

# The 15 by 15 Vision for SLRD Services

After 15 years of development of SLRD the Vision would be realised across the country. Land services, land records, land processes and lands staff would be enhanced. The characteristics of the reformed land system would be seen in 15 indicators:

1. There is security of tenure for individuals, communities and companies:
  - In rural areas there is a tenure system that guarantees the farming communities' continued access to cultivatable land for which they can hold exclusive use either individually or communally;
  - Customary land tenure practices are recognised;
  - Women may be named in all titles to land and there is no discrimination towards women in access to formal title to land rights;
  - Cases of past land grabbing have been resolved to the satisfaction of all past land users;
  - There are programs to encourage ethnic groups and less educated people to enter the formal land tenure system.
2. SLRD provides the cadastral survey and mapping services and records efficiently for land titles to be issued by other government bodies in all urban and village lands for individuals and communities;
3. High participation rate and low number of informal transactions;
4. The SLRD systems supporting the cadastre are efficient, convenient and transparent;
5. Community, business and government have confidence in the reliability of the cadastral records of SLRD;
6. The Kwin Maps are resurveyed (updated) and a new Mapping System and Land Register that shows the name of the farmer against each land holding established in each Township;
7. SLRD's cadastral services are cost neutral to government;
8. Forest boundaries would be shown clearly on all SLRD cadastral maps and there is no accidental issuance of titles in forest lands;
9. Sub-division surveys and easement surveys are approved smoothly;
10. Adequate training of government lands personnel;
11. Effective programs for informing the people on land processes and policies;  
The land information of SLRD is in a LIS, up to date and readily available to land use planners and developers for efficient implementation of their programmes of work. This includes online cadastral data for the public.
12. There is a NSDI which clearly defines the policy on custodianship and access to land and other spatial data.
13. Land related fees encourage high participation in deed and land registration.
14. The land related services of SLRD are integrated with other land related agencies and provide a 'one stop shop' for land services.

## Supported by

The **Settlements and Land Records Department** (SLRD) is a department within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. It is responsible for land surveys and land administration among other responsibilities



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United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
No 6, Natmauk Road  
Yangon, Myanmar  
Tel: (95-1) 542910 ~ 919 Ext. 135  
Fax: (95-1) 544-531, 545-634  
Email desk@unhabitat-mya.org; un.habitat.mya@gmail.com  
<http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org>

# Land Administration and Management Programme

## Purpose

To strengthen land administration and management by testing new processes and technologies at rural and urban pilot sites. Successful pilot processes can be replicated and scaled up in other townships.

## Approach

- Development of practical, reliable and affordable systems
- Simultaneously building new skills of SLRD staff, improving delivery of land services and giving confidence to Government and stakeholders to continue the roll-out of new land related technology throughout the country

## Benefits to people in pilot townships

- Farm land holdings recognised with the issuance of the land use certificate at low cost.
- Information and education of the public on land laws and documents.
- All land holdings shown up to date on accurate maps.
- A modern and fast service for registering changes in land transactions such as inheritance, sale, mortgage.
- Transparent process for adjudicating disputes on land.

## Benefits to Settlement and Land Records Department

- New systems and processes: a new lands registration system for managing the records related to the issuance of land use certificates and to the transactions on these titles would be developed, together with the processes for computerising the Cadastral (Kwin) maps and keeping them up to date. These software systems will be handed over to SLRD for future development and replication.
- New technology: modern technology suitable for land administration functions will include; GIS workstations; servers and database management systems; GPS survey receivers and data processing equipment; map size scanners and plotters; document scanners and printers. SLRD will assess the impact on efficiency and reliability of these new technologies.
- Strengthening of the SLRD Training Centre (CLRDTTC): the full set of equipment for operations at each township will also be provided for the training centre so that training courses will be fully compatible with operational systems.
- A long term development plan for land administration across the country: the knowledge and experience in LAMP will prepare the leaders of SLRD together with stakeholders to be able to accelerate the modernisation of all SLRD offices across the country.

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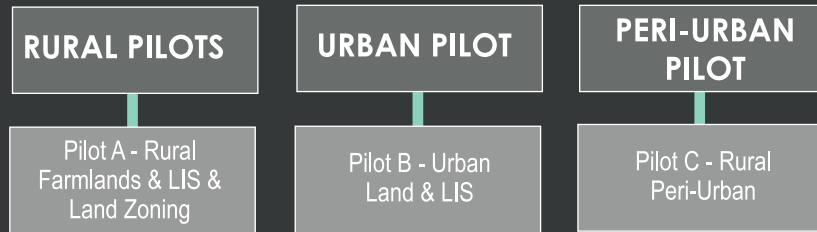


## Activities

The Government expects that SLRD, and indeed the Ministry as a whole, needs to more effectively support the market economy and meet the needs of farmers. Accordingly, SLRD systems and work programs must change to address the land tenure security of farmer families while at the same time more cost effectively meeting its charter of providing agricultural data and land data as a basis for taxation. Such systems of land tenure are structurally different to fiscal land systems but when properly designed can still provide the spatial fiscal information sufficient to underpin land taxation.

Land records must reflect the truth on the ground and must be kept for many years. It is an exacting task but can be made easier and more reliable with the appropriate use of new technology. Better procedures will be adopted and alternatives found for those which are still not sufficient to support an inclusive and efficient process. LAMP will be adaptive to improving the processes.

## Pilot activities for 3 pilot areas in 2 townships



## 11 major activities and 5 outputs in LAMP

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1</b> First Registration          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define the coordinate &amp; mapping systems</li> <li>Update the surveys and the cadastral maps</li> <li>Adjudication &amp; first registration of land rights</li> </ul> |
| <b>2</b> Subsequent Registration     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deed registration &amp; subsequent registration of rights</li> <li>Revise survey partition (sub-division) process</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3</b> Change Management Processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training Centre strengthened &amp; project staff trained</li> <li>Information, education &amp; communication for project beneficiaries</li> </ul>                       |
| <b>4</b> New Application Systems     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Information System pilot developed</li> <li>Land zoning system (land capability /value) developed</li> </ul>   |
| <b>5</b> Lessons                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies on project topics</li> <li>Evaluation of new processes &amp; results of pilot sites</li> </ul>  |



## A vision of land services in Myanmar

With a clear long term vision for improved land administration and management in Myanmar the LAMP project will have much more meaning. This will impact to SLRD and their staffs, to the many government organisations which work with SLRD, to the core government organisations which work with SLRD, to the core government organisations that provide the national planning framework and the financing for SLRD, and to the people and private sector that depend on land services.

Change in the land sector will best be achieved incrementally. All countries in the Region have achieved their successes in land sector strengthening through a strategic and longer term view. Change has also been more effective and less problematic in other long term interventions with an inclusive approach, beginning with early engagement with civil society and the private sector, and starting with a sharing of the vision.

## The Future

Land administration in Myanmar is functionally split among a number of Government organisations. Accordingly, while it is realised that the adoption by SLRD of a Vision and its wide acceptance by staff will be important in the next 2 years, it is only the start of a sector wide vision of reformed land management services being developed and adopted across government, the community and business.

## A long term strategic approach for Land Administration in Myanmar

The figure below depicts a 15 year long term plan that would realise the vision of modern, efficient and accessible land services across the whole country.

