



PRESENTATION COUNTRY REPORT

**CADASTRAL & LAND MANAGEMENT AND THE INTEGRATION OF
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION.
FOR SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT IN IN TIMOR-LESTE AFTER 25
YEARS INDEPENDENT.**

By

Paulino da Cruz

**Ministry of Justice
The Secretary State of Land And Property
The Directorate GERAL of Land And Property**

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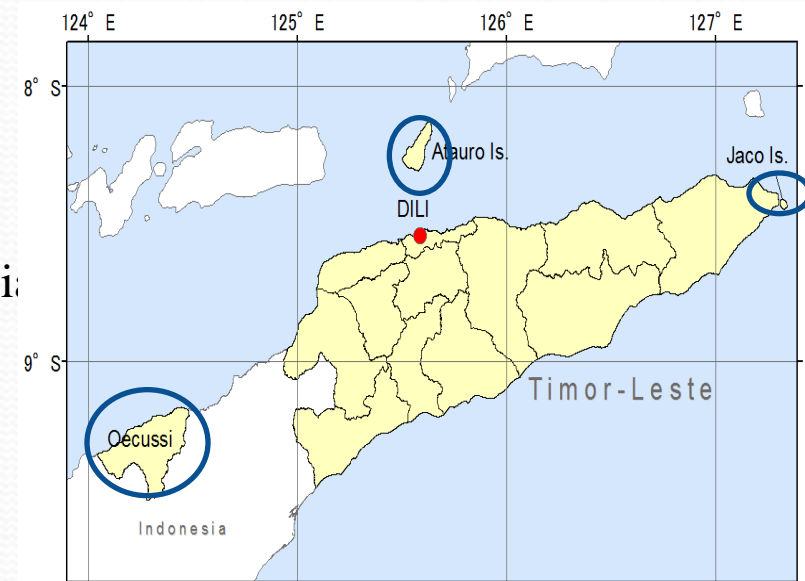
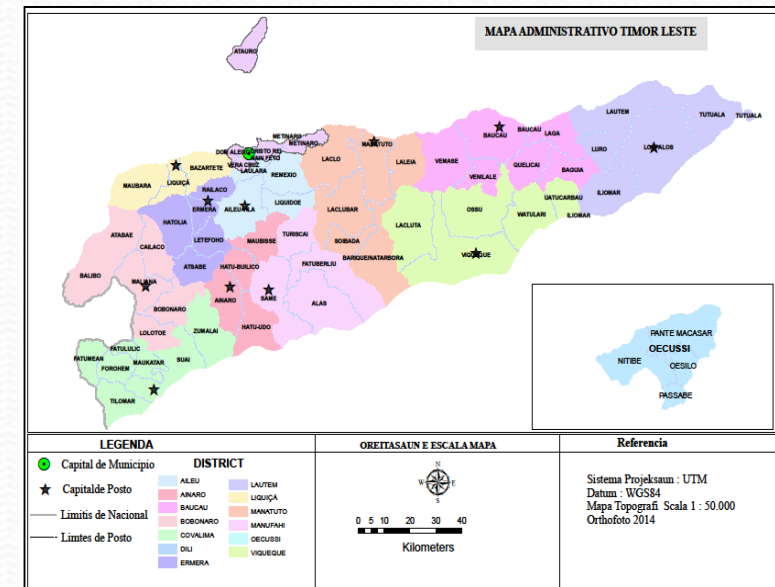
III. CURRENT PROJECT

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V. SOLUTION

ii. Geography & demographics

- Nation: Timor Leste
- Capital: Dili
- Land Area: 14,874 square kilometers
- Government system: Democratic Republic.
- Currency: US Dollar (US \$)
- Gaining full independence: 2002
- Population: 1.34 million people (2023 estimate)
- 13 Districts, 65 Sub-Districts and 452 Sucos (Villages)
- Official Language: Portugues, Tetum and English as working language.
- Religion: Over 90% of the population practices Roman Catholicism.
- Geography: Timor-Leste is situated between Indonesia and Australia, comprising the eastern half of Timor Island, the enclave of Oecusse, and the islands of Atauro and Jaco.
- Official language : Portuguese & Tetun (English & Indonesia as working language)



iii. Government structure

Timor-Leste is a democratic republic with a semi-presidential system. The President as the head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government, The Parliament and the Court.

iv. Economic

- Timor-Leste's economy is heavily dependent on **oil** and **gas** revenues, which have been the cornerstone of its growth since independence.
- GDP: USD 2.2 billion (2023 est.)
- GDP per capita: Approximately USD 1,600 (2023 est.).
- **Main Sectors:**
 - **Oil and Gas:** Accounting for about 90% of government revenue. However, declining reserves and global oil price volatility pose risks.
 - **Agriculture:** A major employer, especially in rural areas. Key crops include coffee, maize, rice, and cassava. Coffee is Timor-Leste's largest export after oil.
 - **Tourism:** A growing industry due to the country's pristine beaches, marine biodiversity, and cultural heritage, although infrastructure challenges hinder its full potential

vi. National Strategic Development Plan(NSDP) 2011-2030 (New Government Policy)

- 1. Reaffirmation of the democratic rule of law**
- 2. Social Capital**
- 2. Education and Health**
- 3. Infrastructure and Economic**
- 4. Good Governance**

LAND REGISTRATION IN TIMOR-LESTE

1. PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION (450 YEARS)
2. INDONESIA ADMINISTRATION (25 YEARS)
3. CUSTOMARY LAND (RAI LISAN)
4. TIMOR-LESTE INDEPENDENT 2002 (AFTER 25 YEARS)



History of Land Registration in Timor-Leste

1. Portuguese Administration

1. Land registration system is lengthy and expensive process,
2. A small number of people, have link to the government, received title to land following registration.
3. The majority of indigenous peoples' land is not managed until 1901 - 1975. (450 years)
4. During the Portuguese administration, 2,850 title were registered,

History of Land Registration in Timor-Leste

2. Indonesia Administration

5. Timor-Leste from 1975 -1999 under the Administration of Indonesia started to apply its land registration system which is more than 44,000 people received land titles.

3. Customary Land (Rai Lisa)

6. In Timor-Leste the majority of people live on customary land and has many different cultures, with their own distinct languages, the concept of customary land exists in all parts of the country, with communal ownership rights over land

History of Land Registration in Timor-Leste

2. Indonesia Administration

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3. Timor-Leste Independence 2002 - 2024 (25 years)

6. In 2008-2013 a new project called Strengthening Property Rights in Timor-Leste (locally known as Ita Nia Rai (Our Land) or INR) began registered 50.514 land parcel, from the above number, 54,554 are considered under disputed.

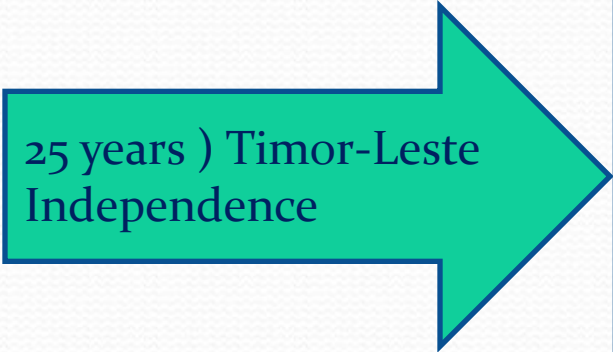
History of Land Registration in Timor-Leste

3. Timor-Leste
Independence 2002 -
2024 (25 years)

7. In 2015-2020 the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Justice established the National Cadastral System (SNC) were 30,200 land parcels registered, from mentioned above, 8000 land parcel still in dispute,

8. To solved all the land disputes arising regarding with land registration, the government establish the Land Commission with decree law no. 5/2020.

History of Land Registration in Timor-Leste



25 years) Timor-Leste
Independence

The problem of land ownership in Timor-Leste is a serious and complex problem after the restoration of independence on May 20, 2002, access to property right is a fundamental, the right to land is protected under the RDTL Constitution, article 54. Timor-Leste's history of colonial rule, invasion and enforced relocations means the issue of land presents a major challenge for the country. Timor-Leste's government, and its international partners, have undertaken various interventions in an attempt to resolve land issues and secure land rights for all citizens but a sustainable solution has remained elusive.

2. CADASTRAL AND LAND REGISTRATION SYSTEM ;

○ Land Tenure and Property Rights Registration System ;

Land ownership and property rights in Timor-Leste remain contentious due to unclear *land titles* and overlapping claims from the *Portuguese* and *Indonesian* periods. Land disputes are common, particularly in urban areas where land is increasingly valuable due to growing of the National development program.



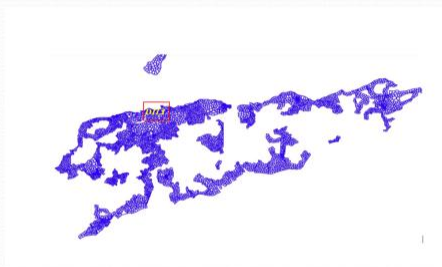
2. CADASTRAL AND LAND REGISTRATION SYSTEM ;

○ Land Registration:

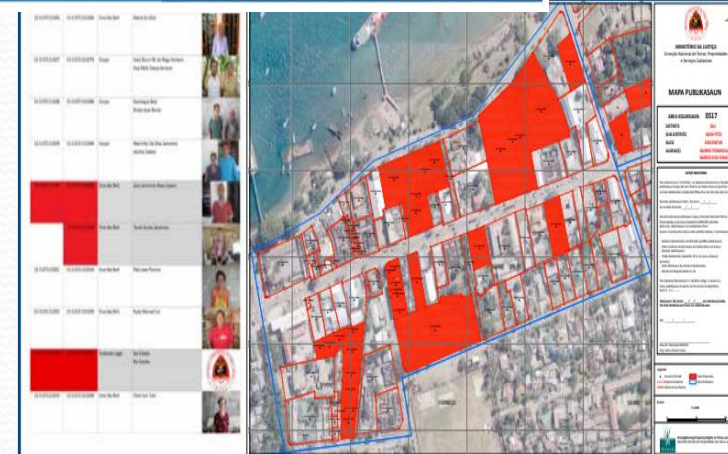
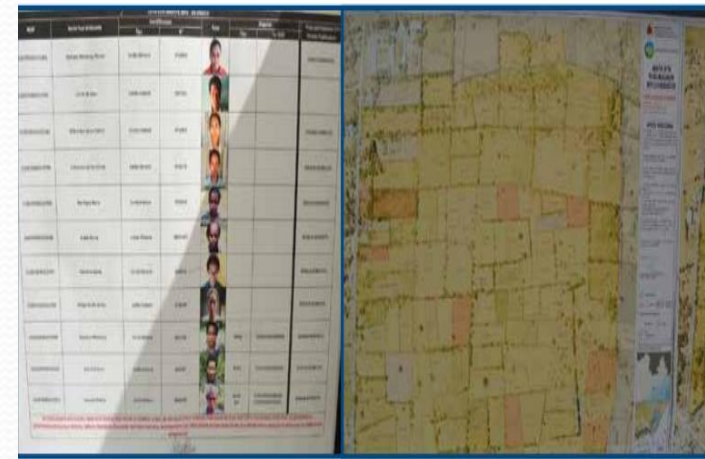
A comprehensive land registration system is still being developed, with the support of international donors. Resolving land disputes is critical for improving investment and infrastructure development.

VI. TARGET AREA OF THE PROJECT

The Capital City (Dili)



No	Munisipiu	TOTAL AC
1	Aileu	519
2	Ainaro	276
3	Baucau	437
4	Bobonaro	571
5	Covalima	306
6	Dili	414
7	Ermera	294
8	Liquisa	439
9	Lautem	504
10	Manatuto	672
11	Manufahi	343
12	Oecusse	704
13	Viqueque	450



2. CADASTRAL AND LAND REGISTRATION SYSTEM ;

- **Agricultural Land:**

The majority of land used for agriculture is held under customary systems, which are not fully integrated into the national legal framework.



THREE MAIN GOALS OF LAND REGISTER

- Optimization of Land Resources
- Economic Advancement
- Industrialization

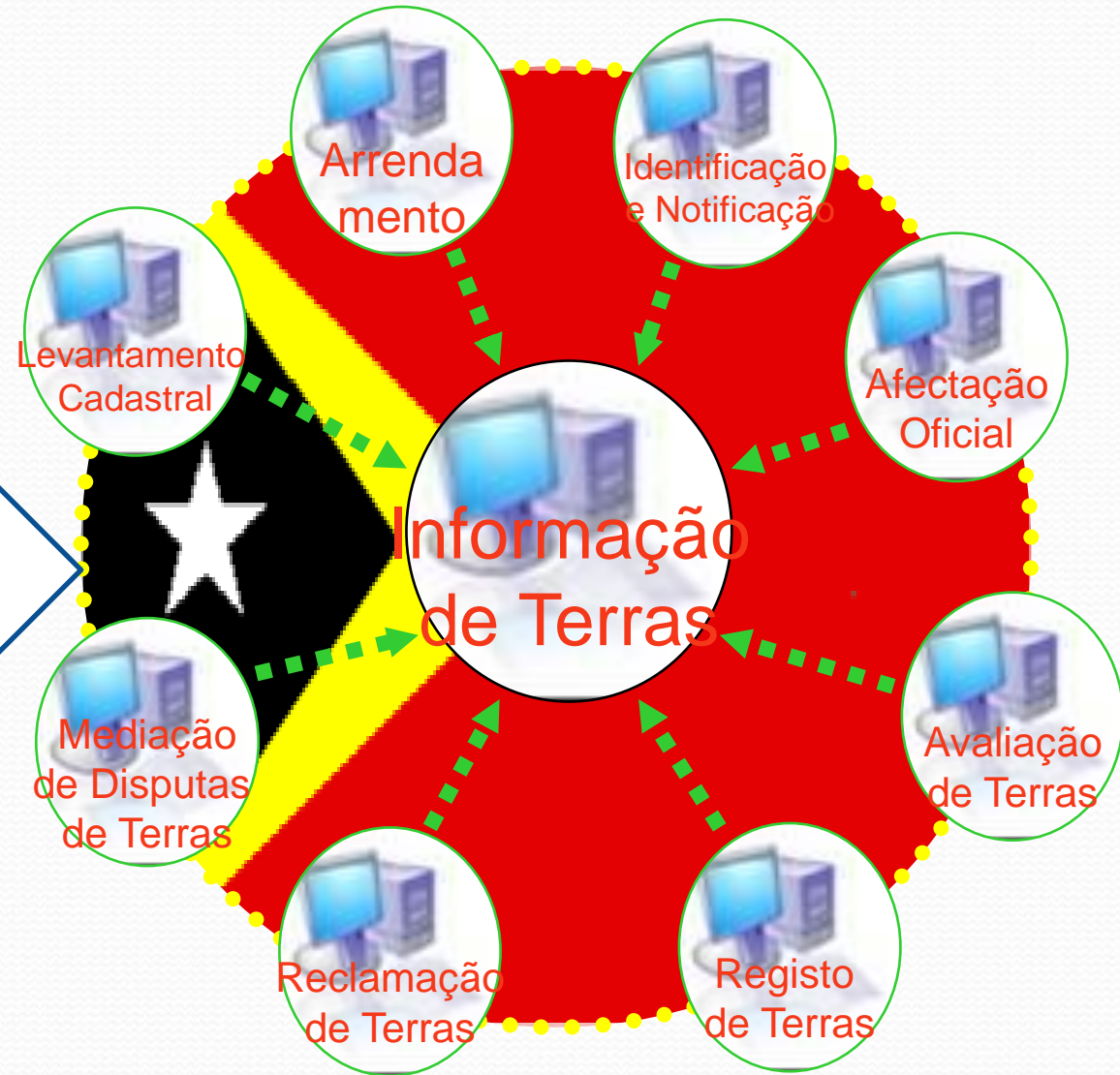


- Secured Land Property Rights
- Enhancement of Land Public Services
- Guarantee of Equal Opportunity

- Transparency
- Resolution of Land Disputes
- Efficient and Fair for Taxation

LAND ADMINISTRATION IN TIMOR-LESTE

The General Directorate of Land and property take responsibilities to lead Land Administration matter
Base on law 13/2027 and decree law no 1/2003



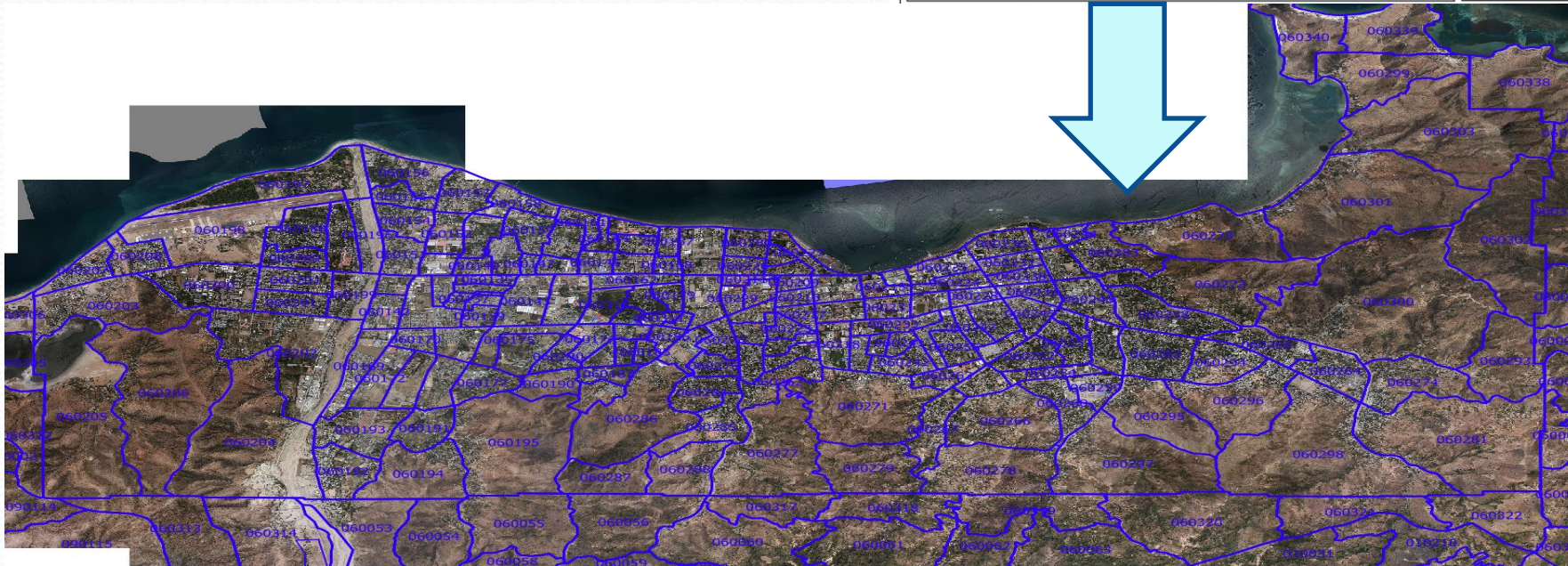
INTEGRATION GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABILITIES DEVELOPMENT



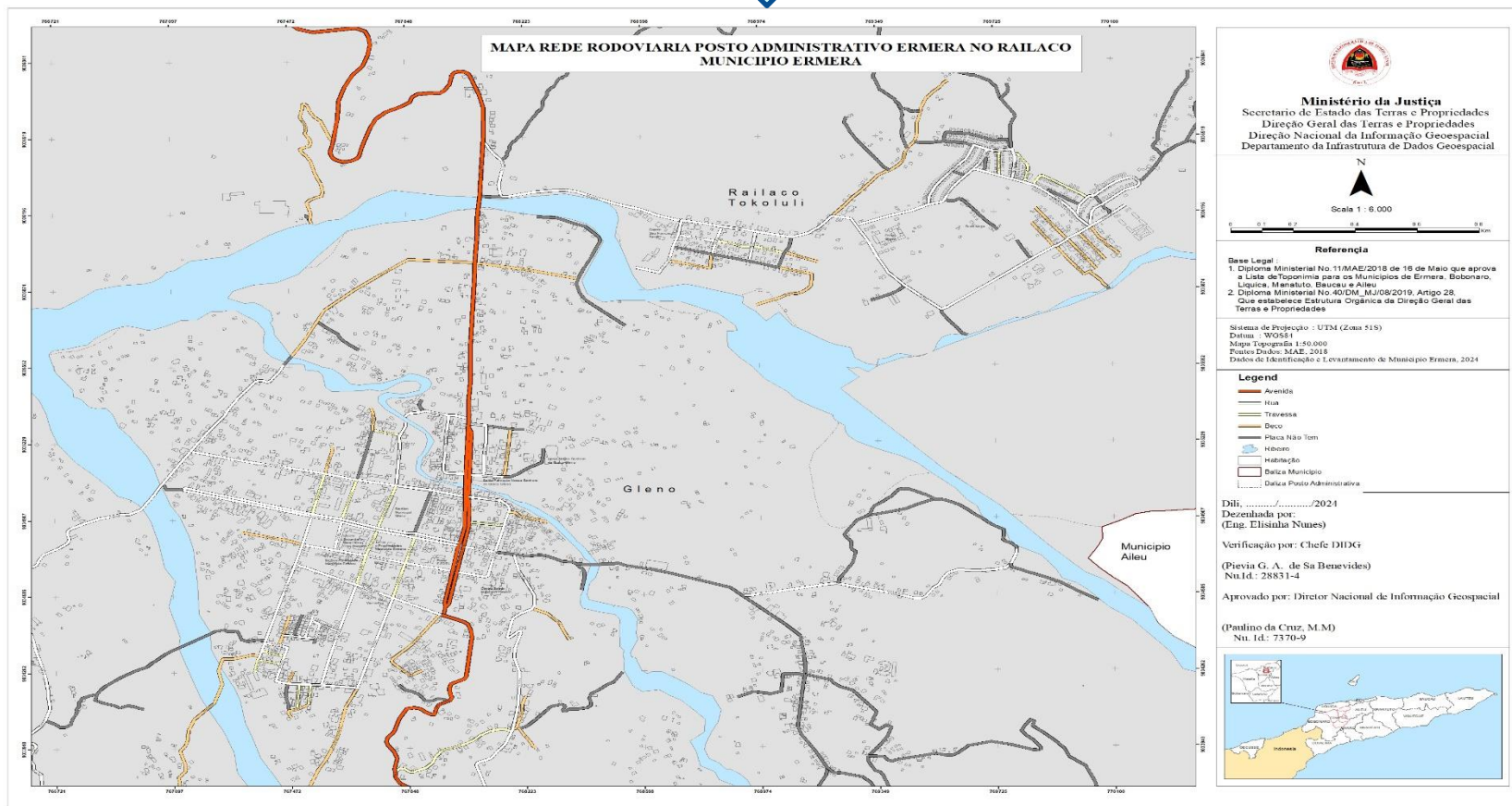
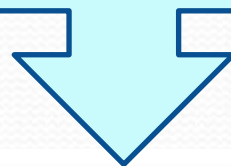
Technical Features

CURRENT PROJECT

1. Identification and Maintenance Geodetic points in those Municipalities; Covalima, Ermera, Manufahi, Manatuto, Bobonaro, Lautem, Liquica and RAEOA Oecusse (map below)



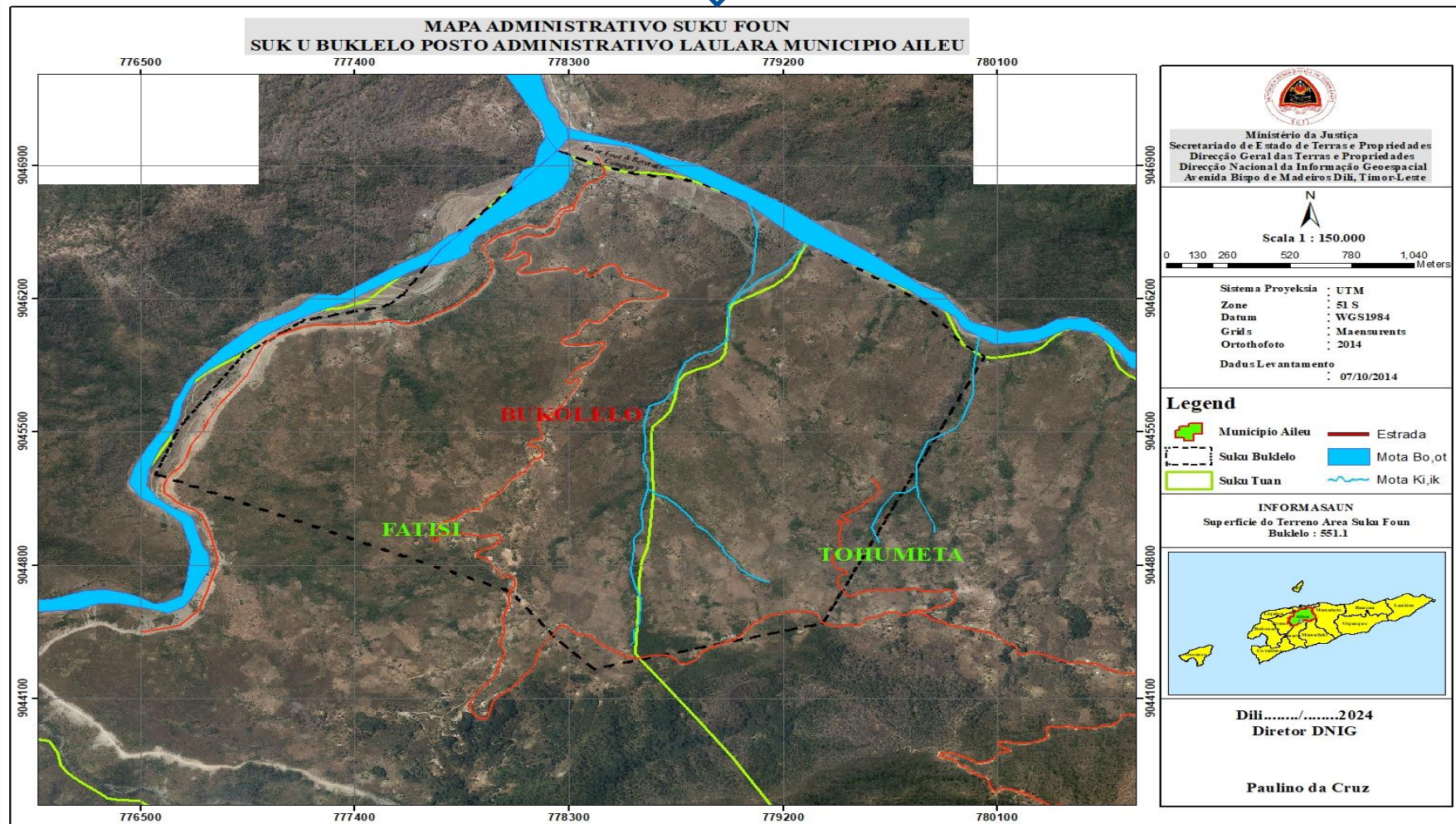
Survey establish street name for land registration purposes throughout the National Territory



Identification land parcel to future building of Government and Embassy (map below)



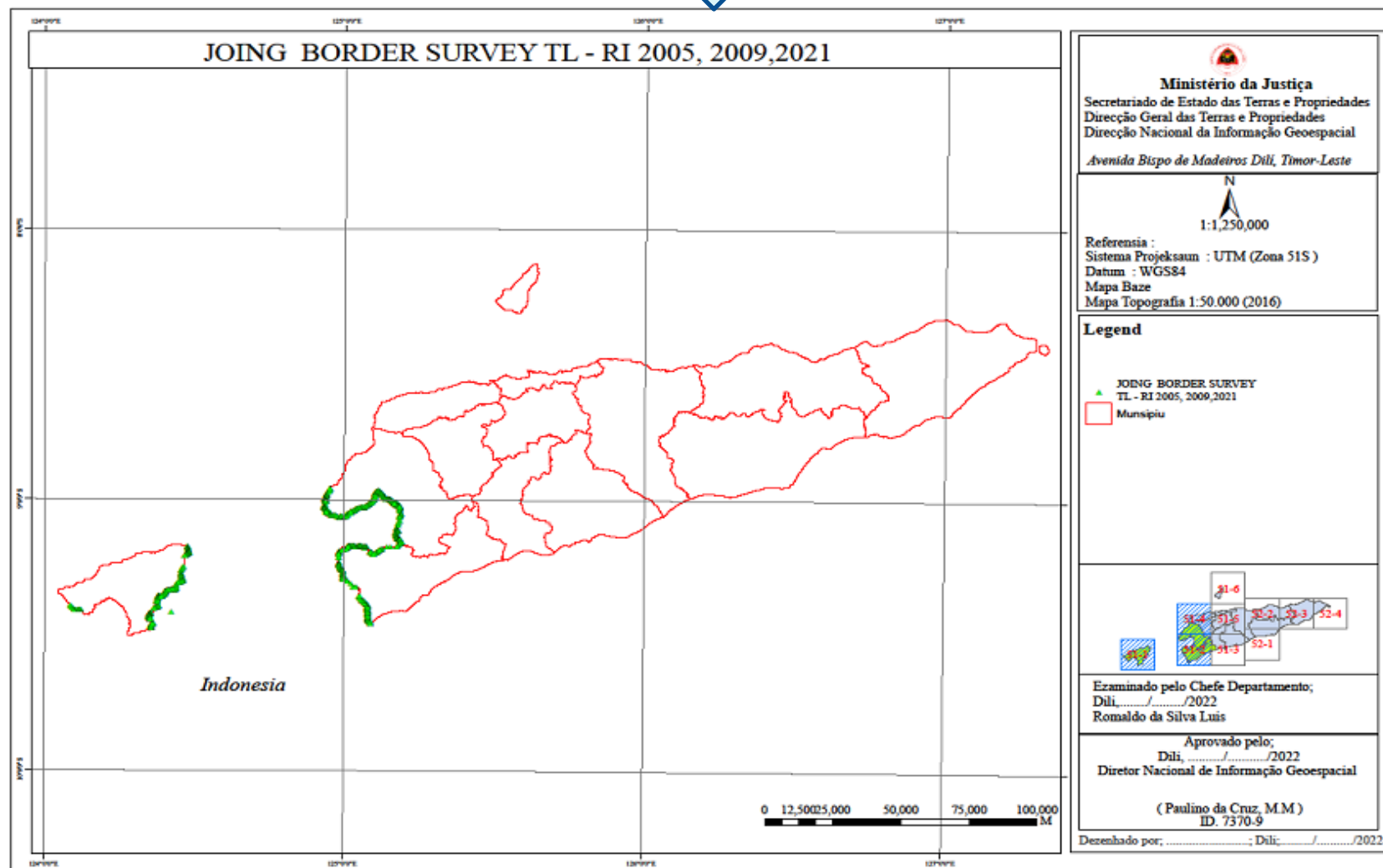
Survey on establish Administrative in 13 Municipality



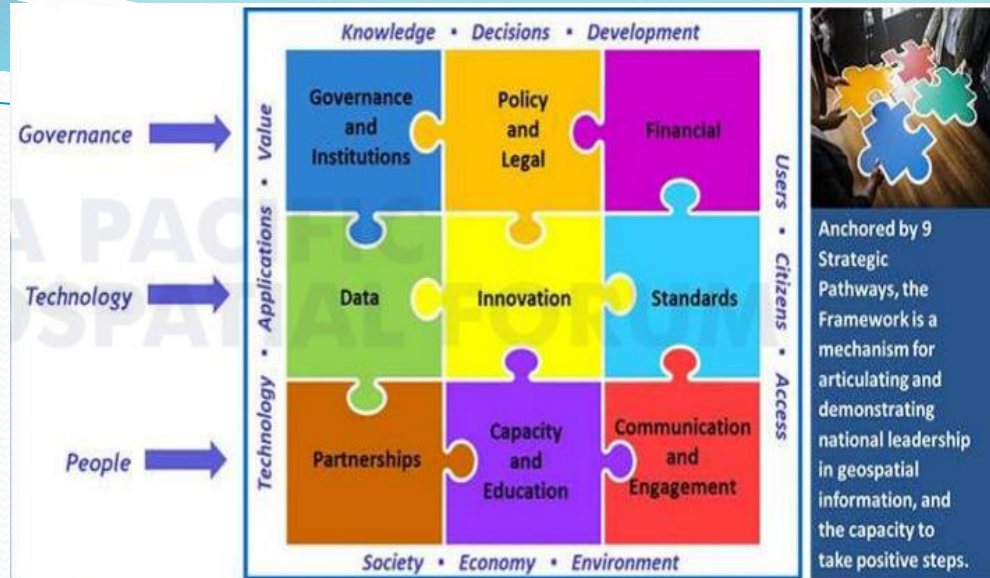
Identification refixation and maintenance of geodetic infrastructure



Joint Border Survey Between Timor-Leste and Republic of Indonesia



UN-GGIM 9 STRATEGIC PATHWAY



RECOMMENDATION

Policy Recommendations;

Strengthening Land Laws: The legal framework governing land rights must be clarified to resolve ownership issues.

Equitable Land Distribution: Policies should aim to ensure access to land for vulnerable communities, including women and Indigenous groups.

Sustainable Land Use: Land use policies must prioritize environmental sustainability to combat deforestation and soil degradation.

III. CURRENT ISSUE DUE TO STATE REGISTRATION SYSTEM

- **Social safeguard**
- *Land title registration*
- *Technology challenges*
- *Capacity building base on increasing of the technology*
- **Environment existed system (Technology Information Communication)**



IV. Challenges and Solutions in the Public Sector


CHALLENGES

1. **The Public Sector Industry is rapidly transforming still lack of human resources**
2. **Several trends detected within the Public Sector but environmental system not yet existed properly.**

SOLUTIONS

Technological change today in the global world affects the need for ;

- 1. Qualification of resources with adequate technical capacity related to public services requires.**
- 2. Government need to improve capacity and management of information technology, especially how to manage, innovate, improve human resources, service, quality, security, requirements, solutions and services for information technology security.**



3. Need to involve units, government institutions, Private Sectors, Academics, and stakeholders through bilateral and multilateral cooperation to development of e-government to improve the quality of public services and satisfaction of society for sustainable development .



THANK YOU
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