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Lessons from Rwanda Land Tenure Regularization Program 2008-2019

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Outline

Background

Description of the LTR programme

Main Achievements

Drivers of success

Innovations

Impact

Lessons learnt

Sustainability

Conclusion.

Rwanda

The 1994 genocide.

Land of 1000 hills and the home of mountain gorillas

Located in East Africa

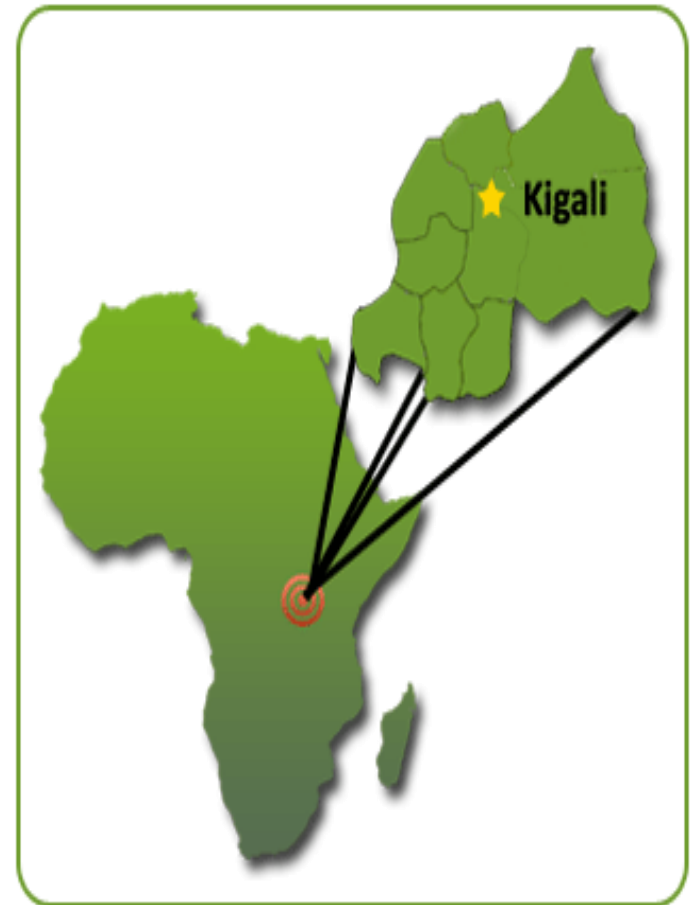
Size : 26,333 km²

Population density 416/km²

All land is registered to title.

WB ranking- 2/190 economies on ease of registering property

Main economic activity(70% agriculture) but now increasingly diversifying to services



Land Tenure Regularisation Programme- Key facts

Implemented during 2009-2018.

Donors ; United Kingdom, EU, The United Kingdom of Netherlands and Sweden.

Total commitment £ 52.7 million

DFID contribution (60%) of the total amount

Implemented in three phases(2009-2013,2015-2016 and 2016-2018

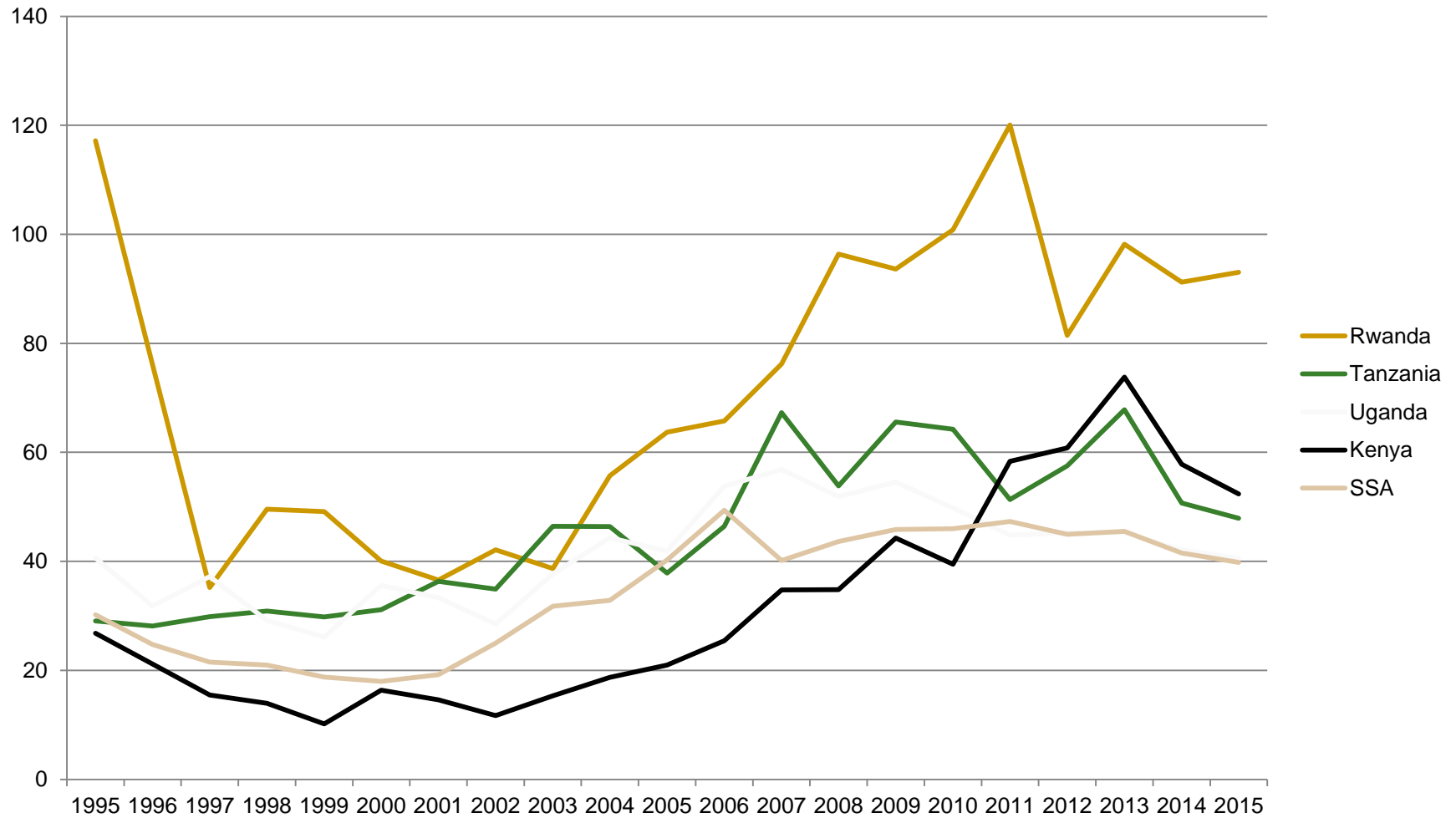
LTR : Main achievements

- Demarcation and registration of 11.4 million parcel's of land
 - 85% of these land parcels are approved to title
 - 7.1 million of these titles have been issued to owners.
 - Co- ownership of land to married couples increased 5%(2010) to 50% 2017
 - LIAS operational in all provinces(4), and districts(30)
 - It takes 7days to register land from 350 days(2008)
 - Robust policy and legal and institutional framework.
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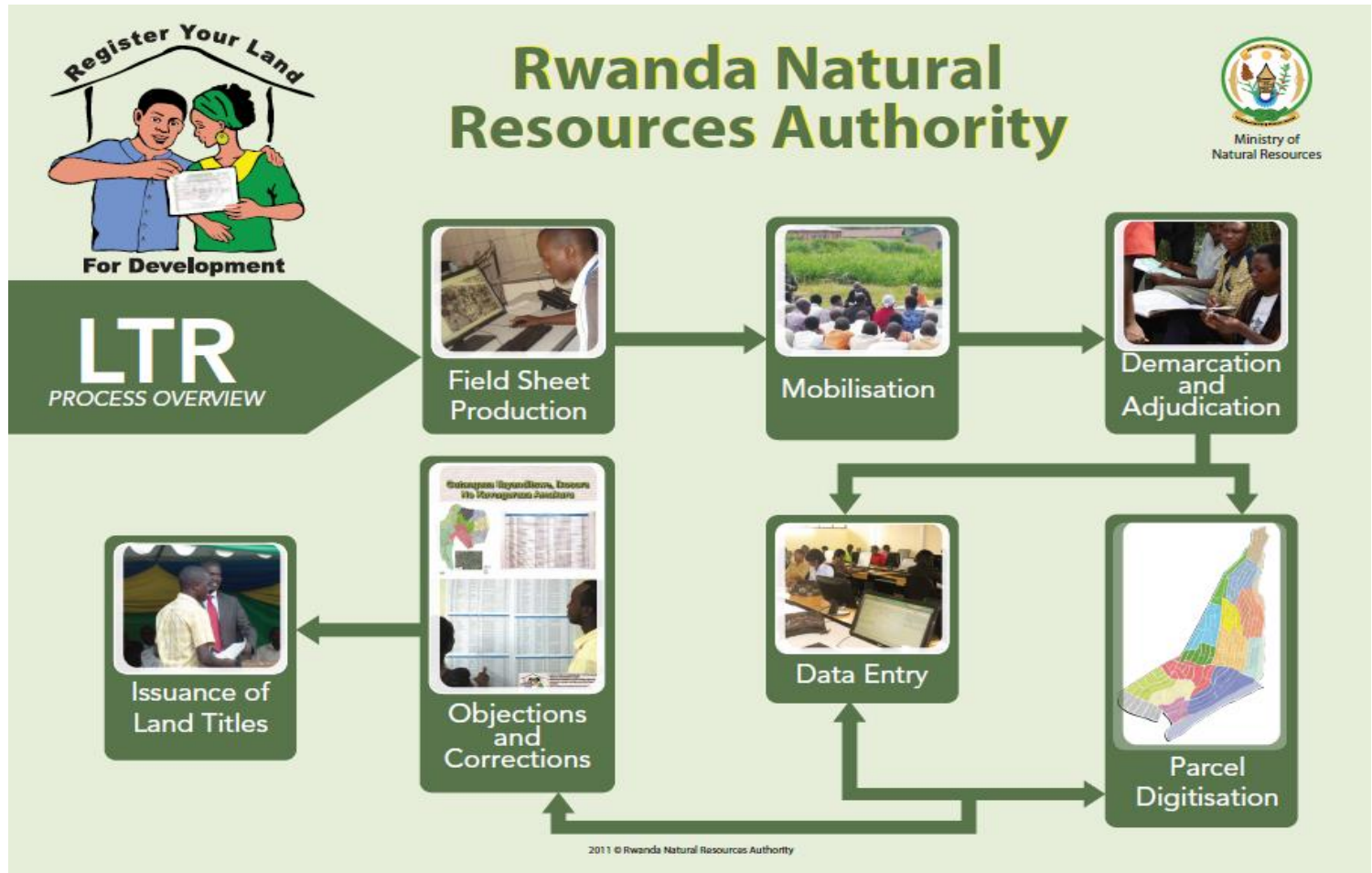
Drivers of success- 1- Strong political will



2-0 Sustained Donor funding(ODA in USD per capita)

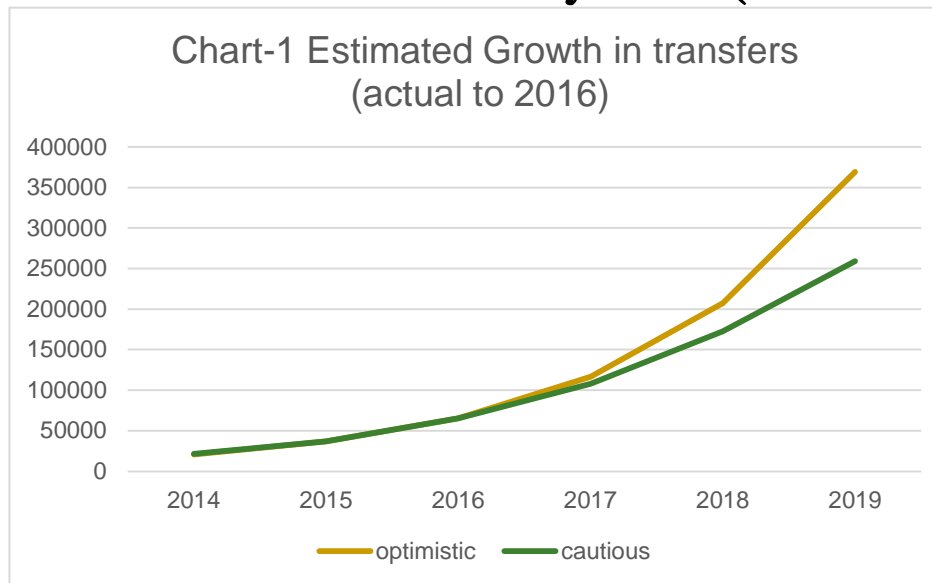


3- Innovations

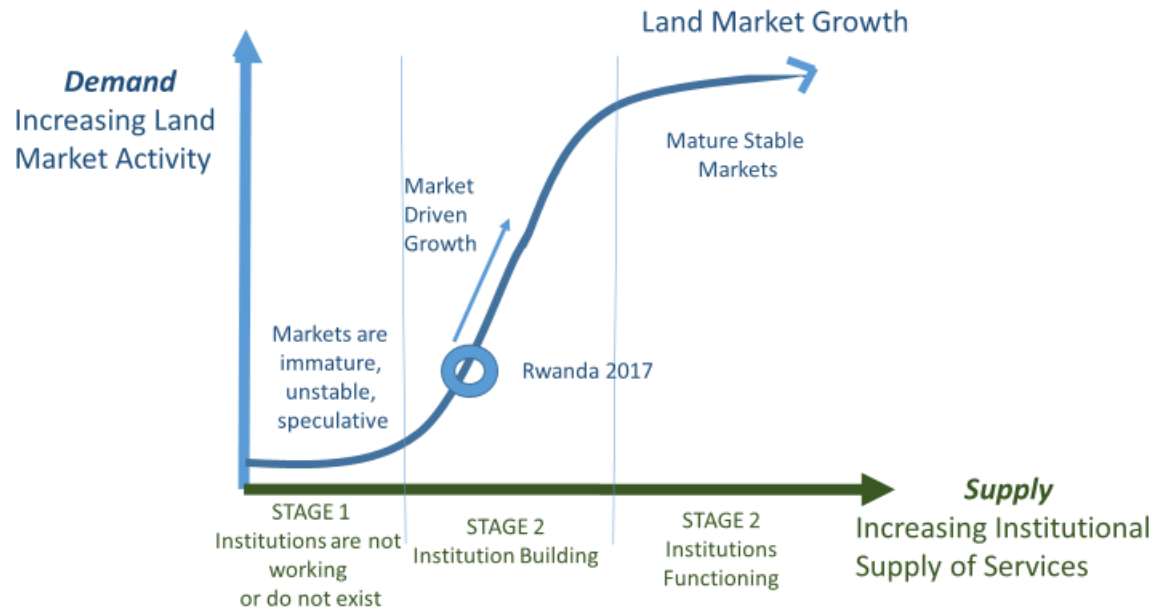


Impacts of reforms-

- VFM £ 6 per parcel of land
- Land transfers have increased by 60%(2014-2016)



Land market growing by 18%



Sustainability

- Polygamy, Inheritance and Land ownership
- Inadequate District Land Office (during the process)
- Low rate of collection of land titles
- Management of big logistics
- Rise of informality
- Transition to an independent authority



■ Addressing issues of sustainability



■ Lessons

- Low cost systematic registration at national scale is a reality.
 - Focusing on sustainability of land services is important and should be thought through at the beginning of the reform process
 - When undertaking titling, great deal of attention should be paid to the public engagement, and communication to stimulate demand for services
 - Supply side institutions must be given great attention.
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Conclusion

Systematic land registration among developing countries is possible

Rwanda is among the most prepared nations in Africa to meet future challenges regarding land administration and management!

Knowing who owns what and what to do and where
