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**State of play and prospects of the
land administration of Chad: the
intervention of Kadaster
International**

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Communication Plan

1. Kadaster's response framework in Chad;
2. Kadaster Mission
3. Preliminary activities;
4. Diagnosis of land administration;
5. What a priority for Kadaster's mission in Chad?
6. The strategic choice

Kadaster International's framework for intervention in Chad

Kadaster International in Chad = Cooperation between Chad and the Netherlands

This framework makes it possible to establish exchanges, links and partnerships between the two countries on a wide variety of issues such as land, the environment, scientific research, training, etc. It takes into account technology facilitation, capacity development, multi-stakeholder partnerships (including civil society) around sectoral or thematic issues as well as normative guidance and strategic advice to support the implementation of the agreed objectives.

Framework of intervention: Land at scale project

- 1. Support for the finalization of the new land code (Oxfam);**
- 2. Securing and support for land development for the benefit of women (Oxfam);**
- 3. Improving land administration (Kadaster).**

Mission entrusted to Kadaster

Improve land administration by setting up a blueprint in order to reduce cost, time and complexity for registration.

ACTIVITES PRELIMINAIRES

- Prise de contact et échanges avec les institutions clés de l'administration foncière
- Les signatures des mémorandums d'entente
- La mise en place d'une équipe multi-acteurs
- La conduite des entretiens

DIAGNOSIS OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

In order to better understand the specific shortcomings of the current system of land administration and to provide strategic guidance in the development of the master plan and roadmap to be prepared and implemented. The nine strategic routes of the FELA were used.

The analysis of the interviews gave us the following results:

- the main actors of the land administration are unable to play their role and are aware of it. The reasons given are institutional, regulatory, technical and financial;
- The main texts governing land and their implementing decrees date from the 1960s. In view of current realities, they have become obsolete. Cohabitation between written law and customary/Islamic law is difficult.
- Land conflicts recurrent in both urban and rural areas;
- The absence of a land policy

- Land administration depends on the budget and government subsidies. The latter are thin and mobilized with a great delay;
- the lack of a reliable database, the quality problem, the archiving problem and the limited technical tools and the absence of a mechanism for owning and sharing data. We can retain here that the production of data is generally of low quality with a low yield. Lack of adequate equipment to build a reliable database.

- the use of new technologies is almost zero;
- low international partnership and no involvement of the private sector;
- The staff is limited: lack of profile in quantity and quality of people trained.
- Key institutions do not have a well-defined communication plan.

Dignostic has revealed many other problems such as:

- **Institutional instability, Mismanagement of available resources;**
- **Duality of legislation (written and customary law that includes Islamic), Legislation not adapted to reality,The cost of accessing titles is not accessible for all Long procedure;**
- **Conflicts between the different services, Lack of a reliable and dynamic database;**
- **Centralization of the production of titles, Delay in the execution of work Lack of continuous training , The quality of service to citizens is mediocre;**
- **Securitization as the only guarantee of land security;**
- **Lack of synergy of action,The non-valorization of skills, The dysfunction of the administration, The lack of the ethics of agents,**
- **The lack of archives, co-corruption, non-compliance with texts ...**

What a priority for Kadaster's mission in Chad?

The choice made by the various actors is land tenure security for all.

The strategic choice

Given these challenges, developing a master plan without experiments seems unrealistic.

We opted for a one- to two-year pilot project. this project will be based on one locality per climatic zone (Saharan, Sahelian and Sudanese) where urban and rural areas will serve as a laboratory. And it is at the end of the pilots that we could write a master plan to be put in place at the national level.

The formulation of the project is ongoing.

The mission is difficult, but not impossible.

**Thank you for your kind attention and indulgence
for my English.**