













- 37% is customary owned land, includes all land in the Gilbert group
- 63% is State owned, including all islands in the Phoenix and Line group
- Population 92533 (2005 census), 43%
 live in the urban capital South Tarawa

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Land Administration System:

- Government leases on customary native land for 99 yr terms for public infrastructure
- Airfields, schools, hospitals, govn't employees housing, offices and ground water reserves
- Less than 50 yrs before the 99 yrs lease lapsed

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- Squatter on govt leased lands pop growth, urban drift – Landowner double benefits
- Landowners illegally entered into abandoned govt buildings & expired subleases
- Eviction process through Court adjudication
- Landowners put pressure on govt for the surrender of undeveloped portion of leased lands

Sublease arrangements:

- Landowners encouraged to apply for sublease from govt;
- Landowners given priority to develop unleased lands;
- Accessing land for development on these govt leased lands is mainly through applications for sublease arrangements with govt.
- Landowners consent to development Policy – good to landowners, bad for development

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Land rights registration:

- Registration of title carried out in 1920's
- Enactment of Native Lands Commission Ordnance
- Ordnance provides for the determination of ownership and legalisation and registration of the titles determined – importantly provides for security and indefensibility of the title
- Shortfalls of the registration system due to inadequate description of the land registered
- Increasing land cases over boundary disputes

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Land rights registration:

- Establishment of the Kiribati Land Information
 System in 1998
- The system will compliment the current registration system and hard volumes of land title registers
- The Courts plays an important role in the title registration process and adjudications of land disputes – title or boundary disputes

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