Flexible Land Tenure System

Upgradable Land Tenure System Under the Flexible Land Tenure System

Presentation to the 2nd National Land Conference Participants

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives of FLTS
- Benefits of FLTS
- Pilot Local Authorities
- Key Stakeholders involved in FLTS
- Process Flow on Establishing a FLTS Scheme
- Types of Land Rights under the FLTS
- Conclusion





Introduction

- Flexible Land Tenure System, is a Scheme established under the Flexible Land Tenure Act (Act No. 4 of 2012)
- Aiming at providing affordable security of tenure to informal settlement settlers
- The FLTS is targeting people who live in the informal settlement/low income people
- Provision of a parallel tenure registration system
- FLTS Scheme can only be established on land within the local authority (Municipalities, Towns, Settlements, Village Councils)
- MLR overseeing the implementation of FLTS Scheme
- Other stakeholders are MURD, Local Authorities, Land Rights Office, GIZ & Beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries Association





The Objectives of the FLTS

- to creates *alternative* new forms of titles i.e. *Starter Titles* and *Land Hold Titles*, that can be upgraded to Freehold Titles
- to provide *security of title* for persons who live in the informal settlements or who are provided with low income housing
- to empower the persons concerned *economically* by means of these rights.





Benefits of FLTS

- Provide security of title for persons who live in the informal settlements in perpetuity (offers titles to immovable properties)
- Titles are cheaper to register (GRN pay for surveying & registration costs)
- Provide legal documentary proof of land ownership
- Beneficiaries will invest in their land without fear of being evicted
- Titles can allow erection of dwelling on a blockerf
- Titles are transferrable from one person to other
- Titles are inheritable (lease the property)
- Titles may be used as collateral (land hold title)
- Titles can be upgraded till freehold
- Reduction of boundary disputes due to internal measurement (land hold plan)





FLTS Piloting Areas

City of Windhoek

- Onyika,
- Havana,
- Freedomland A & B

Oshakati Town Council

Onawa area

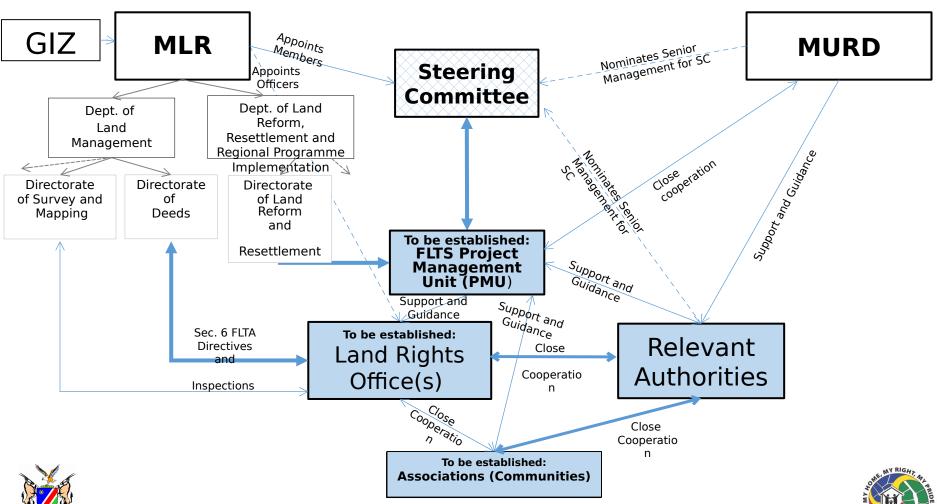
Municipality of Gobabis

• Freedom Square





Key Stakeholders

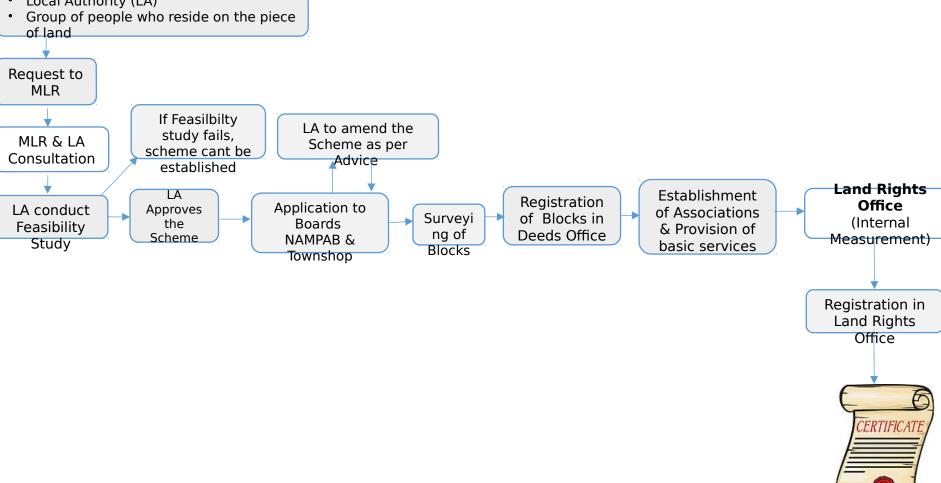




Process of Establishing FLTS Scheme

Application to establish a Scheme

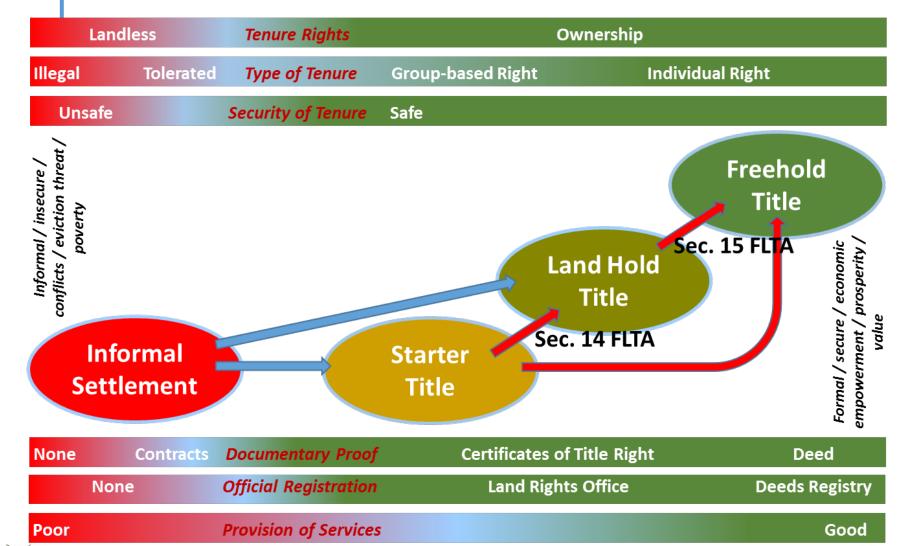
Owner of the piece of land
 Local Authority (LA)
 Group of people who reside on the piece







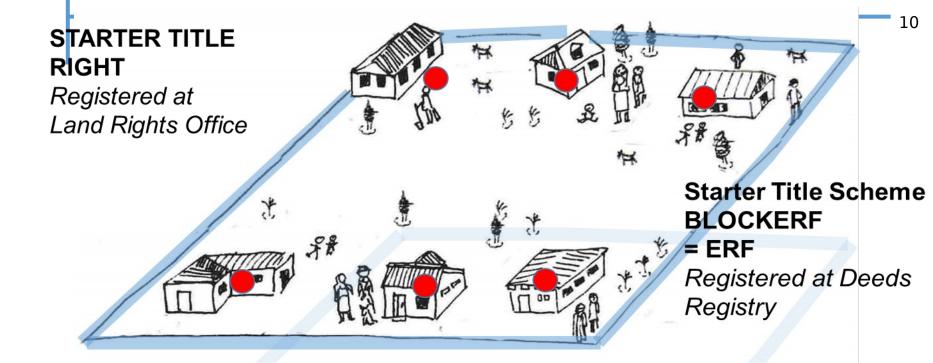
Upgrade of Schemes







Exemplary of a Starter Title Right



- Starter Title rights: Gives a holder rights over a dwelling at a specified location within the Blockerf
- Land Rights cannot be used as a security for credit

ERF
Registered at
Deeds Registry

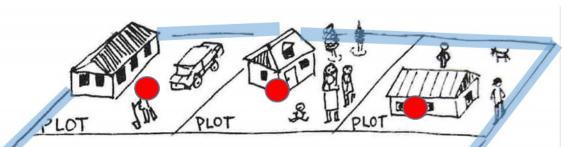


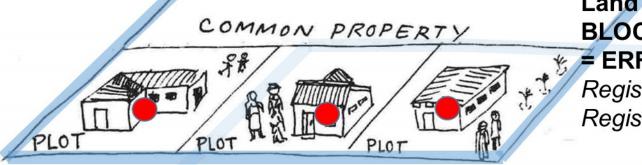


Exemplary of a Land Hold Title Right

LAND HOLD TITLE RIGHT

Registered at Land Rights Office





Land Hold Title Scheme **BLOCKERF**

ERF

Registered at Deeds Registry

- Land Hold Title Rights: Gives the holder the same rights over the piece of land within the blockerf as the owner of freehold
- Land rights held under a land hold title can be used as a security for credit.

ERF

Registered at Deeds Registry



Conclusion

This pilot phase is the first experience in Namibia

- FLTS is only targeting people living in the informal settlement
- The titles under FLTS are legal and supported by law
- The titles are been registered in a legal registration system (Land Rights Office)
- Titles are transferred, inherited and can be used a security for loans (Land Hold Titles)









I thank you for your attention







