

Land Administration and Management

<p>Feder, G. and Chalamwong, Y. 1988. "Impact of landownership security: theory and evidence from Thailand". <i>WORLD BANK ECONOMIC REVIEW (INTERNATIONAL)</i>; 2:187-204 May 1988 (1 copy available at JL - Joint Library in PERIODICAL)</p>	<p>Therefore social benefit analysis of land titling cannot utilize land prices without correcting for these distortions. The article offers a model with formulas for correcting distortions in land prices when undertaking social benefit analysis of land titling. It combines econometric estimates of value of legal land ownership in three provinces in Thailand with the formulas generated by the model to yield estimates of the social benefit of land titling in the three provinces.</p>
<p>Neto Federico. 2004. "Innovative approaches to rural development: Moving from state controlled towards market based land reform. <i>Natural Resources Forum</i> 28 (2004) 50-60. United Nations, 2004. http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/action/showPdf?submitPDF=Full+Text+PDF+%28114+KB%29&doi=10.1111%2Fj.0165-0203.2004.00071.x</p>	<p>The paper discusses land reform, agricultural productivity and rural poverty alleviation with a particular focus on the impact of state controlled land redistribution as compared to market based land reforms.</p>
<p>Jansen G. P., Pender, J., Damon, A., and Schipper, R. 2006. "Rural Development Policies and Sustainable Land Use in the Hillside Areas of Honduras: A Quantitative Livelihoods Approach". Research Report 147, IFPRI, 2006. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/147/rr147.pdf</p>	
<p>Holden, S., Shiferaw, B., and Pender, J. 2005. "Policy Analysis for Sustainable Land Management and Food Security in Ethiopia: A Bioeconomic Model with Market Imperfections". Research Report 140, IFPRI, 2005. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/140/rr140.pdf</p>	<p>The report assesses the potential impacts of several policy options on small farmers' land management, productivity, food security and poverty. The authors find that increased use of fertilizer credit helps to agricultural productivity, food security and income but could undermine farmers' incentives to invest in soil and water conservation leading to greater land degradation.</p>
<p>Nkonya, E., Pender, J., Jagger, P., Sserunkuma, D., Kaizzi, C., Ssali, H. 2004. "Strategies for Sustainable Land Management and Poverty Reduction in Uganda". Research Report 133, IFPRI, 2004. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/133/rr133.pdf</p>	<p>The study analyses the relationships among different policy and program interventions, households' livelihood strategies and land management decisions, and impacts on agricultural productivity, poverty and land degradation. It, among other things, seeks to identify the determinants of income strategies and land management decisions, and their impact on agricultural productivity and land degradation.</p>
<p>Vosti, S.A., Witcover, J., and Carpenter, C.L. 2002. "Agricultural Intensification by Smallholders in the Western Brazilian Amazon: From Deforestation to Sustainable Land Use". Research Report 130, IFPRI, 2002. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/130/rr130.pdf</p>	<p>The study examines the potential of policy and technological change to slow deforestation rates in the study area, by comparing the effects of these changes on income. It presents findings that could be use by policy makers who must balance instruments that regulate forest and land use with those that require a less overt public sector role by altering incentives to induce farmers to conserve forests.</p>
<p>Feder, G. and Chalamwong, Y. 1988. "Economic implications of land documents in rural Thailand". <i>AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION AND EXTENSION (U.K.)</i>; 29, No. 2:123-33 1988 (1 copy available at JL - Joint Library in PERIODICAL)</p>	

<p>Feder, G. and Noronha, R. 1987. "Land rights systems and agricultural development in Sub-Saharan Africa". WORLD BANK RESEARCH OBSERVER (INTERNATIONAL); 2:143-69 July 1987. <i>(1 copy available at JL - Joint Library in PERIODICAL)</i></p>	
<p>Binswanger, H.P. and Deininger, K.W. 1999. "The evolution of the World Bank's land policy: principles, experience, and future challenges". WORLD BANK RESEARCH OBSERVER (INTERNATIONAL); 14, No. 2:247-76, August 1999. <i>(1 copy available at JL - Joint Library in PERIODICAL).</i></p>	<p>This article examines the evolution of policy recommendations concerning rural land issues since the formulation of the World Bank's "Land Reform Policy Paper" in 1975. It highlights a number of new elements that need to be incorporated in the guiding principals enshrined in this paper. These include: the recognition that communal tenure systems can be more cost-effective than formal title; that titling programs should be judged on their equity as well as their efficiency; that the potential of land rental markets has often been severely underestimated; that land-sale markets enhance efficiency only if they are integrated into a broader effort at developing rural factor markets; and that land reform is more likely to result in a reduction of poverty if it harnesses (rather than undermines) the operation of land markets and is implemented in a decentralized fashion.</p>
<p>Shalit, H. and Binswanger, H.P. 1984. "Fertilizer subsidies: a review of policy issues with special emphasis on Western Africa". Agriculture and Rural Development Dept. Research Unit Discussion paper No. 27, The World Bank, 1984. <i>(1 copy available at WBG-LIB - World Bank Group Library in FICHE. HD1410.5 .D47 NO.27)</i></p>	<p>A review that analyses the policies and issues of fertilizer use in West Africa. It focuses on the validity, effectiveness and usefulness of fertilizer subsidies in different countries. The report is based on existing research whether done in west Africa or on experiments conducted in Asia and analyses the specific policies and cases in the different countries, first, to understand the implementation of fertilizer subsidies, and second, to study the impact of their gradual removal.</p>
<p>Bautisca, R.M., Thomas, M., Muir-Leresche, K., and Lfgren, H. 2002. "Macroeconomic Policy Reforms and Agriculture: Towards Equitable Growth in Zimbabwe". Research Report 128, IFPRI, 2002. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/abstract/128/rr128.pdf</p>	<p>The study presents results that support the conclusion that had there been effective land reform and restructuring of government expenditure and taxation, trade and exchange rate policies under the Economic Structural Adjustment Program 1991-1995 (ESAP) could have helped to promote income growth and equity in Zimbabwe.</p>
<p>Pender, J., Place, F., and Ehui, S. (eds.). 2006. "Sustainable Land Management: Lessons from the East African Highlands". IPRI, 2006. http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/ib/ib43.pdf</p>	<p>The study discusses options for improving rural livelihoods and land management for three broad domains, namely: areas of high agricultural potential and favorable market access; areas of high agricultural potential but less favorable market access; and areas of lower agricultural potential.</p>