

**LAND AND POVERTY CONFERENCE 2018
LAND GOVERNANCE IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD**

RURAL LAND REGISTRATION IN ETHIOPIA

**Technical and Vocational Education and Training initiative on Rural Cadastre and Land
Registration to Enhance land Governance : The Case of Ethiopia**

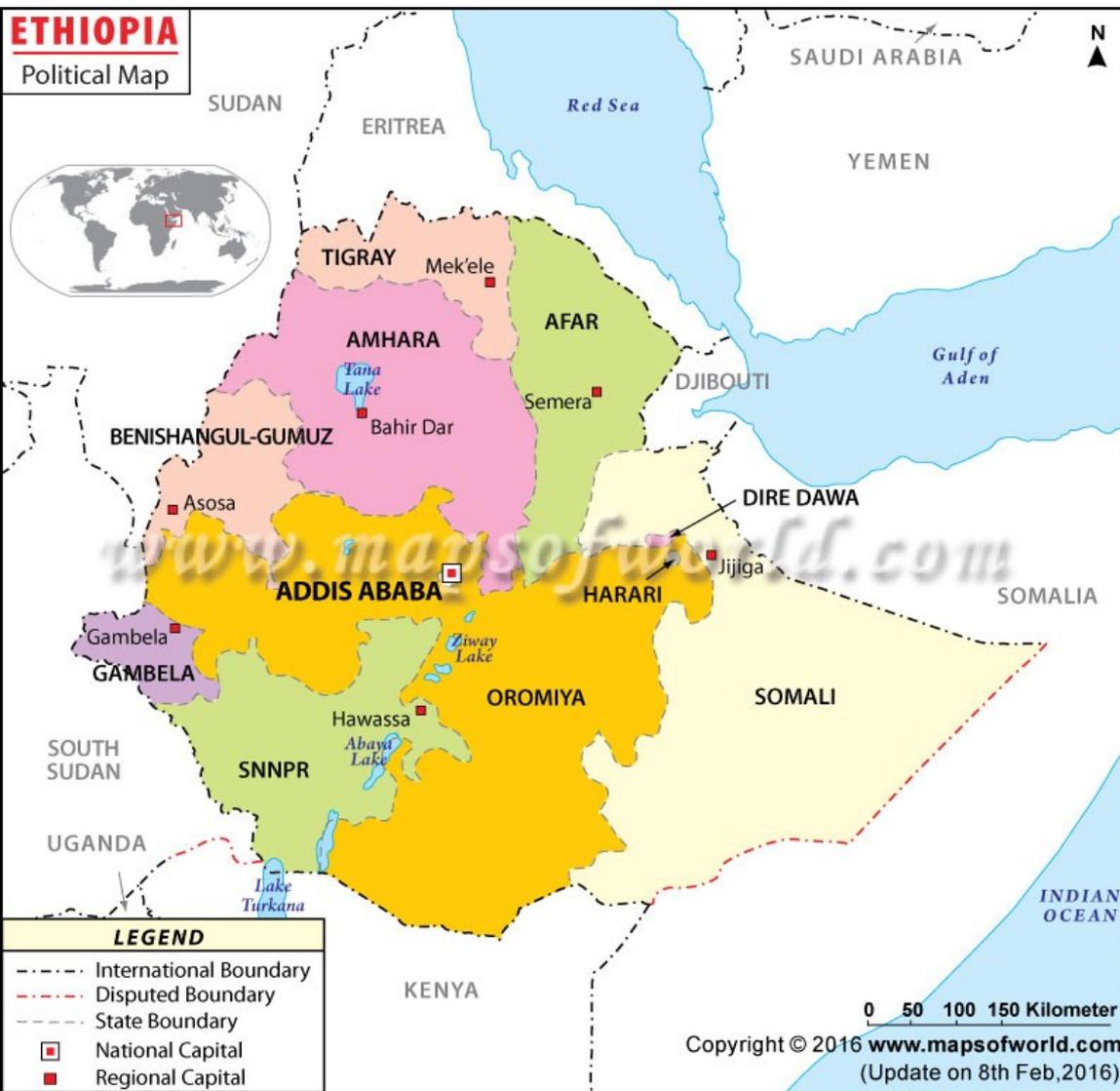
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**Paper prepared for presentation at the
“ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY”
The World Bank - Washington DC, March 19 - 23, 2018**

Presentation out line

- Introduction
- Organizational set-up for the rural land administration
- Projected trained manpower
- Sustainable capacity Building
 - University level
 - TVET level
- Conclusion



With an area of 1.1 million km² and estimated population about 100 million, Ethiopia is one of the populous countries in Africa.

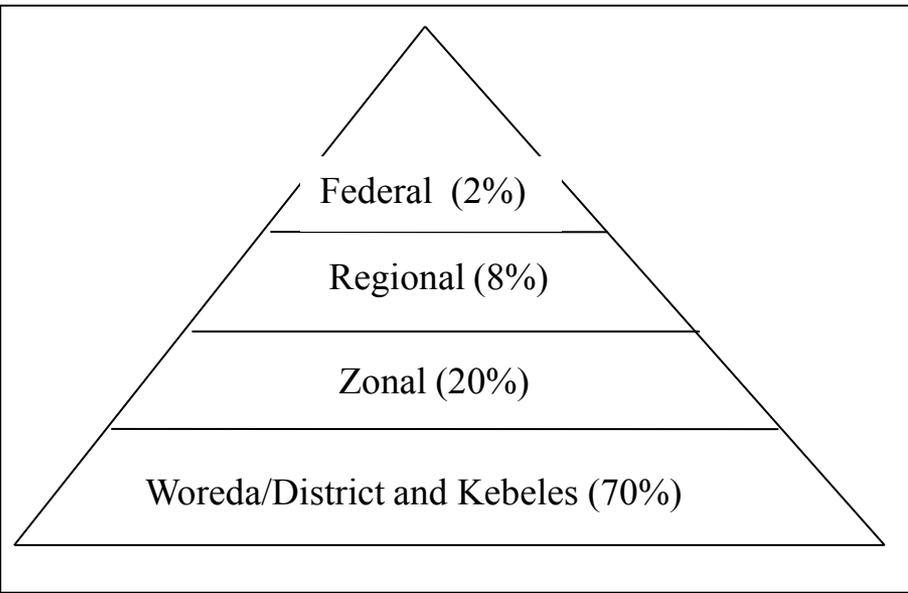
On 4th of March 1975, the Derg, Military Government Council), proclaimed nationalization of all rural land by the rural land **proclamation number 31/1975**. Since then rural land is under the ownership of the government and the people of Ethiopia.

Afterwards, however, it seems that the Derg had realised most of the urban land is under the control of the then nobility and landlords. Therefore, it enacted **proclamation 47/1975** to nationalize urban land and extra urban houses. As a result, since 1975, Ethiopia administers and manages rural and urban land by different legal systems and two different institutions.

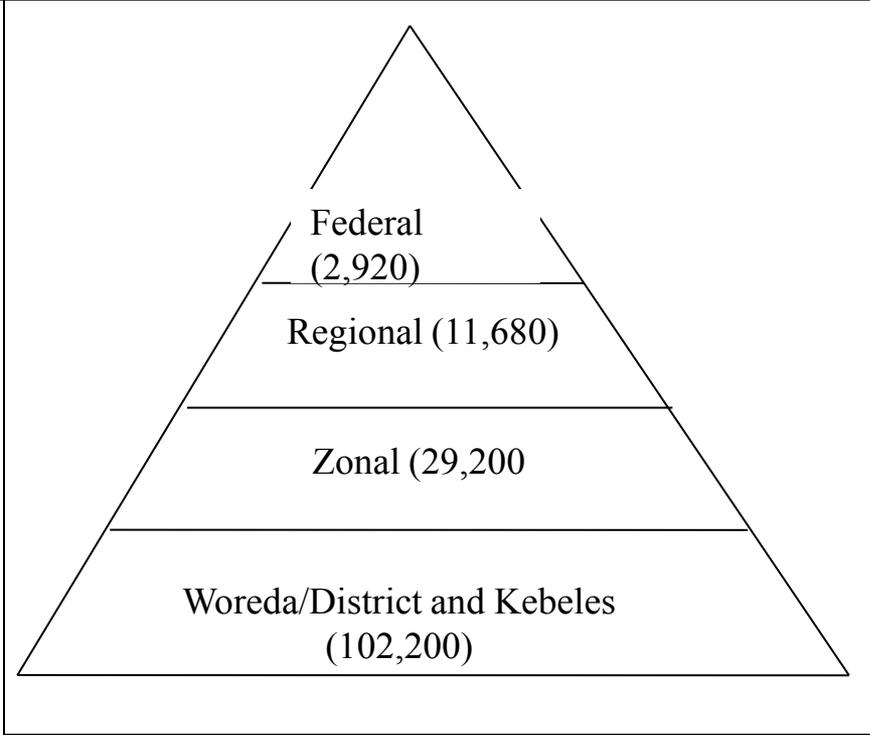
Institutional Arrangement in the Rural Land Administration and Use

- Federal Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources for Rural Land Administration and Use (RLAUD)
- 10 Regional bureaus/ authorities/agencies
- 76 Zonal offices
- 880 Woredas/Districts
- 15,588 Kebeles

In GTP II, rural Land Administration is ambitiously considered and targets are established. The five years target for the rural land sector is to survey, map and register a total of 28.6 million parcels, holdings of 7.2 million rural households found in 359 woredas. Large tracts of land for agricultural investment will be transferred to national and foreigner investors during the plan period. Accordingly, 14,036,000 ha of land is the target to transfer during the plan period.



Projected manpower in 20 year in the Ethiopian land sector



Graduates from BDU-ILA till June 2017

Programs/departments	Male	Female	Total
Regular Program			
Land administration	257	25	282
Land administration and surveying	163	51	214
Land administration and valuation	0	0	0
Architecture	16	9	25
Sub-total	436	85	521
Extension Program			
Land administration	19	16	35
Land administration and surveying	102	12	114
Sub-total	121	28	149
Distance			
Land administration and surveying	335	100	435
Sub-total	335	100	435
Summer Program			
Land administration and surveying	45	11	56
Sub-total	45	11	56
Post graduate regular Program	54	8	62
Post graduate summer Program	86	19	105
Sub-total	140	27	167
PhD regular	0	0	0
Grand-Total	1077	251	1328
Percent	81.10	18.90	100.00

TVET Program

- In accordance to the TVET strategy and requirement, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) has initiated production of trained manpower at a technical level recently for Rural Cadaster and Land Registration.
- With the support from the Government of Finland, through the Responsible and Innovative Land Administration (REILA) project in October 2014, a new Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program on Rural Cadaster and Land Registration launched in Assosa Agricultural TVET college at Level III in accordance to the country's TVET Qualification Framework.
- The Occupational Standard (OS) prepared for level III has 27 Units of Competences that consume 1035 hours of practical and theoretical teaching. Curriculum had been designed in reference to the OS and the training had been launched in October 2014.
- In two batches, 74 technicians trained and are at work in Benishangul Gumuz region. From Assosa ATVET college, two batches graduated on Rural Cadaster and Land Registration. The total number of graduates from first batch of technicians were 11 graduates, and about 27% of them are female, and are already at work.

- In the second batch, the total number of graduates on Rural Cadastre and Land Registration are 63 and 18 of them are female, which makes the female graduates about 29% of the total. Putting together the 2016 and 2017 graduates, the total number of technicians on Rural Cadastre and Land Registration reached 74 in the land sector of the Benishangul Gumuz region. Out of this number 21 of them are female graduates that makes the female graduates more than 28%.
- In addition to the above indicated program, in December 2016, the MoANR with the support of the same funding indicated above has finalized Occupational Standard (OS) and curriculum preparation for Level II and Level IV on Rural Cadaster and Land registration. The OS prepared for level II has 18 Units of Competences and will take 530 hours of practical and theoretical teaching time. The OS of the level IV has 24 Units of Competences. To provide practical and theoretical teaching on these 24 Units of Competences, it needs 687 hours. This initiative is a significant milestone in human resource development in the land sector of Ethiopia, which is needed at grassroots level. There is a preparation to scale up the started Rural Cadastre and land registration training program to other Agricultural TVET colleges in Ethiopia. In addition to scaling up, there is an intention to promote the rural cadastre and land registration training program to level V in the form of “Advanced Rural Land Administration service”. It may be also necessary to develop OS for level I. Level V and level I will be considered as need arises from the institutions found in the land sector.

- During the start of the TVET program in 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Assosa ATVET College, the Regional Bureau of Environmental Protection, Land Administration & Use of the Benshangu-Gumuz National Regional State and the REILA project.
- The main purpose of the MoU was to establish an agreement on the transfer of responsibility of financing the training program to the regional government at the end of the project in order to ascertain sustainability. The REILA project covered all expenses of the training till phasing out of the REILA project.
- Accordingly, the Regional Government has allocated budget as requested by the Assosa ATVET College. The college got budget for full boarding of the 150 trainees that enrolled. The regional government will continue to finance the training as long as the training is need. The REILA project paid serious attention on sustainability matters by creating institutional capacities and human capacities. Development projects have to pay serious attentions on sustainability of achieved results by creating enabling environment for project beneficiary institutions. Ethiopian needs and welcomes support for up-scaling TVET. The system and structure is there and what is needed is only funding.

Conclusion

- Land governance issue in Ethiopia is a critical concern for the economic performance of the public and private sector. As the land administration sector is developing fast and the public demand for good land governance is increasing from time to time, availability of professionally trained manpower is and will be one of the bottlenecks for the sector. The demand for trained manpower is so high and the supply is so small. The gap between demand supply is extremely wide. There is a critical need to upscale TVET program to narrow down the gap between demand and supply and enhance the land governance status of the country.