

## Country scorecard summarizing LGI rankings

### Country Scorecard for Madagascar – Core set of indicators

LGI-Dim			Score			
			A	B	C	D
<b>Recognition of Rights</b>						
1	i	Land tenure rights recognition (rural)				
1	ii	Land tenure rights recognition (urban)				
1	iii	Rural group rights recognition				
1	iv	Urban group rights recognition in informal areas				
1	v	Opportunities for tenure individualization				
<b>Enforcement of Rights</b>						
2	i	Surveying/mapping and registration of claims on communal or indigenous land				
2	ii	Registration of individually held properties in rural areas				
2	iii	Registration of individually held properties in urban areas				
2	iv	Women's rights are recognized in practice by the formal system (urban/rural)				
2	v	Condominium regime that provides for appropriate management of common property				
2	vi	Compensation due to land use changes				
<b>Mechanisms for Recognition</b>						
3	i	Use of non-documentary forms of evidence to recognize rights				
3	ii	Formal recognition of long-term, unchallenged possession				
3	iii	First-time registration on demand is not restricted by inability to pay formal fees				
3	iv	First-time registration does not entail significant informal fees				
3	v	Formalization of residential housing is feasible and affordable				
3	vi	Efficient and transparent process to formally recognize long-term unchallenged possession				
<b>Restrictions on Rights</b>						
4	i	Restrictions regarding urban land use, ownership and transferability				
4	ii	Restrictions regarding rural land use, ownership and transferability				
<b>Clarity of Mandates</b>						
5	i	Separation of institutional roles				
5	ii	Institutional overlap				

LGI-Dim			Topic	Score			
				A	B	C	D
5	iii	Administrative overlap		■			
5	iv	Information sharing				■	
<b>Equity and Non-Discrimination</b>							
6	i	Clear land policy developed in a participatory manner			■		
6	ii	Meaningful incorporation of equity goals		■			
6	iii	Policy for implementation is costed, matched with the benefits and is adequately resourced		■			
6	iv	Regular and public reports indicating progress in policy implementation		■		■	
<b>Transparency of Land Use</b>							
7	i	In urban areas, land use plans and changes to these are based on public input		■			
7	ii	In rural areas, land use plans and changes to these are based on public input		■			
7	iii	Public capture of benefits arising from changes in permitted land use				■	
7	iv	Speed of land use change		■			
<b>Efficiency of Land Use Planning</b>							
8	i	Process for planned urban development in the largest city		■			
8	ii	Process for planned urban development in the 4 largest cities (exc. largest)			■		
8	iii	Ability of urban planning to cope with urban growth			■		
8	iv	Plot size adherence				■	
8	v	Use plans for specific land classes (forest, pastures etc) are in line with use		■			
<b>Speed and Predictability</b>							
9	i	Applications for building permits for residential dwellings are affordable and processed in a non-discretionary manner.			■		
9	ii	Time required to obtain a building permit for a residential dwelling			■		
<b>Transparency of Valuation</b>							
10	i	Clear process of property valuation			■		
10	ii	Public availability of valuation rolls		■			
<b>Tax Collection Efficiency</b>							
11	i	Exemptions from property taxes are justified			■		
11	ii	Property holders liable to pay property tax are listed on the tax roll			■		
11	iii	Assessed property taxes are collected				■	
11	iv	Property taxes correspondence to costs of collection		■			
<b>Identification of PublicLand</b>							

LGI-Dim			Score			
			A	B	C	D
12	i	Public land ownership is justified and implemented at the appropriate level of government		■		
12	ii	Complete recording of publicly held land			■	
12	iii	Assignment of management responsibility for public land		■		
12	iv	Resources available to comply with responsibilities				■
12	v	Inventory of public land is accessible to the public				■
12	vi	Key information on land concessions is accessible to the public.			■	
<b>Incidence of Expropriation</b>						
13	i	Transfer of expropriated land to private interests		■		
13	ii	Speed of use of expropriated land	■			
<b>Transparency of Procedures</b>						
14	i	Compensation for expropriation of ownership			■	
14	ii	Compensation for expropriation of all rights			■	
14	iii	Promptness of compensation			■	
14	iv	Independent and accessible avenues for appeal against expropriation		■		
14	v	Appealing expropriation is time-bounded			■	
<b>Transparent Processes</b>						
15	i	Openness of public land transactions				■
15	ii	Collection of payments for public leases			■	
15	iii	Modalities of lease or sale of public land				■
<b>Completeness of Registry</b>						
16	i	Mapping of registry records				■
16	ii	Economically relevant private encumbrances			■	
16	iii	Economically relevant public restrictions or charges				■
16	iv	Searchability of the registry (or organization with information on land rights)			■	
16	v	Accessibility of records in the registry (or organization with information on land rights)	■			
16	vi	Timely response to a request for access to records in the registry (or organization with information on land rights)			■	
<b>Reliability of Records</b>						
17	i	Focus on customer satisfaction in the registry				■
17	ii	Registry/ cadastre information is up-to-date			■	
<b>Cost Effective and Sustainable</b>						
18	i	Cost of registering a property transfer				■
18	ii	Financial sustainability of the registry		■		
18	iii	Capital investment			■	

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<b>Transparency</b>						
19	i	Schedule of fees is available publicly		■		
19	ii	Informal payments discouraged			■	
<b>Assignment of Responsibility</b>						
20	i	Accessibility of conflict resolution mechanisms	■			
20	ii	Informal or community based dispute resolution			■	
20	iii	Forum shopping		■		
20	iv	Possibility of appeals			■	
<b>Low Level of Pending Conflicts</b>						
21	i	Conflict resolution in the formal legal system		■		
21	ii	Speed of conflict resolution in the formal system				■
21	iii	Long-standing conflicts (unresolved cases older than 5 year)			■	

Large Scale Acquisition of Land Rights					
LSLA	Topic	Score			
		A	B	C	D
1	Most forest land is mapped and rights are registered			■	
2	Conflicts generated by land acquisition and how these are addressed				■
3	Land use restrictions on rural land parcels can generally be identified.			■	
4	Public institutions in land acquisition operate in a clear and consistent manner.			■	
5	Incentives for investors are clear, transparent and consistent.		■		
6	Benefit sharing mechanisms for investments in agriculture			■	
7	There are direct and transparent negotiations between right holders and investors.			■	
8	Information required from investors to assess projects on public/community land.		■		
9	Information provided for cases of land acquisition on public/community land.			■	
10	Contractual provisions on benefits and risks sharing regarding acquisition of land				■

11	Duration of procedure to obtain approval for a project				
12	Social requirements for large scale investments in agriculture				
13	Environmental requirements for large scale investments in agriculture				
14	Procedures for economically, environmentally, and socially beneficial investments.				
15	Compliance with safeguards related to investment in agriculture				
16	Procedures to complain if agricultural investors do not comply with requirements.				