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at FIG Working Week 2012

'Knowing to Manage the

Territory - Protect the Environment - Evaluate the Cultural Heritage'

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1. Introductory Background

1.1 Brief History

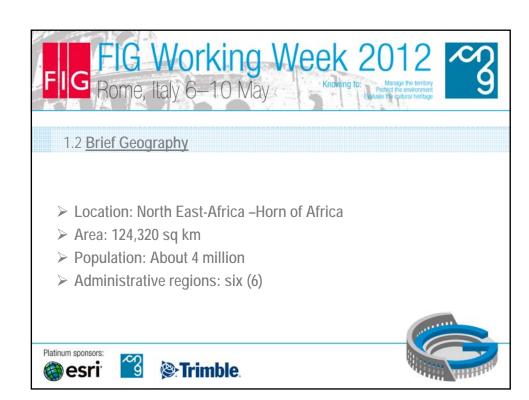
- ➤ Under Ottoman Turkish (1557-1857) & Egyptian rule (1857-1880s)
- ➤ Italian colonialism 1890- 1941
- ➤ British protectorate 1941-1952
- > Federation with Ethiopia 1952 -1962
- ➤ Ethiopian occupation 1962 -1991
- ➤ 30 years war for liberation came to end in May 1991, formal independence May 1993 after a referendum

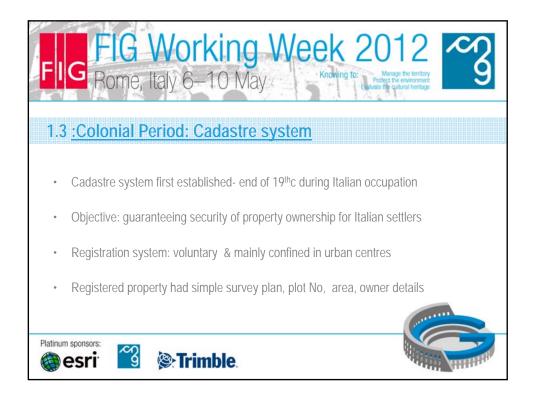














1.4 Cadastre & Notary Offices

- Cadastral Office & Notary Public worked in close collaboration
- · During the Ethiopian military rule (1970s) all extra houses were confiscated
- · Legal private owners lost security of property ownership
- · Registration of private houses discouraged as a bourgeoisie practice
- Both Offices, the Cadastre & Notary narrowly escaped elimination











1.4 Cadastre: Post independence (1991...)

- Nationalized houses returned to rightful original owners
- Cadastre Office served as reliable source of evidence
- New land policy, land & registration laws proclaimed
- Land policy goals: economic development, social justice and equity, security of tenure, political stability, etc.
- Registration of property declared mandatory











1.6 Main features of the land Law

- · State ownership of land
- Eritrean citizens have equal right to 'tiesha' land (village residence)
- Agricultural plots of land accessed on usufruct basis
- Usufruct rights given for life-time of the individual

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- But, usufruct land rights not fully enforced
- Leaseholds are provided for housing, commercial, other social services
- Women have equal rights to land as men









2. Global Overview-Cadastre systems

2.1 General

- Purposes of cadastre systems vary
- Modern cadastre systems-multi-purpose

2.2 Western Europe

- · Cadastre & land registry systems in W. Europe closely linked
- French cadastre as pioneer not progressed in the link











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- French cadastre influence also seen in former African colonies
- Spanish & Italian cadastre systems also partially developed

2.3 British & former colonies

- Compulsory registration in Anglo-Saxon of recent phenomenon
- Torrens system influenced by English law & practices
- Impact OF Torrens System seen in E. Africa & W. Canada







2.4 Northern Europe

- Cadastre system of Denmark integrated like Western Europe
- Swedish & Finish cadastre systems also closely linked; 'title registration'
- Both systems developed through 'progressive cadastre'
- Swedish system: automated, online, integrated system of cadastral, land register, land taxation and population census

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2.5 Africa

- French & Anglo-Saxon influences
- African countries introducing land register systems
 - Land is primary asset for survival & development
 - But, still poor land governance
- · Eritrean Cadastre still mainly traditional & incomprehensive







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- Informal settlements present major cadastral challenge to developing countries, e.g. 360 separate settlements around Johannesburg
- Upgrading squatter settlements, a challenge in terms of resources for construction & titling

2.6 Lessons

• Lessons: Cadastral systems not uniform in applications & objectives depending on tradition, policies, etc.









3. The Eritrean Cadastre System

- Mission: 'To protect & guarantee security of property ownership & rights over land'

3.1 Main mandate of the Office

- Register all land, rights over land, & immovable property & issue license
- As necessary register all tiesha land (village residential land), agricultural usufruct, leasehold, land utilized and unutilized by the state









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- Give information on transfer of immovable property for any encumbrances
- · Register right holders together with immovable property erected
- <u>Vision</u>: Making registration of immovable property speedy, & easier for all clients'
- Core values & Guiding principles: Objectivity, integrity, team work, innovation, etc.











3.2 Data in the ECO

- Property description: zip code, property address, land use, land plot & building size, building purpose, license No, boundaries, etc
- Proprietorship section: Owners/right holders name, address, personal Id No, spouse name, date of purchase/construction, vendor's name, address, etc
- Encumbrances: mortgage, pledge, & their release











3.3 Objectives & Strategies

Goals/objectives

- Strengthen capacity to develop & mange modern cadastre system
- Apply mandatory registration of immovable property

Strategies

- Establish and consolidate regional offices
- Develop institutional infrastructure and capacities











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- Introduce and utilize up-to-date technology
- Develop awareness within the public about cadastral benefits
- Register land rights, transfers & mortgages in time
- Make the process simple, transparent & less costly
- · Charge appropriate fees to ensure self-sustainability











4. Challenges

- Long Liberation wars & ruined economy
- Currently, 'no peace, no war' situation diverting resources to national security
- Incomprehensive cadastre: textual & spatial data not integrated
- Inadequate human capacities & limited resources
- Inadequate capacities of regional technical offices
- Absence of Notary at regional levels: No credible & fast transfer of property











5. Lessons Learned & Prospects

- Progressive cadastre from simple cadastre & land registers to highly developed operating systems; future oriented
- German adaptation of flexible approach- developing system of titles, instead of deeds
- Poor land governance in many African countries, but recognition of rights for women & stakeholder involvement in land policies
- Learning others' experiences demand insight & skilful application
- Need for comprehensive capacity building efforts

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