



# Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY  
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## A CORE MODEL OF CAPACITY BUILDING TO ENHANCE LAND MANAGEMENT PARADIGMS IN NORTH AFRICA AND MENA

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*At the School of Geomatic Sciences and Surveying Engineering*

*Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine Hassan II:*

Our main goal is to prepare high skills' human resources in the domains of:

- Agronomy engineering,
- veterinary sciences,
- food and agricultural industry,
- Rural development engineering
- Geomatic sciences and surveying engineering

As the hub of the NELGA NA institution, we are working on developing

***a core model of capacity building to enhance land management approach in North Africa and MENA Region and we need share efforts to develop this core model***

For the Arab countries and especially for the north African as emerging economies, we consider that:

the land is a key resource for supporting decisions that lead to more sustainable economy and development.

All activities, linked to land and related information provide marketable products and services.

These create a hierarchy of needs for such land from sovereignty, defence, and public safety, to resource administration and management.

An adequate and appropriate capacity building model in terms of :

- Education and training,
- Research and development,
- Meet the needs of individuals, government, public and private institutions is required.

The core conceptual model to be designed for capacity building shall be in harmony with the priorities of the Arab Region needs.

It will improve the efficiency and quality of land management and strengthen capacities of land use, land administration, and land development that will lead to a more effective land market.



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A well functioning land market together with high security of land ownership rights will lead to stronger economies, which contribute finally to the stability, prosperity and democracy in the region.

In Northern Africa, the land tenure systems are very similar because the countries are sharing common religion, common culture, and common history.

Multiple informal land rights are inherited and are mixed with Islamic rules as well as colonial legislations. In the current situation, the formal and informal land rights coexist.

Their interrelation is a very serious challenge for the society, government, as well as for national and foreign investors.

Throughout the region, it is necessary to design new trends permitting to integrate humans in formal actions and reduce the costs of informal measures.

The dualism of land registration systems observed in the region in terms of regulations and procedures does not guarantee setting up sustainable land resources management.

The effective property rights ensured by formal system will reduce the danger of wasting natural resources in terms of deforestation and ecological destruction.

The regulation of land rights will enable authorities to transfer land to communities and individual farmers and define the limits of using forest areas and ecological spaces. The land tenure behavior should be understood in order to promote and develop a comprehensive conceptual model for capacity building in land governance.

The model will be a key for sustainable development by focusing on land information and land administration improvement, which are the base of any reforms. It will be a basic support to professionals by involving the academic structures to strengthen the institutional capacities and overall efficiency of land governance.

The objectives behind proposing a core conceptual model for capacity building in the region is based on the needs analysis of the region and on the constraints of the ongoing land tenure systems.

The core model shall target three domains namely the basic curricula, continuous professional development, and research achievements in the field of land governance.

It is an educational profile that reflects the basic requirements and meets the new multidisciplinary paradigm of land administration and land management in the region.

The followed strategy is based on three approaches namely the requirements of the new policy traced by the African Land Policy Center (previous Land Policy Initiative), the literature review



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and the questionnaire analysis. The literature review provides a knowledge frame about the diversity of the land tenure regimes in the region.

The fundamental requirements of an educational curriculum based on the international models is analyzed to take into account the modern aspects linked to capacity development in land governance.

In developed countries, the capacity building models are linked to the modern trends dealing with land administration and management challenges.

However, in developing and emerging countries, the conceptual framework of an adequate capacity building model remains a global issue.

The reason is that the foreign and local investors request a bunch of qualified human resources in a convenient policy framework for their investments but they face shortcomings due to the inherent conditions within these countries.

Our approach was based on analyzing the outcomes of a questionnaire conducted in the region in order to establish a base knowledge of existing curricula. The questionnaire analysis provides the real needs and requirements of conceiving a core model in capacity building.

The preliminary results showed that, there are many opportunities that enable developing a core conceptual capacity building taking into account the regional similarities and the existing initiatives in accordance with international entities: SDGs objectives, SGLA programme/BMZ&GIZ, UN-Habitat/ GLTN, World Bank/ LGAF instrument, FAO/VGGT, African Union, UNECA.

The conceptual model of capacity building shall be designed within three main competencies namely the:

- technology basis,
- land administration and management issues, and
- sustainable development skills.

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