

Brazil - Land Governance Scorecard

			SCORE				
LLGI-Dim	Topic		National	Para State	Piauí State		
Recognition of Rights							
1	i	Land tenure rights recognition (rural)	A	B	D		
1	ii	Land tenure rights recognition (urban)	B	D	D		
1	iii	Rural group rights recognition	C	B	C		
1	iv	Urban group rights recognition in informal areas	C	A	C		
1	v	Opportunities for tenure individualization	C	D	A	C	
Enforcement of Rights							
2	i	Surveying/mapping and registration of claims on communal or indigenous land	B	B	D		
2	ii	Registration of individually held properties in rural areas	A	D	C		
2	iii	Registration of individually held properties in urban areas		D	C		
2	iv	Women's rights are recognized in practice by the formal system (urban/rural)	A	A	A		
2	v	Condominium regime that provides for appropriate management of common property	C	A	A		
2	vi	Compensation due to land use changes	D	D	C		
Mechanisms for Recognition							
3	i	Use of non-documentary forms of evidence to recognize rights	C	C	C		
3	ii	Formal recognition of long-term, unchallenged possession	A	A	A		
3	iii	First-time registration on demand is not restricted by inability to pay formal fees	C	B	B		
3	iv	First-time registration does not entail significant informal fees	A	A	A		
3	v	Formalization of residential housing is feasible and affordable	C	C	D		
3	vi	Efficient and transparent process to formally recognize long-term unchallenged possession	C	B	B		
Restrictions on Rights							
4	i	Restrictions regarding urban land use, ownership and transferability	A	A	A		
4	ii	Restrictions regarding rural land use, ownership and transferability	B	B	B		
Clarity of Mandates							
5	i	Separation of institutional roles	C	C	B		
5	ii	Institutional overlap	C	B	A		
5	iii	Administrative overlap	C	C	B		
5	iv	Information sharing	D	C	D		
Equity and Non-Discrimination							
6	i	Clear land policy developed in a participatory manner	C	C	B		
6	ii	Meaningful incorporation of equity goals	C	C	C		
6	iii	Policy for implementation is costed, matched with the benefits and is adequately resourced	C	C	C		
6	iv	Regular and public reports indicating progress in policy implementation	C	C	C		
Transparency of Land Use							
7	i	In urban areas, land use plans and changes to these are based on public input	C	C	B		
7	ii	In rural areas, land use plans and changes to these are based on public input	D	D	B		
7	iii	Public capture of benefits arising from changes in permitted land use	C	D	C		
7	iv	Speed of land use change	D	D	B		
Efficiency of Land Use Planning							
8	i	Process for planned urban development in the largest city	D	D	B		
8	ii	Process for planned urban development in the 4 largest cities (exc. largest)	D	D	B		
8	iii	Ability of urban planning to cope with urban growth	D	C	C		
8	iv	Plot size adherence	D	D	B		
8	v	Use plans for specific land classes (forest, pastures etc) are in line with use	B	B	B		
Speed and Predictability							
9	i	Applications for building permits for residential dwellings are affordable and processed in a non-discretionary manner.	C	B	C	B	
9	ii	Time required to obtain a building permit for a residential dwelling	C	B			
Transparency of Valuation							
10	i	Clear process of property valuation	C	D	D	A	C

10	ii	Public availability of valuation rolls	A	D	D	D
Tax Collection Efficiency						
11	i	Exemptions from property taxes are justified	A	B	C	
11	ii	Property holders liable to pay property tax are listed on the tax roll	A	C	D	C
11	iii	Assessed property taxes are collected	A	D	C	D
11	iv	Property taxes correspondence to costs of collection		A	B	
Identification of Public Land						
12	i	Public land ownership is justified and implemented at the appropriate level of government	B	C	B	
12	ii	Complete recording of publicly held land	A	B	C	
12	iii	Assignment of management responsibility for public land	B	C	D	
12	iv	Resources available to comply with responsibilities	C	D	D	
12	v	Inventory of public land is accessible to the public	A	C	C	
12	vi	Key information on land concessions is accessible to the public.	A	B	C	
Incidence of Expropriation						
13	i	Transfer of expropriated land to private interests		D	D	
13	ii	Speed of use of expropriated land	A	A	A	
Transparency of Procedures						
14	i	Compensation for expropriation of ownership	A	B	C	
14	ii	Compensation for expropriation of all rights	D	C	C	
14	iii	Promptness of compensation	A	D	D	
14	iv	Independent and accessible avenues for appeal against expropriation	A	B	A	
14	v	Appealing expropriation is time-bounded	B		B	
Transparent Processes						
15	i	Openness of public land transactions	A	D	D	
15	ii	Collection of payments for public leases	A		D	
15	iii	Modalities of lease or sale of public land	C	A	D	
Completeness of Registry						
16	i	Mapping of registry records	A	B	D	D
16	ii	Economically relevant private encumbrances	A	A	A	
16	iii	Economically relevant public restrictions or charges	A	A	A	
16	iv	Searchability of the registry (or organization with information on land rights)	A	B	A	
16	v	Accessibility of records in the registry (or organization with information on land rights)	A	A	A	
16	vi	Timely response to a request for access to records in the registry (or organization with information on land rights)	B	C	C	
Reliability of Records						
17	i	Focus on customer satisfaction in the registry	B	D	D	
17	ii	Registry/ cadastre information is up-to-date	D	D	D	
Cost Effective and Sustainable						
18	i	Cost of registering a property transfer	A	C	D	
18	ii	Financial sustainability of the registry	A	A	A	
18	iii	Capital investment	D	C	D	
Transparency						
19	i	Schedule of fees is available publicly	A	A	C	
19	ii	Informal payments discouraged	A	D	D	
Assignment of Responsibility						
20	i	Accessibility of conflict resolution mechanisms	B	D	B	
20	ii	Informal or community based dispute resolution	A	C	C	
20	iii	Forum shopping	D	C	D	
20	iv	Possibility of appeals	C		C	
Low Level of Pending Conflicts						
21	i	Conflict resolution in the formal legal system		A	B	
21	ii	Speed of conflict resolution in the formal system	D	D	D	
21	iii	Long-standing conflicts (unresolved cases older than 5 year)	D	D	D	
Large Scale Land Acquisitions						
PLI	1	Most forest land is mapped and rights are registered	C	C	C	
PLI	2	Conflicts generated by land acquisition and how these are addressed	D	D	D	
PLI	3	Land use restrictions on rural land parcels can generally be identified.	A	D	C	

PLI	4	Public institutions in land acquisition operate in a clear and consistent manner.	A	D	C
PLI	5	Incentives for investors are clear, transparent and consistent.	C	B	B
PLI	6	Benefit sharing mechanisms for investments in agriculture	C	C	C
PLI	7	There are direct and transparent negotiations between right holders and investors.	A	A	A
PLI	8	Information required from investors to assess projects on public/community land.	A	D	D
PLI	9	Information provided for cases of land acquisition on public/community land.	A	C	C
PLI	10	Contractual provisions on benefits and risks sharing regarding acquisition of land	A	D	D
PLI	11	Duration of procedure to obtain approval for a project	D	D	B
PLI	12	Social requirements for large scale investments in agriculture	D	C	C
PLI	13	Environmental requirements for large scale investments in agriculture	C	C	B
PLI	14	Procedures for economically, environmentally, and socially beneficial investments.	A	D	C
PLI	15	Compliance with safeguards related to investment in agriculture	A	C	A
PLI	16	Procedures to complain if agricultural investors do not comply with requirements.	C	C	C
Forestry					
1	i	Country signature and ratification of international conventions	C	C	
1	ii	Implementation of incentives to promote climate change mitigation through forestry	C	C	
2	i	Public goods aspects of forests recognized by law and protected	B	A	
2	ii	Forest management plans and budgets address the main drivers of deforestation and degradation	B	C	
3	i	Country's commitment to forest certification and chain-of-custody systems to promote sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products	B	B	
3	ii	Country's commitment to SMEs as a way to promote competition, income generation and productive rural employment	B	C	
4	i	Recognition of traditional and indigenous rights to forest resources by law	A	B	
4	ii	Sharing of benefits or income from public forests with local communities by law and implemented	C	B	
5	i	Boundaries of the country's forest estate and the classification into various uses and ownership are clearly defined and demarcated	C	C	
5	ii	In rural areas, forest land use plans and changes in these plans are based on public input	C	C	
6	i	Country's approach to controlling forest crimes, including illegal logging and corruption	B	B	
6	ii	Inter and intra agency efforts and multi-stakeholder collaboration to combat forest crimes, and awareness of judges and prosecutors	B	C	