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Integrated Assessment

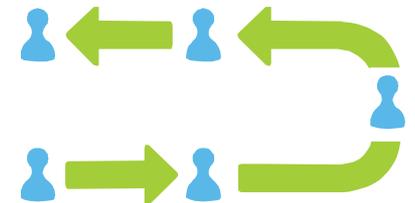


Assessment modes

- Strategy assessments
- Sectoral assessments
- Program and project level assessments

So what is an “integrated assessment”?

...Or an assessment that integrates





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Bottom line

- Synergy and efficiency → Entry point



- Disconnect and conflict → Take care





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Conflict equation

What Else do You Need to Take Into Account when Conducting a Conflict Analysis?

Mitigating Factors



Motives + Means + Opportunities =

The Context



Violent
Conflict





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Conflict lens

Conflict assessments

Conflict toolkit



CONDUCTING A CONFLICT ASSESSMENT

A Framework for Strategy
and Program Development



FORESTS & CONFLICT



PREVENT AND MITIGATION

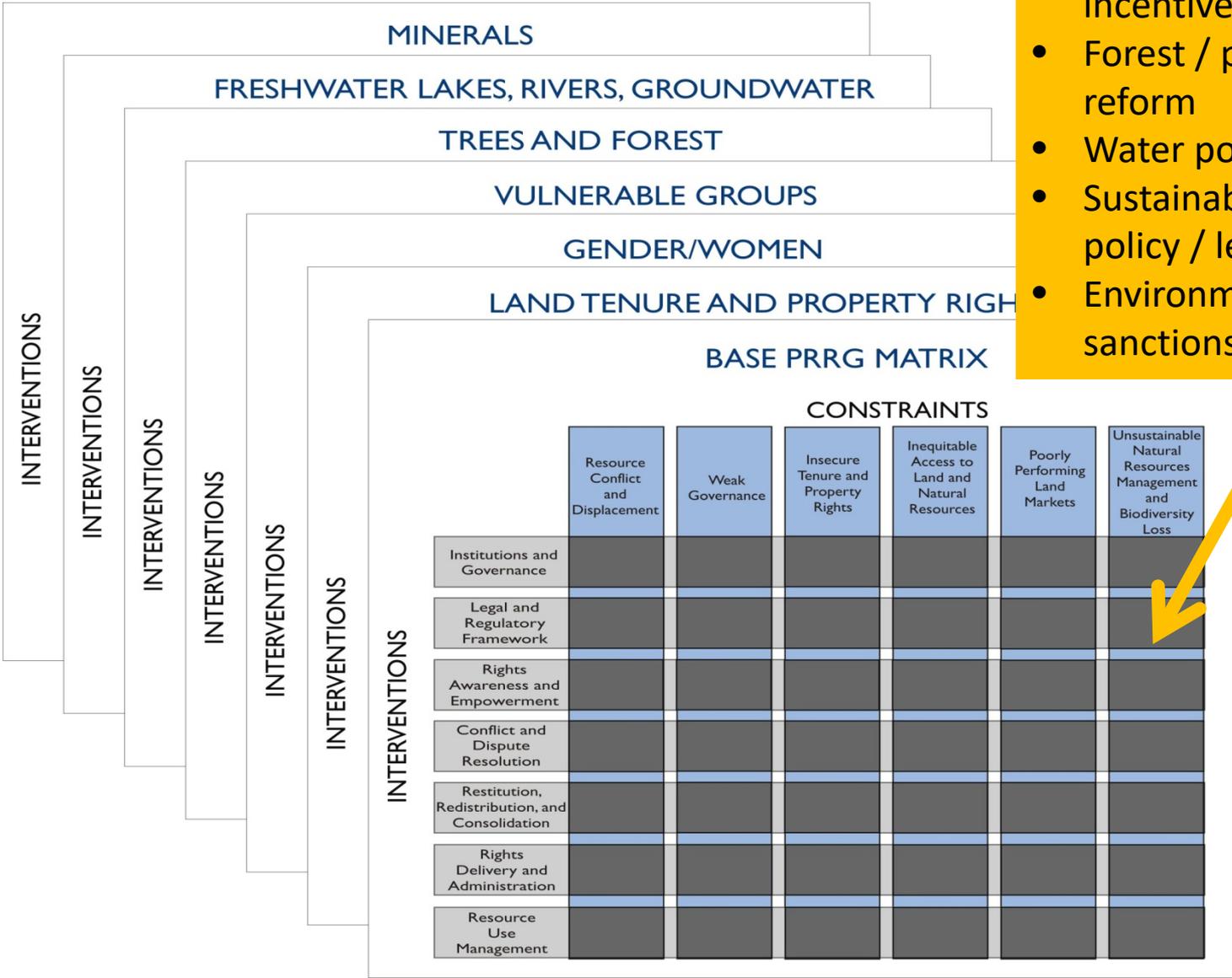
April 2005

A TOOLKIT FOR INTERVENTION

Key Issues
Lessons Learned
Program Options
Survey Instruments
Resources

LTPR Matrix – Multiple Resource Domains

- Protected areas legislation
- Environmental incentives
- Forest / pasture law reform
- Water policy reform
- Sustainable agriculture policy / legislation
- Environmental sanctions



Tools to Address Tenure: Country Briefs

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USAID PROGRAM BRIEF LAND TENURE & PROPERTY RIGHTS COLOMBIA

OVERVIEW
Decades of conflict have pitted the Government of Colombia against left-wing insurgents, paramilitary forces, and drug traffickers. The resulting lack of control over portions of the nation's territory combined with highly unequal land access, population displacement, and weak governance have contributed to poverty, instability, environmental degradation and proliferation of illicit coca production.

Insecure land tenure is a widespread problem that has been facilitated by traditional government policies promoting uncontrolled colonization of the agricultural frontier. In Colombia, insecure property rights are also tied to the 3-4 million internally displaced persons, one of the highest rates in the world along with Sudan and Iraq. The country's Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations were disproportionately affected by displacement and it is estimated that up to 70% of the displaced do not possess registered title to the land they previously occupied. In Colombia, formalization of land rights is viewed not only as a mechanism to enhance tenure security and promote productive use but also as a critical tool in efforts to prevent the spread of the displaced persons.

Securing land tenure, restitution of land rights, and protection of the property rights of the displaced are the principal focus of USAID's 2013 ecodes these priorities and incorporates intermediate results specifically related to improving protection and restoration of land for the displaced. Achieving these objectives reforms to the legal framework and substantial improvements in the capacity of the State to assist vulnerable populations.

STATUS
Support for Plan Colombia's counter narcotics efforts has been the principal focus of USAID in Colombia in recent years. One of USAID/Colombia's largest projects is Más Inversión para el Alternativo Sostenible (MIDAS). Through an integrated approach across four technical components: agrribusiness, commercial forestry, and policy), MIDAS aims to improve medium enterprises and reduce incentives for participation in illicit drug production, conduct competitiveness and reduce incentives for participation in illicit drug production, conduct project's policy components is addressing problems of insecure property rights and the need to reduce transaction costs. The project reforms laws and regulations, conduct activities in seven rural regions, and is developing a pilot for a GIS-based land information mechanisms in the process of designing a national property formalization program and seeks innovative mechanisms for financing this initiative such as municipal income from mining revenue. The project is also working to

Through an integrated approach across components, MIDAS aims to create alternative income sources to ex Colombia's economy and lead private initiative away from illicit economic

January 2010

More Investment for Sustainable Development
U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

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USAID PROGRAM BRIEF LAND TENURE & PROPERTY RIGHTS TIMOR-LESTE

OVERVIEW
From 1974 to 1999, Indonesia ruled Timor-Leste with great brutality. Those who resisted were murdered and their property destroyed. Nearly 200,000 Timorese died. Two further crises erupted in 2003 and 2004, the latter motivated by political crisis within the country. People divided by "east" and "west" lines killed one another, burned homes, and drove people of their land into cities and makeshift refugee camps housing the displaced.

Timor-Leste gained its independence in 2002 and continues to be a fragile state. In the wake of a decade of conflict, its people today are beginning to build an independent and united future that restores peace and stability. USAID's work in Timor-Leste with land tenure and property rights began in 2003 with support for assessments of land tenure and property rights, community consultation, and legal reforms including the Decree Law on State Leases (2004), Law on Private Leases (2005), and most recently, the Ministerial Regulation on the Cadastre—the legal basis for the current. Project's land claims collection activities.

STATUS
In October 2007, USAID funded the Strengthening Property Rights in Timor-Leste (SPRTL) project to assist the Government of Timor-Leste with: 1) land policy, law, and regulations to clarify and strengthen people's rights in land and property; 2) supporting public information awareness to increase people's understanding of their rights and responsibilities under law; 3) strengthening the country's cadastre, land registration, and land administration system to connect rights in law with rights of land and property holders on the ground; and 4) assisting national and regional governments with mediation and reconciliation that reduce costly over resources and provide people with effective legal protection. These interventions combined are designed to reduce or resolve disputes, restore stability, and clarify land rights to help restore buildings, commerce, infrastructure, and livelihoods to the conflict.

Decades of murky property rights, the result of destruction of land records during violence in the 1990s, and poor government control with residential, have impeded development. Without formal property rights, disputes are difficult to resolve, people are reluctant to make investments or improvements in land and property, and farmers devote time to sustainable land stewardship. As this project moves forward, clear property rights created by legal reform, more public awareness, legal enforcement, and a well-documented national cadastre will lead to practical outcomes: homes rebuilt and refurbished, businesses investing, and farmers growing more. Because land rights are one of the triggers for conflict, clear ownership and policies will go a long way toward resolving disputes, fostering investment and encouraged economic growth in a country that currently ranks as one of the 10 poorest in the world.

The current USAID SPRTL project (now known as *Itu No Rai* or "Our Land") is working in close collaboration with National Directorate of Land, Property, and Cadastre Services (DINTPSC) to develop land-related policy and legislation to collecting land ownership claims across the country. In the final quarter of 2009, SPRTL trained DNT data collection procedures and initiated an expansion of data collection activities. In 2010, the Project will support of a new Land Law through the Cabinet and Parliament, foster the development of a land market through support

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Beneficiaries of the *Itu No Rai* Project proudly acknowledge their participation in the claims process.

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USAID PROGRAM BRIEF LAND TENURE & PROPERTY RIGHTS ETHIOPIA

OVERVIEW
USAID's work with land tenure and property rights (LTPR) in Ethiopia began with the Ethiopia Land Policy and Administration Assessment in 2004, which led to the following projects: (1) Strengthening Assessment in Land Tenure Policy and Administration Program (ELTAP) from January 2005-June 2008; and (2) the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program (ELASP), 2008-2013. ELTAP was implemented to reform the legal framework for land and property by harmonizing regional land administration and use laws with federal legislation; improve the awareness of land users and stakeholders about land administration and use laws and regulations; and strengthen the capacity of federal and regional governments to implement second level land registration and certification. Both ELTAP's achievements and ongoing technical and policy challenges created demand for the successor ELAP project.

STATUS
Beginning in August 2008, ELAP (3-year project) was designed to further strengthen rural land tenure security by: improving the legal framework; advancing public awareness of land rights; reforming administration and use laws; promoting investment in land through legal reforms and land certification; strengthening administration and use laws; promoting investment in land through conduct legal reform and deliver land administration services. This work is carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD). Work with the Regional Land Administration Agencies of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray under ELTAP was expanded to also include Afar and Somali regional states under ELAP, six regions in total. Other partner institutions such as the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, universities, and private sector are engaged in specific training, public awareness, and research services.

SUCCESSES
Key accomplishments under the ELTAP project include:

- **Land Certification and Administration Trained** 855 men and 269 women in land certification and cadastral surveying. Renovated 13 Woreda (region) and 186 Kebele (district) offices to improve land record storage. Developed and piloted fast and cost-effective methods of cadastral surveying using handheld GPS. Demarcated land holdings and registered the rights of 146,824 households to 704,754 parcels of land.
- **Public Information and Awareness** Crafted and disseminated tailored messages to diverse populations to strengthen rights awareness. A total of 826 men and 17 women were trained in PIA methodologies. Ten national and regional radio printed and distributed. 28,000 information brochures disseminated, and 10,500 copies of laws and regulations were printed and distributed.
- **Tenure Security and Dispute Resolution** Land Administration and Use Proclamations harmonizing state law with federal law were passed in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray regions. Courses on land law were delivered at Federal and Regional levels for 466 judges/officials and at the Kebele level for 592 land administration committee members. Courses on dispute resolution helped train 529 judges and officials.

In addition, training and study tours exposing participants to international lessons and practices helped to create political champions that now advocate for land tenure reform and institutional change in Ethiopia.

Key accomplishments under the ELAP project since August 2008 include:

- Assisted Somali and Afar regions with drafting their Land Use and Administration policy/proclamations with submission to cabinet for approval, expanding the legal work under ELTAP to Ethiopia's pastoral regions.

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Site of cadastral surveying and registration in the highlands of Amhara Region, Ethiopia.

February 2010

<http://ltpr.rmportal.net>

LTPR Quick Sheets and Issue Briefs



USAID ISSUE BRIEF LAND TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND FOOD SECURITY

EMERGING IMPLICATIONS FOR USG POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #1

SUMMARY

Food security is the state of having sufficient quantity and quality of food throughout the year for a healthy and productive lifestyle. It is consumption-based and may apply to individuals, families, or a nation, as in personal or national food security. The relationship between land tenure and property rights (LTPR) and food security may be direct (i.e., securing property rights in land or improving land access thereby enabling investment of land, labor, and capital in food production); or indirect (i.e., selling agricultural produce for sale or securing property rights for businesses that provide wages, earnings, or income that enable farmers, owners, and workers to buy food). Broadening access to resources and securing property rights are necessary conditions for agricultural and economic growth but not sufficient. In addition, farmers and businesses require access to well functioning markets, improved technology, affordable credit or finance, and technical knowhow. The essential problem in linking property rights with food security is how to sequentially and effectively integrate these factors in ways that help households, farmers, and businesses obtain access to property rights, resources, and markets to improve food production and/or consumption.

Box A: Food Security
Food security means and quality of food is healthy and productive resource access and necessary conditions economic growth, to farmers and business markets, improved financing, and technical affects all citizens displaced, HIV/AIDS marginalized by divorce rights, and resource and livelihood. This sequentially and effectively integrate these factors in ways that help households, farmers, and businesses obtain access to property rights, resources, and markets to improve food production and/or consumption.

- Growing inflation and landless dem prices, and calls for modernization at increase land productivity
- Climate change is a variable land for expansion of agricultural production
- Expansion of agricultural production



USAID ISSUE BRIEF LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN

FAILURE TO ADDRESS LTPR GRIEVANCES MAY FOSTER SUPPORT FOR THE TALIBAN
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #2

SUMMARY

Rural discontent over chronic poverty, corruption, and ineffectiveness of government is widespread. It is one aspect of a broader trend of rural and fueling corruption and a feudal system where owners visit the poor who live in persistent

based in part upon informal owner-tenant relations. Deeply entrenched in rural areas, the implications for

STAN in and 74% of Pakistan poor, the incidence of laborers and tenants correlated with land 2% of households are struggling agricultural families. Anwar et al. own more than 2 is the primary

at landlessness, poor women's inability to rent of customary tenement am 9; Haq 2009). The on wherever they the landless. Plant land access of the absent from current these issues will

Climate change and associated policy responses will cause progressive, extreme and unpredictable shifts in the value of land and natural resources.

Climate change and societal responses will disrupt existing tenure regimes by contributing to the forces that drive migration.

Tenure considerations will be crucial to the equitable distribution of benefits and the management of transaction costs in mitigation efforts.

Responses to climate change will attenuate current land tenure claims and property rights of women, poor and marginalized peoples.

USAID ISSUE BRIEF CLIMATE CHANGE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, & RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

EMERGING IMPLICATIONS FOR USG POLICIES AND PROGRAMMING
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #2

The Second Working Group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2007) and other scientific bodies present the case that climate change profoundly shapes ecological, social, and economic interactions. As the specter of global climate change unfolds, existing struggles will deepen over use, control, and management of land and other natural resources. In unpredictable ways, climate change will provoke adjustments in the value of land and other natural resources; simultaneously, climate change will intensify human migration and displacement. These forces will invariably destabilize governance and property rights regimes, spur the evolution of both statutory and customary tenure arrangements, and open the door for powerful actors to expand their claims on land and other natural resources. Similarly, climate mitigation initiatives, such as carbon sequestration policies and programs, may profoundly alter institutions of governance and property rights. In some cases, promising mitigation initiatives like reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) may lead to the expropriation of land and other natural resources from poor and vulnerable peoples. In both climate change adaptation and mitigation, contentious struggles for access and control of resources may turn violent unless stakeholders from the local to the international scale engage in open and transparent processes to negotiate new rules of access to land and other natural resources. Dispute resolution must go hand-in-hand with policies to restructure both statutory and customary tenure.

National and international policy makers are beginning to explore the place of property rights and resource tenure in the discussions of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. International donors like USAID can play an important role in working with host country governments and civil society to integrate property rights and resource governance considerations into policies and programs to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, and at the same time, foster mitigation activities. This issue paper presents a framework for categorizing analysis of the interface between climate change, governance, and property rights, and it describes ways for USAID to incorporate tenure considerations into climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

ISSUES LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE
Resource governance, tenure, and property rights—the complex institutions and rules determining the ownership and allocation of land and natural resources—will be stressed, destabilized, and forced to evolve in response to climate change impacts. At the same time, these same governance institutions setting the rules for tenure and property rights will certainly mediate destabilizing impacts. Modifications in tenure regimes will also be needed for the successful implementation of mitigation activities. Five key implications for USG policies and programming stand out at this intersection of climate change, property rights, and resource governance:



USAID ISSUE BRIEF LAND TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND HIV/AIDS

APPROACHES FOR REDUCING INFECTION AND ENHANCING ECONOMIC SECURITY
PROPERTY RIGHTS AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE BRIEFING PAPER #1

SUMMARY

Insecure land tenure and property rights for women can contribute to the spread of HIV and to a weakened ability to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Although infection is transmitted more by men than women, women are about twice as likely as men to contract HIV. In Africa, 60% of persons who are HIV positive are women (around 12 million women), while in Asia 35% are women (1.7 million) and 30% in Latin America.¹

The link between insecure land tenure and property rights for women and the spread and ability to cope with the effects of HIV is particularly acute in sub-Saharan Africa and is leading to decreased agricultural production, food insecurity, rural outmigration, and additional infection in that region. Strengthening women's property and inheritance rights (WPIR) is critical to reversing the downward spiral and stemming the tide of female poverty and new HIV infections across the globe. Insecure land tenure indirectly contributes to HIV risk and vulnerability, but it also directly affects families after HIV infection as they experience asset erosion. Still, we have more to learn about how insecure land tenure and property rights influences and increases vulnerability to HIV. Similarly, we need a better understanding about how intervening to improve land tenure and property rights can reduce vulnerability.

WOMEN'S LAND, PROPERTY, AND INHERITANCE RIGHTS
Land is one of the most critical economic assets for the poor in most developing countries, serving as the main source of production, food security, and social security for many families, both urban and rural. Women constitute up to 70% of the agricultural labor force, but they own less than 10% of property in the developed world and 2% in the developing world.² While reliable, comparable data is limited in many parts of the world, it is estimated that an increasing proportion of the people living in housing poverty and homelessness are women and children. Evictions due to urban slum clearance or development projects can put a disproportionate burden on women because in

Insecure land tenure and property rights for women are both contributing to the spread of HIV and weakening their ability to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Land is one of the most critical economic assets for the poor in most developing countries, yet women frequently lack access to and control over land as well as other critical assets.

Women's weak tenure status, potentially worsened by eviction and resulting landlessness, sets in motion a series of impacts that may lead to the spread of HIV infection: diminished agricultural production and food security, engaging in unsafe sex for survival, and finally increased HIV/AIDS infection and spread.

Women with insecure land tenure who lose their rights to land are less able to cope with the effects of HIV/AIDS.

Legal protection against discrimination, legal assistance for women, joint titling of land, and recognition of women property inheritance rights are all crucial in addressing the LTPR aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

¹ AVERT 2008. Women, HIV and AIDS. <http://www.avert.org/women.htm>

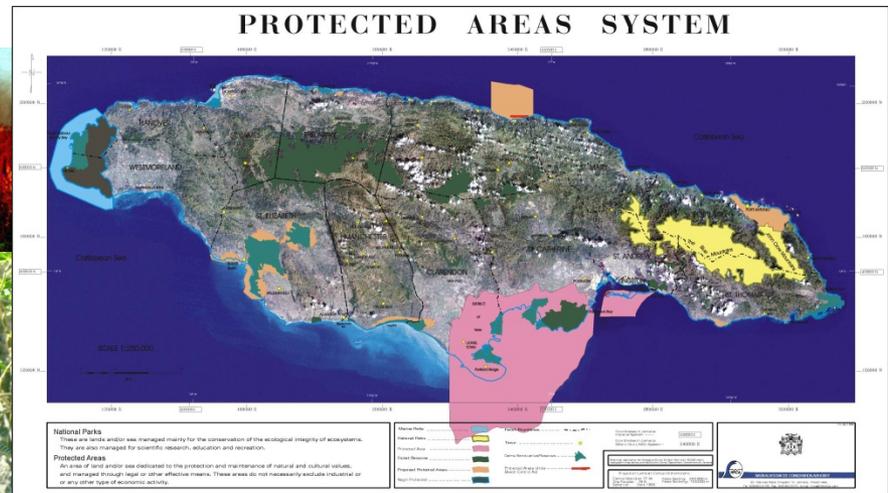
² United Nations General Assembly, Sixty-fourth session, 2009. Report of the Secretary-General. Advancement of women, Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas. 4. <http://www.un.org/Docs/condoc/condoc.htm?docid=47233&docID=47233.pdf> Overlimes.



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NRM lens

- 118-119 Assessments and ETOAs
- Reg 216
- Biodiversity Threats Assessments







Modeling

Transhumant cattle go astray and eat into a field; conflict begins

Differentiation
Avoidance

Herders do not wish to interact with agriculturalists; they settle the issue quickly (pay a fine) and decide not to come again in the area.

Escalation
During
Differentiation

Herders and agriculturalists engage in a verbal, then physical "war"; violence erupts.

"Successful"
Differentiation

Herders and agriculturalists expose their views and identify their needs.

Conflict is avoided

Conflict escalates

Groundwork is laid for negotiation

Pastoralists lose access to pastoral resources; agriculturalists lose access to manure.

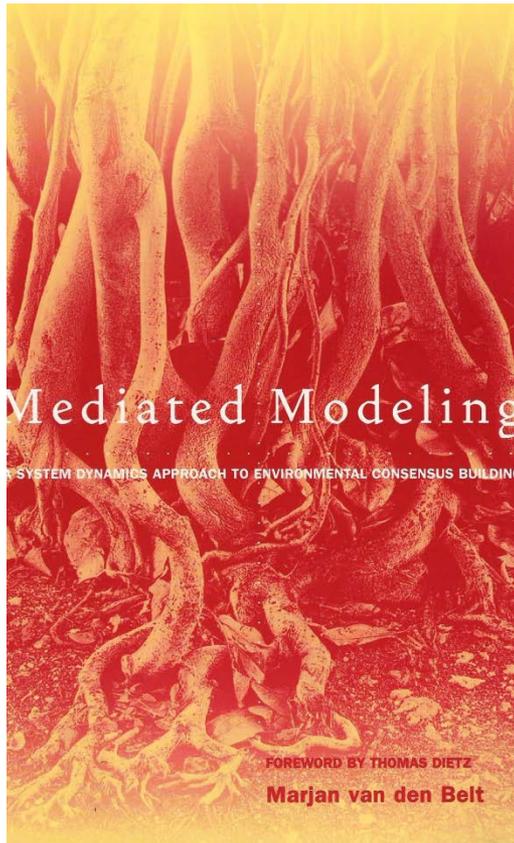
People get hurt; pastoralists lose access to pastoral resources; agriculturalists lose access to manure.

Integration: the parties in conflict have identified their respective needs and may begin to think about possible solutions.



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Participatory approaches



<http://www.iapad.org/>

Participatory GIS

SCALE

Whole System in the Room

Working with the tools

Conflict Equation

- Identify conflict actors and link to means & motives
- Have there been triggering events?

LTPR Assessment

- Identify LTPR systems
- Uncover relationship of LTPR to conflict & natural resources

Biodiversity Assessment

- Identify areas of important biodiversity
- What are key threats to biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resources?

Integration

- Determine conflict behaviors and drivers
- Map causal connections
- Bring stakeholders together around table