

Peaceful Land for Future Citizens

Introduction

Land is the basic natural resource for us even more than all basic natural resources, others are important for our life, but land is vital for us not only when alive but also when we are died. We born on the land, we live on the land and we buried in the land and finally we will be one of the ingredients of the land. Land also has social, cultural, and political functions related to each country's history.

Land as a factor of production is of immense importance. Everything that we use can be traced ultimately to land. Land may be rightly called the original source of all material wealth. The economic prosperity of a country is closely linked with the richness of her natural resources.

Thus, all aspects of economic life-agriculture, trade, and industry—are generally influenced by a natural resource which is call 'land'. Land or nature has a determining influence in mounding the life, occupations, and standard of living of a people.

Shielding the rights of future citizen is crucial and has a significant impact to the immediate needs of survival such as food, shelter, cloth and medical care and for the overall growth and development of the country. Indeed, the problem of children's property rights is often not apparent until long after a conflict or crisis has started. Yet, without efforts to protect records and memories, there is a greater chance of permanent asset loss as children grow older and reach maturity.

Then all the decisions that we have made today have a great inspiration for the loss or gain of the above benefits for the future generation and the effects are not only seen by one or two generation but they will be critical problem for the country and future nation.

Worthy systems need that determines what decisions are made based on the scientific facts. Daring and answering the following equations, do you care about our land and how you solve the border conflict between parcel of land and our property, boundary between districts, regions and neighboring countries and what kind of environment we leave for the future generations?

By this time some people and leaders don't consider the future generation and impending environment. They make selfish decisions which are best for them alone and for the present. Some of them are corrupted and not committed, then they make the natural gifted land as means of wealth for them and their family without looking ahead.

In our country, Ethiopia there is better progress in supporting and protecting the rights of children, orphans, women and other marginal peoples. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation (Proclamation No.456/2005) said that any citizen of the country who is 18 years of age or above and wants to engage in agriculture for a living shall have the right to use rural land; children who lose their mothers and fathers due to death or other situation shall have the right to use rural land through legal guardians until they attain 18 years of age. Generally, the constitution, the national and regional land laws support the rights of children who are future citizen and decisive of the country but still there is a gap on the implementation.

Then special attention is needed the problems of protecting children's property rights in case of inheritance during and after conflict, displacement or other circumstances that threaten their ability to claim property that is rightfully theirs. The nature of children's property, as a future right protected by the parent or guardianship, means that children's property rights are under the greatest threat when a parent dies or children are separated from their parents. The loss of a parent or the displacement from 'family' property severs ties that assure children of future property access. Children are more vulnerable than adults to property losses because they do not have the knowledge of their assets or their rights, nor do they have the ability to advocate for their rights against more powerful competitors. Over time children become adults and full economic actors with rights to resources and family property. Their future property rights become present claims to assets.

Policy interventions that can advance the well-being of children through protection of their future property. Children are particularly susceptible to asset losses because their property rights are future rights, not yet realized. Unlike an adult who might lose property during a conflict, children may not be aware of their property losses and therefore at a disadvantage in making any claim to restitution.

Protecting the rights of future citizen is the issue of the state and a policy concernbut the individual decision that we have made today has a cumulative impact for the forthcoming output.

Humanitarian organizations has also a shared responsibility for the matter. The lessons for how states and humanitarian organizations could best respond to these threats come from places where the problems have happened.

Key Words: - Policy, Land rights, Natural resource, Economy, Future Citizen,

Objective of the study: - To assess how future rights are protected in the Ethiopia rural land administration system

Methodology: - Important information for this research was collected from desk reviews, Concerned offices and highly relevant information from the grass root level.

LAWS AND POLICIES THAT INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S PROPERTY AND INHERITANCE RIGHTS IN THE EAST AFRICA

International laws

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child recognize children as rights-bearers and further define their rights, although they do not mention a right to inherit. Those African countries that have signed on to the convention have accepted their obligations to protect children who are deprived of family care (Article 20) and to protect children who experience violence, neglect, or exploitation on the part of a parent, guardian, or other caregiver (Article 19).

Some observers argue that lawmakers of these countries have not translated into practical legal solutions their obligations to protect children's rights, including the right to inherit property, according to the standards established by the Convention and the African Charter. Moreover, observers argue that these instruments are not well known and that uncertainties exist regarding their interpretation. Finally, observers argue that more effort needs to be made in informing people about these instruments within clear and simple messages.

Laws related with rural land inheritance rights of children in Ethiopia

In relation to policy and legal provisions, The Convention on the Rights of the children (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child, recognize children as being able to hold rights in their own names and Ethiopia has ratified the instruments. While neither instrument specifically recognizes children's rights to inherit property the CRC establishes the right of children to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs (Article 27),and the African Charter, states to protect children who are deprived of family care (Article 20) and to protect children who experience violence, neglect ,or exploitation on the part of a parent, guardian or another caregiver (Article 19) .

[FAO \(2010\), Land and property rights, Junior Farmer Field and Life School-Facilitator's guide](#)

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No.456/2005 declared that the right to ownership of land is exclusively vested in the state and in the people. It also necessary to sustainable conserve and develop natural resources and pass over to the coming generation through the development and implementation of a sustainable rural land use planning based on the different agro ecological zones of the country. It also says that any holder shall have the right to transfer his rural land use rights through inheritance to members of his family. Article 5 (1) (b) specifically states that children who lost their mother and/or father due to death shall have the rights to use rural land through legal guardians until they attain 18 years of age.

Registration of all individuals with interests in land holding would help recognize rightful heirs in cases of intestate inheritance. Women's and children's rights advocates would like to see a new system that registers all people who have practical interests, including women and children who are contributors and dependants of a shared livelihood. By the registration of all individuals take place can be enforced. Monitoring and evaluating the endorsement of land transactions by local tribunals could also enhance adherence to this practice. Further, systematized analyses of women's access to land at the provincial level can give important information to monitor and evaluate local land transfer patterns and hold local and national officials and bodies accountable for ensuring women's land access.

Conclusions

Children's future property rights are of urgent concern when children are displaced and/or lose their legal guardian(s). Events that displace families and create orphans are situations so catastrophic that something as remote as a child's future right to property is unlikely to gain much attention. The absence of consideration of children's property under law is due to the fact that it is almost always a future right not yet realized. In fragile environments, if no efforts are taken to protect children's future property rights, they will never be realized. This has become particularly obvious in customary systems where property is undocumented and children hold a right to it through their membership in a group. In customary systems, it is easy for other members of the lineage to block a child's future rights.

More research in this area is needed to determine the most effective timeline for interventions, field test ways of documenting property rights and portability techniques, and identify other legal and humanitarian strategies for asset protection. The property rights of children are an understudied issue that straddles the

development/humanitarian divide. The economic well-being of adults and their livelihood choices are determined by their access to assets. Yet, an adult's ability to claim property can be significantly impaired by conflicts, disasters or epidemics played out in their youth. Addressing the future property rights of children in fragile environments will facilitate their livelihood choices and well-being when they become adults.

Policy interventions and strong institutional set up that can advance the well-being of children through protection of their future property. Children are particularly susceptible to asset losses because their property rights are future rights, not yet realized. Unlike an adult who might lose property during a conflict, children may not be aware of their property losses and therefore at a disadvantage in making any claim to restitution.

Protecting the rights of future citizen is the issue of the state and a policy concern but the individual decision that we have made today has a cumulative impact for the forthcoming output, then we think more about what we situate in this world for the next generation when we pass away.

Humanitarian organizations have also a shared responsibility for the matter. The lessons for how states and humanitarian organizations could best respond to these threats come from places or countries that have very good experiences.