up areas exposed to hazards: **MIDMAR**
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Cases of Environment and Land Degradation

- ❑ **40%** of Rwanda is at high risk of erosion with an additional **37%** requiring careful maintenance.
 - ❑ Slopes in excess of **55 degrees** are cultivated in some areas.
 - ❑ Based on slope, the Districts most vulnerable to erosion lie in the **North** and **West** of the country.
 - ❑ Districts of **Gicumbi, Gakenke, Nyabihu, Rulindo** and **Muhanga** have the greatest proportion of land above **13** and **25 degrees**
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Cases of Environment and Land Degradation

- ❑ On average,
 - **27%** of land: cultivation is undertaken on slopes of more than 20 degrees,
 - **23%** on slopes between 10 and 20 degrees,
 - **16%** on slopes between 5 and 10 degrees, and
 - **34%** on slopes between 0 and 5 degrees.
 - ❑ **Soil losses** are considerable: they are estimated at between **0 and 557 tones/ha per year**.
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Cases of Environment and Land Degradation

< 5° : Minimum soil conservation techniques

5° – 13° : Erosion control methods

13° – 25° : Terracing and alley cropping required

25° – 50° : Cultivation is allowed as a last resort (subject to monitoring)

> 50° : Cultivation is forbidden

Guidelines on the use of Marshlands

A recent inventory of marshlands in Rwanda conducted in 2008 identified shows:

860 wetlands, covering a total surface of **278,537 ha**, which corresponds to **10.6%** of the country surface.

Guidelines on the use of Marshlands

<i>Proposed marshland use</i>	<i>Marshland type</i>	<i>Amount of marshlands</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>
Full protection	Marshlands reserves of biodiversity recognized under RAMSAR convention to be protected	1	6 736
	Marshlands belonging, at least partially, to a national park or reserve (including their buffer zones) (**)	22	37 561
	« Spring marshlands » (***)	3	8 237
	« Dam marshlands » (***)	8	31 905
<i>Total marshlands proposed for a total protection</i>		38	56 120

(**) Surface of those marshlands included inside the parks only.

(***) Total surface of those marshlands

(****) Partially peaty at least.

Guidelines on the use of Marshlands

<i>Proposed marshland use</i>	<i>Marshland type</i>	<i>Amount of marshlands</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>
Use under specific conditions	Crossing-border marshlands	25	85 640
	Marshlands belonging to 2 or more Districts	182	145 768
	High altitude (>1800 m) peat marshlands	9	13 104
	Other peat marshlands	78	111 121
	Marshlands providing drinking water to cities	20	7 733
	Marshlands of Bugarama depression	6	3 032
	Marshlands with ≥ 100 ha or more under cropping (total surface / surface under cropping)	365	184 032 / 130 873
	Marshlands of ≥ 15 ha, partially under cropping, covered by $\geq 30\%$ of natural vegetation	102	127 402
	Marshlands of < 15 ha, partially under cropping, covered by $\geq 70\%$ of natural vegetation	1	3
<i>Total marshlands proposed to be used under specific conditions</i>		<i>475</i>	<i>206 732</i>
<i>Total marshlands proposed for use without specific conditions</i>		<i>347</i>	<i>15 689</i>

ON GOING PROCESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

- A draft law implementing the National Land Use and Development Master Plan: under approval process
 - The National Land Use and Development Master Plan will be implemented through **Integrated District Development Plans** and the law relating to land use and development planning in Rwanda.
 - A conceptual framework for **Integrated District Development Plan**
 - Umutugudu Planning Guidelines
 - District Urban Centre Delineation – Maps of all 30 districts showing proposed areas for urban development.
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ON GOING PROCESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

- Enforcement of the law on the protection, conservation and use of wetlands
- Rehabilitation of critically degraded watersheds for income generation
- Promotion of rain water harvesting and use techniques
- On going systematic and sporadic (on demand) land registration process

WHY LAND REGISTRATION ?

Advantages of Land Registration

- Guarantees ownership of land;
 - Increases security of tenure to land holders;
 - Increase investment on land
 - Reduce land related disputes;
 - Establishes a reliable and transparent land registry across the country;
 - Access to credit/loan - Land used as collateral
 - Improve land market – Transactions
 - Improves planning and development of infrastructures
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Thank you very much for your
attention!!
