

Is Land Consolidation really  
necessary in Mozambique?  
Considerations and new  
developments

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# Milestones - 1

- After independence in 1975 land was nationalised
- In 1976 a massive programme of land consolidation was carried out, creating huge state farms and agrarian co-operatives
- In 1979 the first post-independence law was passed by the people's assembly – then single party Mozambican Parliament. This law restated what was contained in the 1975 Constitution

# Milestones - 2

- The State farms and agrarian co-operatives were mismanaged which led to a total collapse
- In 1987 the country changed the direction, abandoned socialised oriented economy and shifted to market economy, launching the first structural adjustment programme (called PRE)
- The Land Law regulations were approved by the Government for the 1979 Law

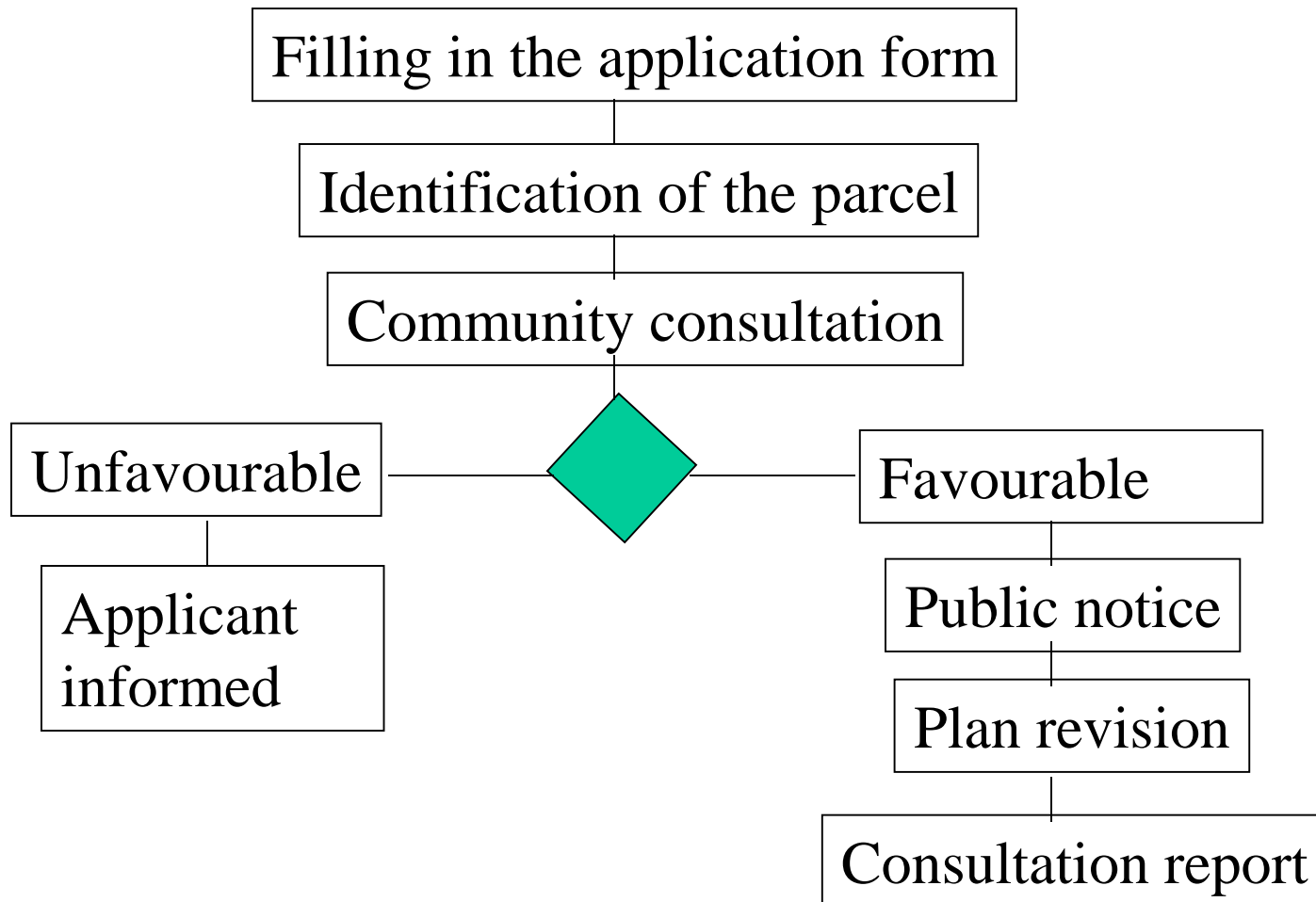
# Milestones - 3

- The shift in direction also meant the redistribution of the state farms and the co-operatives. This in turn lead to refragmentation of land plots of the former state farms and co-operatives
- In 1990 the first multi party Constitution was approved, **BUT** maintained state ownership of land
- In 1995 a new Land Policy was approved
- Two years later the second Land Law was also approved

# Milestones - 4

- In 1998 the Regulations for the 1997 Law were promulgated. These Law and Regulations have the following innovations:
  - Extended lease from 15 to 50 years
  - Bonafide occupation by the small holder farmers
  - Community consultation

# Practical Steps for Land Use Right Acquisition



In 2001 the government launched a reform programme called Public Administration reform including the land sector. This implied fixing a 90 day decision period

Surface area of Mozambique: 788.380 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: approx. 18 mln people

Arable land: 36 mln. Ha

The area in use is not precisely known

In order to facilitate the ‘would be’ applicants, the government has started a national land inventory programme with the participation of private surveyors who account presently to 24 licenced surveyors and 6 cadastral surveying companies, alle of which filliated in the newly created AAAM (Licenced Surveyors Association of Mozambique).

The inventory is on a pilot basis encompassing 20 districts and to be implemented in two phases, the first of which included 4 districts as shown on the next slide



## Surveying methods used

Because has a very sparse geodetic network, it was decided to use GPS based on Omnistar satellite differential correction.

Total Stations

Tape

It was also decided that this work should be done by private surveyors, however due to the lack of equipment most of the work is in the hands of Public Cadastral Department. Where private surveyors have to be involved they have to hire the equipment from the Public Cadastral Department

## Training

## Quantity of Applications up to 2001

> 1ha	< 1 ha	Approved Applications
6815	2303	4336

## Quantity of Applications 2001-2004

Nr of applications	Area	Approved	Area
7449	3.789.600	6155	2.738.801

# Achievements

Province	District	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Location	Population
Manica	Manica	4391	Machipanda, Messica, Mavonde, Vanduzi	140.026
Tete	Angonia	3437	Domue, Ulongue	247.999
Zambezia	Gurue	5606	Lioma, Mepuagiua, Gurue-Sede	166.265
Niassa	Mandimba	4386	Mandimba-Sede e Mitande	36.920