



Land Use Planning and Land Tenure in Rwanda

KAGERA TAMP/FAO REGIONAL TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON LAND PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

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DDG RNRA - DLM

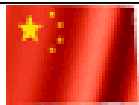
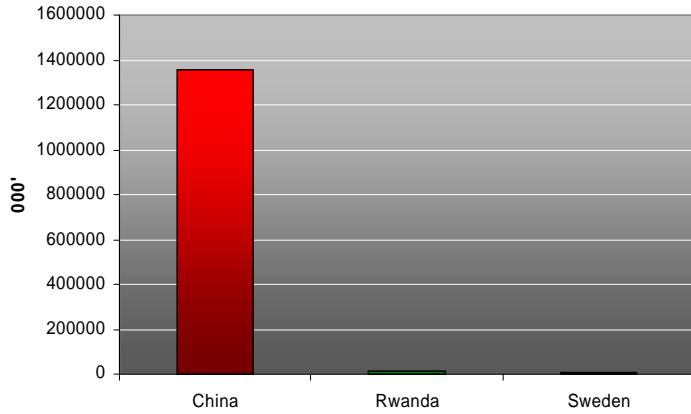
30th August 2011



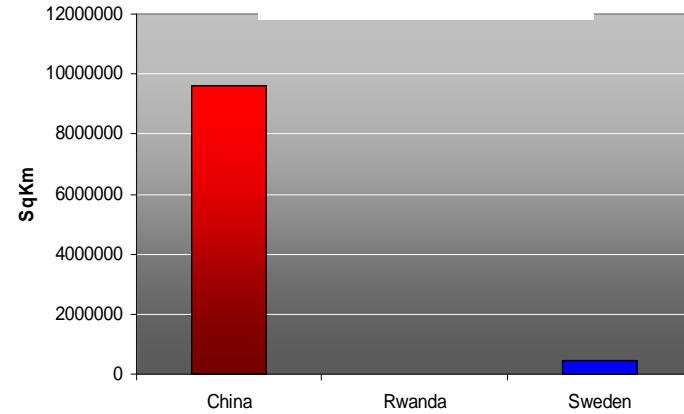
RWANDA IN BRIEF

- Area: 26,338 Sqm
 - Pop (2011): 11m
 - Pop Dens. (2011): +400inhabitant per sqm
 - Constitution in 2003 – art 29 and 30
 - Best reformer in WB ranking in doing business in 2010 – easing property registration
 - Vision 2020
-

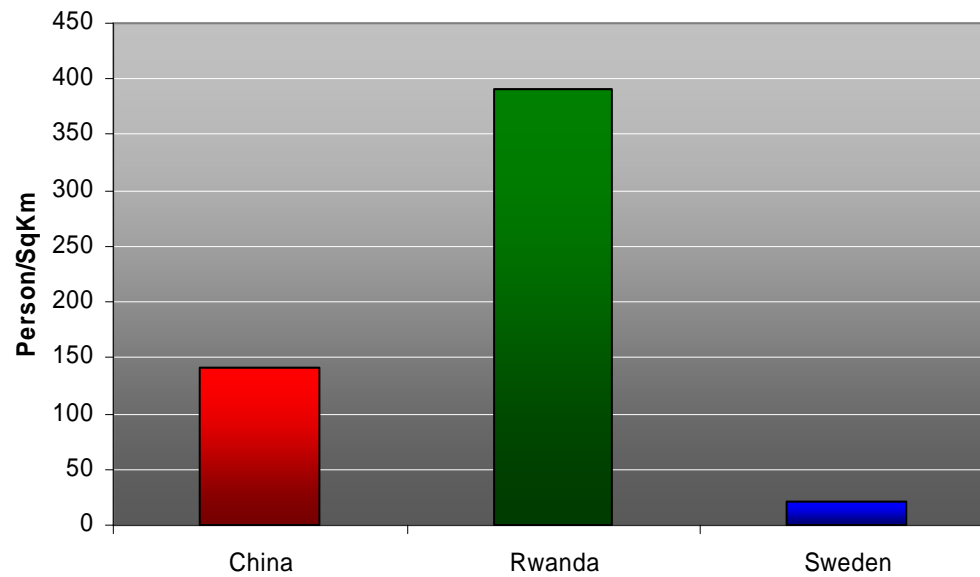
POPULATION



LAND AREA



Popultaion Density



2009 Figures

OUTLINE

- Land Policy – From past to Now
 - The Organic Land Law 2005
 - Institutional framework
 - Land Tenure Regularisation – Systematic land registration? - Steps
 - Challenges in land tenure regularisation
 - Where are we today and Our Target?
 - Land Administration Information System
 - National Land Use Planning
 - Implementing the National Land Use Plan
 - Overall Land Strategy in Rwanda
-

Land Policy – From past to Now

- Pre-colonial period – Customary law
 - Ubukonde, Ibikingi (Chiefs)
 - Gukeba, kugabirwa (King)
 - Colonial period
 - Titles for foreign – Written law
 - Customary law
 - After independence to 1994
 - Land registration – Elite
 - Right to use – State ownership
-

Land Policy – From past to Now

- After 1994
 - Same as before
 - Land redistribution and sharing
 - From 2005: Organic Land Law
 - Right of ownership of customary land under lease
 - Freehold – according to land use planning
-

Organic Land Law

- Security of tenure through leasing – art 5
- Category of land art 9-18
 - Individual land
 - State land (public and private)
- Land use – according to planning art 19
- Land less than 1ha can not be subdivided – Art 20
- Land allocation and leasing – art 25
- Land registration – obligatory – Art 30
- Land transfer – art 33-38
- Land Rights and obligations – Art 45-68
- Prescription (ubuzime) – art 69-72
- Penalties (repossession and requisition) – art 73-85

Note: More than 15 Secondary legislations implementing the OLL

Land Tenure Systems according to OLL

- Leasehold: from 3 to 99 years depending on use. All customary land getting 99 years lease.
 - Freehold – depends on completion of development in accordance with land use planning (residential, commercial, industrial developments).
-

Categorisation of land

- State land and individual land
 - State land:
 - Public domain
 - Private domain
 - Urban and rural land
-

Other important legal texts

- Succession law (1999)
 - Environment Organic law (2005)
 - Water law (2008)
 - Forestry law (1988 – now under review)
-

Institutional framework

- Ministry of Natural Resources
- National Land Commission
- Rwanda Natural Resources Authority and Office of Registrar of Land Titles – Department of Lands and Mapping (former NLC)
- Land Sub-sector Thematic Working Group
- District Land Commission
- District Land Bureaux
- Sector and Cell land committees



ONGOING PROGRAMMES

- Land Tenure Regularisation through Systematic Land Registration
 - National Land Use Master Plan
 - Institutions strengthening
-

Land Tenure Regularisation Background

- Vision 2020
 - National Land Policy - 2004
 - Organic Land Law - 2005
 - EDPRS
-

Advantages of Land Registration

- Guarantees ownership of land (both for Men and Women);
 - Recognising people with interest on land (men, women, children)
 - Increases security of tenure to land holders;
 - ❖ Increase investment on land
 - ❖ Reduce land related disputes;
 - ❖ Establishes a reliable and transparent land registry across the country;
-

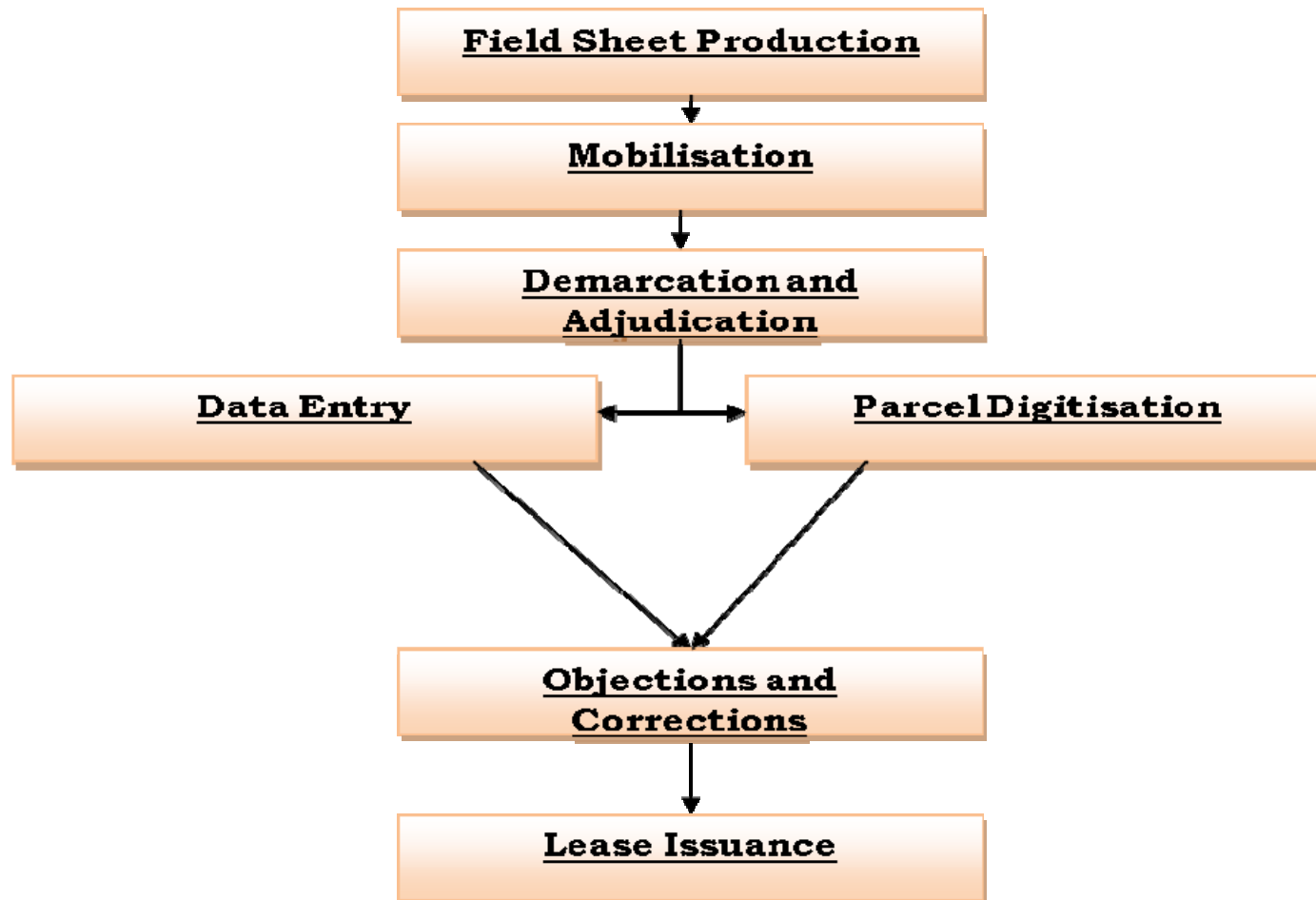
Advantages of Land Registration (Con't)

- Access to credit/loan - Land used as collateral
 - Improve land market – Transactions
 - Improves planning and development of infrastructures
 - Protection of women rights over co-owned land
-

The Land Tenure Regularisation Programme

- Land tenure regularisation: parcel by parcel and cell by cell
 - Estimated 8 to 10 million parcels of land in Rwanda in 2148 cells
 - Participatory approach with Cell Land Committees and Village leaders
 - General Boundary principle – Land surveying – with aerial/satellite orthophotos
 - Supported by GoR, DIFD, SIDA, IFAD and EU
-

Steps in Systematic Land Registration



High resolution Area Photograph



Rwanda

As of March 2010

Scale for A0: 1:250,000

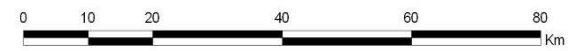
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Uganda

Rwanda

United Republic of Tanzania

Burundi



This map provides an overview of Rwanda. The image is a mosaic created from ortho photos resampled to 30 metres resolution and combined with the contrast from Landsat TM data. The mosaic is visualised in natural colors.

Date: 12 March 2010
Edition: 1.0
Print Dimensions @ 1:50,000 ISO A0 size (1189 x 841mm)

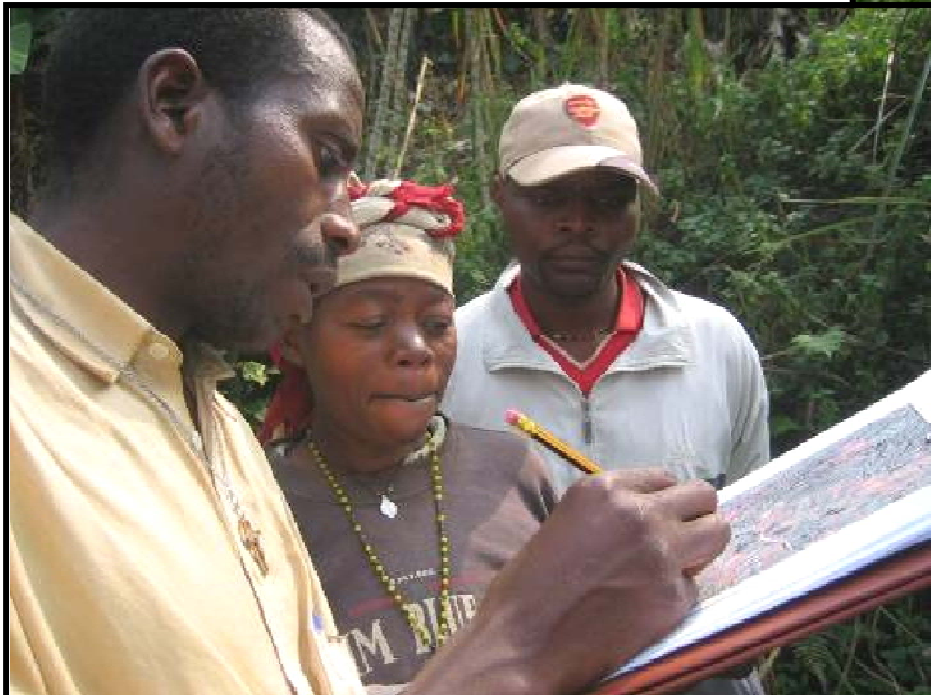
Public Meeting

- Explain LTR process
- Explain roles of Adjudication Committee
- Explain Rights of men and women in land registration



Demarcation and ...

Para-Surveyors, Adjudication Committee and neighbours



Adjudication

- A claim is recorded in the claim register and fee paid.
- A claim receipt issued
- Fees paid



Digitization of Field Maps – Using GIS



Map digitisation



Data Entry



Objection and Correction

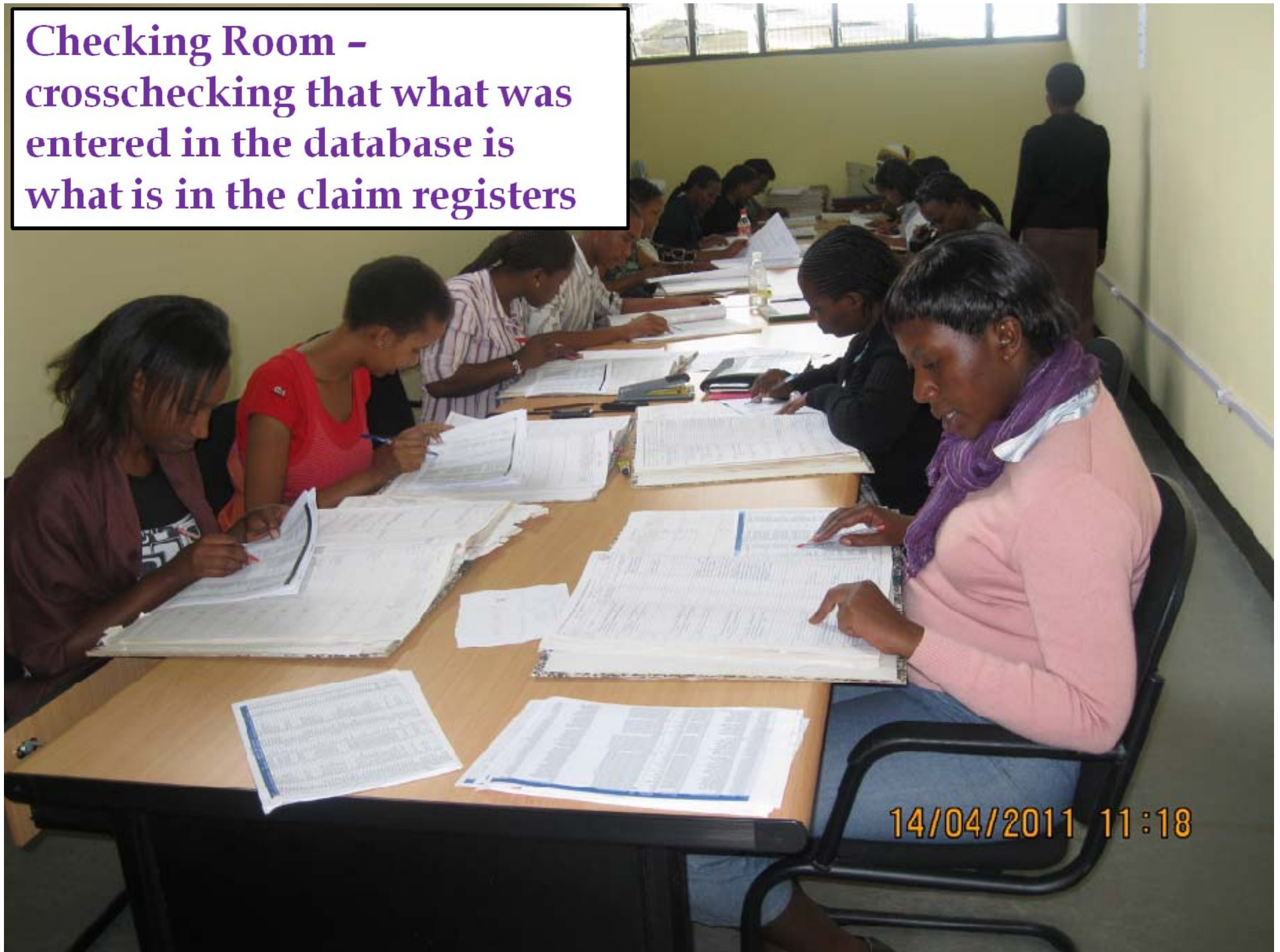
- At cell level
- Land claimants correct information
- Objections to claim can be made



During Corrections and Objections, the adjudication committee records any changes admitted in red ink in the claim register and this is used to update the database



**Checking Room -
crosschecking that what was
entered in the database is
what is in the claim registers**

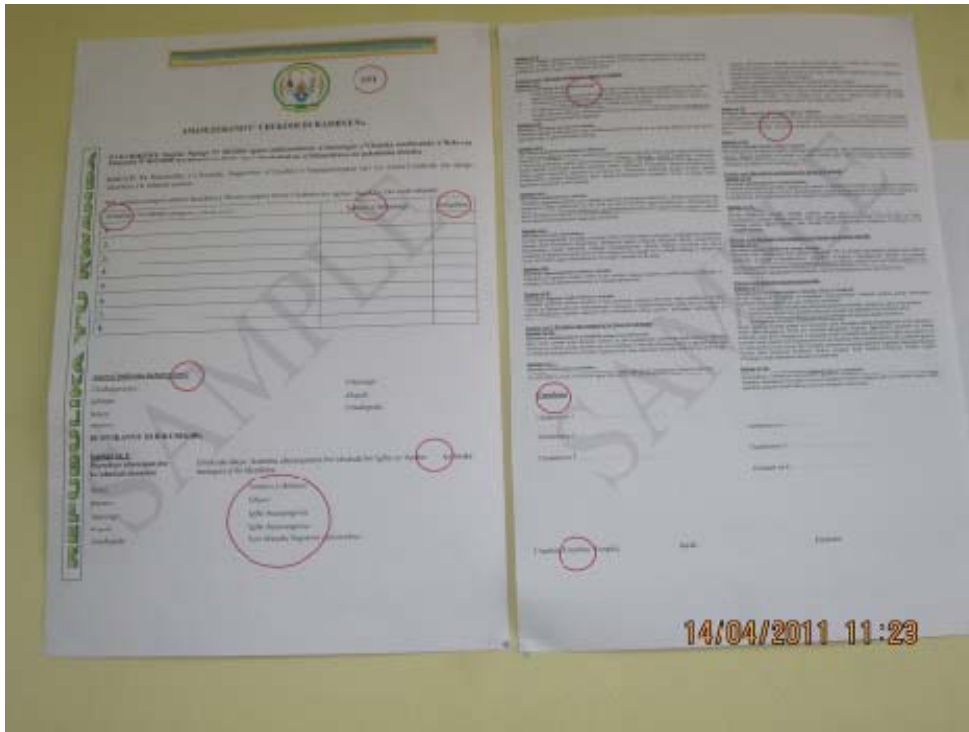


14/04/2011 11:18

Printing leases and Certificates



Checking and Sealing



Issuance of land leases and certificate of land registration

URWEGO RW'UMUBITSI W'IMPAPURO-MPAMO Z'UBUTAKA



AMASEZERANO Y' UBUKODE BURAMBYE No.

HAKURIKIJWE Itegeko Ngenga N° 08/2005 rigena imikoreshereze n'imicungire y'Ubutaka mu Rwanda n'Iteka rya Minisitiri N° 001/2008 ryo kuwa 01/04/2008 rigena ibyubahirizwa n'ibikorikizwa mu gukodesha ubutaka

HAGATI YA Repubulika y'u Rwanda, ihagarariye n'Umubitsi w'Impapurompamo (ari we wiswe "Umukodesha"):

NA: umuntu (abantu) urangwa (barangwa) n'ibi bikurikira (ariwe wiswe "Ukodesha"):

Amazina y'Ukodesha (Abakodesha)	Nomero z'indangamuntu	Umugabane
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

Aho Ukodesha abarizwa:

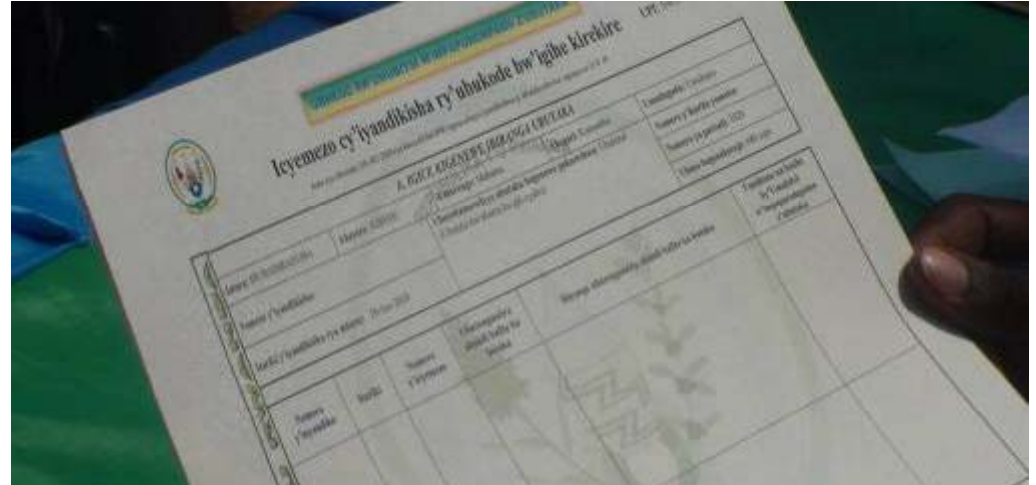
Umuhagarariye: _____ Umuranga: _____
 Intara: _____ Akagali: _____
 Akarere: _____ Umuhagudu: _____

BUMVIKANYE IBI BIKURIKIRA:

Ingingo ya 1:

Byerekeye uburenganzira bw'ubukode bw'igihe cy'imyaka ku butaka burangwa n'ibi bikurikira: Umukodesha ahaye Ukodesha uburenganzira bw'ubukode bw'igihe cy'imyaka ku butaka burangwa n'ibi bikurikira:

Intara: _____ Numero y'ikibanza: _____
 Akarere: _____ Ubuso: _____
 Umuranga: _____ Igihe buzatangira: _____
 Akagali: _____ Igihe buzarangira: _____
 Umuhagudu: _____ Icyo ubutaka bugenewe gukoreshwa: _____



REPUBLIKA Y' URWANDA

Extract of Cadastral Plan

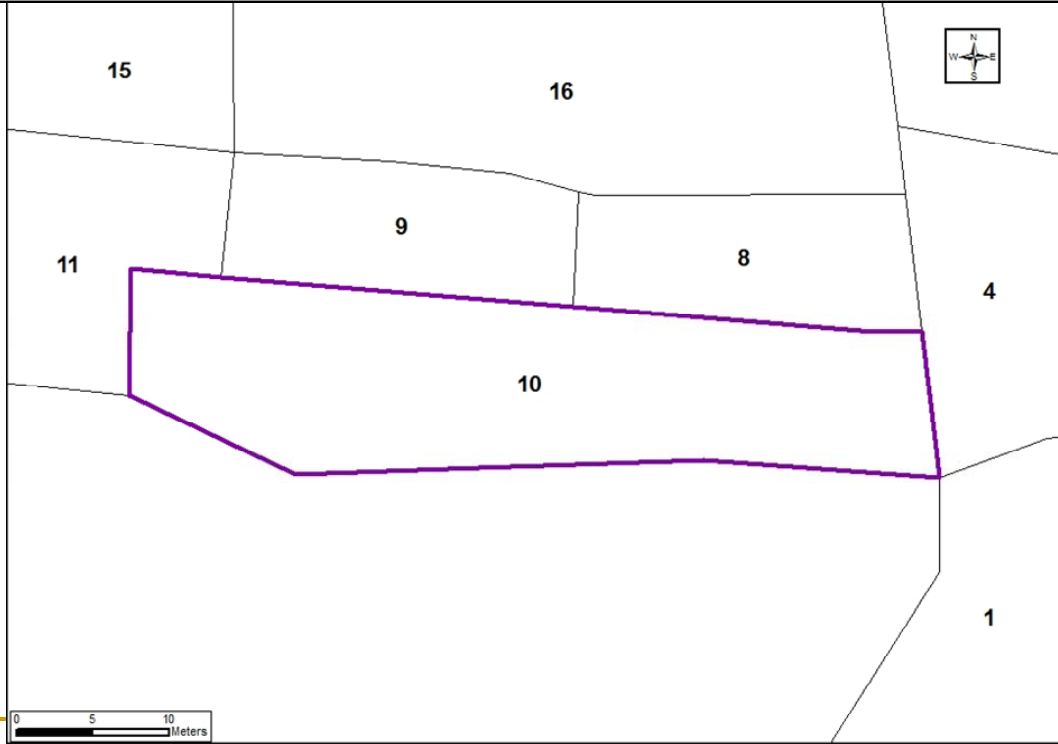

ANNEX to Certificate of Registration of Emphyteutic Lease Title

Page 3 of 3

EXTRACT CADASTRAL PLAN

UPI 4/04/11/03/10

PROVINCE NORTHERN	DISTRICT BURERA	SECTOR KIVUYE	CELL MURWA
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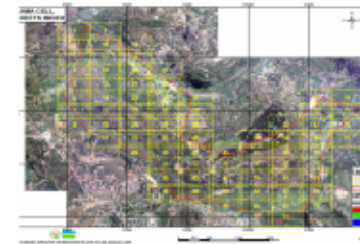
MAP of parcel				<p>NOTE Parcel Map prepared based on General Boundaries Principle</p>		
Date	25-Feb-2011	Registrar/Deputy Registrar	MUNYANGAJU Damascene	Signature		Stamp

LTR PROCESS



Local information campaign and training of land cell committee

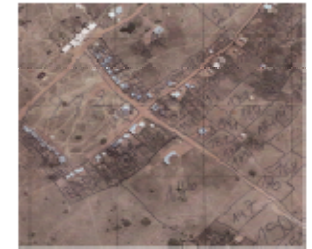
Preparation of Index and field Sheets



Physical checking

Adjudication

Demarcation of Parcels

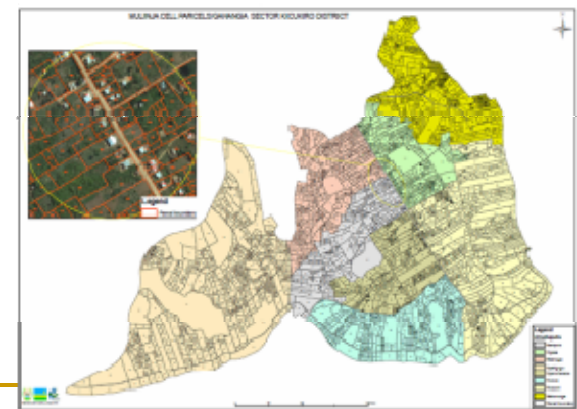


Digitization of field sheets and data entry

Correcting errors of demarcation



Correction and objection period



ISSUANCE OF LAND TITLES



Challenges in land registration

- Unclaimed land (people outside Rwanda)
 - Women do not know/understand their rights
 - Polygamous marriages
 - Children born out of marriage and orphans
 - Inheritance and widowed women
-

Where are we today?



- In all 30 Districts with:
 - Kigali City covered in terms of Demarcation – O&C ongoing
 - Kirehe District covered with KWAMP funding
 - By July 2011, 1533 Cells covered (69%)
 - By end of July 2011:
 - 6.9 millions parcels demarcated (86%) with less than 1% (5,811) disputes
 - 2.5 million parcels digitised
 - 3.5million parcels in our database and 257,041 Titles issued
-

Targets

- Finish demarcation and adjudication in whole country by June 2012
 - Finish lease issuance in Kigali by October 2011
 - Finish Issuance of all leases in all districts by December 2013
-

Land Administration Information System

The screenshot displays the LAIS web application in Internet Explorer. The interface includes a search sidebar, a main document list, and an action panel. Red arrows point to specific UI elements with labels:

- Search options**: Points to the search filters in the sidebar.
- Quick Register Start Booking**: Points to the search input fields.
- SELECT DOC IN PROCES STEP**: Points to the 'Accepted Documents' tab.
- PROCESS STEPS BLOCK**: Points to the sidebar menu.
- ACTION BLOCK**: Points to the 'Action' panel on the right.
- SELECT SHOW BLOCK**: Points to the 'Show' button in the action panel.
- SELECT EDIT BLOCK**: Points to the 'Edit Options' section in the action panel.

Admin Documents Table:

Admin Doc ID	Document Type	UPI	Submitter Name	SubmissionDate	Acceptance
12010000104	Transfer of Emohyeteu...	1/02/02/03/11	MUKLINZI EMMANUEL	28-Jan-2010	28-Jan-2010
52010000007	Transfer of Ful title	5/05/06/02/11/00	MUVARA POTHIN	31-Jan-2010	31-Jan-2010

Action Panel:

- Change to PROCESSED
- Add Real Right
- Remove Real Right
- Change Object
- Show
- Object Details
- Real Rights (2)
- Seizures (0)
- Mortgages (0)
- Object Annotations (0)
- Edit Options
- Add Scanned Doc

National Land Use Planning

- Vision 2020
 - National Land Policy – 2004
 - Organic Land Law – 2005
 - EDPRS
 - Land scarcity and high population density
 - Swedesurvey hired to assist the preparation
-

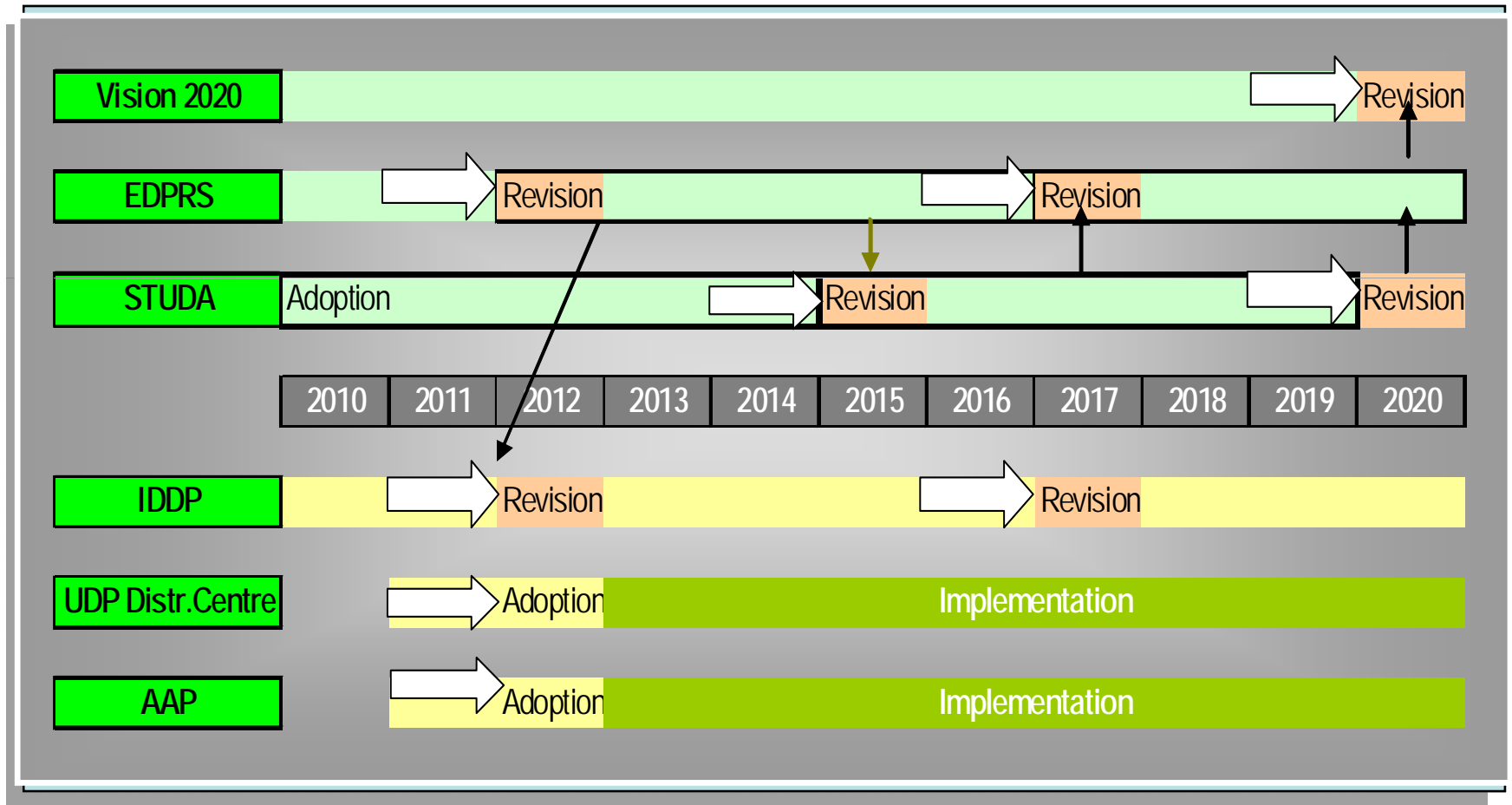
PLANNING COMPONENT PROGRESS

- Multi-disciplinary Steering Committee – 20 people
 - Aerial Photo – 96% and Satellite Image 4%
 - Inventory of existing data and situation
 - Specific in-depth studies
 - Baseline studies, need assessment, risk and suitability analysis
 - Scenarios
 - Wide consultations
-

PLANNING COMPONENT PROGRESS



HARMONIZATION



PERCENTAGE OF BUILD-UP AREAS BY DISTRICT, 2008

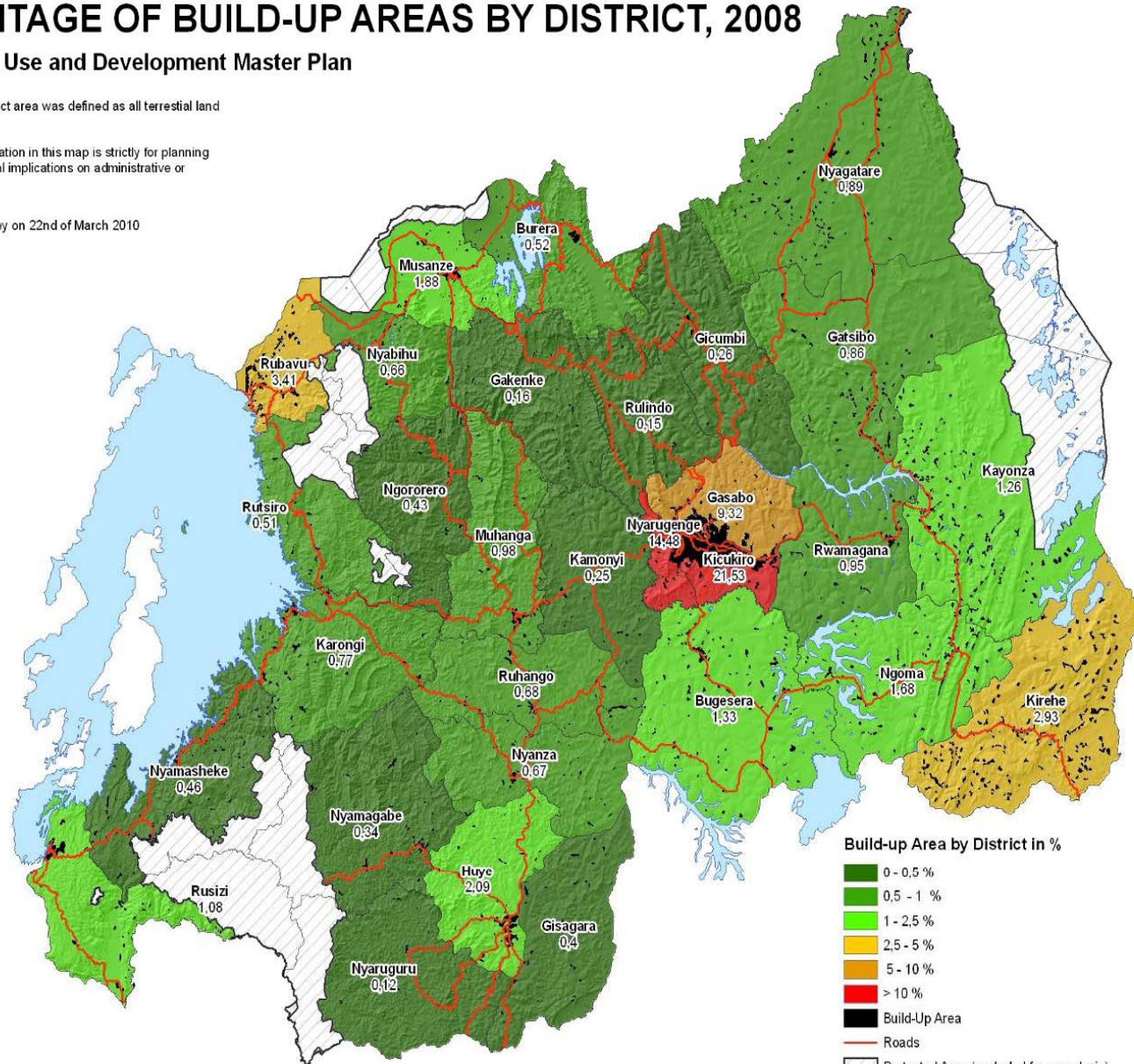
Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculation method: District area was defined as all terrestrial land excluding lakes.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: NISR, NLC

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 22nd of March 2010



0 15 30 60 Kilometers

Build-up Area by District in %

- 0 - 0,5 %
- 0,5 - 1 %
- 1 - 2,5 %
- 2,5 - 5 %
- 5 - 10 %
- > 10 %

Build-Up Area

Roads

Protected Area (excluded from analysis)

Gisagara District Name

0,4 Percentage of Built-up Areas by District

POPULATION LIVING IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS

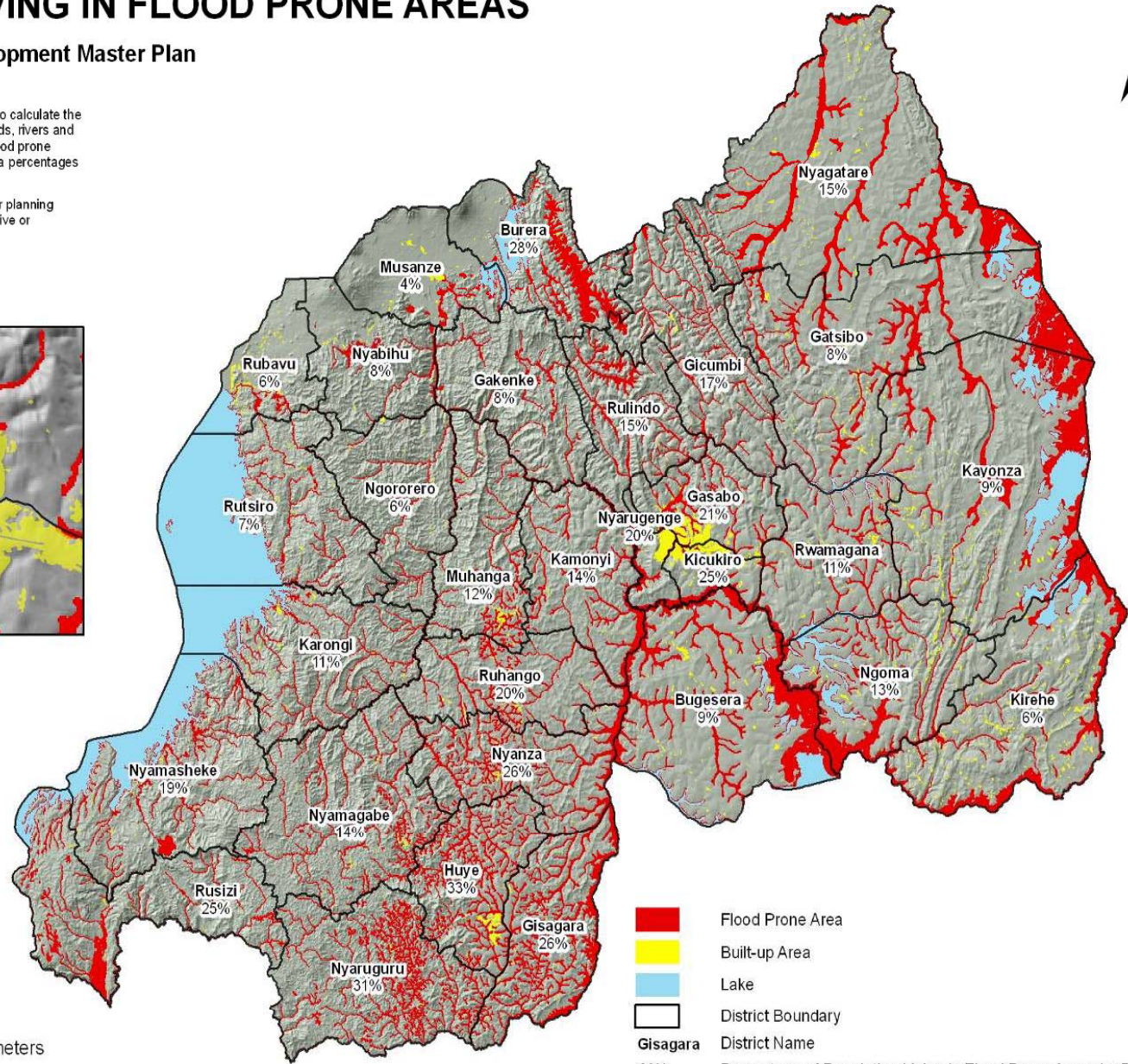
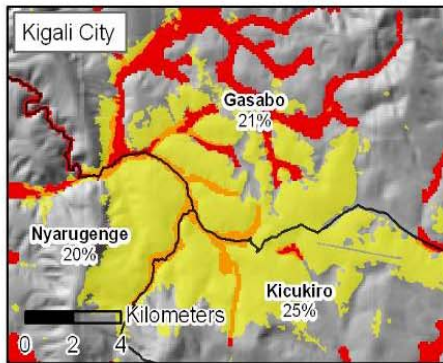
Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculation method: Landsat 2005 data was used to calculate the number of people living in flood prone areas. Wetlands, rivers and lakes with a buffer of 100 meter were indicated as flood prone areas. Due to the low resolution of the Landsat data percentages should not be interpreted as exact values.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: Landsat 2005, NISR, NLC

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 18th of March 2010



- Flood Prone Area
- Built-up Area
- Lake
- District Boundary
- Gisagara** District Name
- 26% Percentage of Population Living in Flood Prone Areas by District

0 25 50 Kilometers

POPULATION LIVING ON SLOPES OF MORE THAN 20 DEGREES BY DISTRICT

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

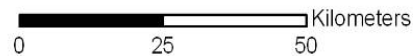
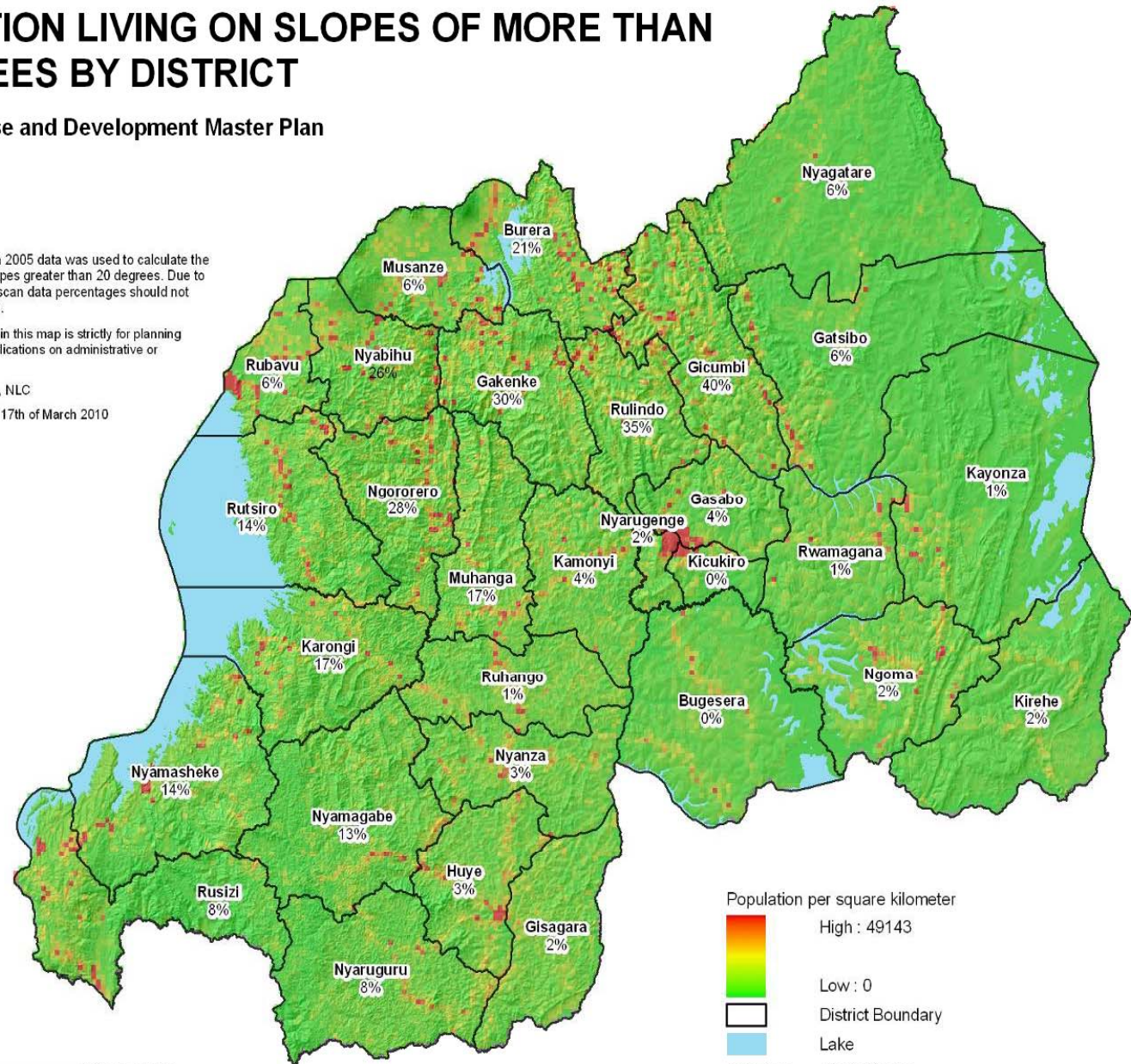


Calculation method: Landsat 2005 data was used to calculate the number of people living on slopes greater than 20 degrees. Due to the low resolution of the Landsat data percentages should not be interpreted as exact values.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: Landsat 2005, NISR, NLC

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 17th of March 2010



Population per square kilometer

High : 49143

Low : 0

District Boundary

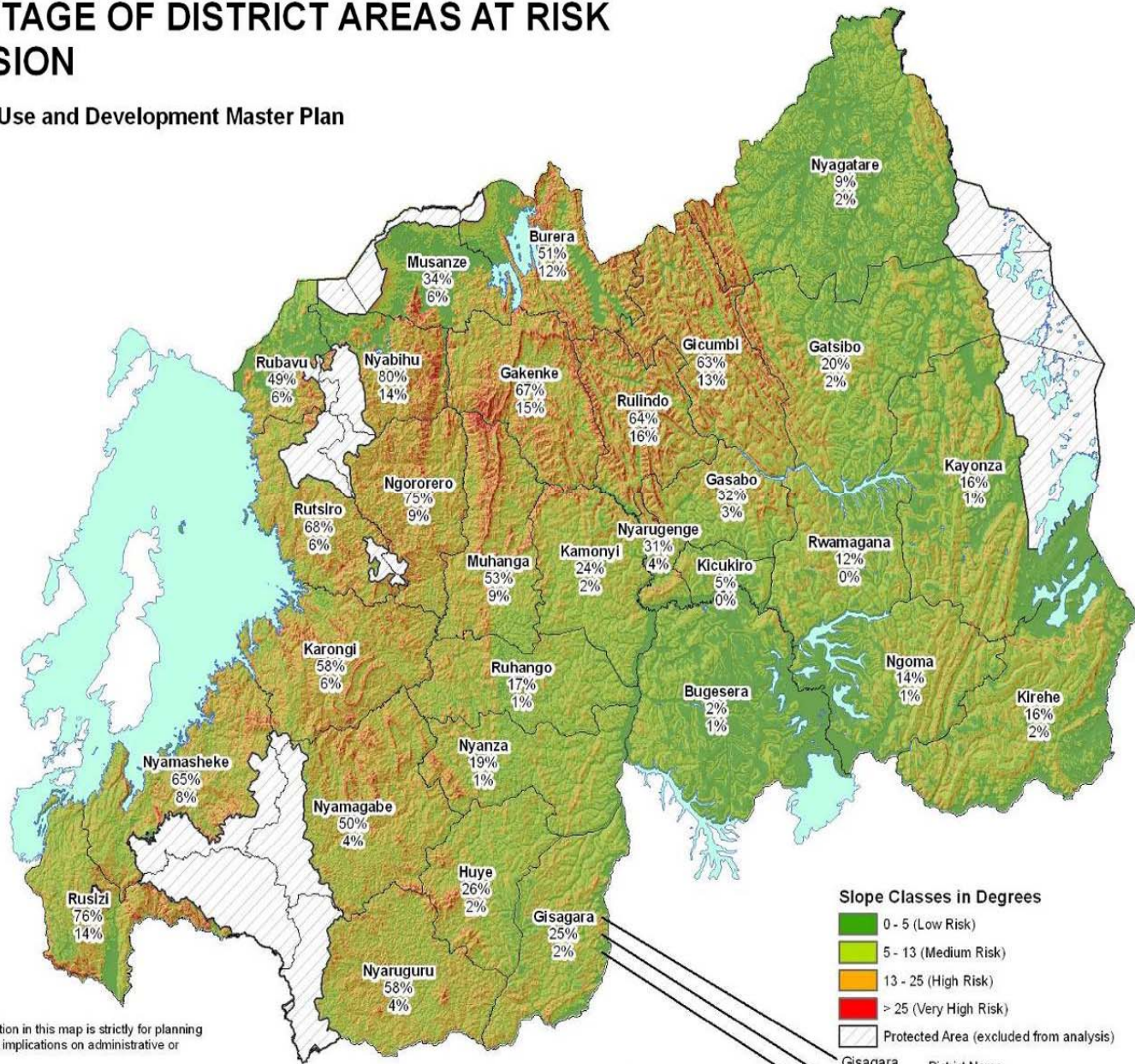
Lake

Gisagara District Name

2% Percentage of Land Area not Suitable for Urbanisation

PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT AREAS AT RISK OF EROSION

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan



Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: NISR

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 15th of March 2010



Slope Classes in Degrees

- 0 - 5 (Low Risk)
- 5 - 13 (Medium Risk)
- 13 - 25 (High Risk)
- > 25 (Very High Risk)
- Protected Area (excluded from analysis)

Gisagara
 25% District Name
 2% Percentage of land area with gradient above 13%
 Percentage of land area with gradient above 25%

AREAS NOT SUITABLE FOR URBANISATION

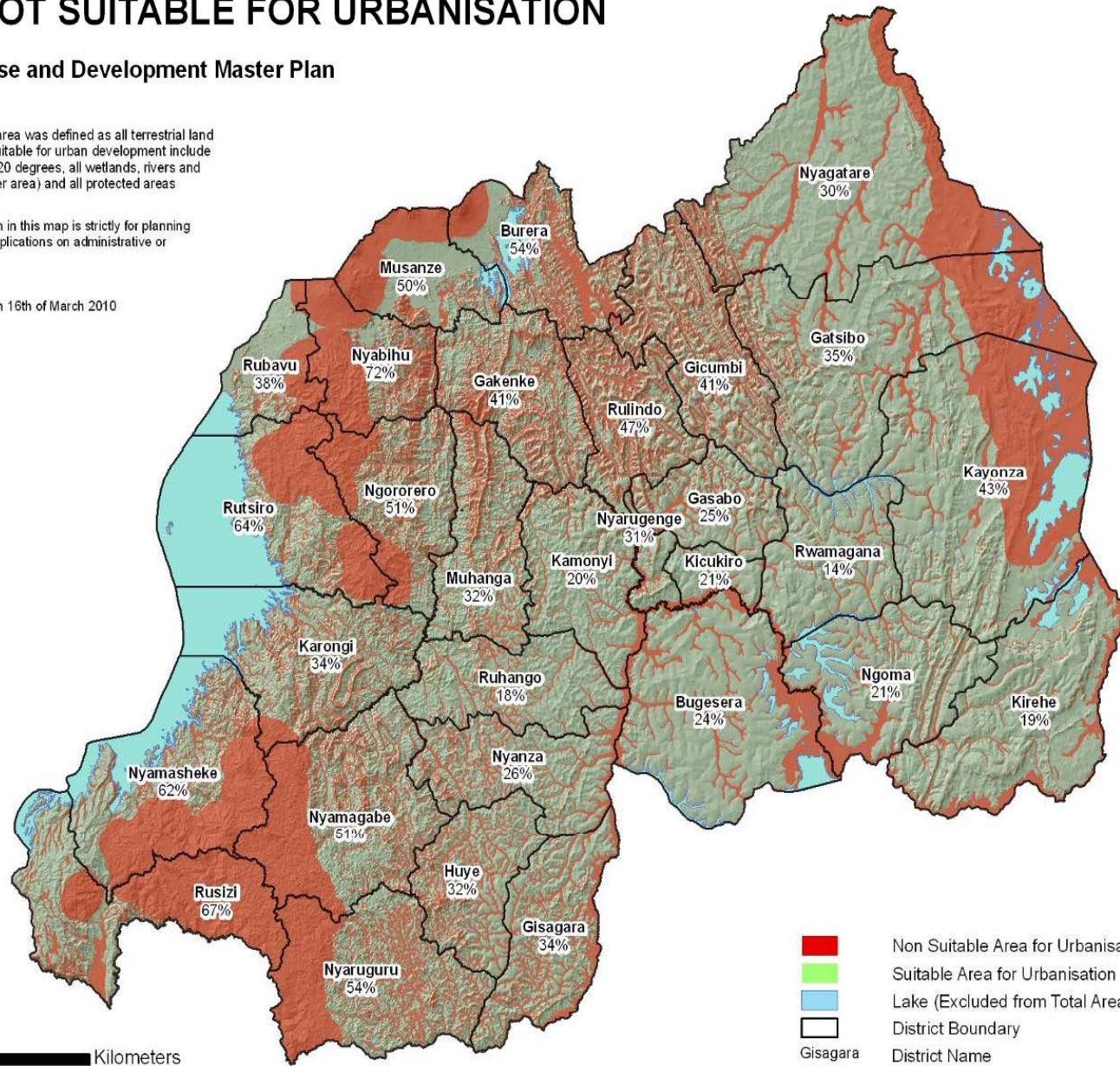
Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculation method: District area was defined as all terrestrial land excluding lakes. Areas not suitable for urban development include land with slope greater than 20 degrees, all wetlands, rivers and lakes (including a 100m buffer area) and all protected areas (including a buffer of 3km).

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: NISR, NLC

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 16th of March 2010



- Non Suitable Area for Urbanisation
- Suitable Area for Urbanisation
- Lake (Excluded from Total Area)
- District Boundary
- Gisagara District Name
- 34% Percentage of Land Area not Suitable for Urbanisation

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

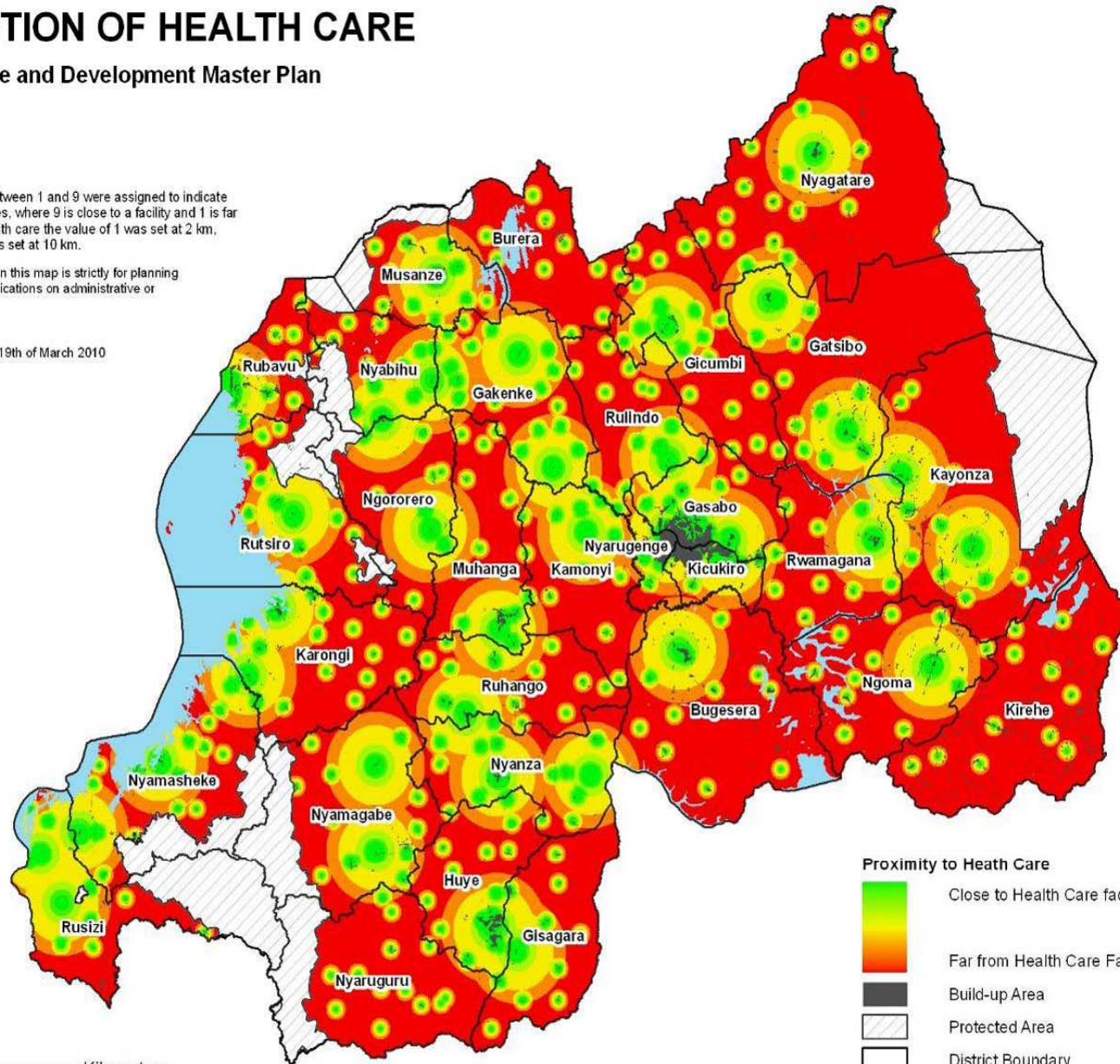


Calculation method: Values between 1 and 9 were assigned to indicate proximity to health care facilities, where 9 is close to a facility and 1 is far from a facility. For primary health care the value of 1 was set at 2 km, for secondary health care it was set at 10 km.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: MINISANTE, NISR

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 19th of March 2010



Proximity to Health Care

-  Close to Health Care facilities
-  Far from Health Care Facilities
-  Build-up Area
-  Protected Area
-  District Boundary
- Gisagara** District Name

0 25 50 Kilometers

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

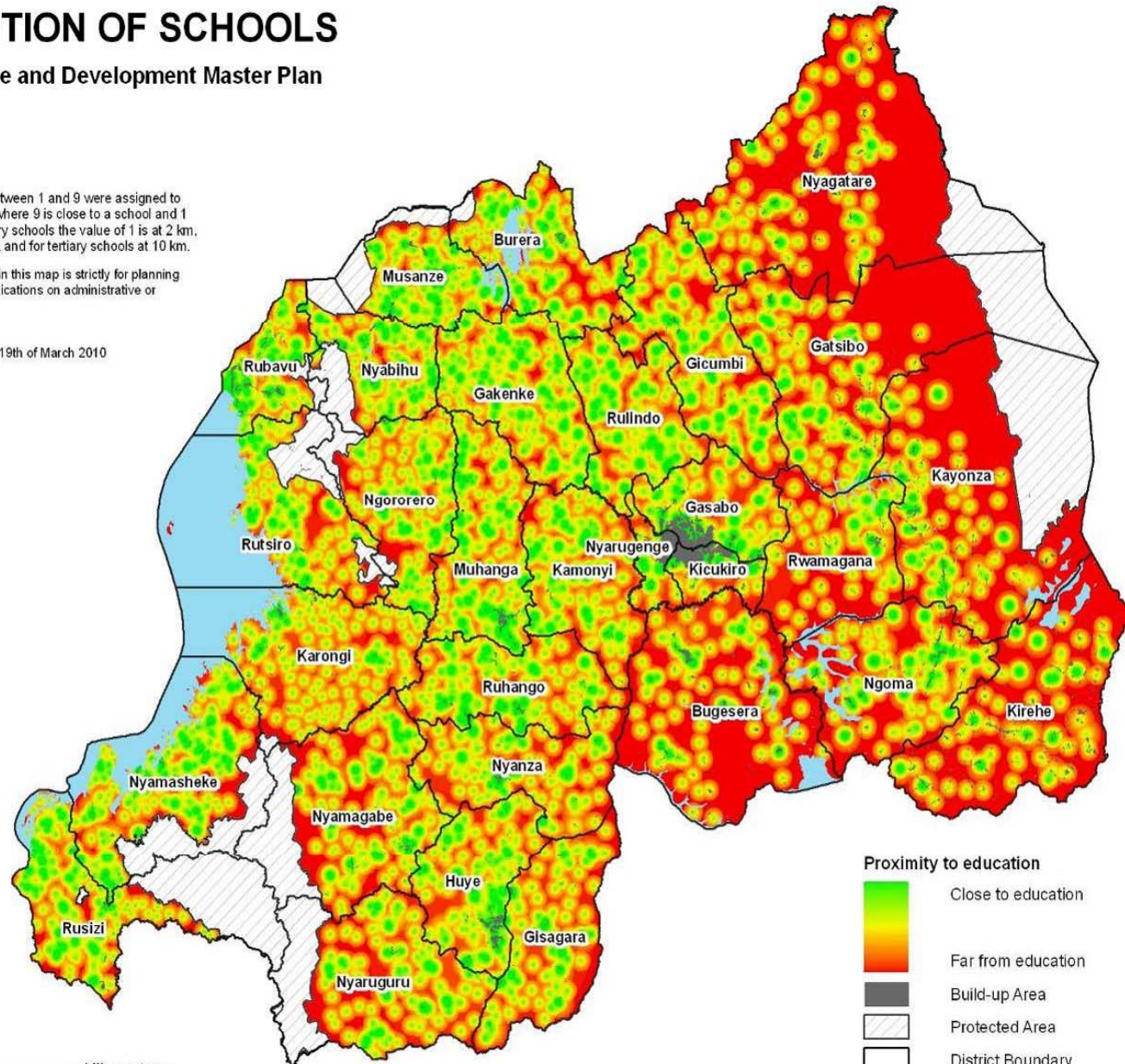


Calculation method: Values between 1 and 9 were assigned to indicate proximity to schools, where 9 is close to a school and 1 is far from a school. For primary schools the value of 1 is at 2 km, for secondary schools at 3 km, and for tertiary schools at 10 km.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: MINEDUC, NISR

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 19th of March 2010



Proximity to education

- Close to education
- Far from education
- Build-up Area
- Protected Area
- District Boundary
- Gisagara** District Name

0 25 50 Kilometers

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADING CENTRES

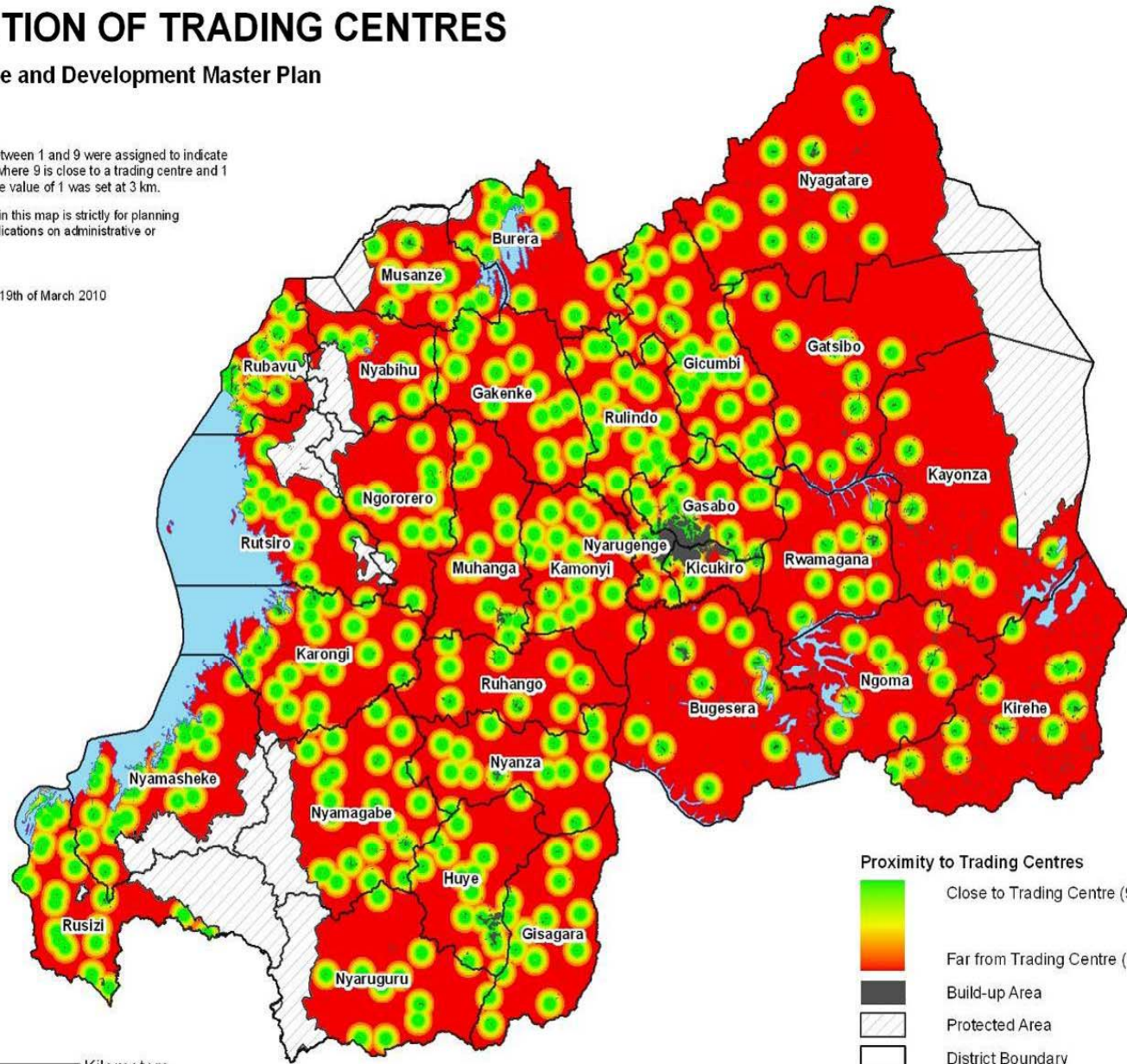
Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculation method: Values between 1 and 9 were assigned to indicate proximity to Trading Centres, where 9 is close to a trading centre and 1 is far from a trading centre. The value of 1 was set at 3 km.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: MINICOM, NISR

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 19th of March 2010



AREAS NOT SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

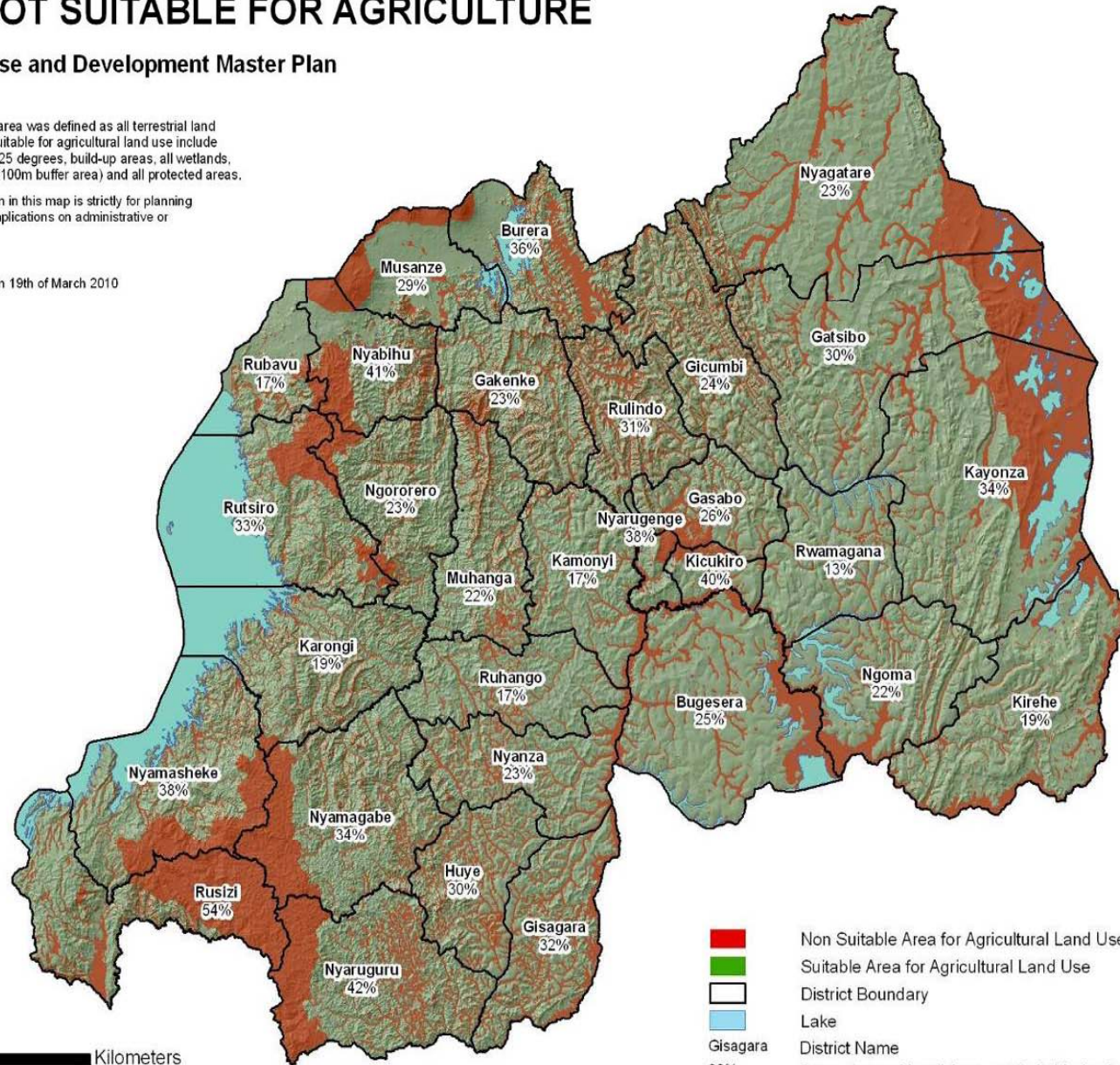
Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculation method: District area was defined as all terrestrial land excluding lakes. Areas not suitable for agricultural land use include land with slope greater than 25 degrees, build-up areas, all wetlands, rivers and lakes (including a 100m buffer area) and all protected areas.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries

Source: NISR

Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 19th of March 2010



- Non Suitable Area for Agricultural Land Use
- Suitable Area for Agricultural Land Use
- District Boundary
- Lake
- District Name
- Percentage of Land Area not Suitable for Agriculture by District

RED SCENARIO

The Easter African Community has failed to introduce a toll free market which causes long delays at border crossings.

Insufficient provision, distribution and capacity cause rationed water and frequent electricity power cuts in urban areas.

The Land Registration Project has stalled due to insufficient resources to solve disputes.

Lack of international investors' confidence in combination with poor institutional capacity cause slow gas production.

Illegal cutting has erased major parts of remaining forests due to absence of alternatives to fuel wood.

International tourism seek other destinations due to unreliable and uncomfortable transportation and poor lodging services.

Fragmentation of rural land causes decrease of agricultural productivity.

Kigali has 'exploded' due to uncontrolled migration of people from rural areas looking for a job.

Global warming causes frequent droughts in the eastern part of the country while at the same time the western parts suffers from sever flooding and erosion.

Increased prevalence of malaria, HIV, child mortality etc. due to poor health services in the rural areas.

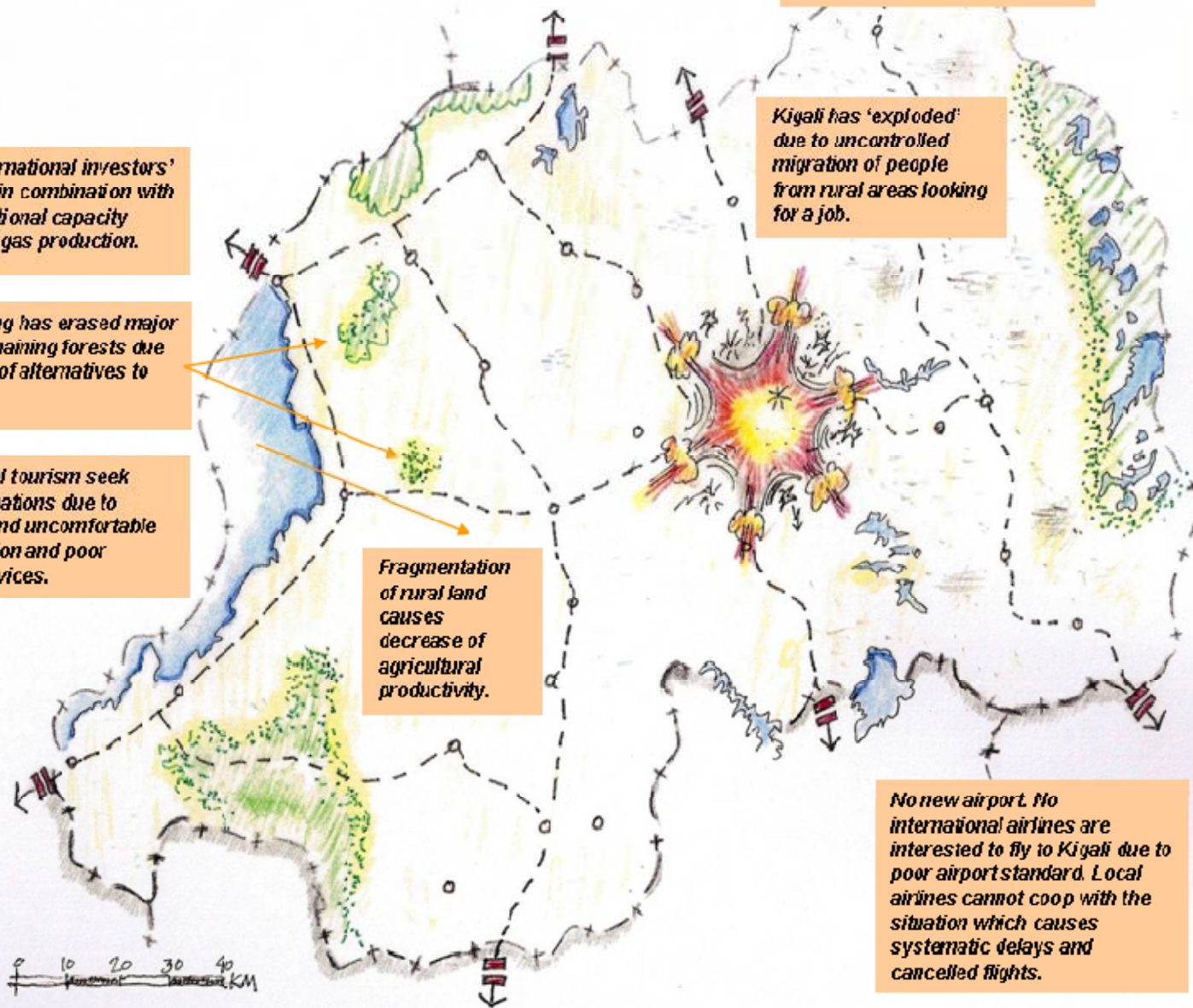
District centers are stagnating and are ineffective in providing services to the rural population.

The road network is stressed by too many heavy vehicles and lack of maintenance,

No railways results in higher transport cost and higher prices for most goods in the shops.

Skilled young professionals are leaving the country for better job opportunities abroad.

No new airport. No international airlines are interested to fly to Kigali due to poor airport standard. Local airlines cannot cope with the situation which causes systematic delays and cancelled flights.



YELLOW SCENARIO

Construction of the oil pipeline has started.

All national roads have been tarred but lack in proper maintenance.

A few District Centers have been developed hubs for business opportunities and public services

The new gas pipe line is delayed but has reached Kigali by 2020.

A habitat corridor from Gshati to Nyungwe has been established.

Buffer zones for protected areas have been established but are still being used for agriculture.

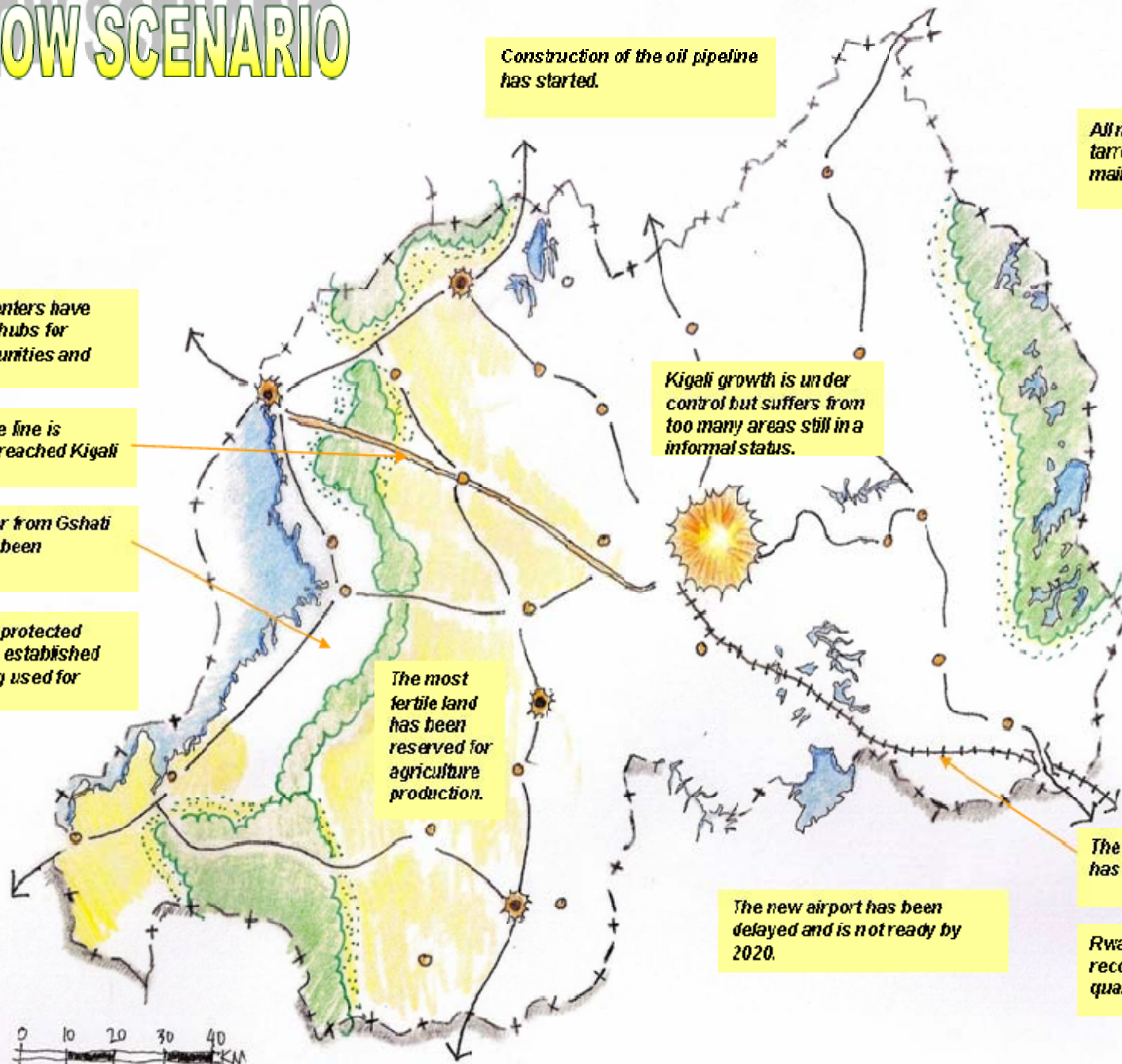
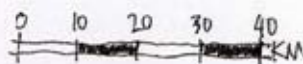
Kigali growth is under control but suffers from too many areas still in a informal status.

The most fertile land has been reserved for agriculture production.

The new railway is delayed but has reached Kigali by 2020.

The new airport has been delayed and is not ready by 2020.

Rwanda internationally is being recognized as producing high quality coffee and tea,



GREEN SCENARIO

The gas pipeline from Lake Kivu to Kigali provides Kigali secure energy supplies for its residential, industrial and business needs.

The well surfaced road network has fostered rapid growth in eco-tourism with more visitors spending longer periods of stay in Rwanda.

Karongi has developed into a major resort attracting visitors from East African region to its idyllic and safe location.

The establishment of a habitat corridor from Gshabi to Nyungwe has improved the lives of local communities. People benefit from tourism, investments through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and royalties from medicinal plants.

A major rehabilitation program has transformed Kigali's informal settlements into signature medium density low carbon suburbs supplied with renewable energy from local waste to biogas systems,

The oil pipeline from Uganda gives secured supply into the country without long transport by road.

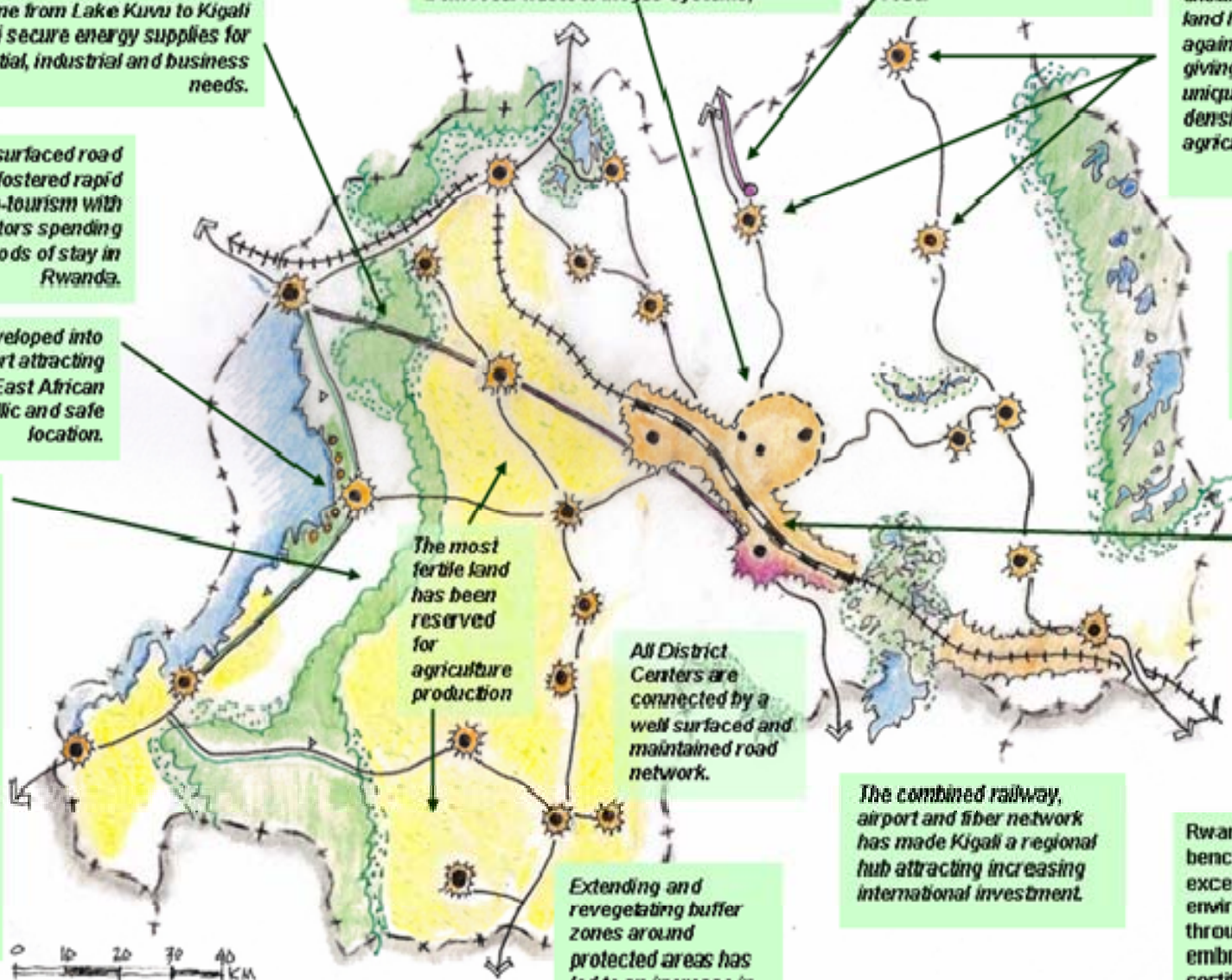
Strong enforcement of Integrated District Development Plans has ensured that agricultural land has been protected against urban sprawl, giving the District Centers a unique blend of medium density living in close to agriculture production.

The roll-out of fiber networks has increased productivity and business opportunities in all District Centers.

A part of the railway along Kigali is used for public transport as a Light Rail System during peak hours allowing environmental friendly communication and linear expansion of the Capitol.

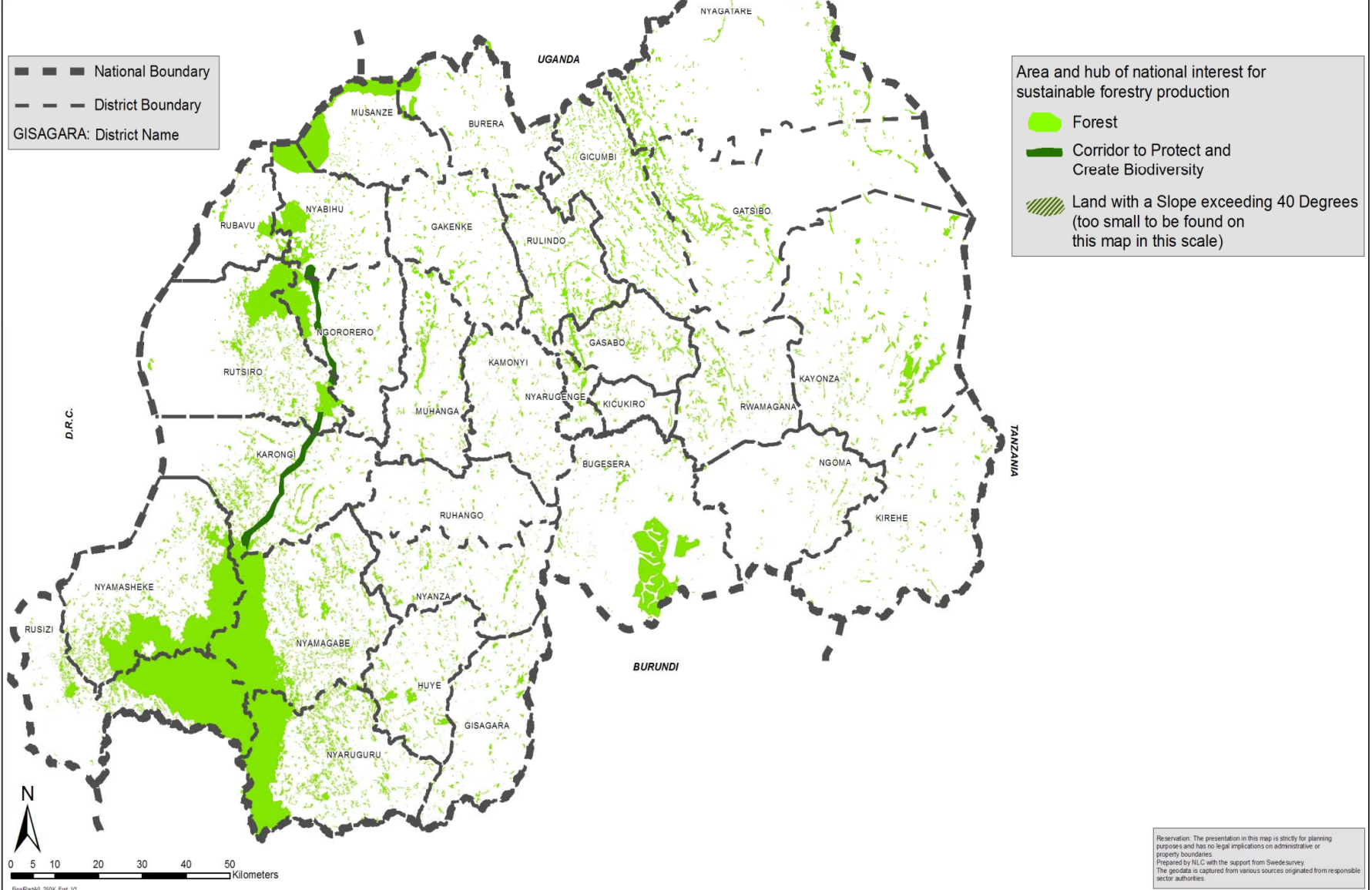
The combined railway, airport and fiber network has made Kigali a regional hub attracting increasing international investment.

Rwanda coffee has become the benchmark standard for exceptional quality and environmental standards through a wide spread embrace of cleaner quality certification program.



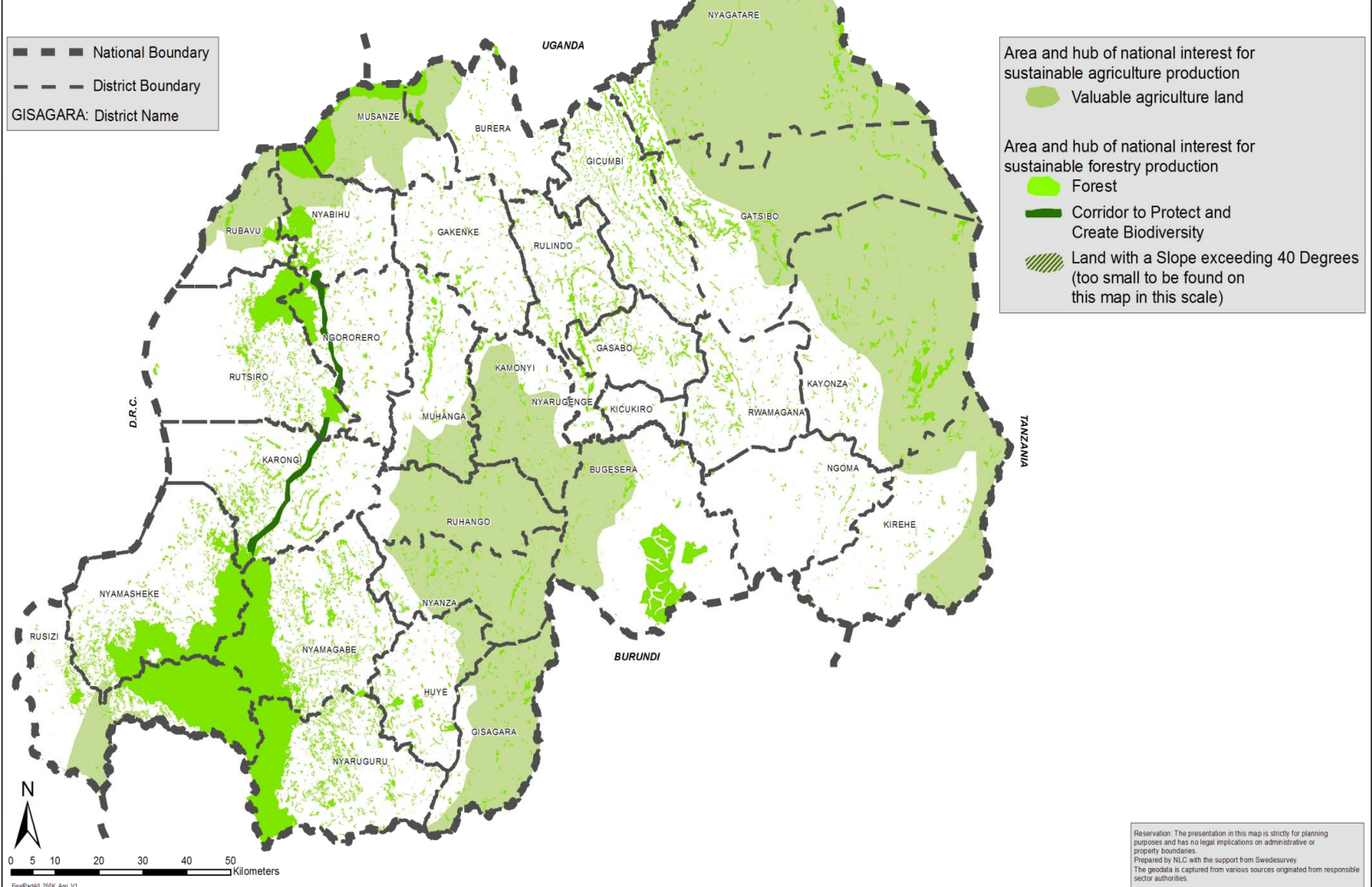
DIRECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING 2010-2020

Rwanda National Land Use and Development Master Plan



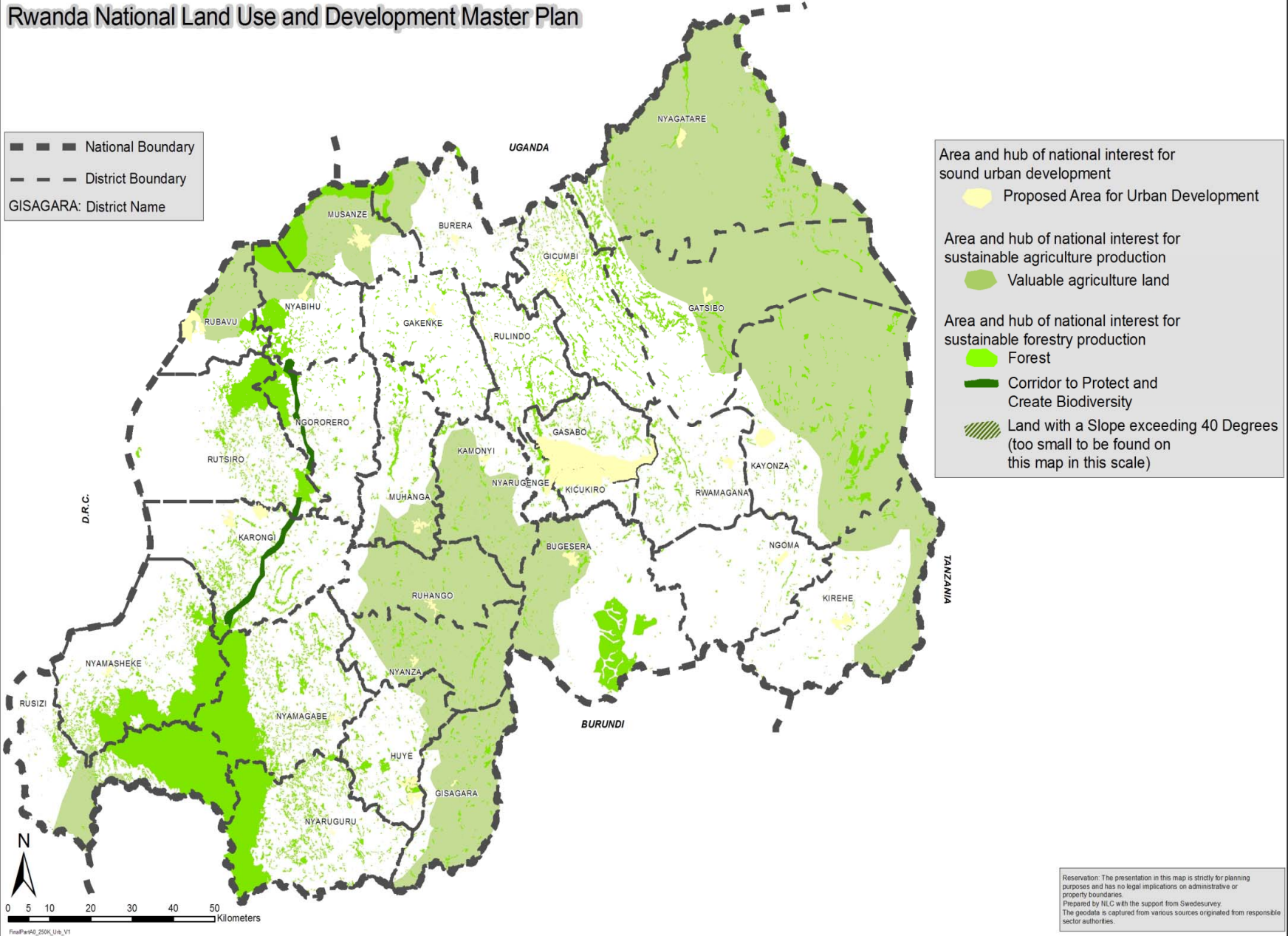
DIRECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING 2010-2020

Rwanda National Land Use and Development Master Plan



DIRECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING 2010-2020

Rwanda National Land Use and Development Master Plan



Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries.
 Prepared by NLC with the support from Swedesurvey.
 The geodata is captured from various sources originated from responsible sector authorities.

DIRECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING 2010-2020

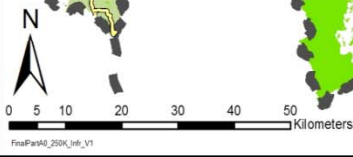
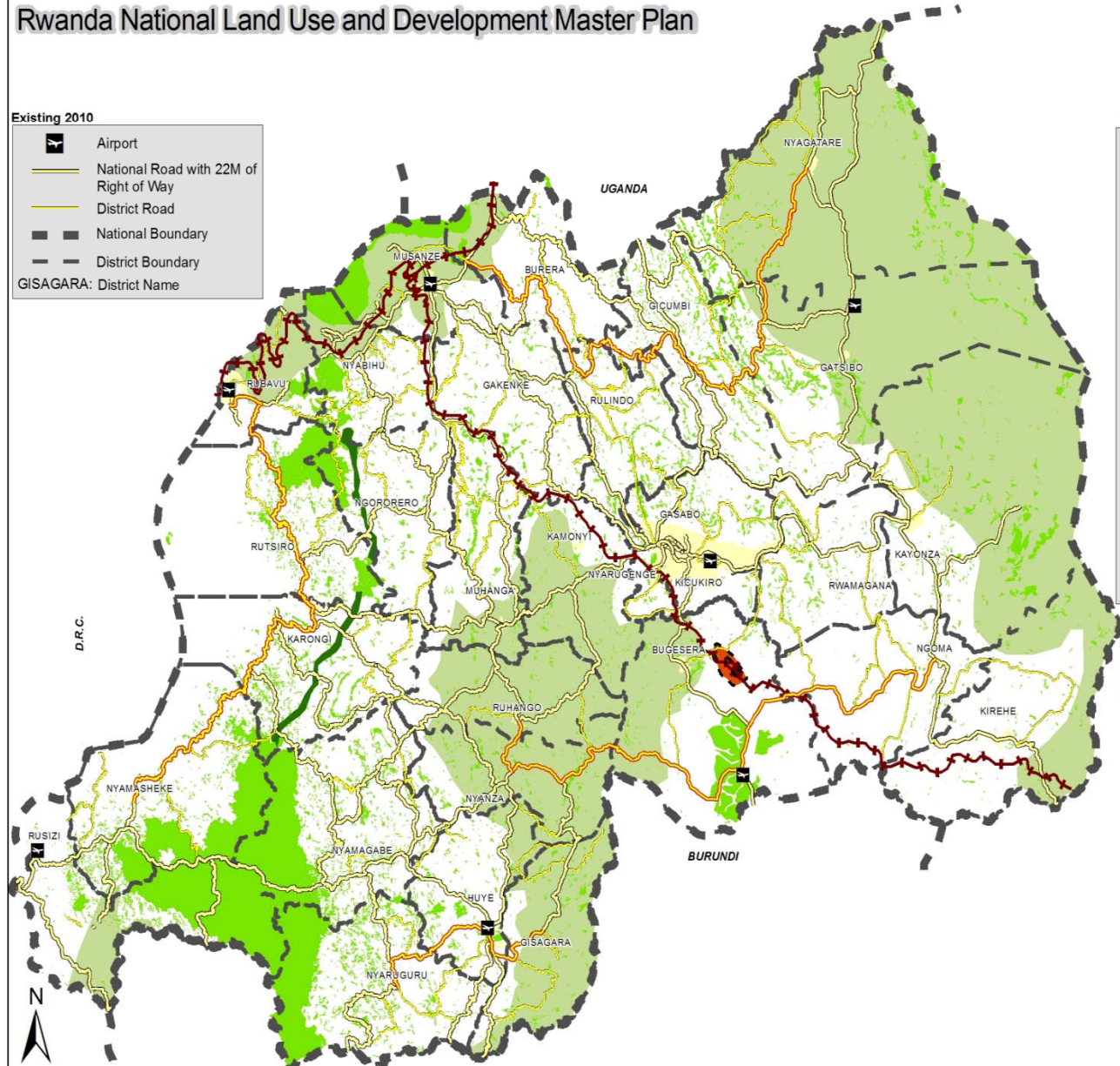
Rwanda National Land Use and Development Master Plan

Existing 2010

- Airport
 - National Road with 22M of Right of Way
 - District Road
 - National Boundary
 - District Boundary
- GISAGARA: District Name

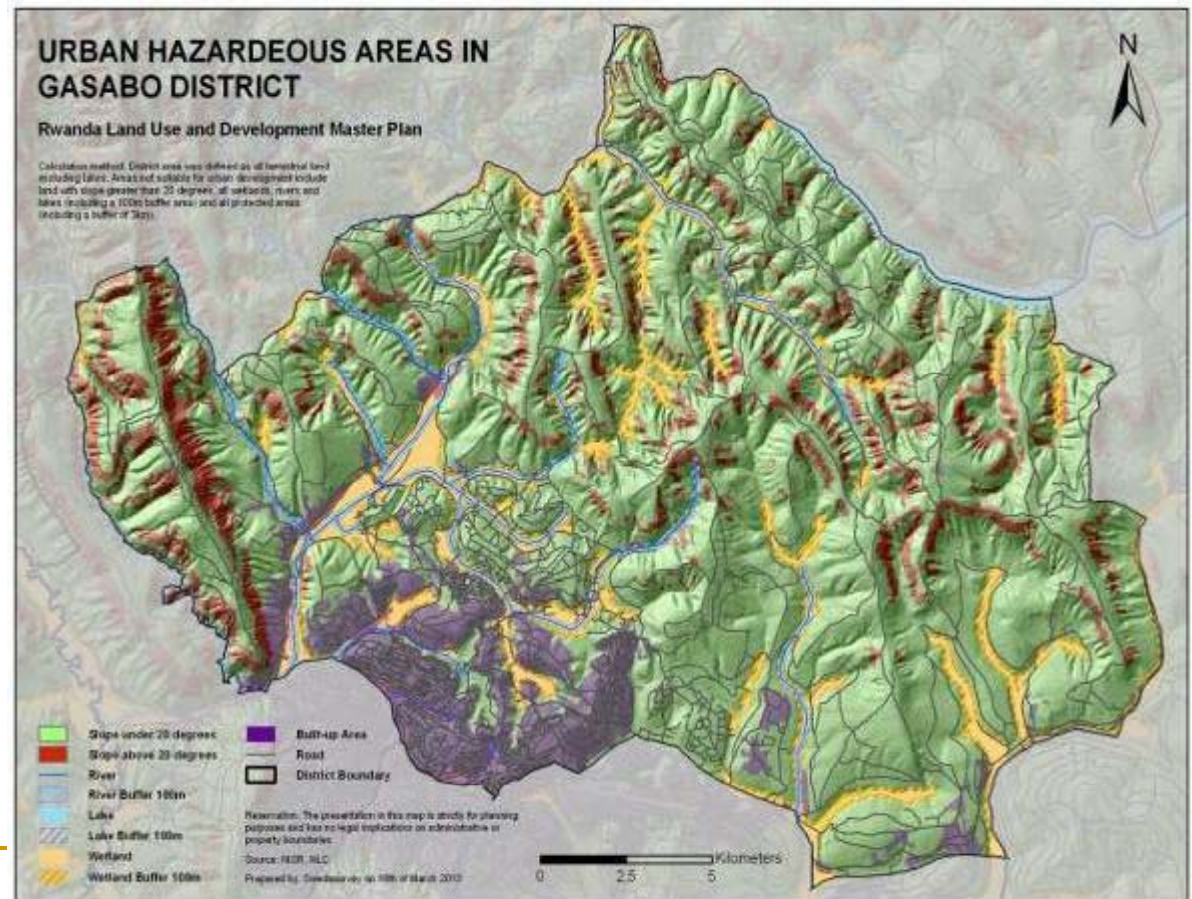
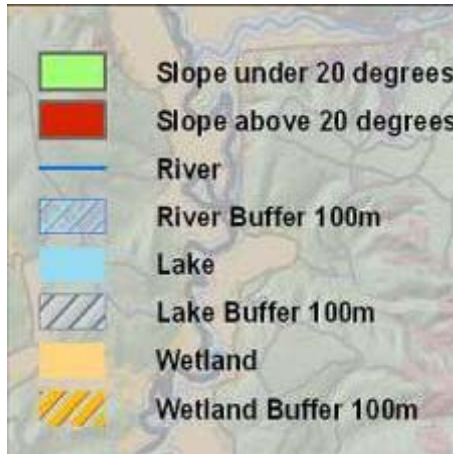
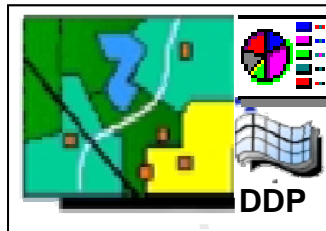
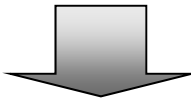
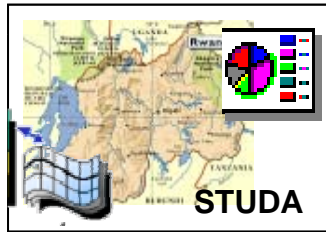
Proposed 2020

- Area and hub of national interest for transportation**
 - Proposed New or Improvement of National and District Road with 60M of Planning Reserve
 - Proposed Railway with 500M of Planning Reserve
 - Proposed New International Airport
- Area and hub of national interest for sound urban development**
 - Proposed Area for Urban Development
- Area and hub of national interest for sustainable agriculture production**
 - Valuable agriculture land
- Area and hub of national interest for sustainable forestry production**
 - Forest
 - Corridor to Protect and Create Biodiversity
 - Land with a Slope exceeding 40 Degrees (too small to be found on this map in this scale)



Reservation: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries.
 Prepared by NLC with the support from Swedisurvey
 The geodata is captured from various sources originated from responsible sector authorities.

NATIONAL PLAN IMPLICATIONS ON (INTEGRATED) DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

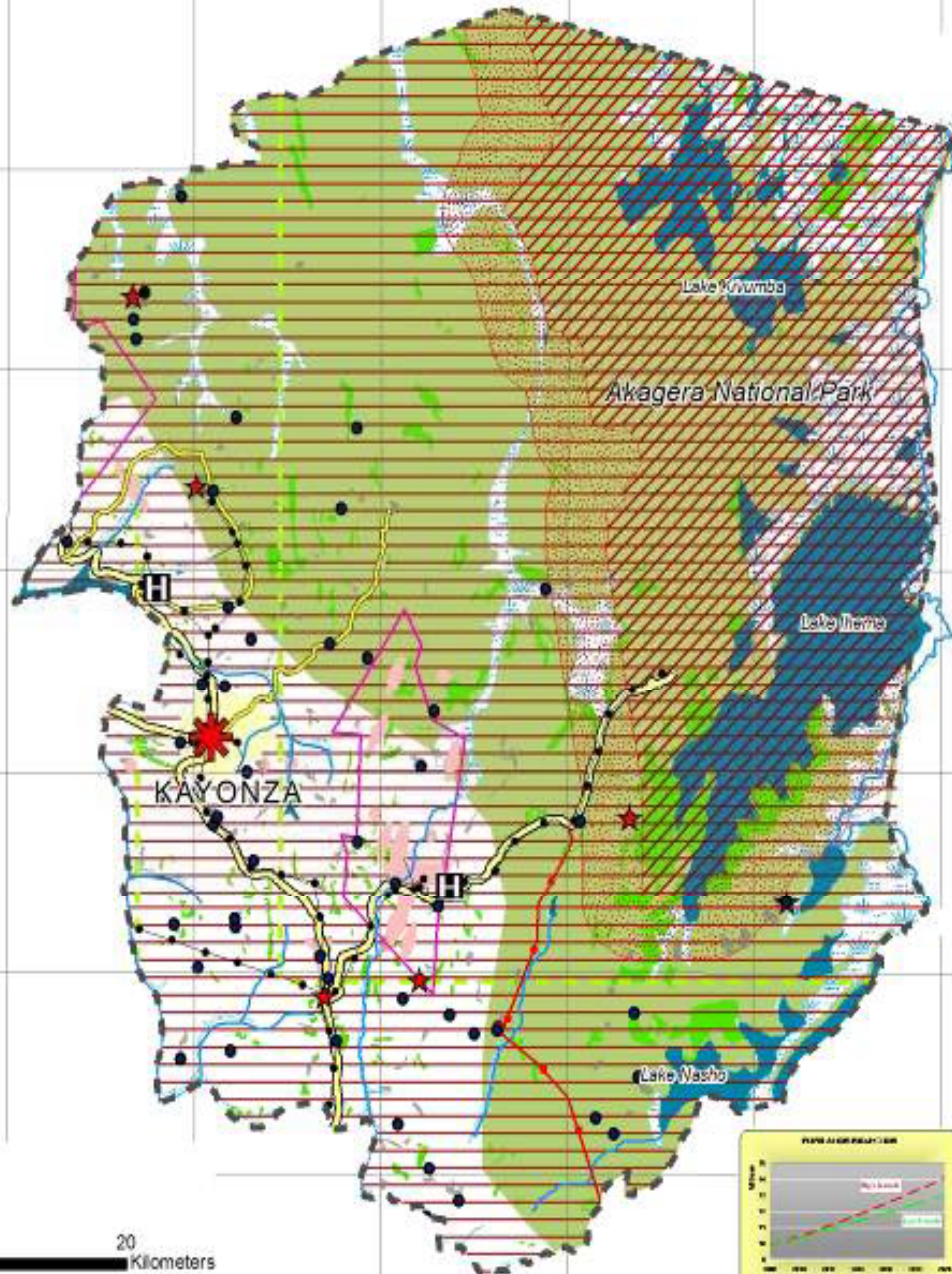


NATIONAL DIRECTIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING 2010-2020

Kayonza District

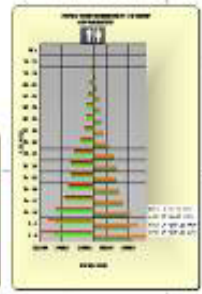
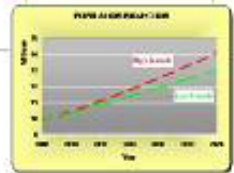
Existing 2010

- Secondary Health Facility
- National Road with 22M of Right of Way
- District Road
- Power Line
- River with a 10M Buffer Zone
- Built Up Area
- Lake with a 50M Buffer Zone
- Wetland with a 50M Buffer Zone
- Forest
- District Boundary
- KAYONZA** - Name of District and District Centre
- Lake Name** - Other Name for Orientation Purpose



Planned 2020

- Area and Hub of National Interest for sound urban development
 - Proposed District Centre
 - Proposed Area for Urban Development
- Hub of National Interest for economic development**
 - Market Centre to be Thrived for Development
 - Market and Trading Centre
 - Market
- Area and Hub of National Interest for sustainable agriculture production**
 - Viable agricultural land
 - Integrative village
- Area and Hub of National Interest for sustainable forestry production**
 - Forest
- Area and Hub of National Interest for sustainable mining exploitation**
 - In situ deposit
 - Exploration and Exploitation Corridor
- Area and Hub of National Interest for Tourism Development**
 - Area and Hub of National Interest for Tourism Development
- Area and Hub of National Interest for water provision and sanitation**
 - Proposed/Planned source of water with capacity
 - Proposed/Planned water supply and recycling plant
- Area and Hub of National Interest for energy provision supply**
 - Proposed/Planned Gas Pipeline with 200M of Planning Reserve
 - Proposed Power line with 500M of Planning Reserve
- Area and Hub of National Interest for ICT**
 - Central Communication Point
 - Four Transmission with 100 of Planning Reserve
- Area and Hub of National Interest to protect biodiversity**
 - National Park
 - Proposed Buffer Zone around National Park (10M)
- Area and Hub of National Interest to protect cultural heritage**
 - General Monument Sites
 - Industrial and cultural monuments/buildings with 50M of Planning Reserve
 - Proposed/Planned Centre for Art and Craft
- Area and Hub of National Interest to prevent natural disasters**
 - Barrage, Reservoir, earth dam
- Drainage Map



Prepared by NLC with data support from Statistics Rwanda

Approved by the Parliament of Rwanda (Date)

Signature

Name and Title

The provided & approved from various sources and integrated from responsible people activities. The Drawing the appropriate the map and function the Plans, Technical, Chapter 2: Working Conditions for Land Use Changes, OFWAS and other international treaties.

Users require a special map with detailed features can be provided. Please contact the project manager for more details and support.

Projection: UTM, UTM zone

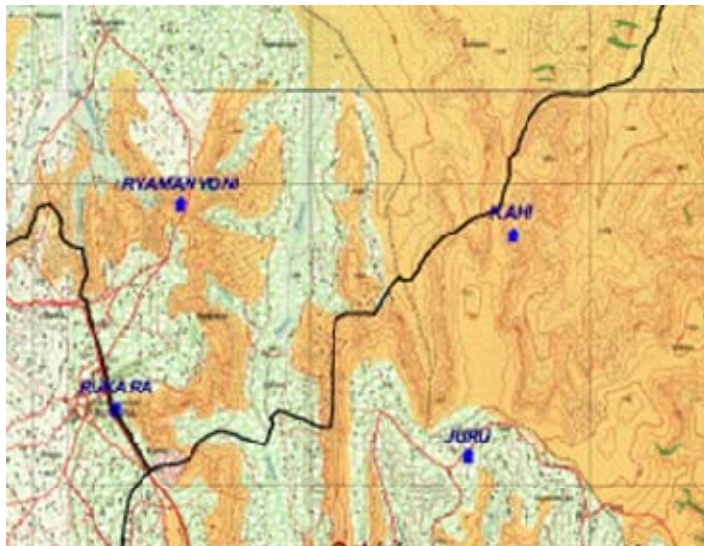
Precaution: The presentation is for study for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative boundaries.



EXAMPLES ON DETAILED ANALYSIS

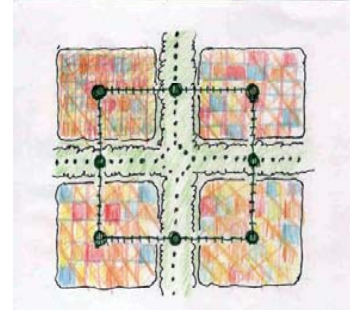
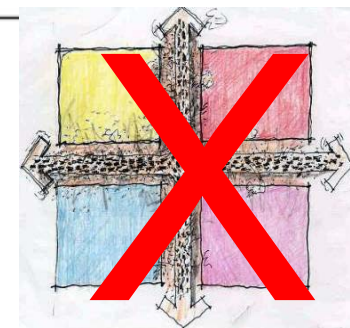
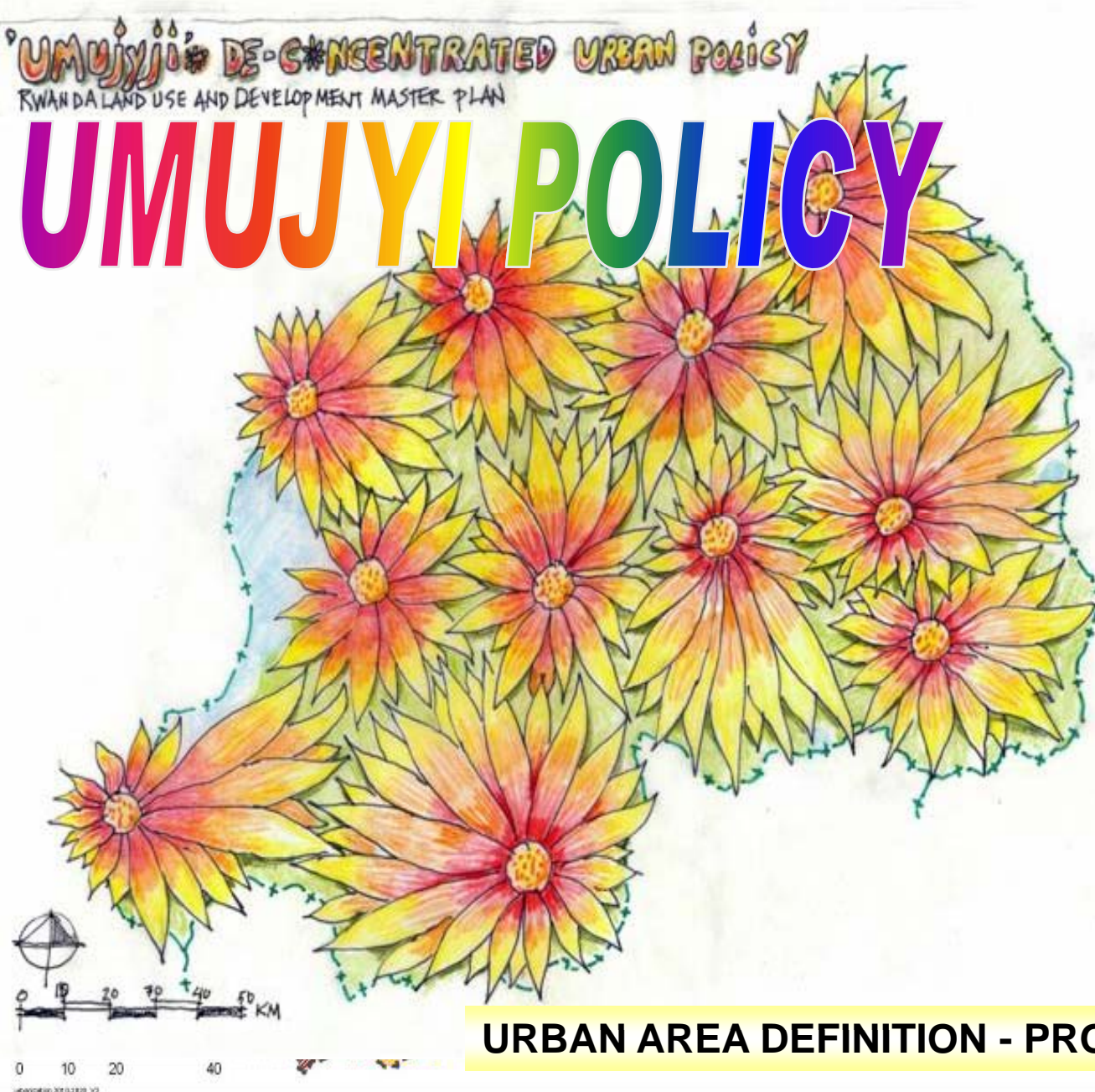


Umudugudu Policy



UMUJYI DE-CENTRALIZED URBAN POLICY
RWANDA LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN

UMUJYI POLICY



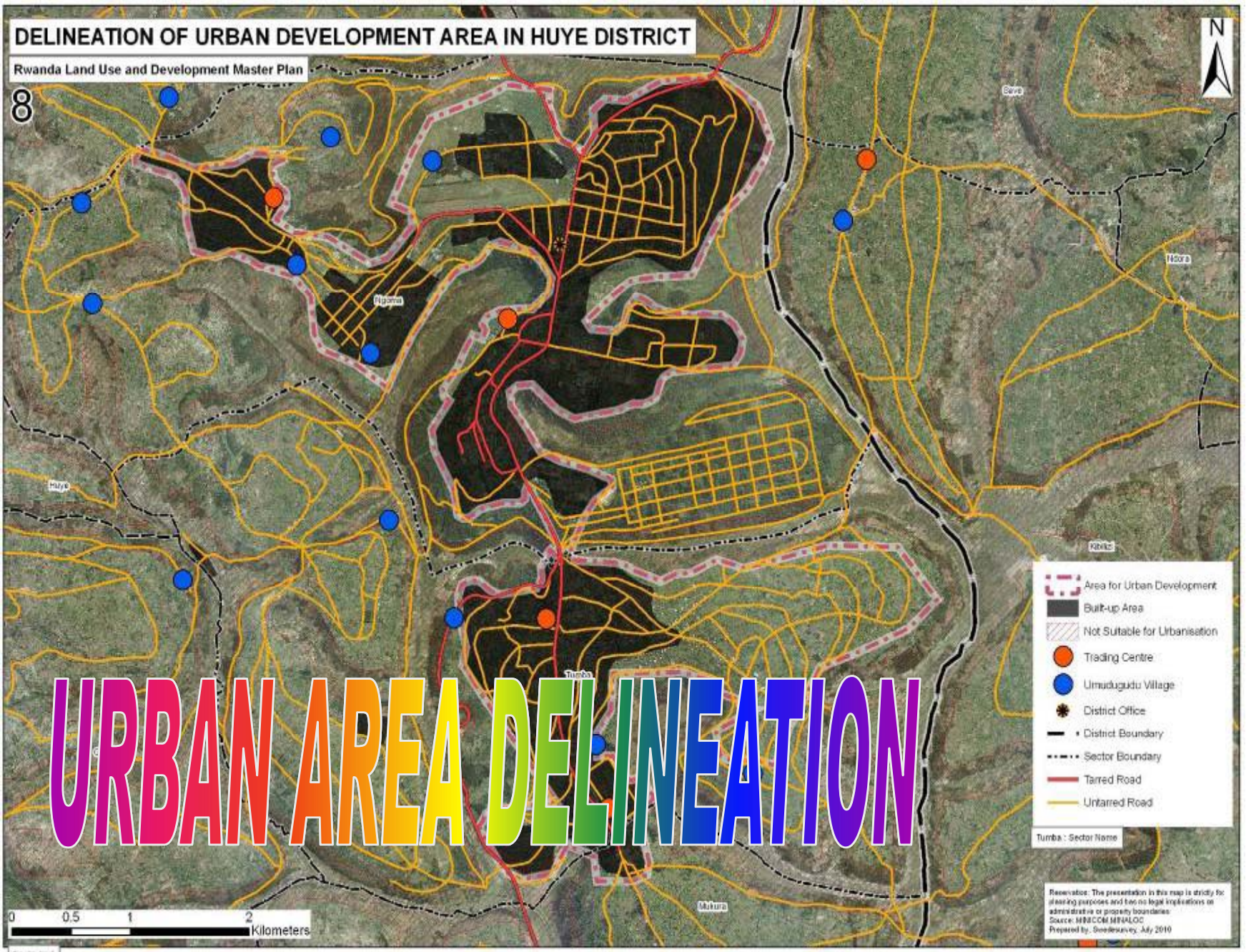
URBAN AREA DEFINITION - PROPOSAL

Even in this map is strictly for
no legal implications on
boundaries
EY, July 2010
www.e-y.com, www.OC

DELINEATION OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA IN HUYE DISTRICT

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

8



URBAN AREA DELINEATION

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

- Area for Urban Development
- Built-up Area
- Not Suitable for Urbanisation
- Trading Centre
- Umudugudu Village
- District Office
- District Boundary
- Sector Boundary
- Tarred Road
- Untarred Road

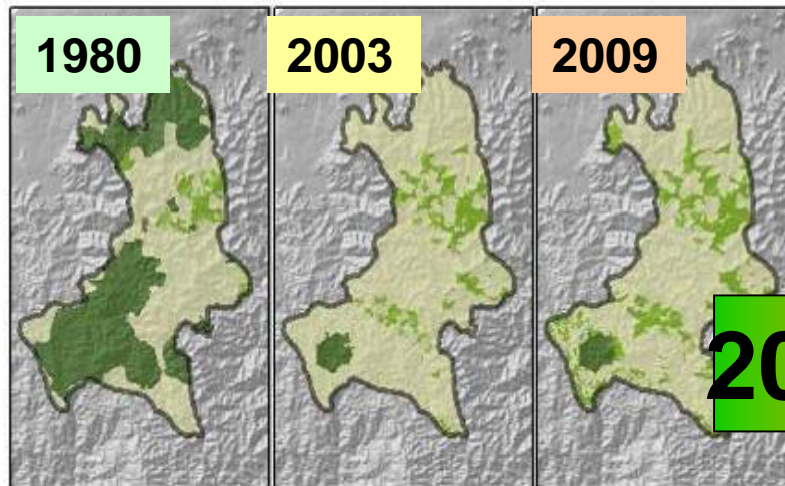
Turba : Sector Name

Disclaimer: The presentation in this map is strictly for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries.
Source: MINICOM/INFALOC
Prepared by: GeoSurvey, July 2010

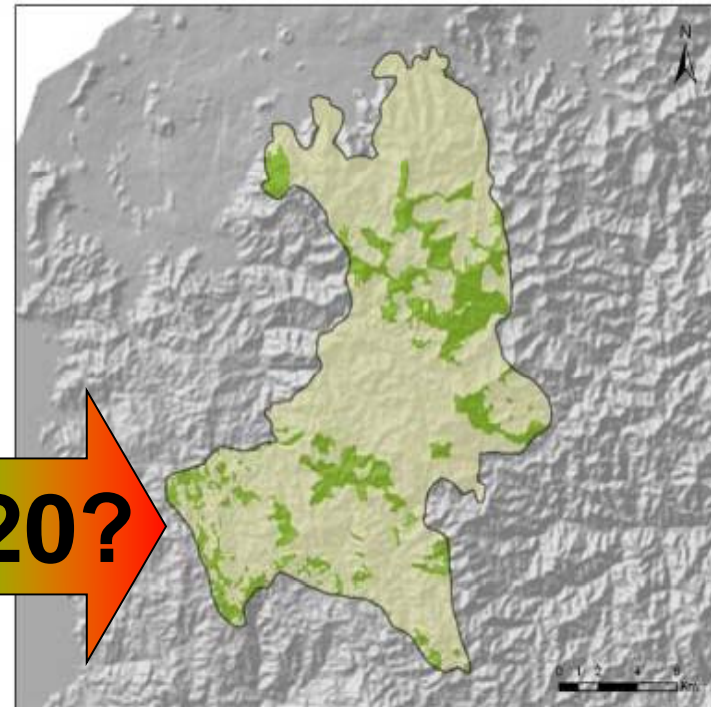
RAPID DEFORESTRATION

Areas in hectar (ha):

	1986	2003	2009	2020
Non forest area	13 845	23 458	21 086	21 771
Natural forest	11 786	690	685	0
Forest plantation	1 460	2 942	5 319	5 319

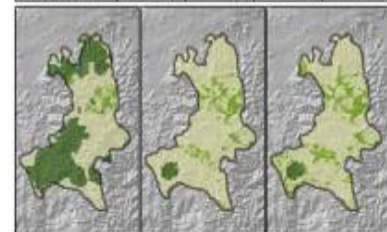


Red Scenario: Deforestation in Gishwati Forest Reservation - 2020



Areas in hectar (ha):

	1986	2003	2009	2020
Non forest area	13 845	23 458	21 086	21 771
Natural forest	11 786	690	685	0
Forest plantation	1 460	2 942	5 319	5 319



This map provides an overview of the red scenario for Gishwati Forest Reservation if the deforestation continues.

Interpretations of the forest for the year 1986, 2003 and 2009 were done by image processing, classification and, in some cases, digitalisation of Landsat data and ortho photos.

Source: NLC, U.S. Geological Survey
Prepared by: Swedesurvey on 23rd of March 2010



Rwanda Planning Portal - Mozilla Firefox

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Welcome at the Rwanda Planning Portal

This is the new website that planners can use for all kinds of planning purposes. Hopefully somewhere in February this site will be launched for the public. The purpose is to be low cost and lightweight, but also ready for the future!

Information Interactive Map

Information panel

This part of the site provides an area where all documents and produced maps can be found that has been produced for the Plan. The information is categorized in three sectors: documents, maps, and metadata.

Documents Maps Metadata Library

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Final Part

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH CARE

Rwanda Land Use and Development Master Plan

Calculator method: Values between 1 and 6 were assigned to indicate proximity to health care facilities, where 6 is closest to a facility and 1 is far from a facility. For primary health care the value of 1 was set at 2 km, for secondary health care it was set at 10 km.

Reservation: The presentation in this map is only for planning purposes and has no legal implications on administrative or property boundaries.

Source: MINSANTE, NGR

Prepared by: Sweco/urway on 15th of March 2010

Done

7:54 AM 2/17/2011

RWANDA GOVERNMENT LAND STRATEGY

- CLEAR INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
- STRONG LEGAL FRAMEWORK
- NATIONAL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN
- NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA PORTFOLIO (Orthophoto and Base Map)
- NATIONWIDE LAND REGISTRATION

By 2013, Rwanda will be the most prepared nation in Africa to meet future challenges regarding land administration!



IMPACT ON KAGERA TAMP

- Security of tenure – Positive on investment
 - Baseline study on impact evaluation of the LTR - B
 - National Strategy (land use) to be translated up to catchment and watershed areas
-

For more information: www.nlc.gov.rw

Thank you very much for your
attention!!

