

Effective Land administration: a Suriname experience

by
Glenda Heikerk LL.M.

director of
**Management Institute for Land registration and Information
System Suriname
(MI-GLIS)**

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Outline

- ▶ Land tenure, management and administration
- ▶ Rights- Restrictions-responsibility
- ▶ Issues and Actions
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Cooperation

Land tenure information

Land rights/Titles

- ▶ allodial ownership
- ▶ Absolute (freehold) ownership
- ▶ Leasehold
- ▶ Landlease
- ▶ Simple rent and use
- ▶ Concession rights
- ▶ Indigineous and Tribal rights (Suriname is in the proces of recognizing these rights by law)

Landmanagement

► Legal framework:

Constitution of the Republic of Suriname

Civil code

Land Reform Legislation (esp. Decree on principles of issuance of Domainland, Decree Issuance of Domainland)

Decree on landevaluation

Expropriation act

Urban Planning Law

► Institutional framework

Ministries: Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Regional Development and Sports and the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.

Institutions: Management Institute for Land registration and Information System Suriname (MI-GLIS), State owned Utility companies that own and manage networks of cables and pipes to the whole.

Landadministration

- ▶ Ministry of natural resources
- ▶ Ministry of Landpolicy & Forestry management
- ▶ MI-GLIS

Restriction, Rights en responsibilities

- ▶ The objectives driving the creation of property objects/ RRRs
- ▶ Actions regulated by RRRs
- ▶ Spacial extent
- ▶ Duration
- ▶ People impacted

Issues and Actions

Issues :

- ▶ Fragmented registry of landrights by different institutions
- ▶ Certain restrictions
- ▶ Landrights of Indegenous people and Tribal people have not yet been recognized, eventhough in some lawsbut in some laws there is a reference that these rights must be recognised.
- ▶ Lack of good boundaries

Actions: (What needs to be done):

- ▶ Integrated landadministration system
- ▶ Adapting Fela

Challenges

Against a background of local and global developments, the following challenges arise:

- ▶ Insufficient financial and /or technical means
- ▶ Suitable / Capable employees
- ▶ Outdated or lack of Legislation/ Regulation in certain areas

Cooperation

In order to face the challenges cooperation is the key:

Locally: cooperation between ministries and institutions, as well as alignment of policy and actions.

Internationally: cooperation and transfer of knowledge between nations and organisations, e.g this is where the role of UN-GGIM becomes evident.

THANK U!!!!