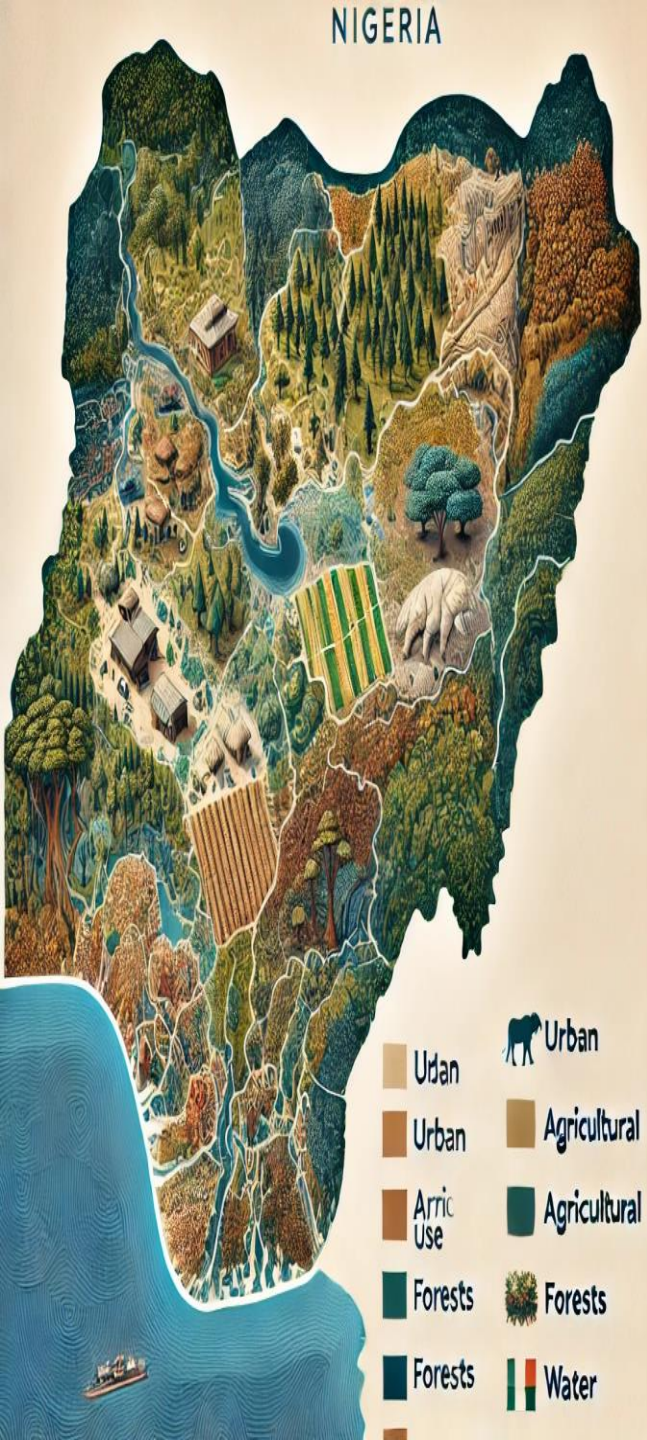


Dynamics of Reforming and Transforming Land Administration in Nigeria: The Need for a Community Driven Approach.

By

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Introduction

- ❖ Land is a vital factor in Nigeria's economic growth.
- ❖ It supports agriculture, infrastructure, and revenue generation.
- ❖ Challenges in land administration hinder economic development.

The Objective of the Presentation

The presentation attempts to explores the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978 to

- Analyze the importance of effective land administration in nurturing its significance society growth and development.
- The Land Use Act (LUA) 1978 is a critical legislation in Nigeria that governs the use and administration of land which is 47 years old today.
- ❑ The need for reforming and transforming the act is to ensure effective land administration in nurturing the significance of the LUA and promoting societal growth and development through community driven approach.

Key Provisions of the Land Use Act (LUA) 1978

➤ **State Control of Land**

**Right of Occupancy
&
Certificate of
Occupancy**

- **Land Use and Allocation Committee**
- **Non recognition of community land rights**

Importance of Effective Land Administration



- Improved Land Use Planning
- Increased Revenue

- Security of Tenure
- Reduced Conflicts

Community inclusivity

Challenges in Land Administration



- ❖ Inefficient land documentation and registration processes.
- ❖ Corruption and disputes over land ownership.
- ❖ Lack of recognition for community land rights.
- ❖ Limited access to credit due to insecure land tenure.





Recent Technological Innovative Dynamics.

This forms the nucleus drive of the effective land administration globally and indeed in Nigeria for the stimulation of improving Land Administration System.

Technological Innovations in Land Administration

- ❖ Geographic Information Systems (GIS) valuation.
- ❖ Land Information Systems (LIS)
- ❖ Blockchain Technology
- ❖ Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)
- ❖ Mobile Technology

Benefits of Technological Innovations in Land Administration

- ❑ Improved Efficiency
- ❑ Enhanced Transparency
- ❑ Increased Accuracy
- ❑ Increased in mass land informal documentation

Community-Driven Approach

- Community Engagement
- Participatory Land Use Planning
- Customary Land Rights
- Capacity Building
- Inclusive Decision-Making



Benefits of Community-Driven Approach

- ❖ Improved Land Tenure Security
- ❖ Increased Transparency
- ❖ Better Land Use Planning
- ❖ Empowered Communities

Strategies for mobilising stakeholders:

- ✓ Town hall meetings for a sense of stakeholders' "feelings" about a specific land issue;
- ✓ a citizens' assembly which gives people an opportunity to meet with members of the municipal council and review progress on electoral promises; or
- ✓ small neighbourhood meetings to share information, identify problems and propose solutions.

Developed Stages of Land Strategic Planning Process

Phase 1: Land Situation Analysis

- Stakeholder Analysis
- Land Situation Profiling
- Land Situation Appraisal
- Investment Capacity Assessment
- Consolidated Land Diagnosis

Phase 3: Sustainable Action Planning

- Drafting Action Plans
- Local Resource Mobilisation
- Public-Private Partnerships

Phase 2: Sustainable Land Development Planning

- Land Consultations
- Drafting the Strategic Land Development Plan (SLDP)
- Approval and adoption of SLDP

Phase 4: Implementation and Management of Projects

- Project Design
- Management and Coordination
- Monitoring and Accounting
- Reporting

Figure 1: Phases and Stages of Land Strategic Planning Process (Nuhu 2025)

The stages of the Land Strategic Planning Process:

Below are the developed stages that would promote effective community driven land administration.

Stage 1: Prompting and Stakeholder Engagement in Land ownership of inferior interest or informal land holdings.

1. Define the land area: Identify the geographic area of the Land ownership of inferior interest or informal land holdings. Thereafter, get the open source google real-time maps.
2. Establish the land capturing team: Assemble a team of stakeholders, including landowners, community members, and government agencies.
3. Identify stakeholder interests: Determine the interests and concerns of each stakeholder group.

Stage 2: Situation Analysis and Data Collection

1. Gather data: Collect data on land use, demographics, economy, infrastructure, and environmental factors.
2. Analyze data: Analyze the data to identify trends, patterns, land boundaries and relationships.
3. Identify key issues: Determine the key issues and opportunities related to land use and management.

Stage 3: Targets and Goal Setting

1. Develop a vision statement: Create a vision statement that outlines the desired future for the land.
2. Establish goals and objectives: Set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals and objectives for land use and management.
3. Identify key performance indicators (KPIs): Develop KPIs to measure progress toward achieving the goals and objectives.

Stage 4: Land Use Analysis and Scenario Development

1. Analyze land use patterns: Examine existing land use patterns and identify opportunities for change.
2. Develop alternative scenarios: Create alternative scenarios for land use and management.
3. Evaluate scenarios: Assess the potential impacts and benefits of each scenario.
4. Establish Boundary Alternative Disputes Resolutions Mechanism – Know your land boundaries owners and identify limits and size of holdings on google maps.

Stage 5: Strategy Development and Selection

1. Develop a preferred scenario: Select a preferred scenario based on the evaluation of alternative scenarios.
2. Develop a land holdings strategic plan: Create a land strategic plan that outlines the steps needed to implement the preferred scenario.
3. Establish a budget and timeline: Determine the budget and timeline required to implement the strategic plan that would lead to simplification of other land interest certification accepted and recognised besides C of O.

Stage 6: Implementation and Monitoring

1. Implement the land strategic plan: Carry out the actions outlined in the land strategic plan.
2. Monitor progress: Track progress toward achieving the goals and objectives.
3. Evaluate effectiveness: Assess the effectiveness of the land strategic plan and make adjustments as needed and where necessary.

Stage 7: Review and Revision

1. Review the land strategic plan: Regularly review the land strategic plan to ensure it remains relevant and effective to community needs.
2. Revise the land strategic plan: Revise the land strategic plan as needed to reflect changes in circumstances or new information according to the dynamics of time and community perspective.

Land Policy and Legislative Framework advocated.

1. Promote and encourage the Enactment of land reform laws that recognize and protect community land rights.
2. Develop a national land policy that prioritizes community-driven approaches to land administration.
3. formulate and implement institutional reforms to ensure that land administration institutions are more inclusive, transparent, and accountable.

Implementation Strategies

1. Encourage and Implement pilot projects to test community-driven approaches to land administration.
2. Build the capacity of local communities, government officials, and other stakeholders to support community-driven approaches in land administration and management.
3. Foster partnerships between government, civil society, and private sector organizations to support community-driven approaches in transforming land administration and management in Nigeria.
4. Establish monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness of community-driven approaches in land administration.

Importance of Effective Land Administration

1. Security of Tenure
2. Reduced Conflicts
3. Improved Land Use Planning
4. Increased Revenue

Challenges Facing Effective Land Administration in Nigeria

1. Corruption
2. Inadequate Infrastructure
3. Limited Capacity
4. Conflicting Laws
5. Ineffective Land Registration and Titling
6. Limited Community Participation
7. Inefficiency

Recommendations for Effective Land Administration

1. Strengthen Institutional Framework
2. Improve land documentation
3. Invest in Infrastructure
4. Build Capacity
5. Community-Led Land Administration
6. Simplified Land Registration and Titling
7. Transparency and Accountability.

Concluding Remarks

- Reforming and transforming land administration in Nigeria necessitates a multifaceted approach that prioritizes community-driven initiatives and ownership. The current land administration system, governed by the Land Use Act of 1978, has been criticized for its bureaucratic, cumbersome processes and outdated system, its lacunas and inflexibility which is detrimental to making land veritable for economic empowerment, development and growth of the nation in all ramifications.
- By advocating a community-driven approach to land administration, Nigeria can unlock the full potential of its land resources, promoting land owner's economic prosperity and nation's development, social justice, and environmental sustainability.

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR TIME

