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**Ten Sources of Competing Claims on Land Tenure**

1. The historical transformation of governance from local communities to a colonial mix of support for local rulers and external control for economic and political interests of the state, to integration in a unitary state with formal law, has left a patchwork of claimants to rights on various part of the landscape.
2. The duality of tenure systems between formal state laws (incompletely understood and implemented) versus informal or customary claims is largely unresolved.
3. Land border disputes due to unclear ownership/management status or differing perceptions of land ownership.
4. Overlapping rights by different parties for the same land due to differing objectives, interests and jurisdictions of various government departments or under different legal regimes.
5. Lack of recognition on customary/informal rights in government development projects.
6. Unclear land registry records and multiparty possession of land titles for the same land.
7. Increased commercial agricultural and extensive land use leading to land access for competition.
8. Land inequality, associated with extreme poverty and vanishing opportunities, causing fierce competition over land.
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10. Migrants to areas with established communities and land tenure systems, leading to conflict and misunderstandings over the rules of access to land and exposure to local entrepreneurs who sell non-legitimate claims on land.

**RaTA Objectives and Analytical Framework**

RaTa aims to seek and reveal the competing perceived historical and legal claims among the stakeholders, who hold different rights and interests. Five objectives are used to engage land tenure conflicts, namely general reading of land and conflict, stakeholder analysis, various forms of perceived historical and legal claims, linkages of these claims to policy and (customary) land laws, and mechanism for conflict resolution (see Table 1).
Table 1. Objectives of the study on RaTA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1</strong></td>
<td>Describe general reading of land and conflict linkage to a particular context; political, economic, environmental etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2</strong></td>
<td>Identify and analyze stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 3</strong></td>
<td>Identify various forms of perceived historical and legal claims by stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 4</strong></td>
<td>Identify and analyze the linkage of various claims to policy and (customary) land laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 5</strong></td>
<td>Determine policy options/interventions for conflict resolution mechanism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As an analytical framework (see Figure 1), RaTA offers guidance on the important things in locating and obtaining initial data necessary for policy makers/mediators to develop conflict resolution mechanism based on policies. As a tool, RaTA consists of six steps (see Figure 2). Different techniques such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), stakeholders analysis and exploration of legal policies/laws are amongst the methods that have been taken account in different phases of RaTA.

Figure 1. Analytical framework for RaTA

Figure 2. Step wise approach of RaTA

Interview, dialogue and community activities during RaTA process