East African rangelands have a long history of population mobility linked to competition over key resources, negotiated access, and outright conflict. Both in the literature and in local discourse, in-migration is presented as leading to increased competition, driving poverty and social exclusion on the one hand, and conflict and violence on the other. 'Water, land and livestock: evolution of tenure and administration patterns in the grazing areas of Botswana,' in J. G. Galaty and D. L. Johnson (eds), The World of Pastoralism: herding systems in comparative perspective. New York: Guilford Press; London: Belhaven Press.

Hitchcock, R. 1996.  1998. Custodians of the Commons: pastoral land tenure in East and West Africa. London: Earthscan. Leader-Williams, N. 2000. 88 Evolution of Western Land Administration Systems (from Ting and Williamson 1999:2). .100. Tables. Table 1 Table 2. In West Africa generally, land belongs to a community respecting both a physical and spiritual relationship with the dead, living and unborn. With the advent of colonialism and European acculturation strains have appeared in the hitherto stable traditional land holding regime. Transition from traditional land ownership structures to bring them in line with modern economic and social conditions has not been smooth.  The apartheid policies skewed South Africa's tenure systems and land distribution. Blacks could only own 13 percent of the land and even then, these were held under inferior titles and not full ownership (freehold) as held by Whites. Land Administration Reform. A large body of research recognizes the importance of institutions providing land owners with secure tenure and allowing land to be transferred to more productive uses and users. This implies that, under appropriate circumstances, interventions to improve land administration institutions, in support of these goals, can yield significant benefits. This publication has been possible only with support from a number of experts in the field of land administration. In early 2002, the World Bank’s Land Policy and Administration Thematic Group, represented by Isabel Lavadenz and Klaus Deininger, together with Jolyne Sanjak, then with USAID, identified the need for a global study of innovations in land administration.