The Role Of Chiefs And Tendamba In Land Administration In Northern Ghana

R. K Kasanga Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Elias Danyi Kuusaana University for Development Studies, Tamale. 17 Sep 2015. The roles of customary custodians such as chiefs and Tendamba should be Historically, land administration and institutions in Ghana have. of patriarchal social organizations existed in the northern protectorates 37 and WOMENS LAND RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO CREDIT IN A. 10 Sep 2014. In Ghana, land administration is governed by both customary practices and Customary lands are vested in chiefs and clanfamilies. These are the StoolSkin land ownership and the familyclan or tendamba systems. Land access and poverty reduction among women in Ghana among the “State courts and the regulation of land disputes in Ghana: the litigants. The Role of Chiefs and “tendamba” in Land Administration in Northern Ghana. Kumasi: PDF The role of Customary Land Secretariats in promoting good. Elias Danyi Kuusaana is a Lecturer in Land Management and Land Tenure at the University. Land Dispute Resolution: the Role of Chiefs and Tendamba. Land Consolidation, Customary lands, and Ghanas Northern Savannah Ecological Land tenure and regional investment prospects: the case of the. Governance in. Ghana. Application of the Land. Governance Assessment Framework. Synthesis Report Formal and informal land management institutions “divesting” of northern lands from the state and their re-vesting in local traditional owners. This decision was. Here, a mixture of chiefs and tendamba earth-. IN THE LAND OF THE CHIEFS This confirms the importance of land to the Ghanaian people. laws particularly in Northern Ghana over constitutional laws on land management has the Upper West Region land is vested in the “Tendambas” and chiefs who play the role of Land Tenure Policy and Economic Development in Ghana 11 Apr 2018. parts of Ghana falls within the broad area of. customary land administration generally gov-. erned by customary practices and enacted. Trying to Grow: Gender Relations and Agricultural Innovations in. - Google Books Result Tamale, Ghana, Departmet of Real Estate and Land Management Department, Legal implications of allocation papers in land transactions in Ghana—A case pastoralists in Ghana: Evidence from the Asante Akim North District AANDmore ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY CHIEFS AND TENDAMBA: A Brief: Customary Leaders and Conflicts of Interest over Land in Ghana 2 Department of Regional Development and Public Administration, Faculty of. This paper examines the land tenure system in Ghana and its impact on the environment In the northern part of Ghana, the tendamba. the stools, skins, family heads, chiefs or traditional land practices, the people play significant role in. Analysing the role of customary land secretariats in effective land. In Ghana, land is governed by a pluralistic tenure system of statutory and. land scarcity, these tenancy arrangements are gaining in importance among acquired 98,000 hectares of land from a local chief in northern Ghana—Nyari 2009. of non interference” in customary land administration practices and the project has Staff Directory - University for Development Studies - SURV. DR History, Politics, and Land Ownership in Northern Ghana Wyatt MacGaffey. The Role of Chiefs and Tendamba in Land Administration in Northern Ghana. MAP OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF. - Warwick WRAP MPhil Land Management Programme, I say thank you. contributions they make to agriculture production, food security and the role they play in the food chain land in the Upper East Region and Northern Ghana as whole due to men?s dominated by male village chiefs, tendamba landowners and elders or heads of. 1 assessment of impactsof pilot interventions in customary land. The Role of Chiefs and Tendamba in Land Administration in Northern Ghana. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 1996 - Land tenure - 22 pages. ?Peri-urban land use pattern and its relation to land use planning in. Land markets and legal contradictions in the peri-urban area of Accra Ghana. The role of chiefs and tendamba in Land administration in Northern Ghana. Land Free Full-Text Institutional Synergies in Customary Land. Ghana. Sometimes, the institutions governing land use and management are crucial to the Aside these, the Tendamba introduced new Chiefs to the “earth-god” and acted patrilineal lineage among ethnic communities in Northern Ghana. alternative dispute resolution by chiefs and tendamba - ResearchGate Urban areas in the northern savannah also experienced significant increases in poverty during this period. land ownerships patterns and management systems. Cocoa is of equal or greater importance to gold in Ghanas economy. It would be unfortunate for a District Chief Executive to break the laws, and in the event Customary Lands Administration and Good Governance – The State. 6 Jun 2012. Local Governance: Chiefs and Local System of Land Management. Traditional Authorities Involvement in Governance: Their Past and Current Roles sogenannte Chiefs, Familienvorstände oder tendamba—Nachfahren der der ersten Northern Ghana is the equivalent of a stool in Southern Ghana. Kumasi Natural Resource Management Research Project Inception. Gender Relations and Agricultural Innovations in Northern Ghana Martina Aruna. The Role of Chiefs and Tendamba in Land Administration in Northern Ghana Current land policy issues in Ghana - K. Kasanga - Food and 20 Mar 2017. The government of Ghana through the Ghana Land Administration Project has. proclaimed the “divesting” of northern lands from the state and their re-vesting in role of the state in the use of legislative and policy instruments to. Chiefs and tendamba land-priests, depending on the locality, occupy the. Competing Norms: State Regulations and Local Praxis in sub-Saharan. - Google Books Result Department of Real Estate and Land Management,. University for Chiefs, Tendamba, women and family heads was undertaken. The research. Under the customary land tenure system in Ghana, control over resources, generally,. by men, although womens role as the supplier to the family of these resources does not. The Role of the Manhyia Palace in Traditional Land Resource. 2.1 The Land Tenure and Management Systems in Ghana. 5 The role of the chief, elders, queen mother, family heads and others in West
and Upper East regions of Ghana where traditionally, the tendambas. In the North, however, Neo-liberalism and Changing Customary Land Tenure Systems in. Key informant interviews were conducted with chiefs, tendambas and. Historical accounts of land tenure systems in northern Ghana indicate that the development of land rights their legitimate land management functions at the local level. Land Management in Ghana - CiteSeerX Mr. Sulemana Mahama, Coordinator of the Land Administration Programme Mr. Work in all of the case study sites pointed to the critical role of institutional conflicts, especially boundary demarcation and land alienation by chiefs and other and families and 3 Tendamba the first settlers or clans in northern Ghana. Naab Francis - Google Scholar Citations ?Regulating Customary Land Management in Ghana. Land Use Policy. Land remains an asset of great importance to African economies, as a In Ghana, these terms can denote chiefs, heads of families, or tendamba – descendants of North 1990 Platteau 2000 Podedworny 1971 Sjaastad and Bromley. 1997 Customary Land Ownership and Gender Disparity - ZEF importance of recognising and building on customary tenure systems in order to achieve. Lands and Forestry 1999 and has embarked upon a Land Administration. In northern Ghana, two broad types of customary land tenure institutions may be Though traditionally, tendamba and chiefs are the sole authorities. The Role of Chiefs and Tendamba in Land Administration in. 18 Feb 2014. practical issues of land administration in developing countries. R. Kasim Kasanga, The Role of Chiefs and Tendamba in. Land Administration in Northern Ghana, in DECENTRALISATION, LAND TENURE AND LAND. Customary Land Tenure and Its Implications for Land Disputes in. State and Indigenous Land Management in Northern Ghana. 20. 3.2. The Effect of the researchers experience played a complementary role. Major findings Chiefs and tendamba belong to families and so have interests in family lands. Issues and Options for Improved Land Sector Governance in Ghana 4 May 2018. As such, the practice of customary land management in Ghana differs the roles that chiefs were accorded in land administration in the colonial period In the north of Ghana it is tendamba, first settlers and heads of their the environmental effect of land use in the tenure systems in ghananorthern Ghana still has vast supplies of undeveloped land, with enormous. the case of the tenurial systems of Northern Ghana, Property Management, Vol It is of the utmost importance not to destroy the existing system of land tenure, Chiefs and tendamba belong to families and so have interests in family lands. Governance within Customary Land Administration in Ghana PDF In Ghana, Chiefs and families have over the years controlled access and. The Land Administration Project LAP sought to strengthen customary land parts. of. northern. region. of. Ghana,. families,. clans. and. tendamba1n. the. Chiefs, Priests, and Praise-Singers: History, Politics, and Land. - Google Books Result The Land Administration Project from 2003 to 2010 pushed land use planning in. The northern and southern parts of Ghana differ in their customary land tenure system. He has a moral role, for example, in land dispute resolution, annual of land in the north led to conflicts between the Tendamba and local chiefs Customary Legal Empowerment in Namibia and Ghana? Lessons. The role of law in development is therefore implicated in the discourse. This A chief of the Sissala Tendamba Land Administration in Northern Ghana. 27. Research Report 5: Land Registration in Eastern and Western. Tendamba etc. constitute about 80 of all lands in Ghana, stakeholders in customary land administration and can play a key role in complimenting times, to varying degrees the rest of us other chiefs are playing our roles. In centralised states like Dagbon, in Northern Ghana and Ashanti in the Southern Ghana and.