LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND)

WORK PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014
(OCTOBER 1, 2013–SEPTEMBER 30, 2014)

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MARCH 2014

DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	Addis Ababa University
BU	Bahir Dar University
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLGE	Community Landholding and Governance Entity
COR	Contractor's Representative
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Station
DfID	UK Department for International Development
DQA	Data Quality Assessments
ELAP	Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program
ELTAP	Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
ERC	Evaluation, Research and Communication Task Order
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Tracking and Coordination System
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GAAP	Gender Assessment and Action Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Global Positioning Software
ILA/BU	Institute of Land Administration at Bahir Dar University
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPAS/HU	Institute for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Studies at Haramaya University
IR	Intermediate Result
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KMS	Knowledge Management System
LAC	Land Administration Committee
LADSI	Land and Development Solutions International, Inc.

LALU	Land Administration and Land Use
LAND	Land Administration to Nurture Development
LAUD/MoA	Land Administration and Use Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
LAUTT	Land Administration and Use Task Team
LIFT	DfID funded Land Investment for Transformation project
LTI/HU	Land Tenure Institute at Haramaya University
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
LUP	Land Use Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERET	Managing Environmental Resource to Enable Transition to Better Livelihoods Project
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFA	Ministry of Federal Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSU	Michigan State University
MU	Mekelle University
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy
OBORLEP	Oromia Bureau of Rural Lands and Environmental Protection
OPAC	Oromia Pastoralist Advisory Committee
OPUS	Online Positioning User Service
PAC	Pastoral Advisory Committee
PIA	Public Information Awareness
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PLI 1	Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative–Phase 1
PLI 2	Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative–Phase 2
PRIME	Pastoralists Resiliency Improvement and Market Expansion
RGS	Research Grant Scheme
REILA	Government of Finland-funded Responsible and Innovative Land Administration in Ethiopia project
SOW	Scope of Work
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance

TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VG	Vulnerable Groups

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project in Ethiopia is a new five-year intervention designed to build upon the success of its two previous land tenure and property rights (LTPR) interventions.[1] Project activities will be implemented with and through the Ministry of Agriculture's Land Administration and Use Department (LAUD/MoA) at the national level and the regional land administration bureaus of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, Afar, and Somali as well as the Harari Regional State and the Dire Dawa City Administrative Council, under four components:

1. Improve legal and policy frameworks at national and local levels;

2. Strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and use planning;

3. Strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals; and

4. Strengthen community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitated market linkages and economic growth.

Activities under Component 1 will further strengthen rural land legal and regulatory frameworks developed under previous projects. Technical assistance under Component 2 will focus on building capacity at the national and regional levels, improve land administration services delivery, and develop land use plans using cost effective methodologies. Well-trained and skilled land administration professionals are essential to achieving and sustaining the development impact of USAID's LTPR investments. LAND will employ a strategic mix of grants and technical assistance under Component 3 to strengthen the capacity of Ethiopian universities to develop undergraduate land administration curricula and summer short course degree programs for mid-level land administration officials to build land administration capacity sustainably beyond the life of LAND. Universities will also be supported to carry out research and assess Government of Ethiopia (GoE) policies promoting tenure security, increased agricultural production and food security, and sustainable management of land and natural resources.

Activities under Component 4 will expand USAID interventions to pastoral locations in Oromia, Afar, and Somali Regional States. Approximately 60 percent of Ethiopia's land is under pastoral and agropastoral habitation and production, but has been historically viewed as having low economic value. LAND will work with pastoral communities in pilot locations to establish community organizations and/or strengthen customary institutions to serve as a community landholding and governance entity (CLGE) in which certified community land rights will vest. The CLGE will represent the community before the government, in dealings with investors and will ensure the benefits of land are equitably shared among all members of the community, including women and vulnerable groups such as those transitioning out of pastoralism. In collaboration with Pastoralist Resiliency Improvement and Market Empowerment (PRIME), a sister USAD/Ethiopia Mission-supported project, LAND will support participatory mapping activities with local land administration officials and pastoral communities in pilot locations to demarcate community boundaries and produce land use plans that promote optimal economic use of land and protect scarce natural resources. Empowering pastoral communities to make decisions over the use of their land and natural resources will help to improve governance environment at the local

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[1] Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP), 2005–2008; and the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program (ELAP), 2008–2013.

level. LAND will seek to maximize development impacts by collaborating closely with PRIME to link communities through their CLGE to market opportunities presented by PRIME's initiatives to create livestock value chains.

2.0 COMPONENT 1: IMPROVE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Activities under Component 1 are designed to assist the GoE improve the legal framework governing land and its use by addressing gaps and inconsistencies that create uncertainty over rights, reduce incentives to invest, foment conflict, and constrain good governance and land markets. LAND will further support development of legislation to recognize and protect pastoral communities' rights to access communal land and development of legislation governing land use planning in pastoral areas, which will be dealt with in detail under Component 4.

To ensure all stakeholders are informed of legislative changes, new laws and amendments will be printed in the official languages of the regions and distributed to stakeholders in the civil and land administration bureaus to make them readily available for use and reference. The media will be used to inform stakeholders/beneficiaries of new and amended legislation at the time they are issued. Attempts will be made to convince regional media to include rural land rights messages in their rural development programs. In addition, posters and leaflets will be printed and widely distributed. LAND will enlist the assistance of rural agricultural development agents and farmers' cooperatives to disseminate public information and awareness materials. High school mini-media clubs will also be used to reach parents and teachers with such information.

2.1 ACTIVITY 1.1: REVIEW NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE LEGISLATION AND CERTIFICATION PRACTICES

2.1.1 TASKS

Task 1.1.1: Effectiveness of existing national and regional land administration and land use (LALU) laws will be assessed and analyzed in Amhara and SNNP regional states and recommendations given for revision as appropriate[2]

A similar assessment was conducted in the Oromia regional state by the Land Tenure Institute of Haramaya University under the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program (ELAP).

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[2] LAND had proposed to conduct a similar assessment in Tigray regional state. However, this was dropped because the regional state expressed its wish that this be done after two-to-three years.

Following a methodology similar to the assessment of Oromia Regional State's rural land laws, LAND is engaging the universities of Bahir Dar and Hawassa to collaborate with regional LALU agencies and bureaus of justice to conduct field surveys among stakeholders including community groups (men, women, youth, elders, and leaders' groups), woreda officials, and judges that document experiences and identify constraints and unintended consequences arising from the implementation of current rural land legislation. Research topics may include:

   i.   Stakeholder participation in development of land administration and land use polices and laws;

   ii. Consistent application of land use inheritance laws;

   iii. Impediments to transfer of land use rights;

   iv. Equal access to land for women and the disadvantaged;

   v.   Equitable expropriation, valuation, and compensation laws and practices; and

   vi. The efficiency of land dispute resolution and settlement mechanisms and processes.

Data from the field survey will be analyzed and LAND will provide targeted recommendations for strengthening laws and implementing procedures. Regional assessments will be completed in September 2014. Support for these assessments will help build capacity of Ethiopian universities to conduct research that will assist the GoE measure impacts and develop policies for efficient administration and use of rural land. It is expected the findings of these assessments will support GoE evidence-based decision making and inform legislative review of not only regional rural land laws, but also Federal LALU Proclamation No. 456/2005 and Federal Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005.

Task 1.1.2: Harmonize rural land registration and surveying methodologies

Rural lands registration and surveying regulations were drafted under the Ministry of Agriculture, with technical and financial assistance from ELAP, in order to guide how rural land holdings are registered and land information is maintained and accessed; and to harmonize registration and surveying methodologies across regions. The drafts have already been submitted to the Council of Ministers and are awaiting approval. Once the federal rural lands registration and surveying regulations are approved, LAND will work with all the focus regional states to develop regional rural lands registration and surveying regulations. Drafting these regulations is dependent upon the approval of the federal rural lands registration regulations.

TABLE 2.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1, ACTIVITY 1.1

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 1: Improve Legal And Policy Frameworks At National And Local Levels					
Activity 1.1: Review National and Regional Land Administration and Land Use Legislation and Certification Practices and International Best Practice for the Protection of Communal Land Rights in Pastoral Areas					
Task 1.1.1: Effectiveness of existing national and regional land administration and land use (LALU) laws will be assessed and analyzed in Amhara and SNNP regional states and recommendations given for revision as appropriate					

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
i. Scope of work (SOW)/Terms of reference (TOR) prepared and agreed upon	■				LAND Property Rights Lawyer, COP & Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities
ii. Inception reports for the Amhara and SNNP regional assessments delivered for review by oversight committee[3]			■		Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities and LAND Oversight Committee
iii. Field work conducted				■	Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities
iv. Data analyzed				■	
v. Draft reports delivered and reviewed by oversight committee					In FY 2015. LAND Property Rights Lawyer, COP & Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities
vi. Assessment findings presented at regional workshops for stakeholder consultations					In FY 2015. Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities and LAND Office
vii. Final report and policy brief drafted and delivered					In FY 2015. Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities

2.2   ACTIVITY 1.2: IMPLEMENT CONSULTATIVE PROCESS TO DRAFT AND AMEND NEEDED LAND LEGISLATION

Implementation of Activity 1.2 is not included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Work Plan because it will occur only in Fiscal Year 2015 after Activity 1.1 has been completed.

2.3   ACTIVITY 1.3: IMPLEMENT CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES TO CREATE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT ENABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND USE POLICY

Effective land use policies contribute toward sustainable use of natural resources, help increase agricultural and livestock productivity, and help mitigate conflicts over scarce resources such as water in pastoral areas. LAND will coordinate its activities with the United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the MoA to deliver technical assistance first at the national level to develop a national land use policy and then guide development of regional land use policies. Policy development will begin with a national workshop to raise awareness about the relevance and importance of land use policies to security of tenure. Agreed-upon outcomes from the workshop will provide the basis for an outline of a land use policy and development of a national master plan that LAND experts will assist agency units to draft.

Participatory land use planning methodologies using low-cost, sustainable technology developed and piloted by LAND will be presented at a series of regional consultative forums. These pilots will inform development of regional land use policies and refinement of regulations and guidelines. Lessons learned from these pilots will be applied to the participatory land use planning activities to be implemented in pastoral areas.

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[3]   The LAND oversight committee for the regional assessments comprise: (i) Director, LAUD/MoA; (ii) Head of the Regional LALU Bureau/Agency; (iii) Representative of the regional bureau of Justice; (iv) Representative of the relevant regional university; (v) the USAID/Ethiopia Mission COR for LAND; (vi) the LAND Property Rights Lawyer; and (vii) the LAND Chief of Party.

2.3.1 TASKS

Task 1.3.1: Conduct a national stakeholder workshop and publish a policy brief to assist a drafting committee composed of sector agencies formed and coordinated by the MoA produce a national land use policy

Policy development will begin with a national workshop to raise awareness about the relevance and importance of land use policies to security of tenure. Agreed-upon outcomes from the workshop will provide the basis for an outline of a land use policy and development of a national master plan that LAND experts will assist agency units to draft.

Task 1.3.2: Conduct regional stakeholder workshops to inform drafting of regional land use policies

The national land use policy will serve to guide development of regional land use policies. LAND will present and discuss the national policy at a series of consultative regional workshops to begin development of regional policies. Technical assistance will then be delivered to develop land use policies in six regions.

Task 1.3.3: Introduce stakeholders to the concept of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy and the protocols for its implementation

EMA is drafting and will soon issue Ethiopia's National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy to guide the integration of spatial data, metadata, users, and tools to develop an infrastructure that utilizes the nation's spatial data in an efficient and flexible manner. The NSDI Policy provides guidance for standardizing, accessing, and producing spatial data without duplicating efforts and promotes spatial data sharing throughout all levels of government, private sector, and academia. The LAUD/MoA has requested LAND to support its efforts nationally to introduce stakeholders to the concept of NSDI and the protocols for its implementation.

To support this initiative, LAND will conduct two national stakeholder workshops. The first (in March 2014) will introduce NSDI concepts to key government decision makers and users, private sector service providers, and university geodetic experts. In March 2015, LAND will conduct a second workshop to presenting technical standards and data sharing protocols for implementing the NSDI Policy.

TABLE 2.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1, ACTIVITY 1.3

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 1: Improve Legal And Policy Frameworks At National And Local Levels					
Activity 1.3: Implement Consultative Processes to Create Legal Frameworks That Enable Development of Land Use Policy					
Task 1.3.1: Conduct a national stakeholder workshop and publish a policy brief to assist a drafting committee composed of sector agencies formed and coordinated by the MoA produce a national land use policy					
i. Concept note on the national workshop developed	██				LAND LUP Specialist & COP
ii. Workshop papers assigned	██				Workshop Organizing Committee
iii. Workshop conducted			██		LAUD/MOA & LAND Office
iv. Proceedings and policy brief published				██	LAND Office
v. Federal land use policy drafting committee constituted				██	LAUD/MOA
vi. Initial draft land use policy prepared					Drafting Committee & LAUD/MOA in FY 2015
vii. Regional Consultative stakeholder workshop conducted					
viii. Feedback from workshop incorporated into the revised draft policy submitted to MoA for approval					

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
ix. Policy approved, printed, and distributed					LAND Office in FY 2016.
Task 1.3.2: Conduct regional stakeholder workshops to inform drafting of regional land use policies					In FY 2016.
i. Regional land use policy drafting committees composed of sector agencies formed and coordinated by bureaus of agriculture					
ii. Regional land use policies drafted					
iii. Draft regional land use policies discussed at regional workshops and finalized					
Task 1.3.3: Conduct a national workshop to introduce key stakeholders to the concept of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy and the protocols for its implementation					

2.4   MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 1

Ethiopian Federal and regional LALU laws provide for the equal rights of women to use and access land. Gender sensitive and gender-neutral rural land laws have been promulgated with a view to provide women with security of tenure improve women's access to land to facilitate investment. Despite these progressive policies and legislative reforms, women's rights are not fully enforced in practice. Mainstreaming gender issues under this component will take place as follows:

i.   Strengths, gaps, and weaknesses in existing LALU proclamations and land expropriation, compensation, and valuation guidelines will be identified under the regional assessments of LALU legislation conducted in Task 1.1.1.

ii.   Best practices in women's land rights in communal areas will be identified under Task 1.1.2.

iii. The federal ministry and regional bureaus of women's, children, and youth affairs would be encouraged to play a role in land policy formation and legislative reforms.

3.0 COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL LALU PLANNING CAPACITY

Under the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP) and ELAP, 3,791 federal- regional-, woreda-, and kebele-level land administration officials were trained. While these efforts built significant capacity, both in the numbers of officials trained and the breadth of the training topics delivered, high rates of staff turnover in local land administration offices reduced the sustainable impact of these training initiatives. To address this challenge, LAND's training strategy is developed to achieve sustainable training solutions in line with USAID Forward policy to build national capacity sustainably to achieve impacts beyond the life of the project. Training assistance under this Component will accomplish three objectives.

The first objective is to build professional capacity of regional and woreda land administration officials to register land rights, record land transfers, implement expropriation and compensation procedures, protect women's rights to land, resolve disputes, and ensure compliance with survey standards and methodologies. LAND will implement a two-pronged approach to meet this objective.

Under the first approach, LAND will develop and implement a training of trainers (TOT) methodology to flexibly deliver short term training responsive to the needs of the MoA and regional and woreda land administration agencies over the life of the project. Under the second approach, LAND will leverage its capacity building assistance to selected universities and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) facilities under Component 3 to create a supply of training content that universities will deliver to build the skills of Ethiopia's land administration professionals and technicians beyond the life of the project to improve land tenure and resource security. LAND will provide assistance to universities to develop undergraduate land administration degree programs to produce newly minted and well-trained land administration professionals who will bring required skills and knowledge to regional and woreda land administration offices. Additionally, the majority of land administration officials currently in post received their first degrees in fields other than land administration. As such, there is the need to provide short courses in land administration to sharpen their skills. LAND will provide technical assistance and support to selected universities to develop short course for junior and mid-level professionals already employed in regional and woreda land administration offices. Additionally, LAND will assess the capacity of TVETs to provide orientation training to entry-level woreda land administration technicians and facilitate support from regional universities to build TVET training capacity by training teachers and improving training modules. Such support will be will be included in memoranda of understanding (MOU) LAND will sign with selected universities participating in LAND's interventions.

Short course trainings will be delivered under Component 2 to regional and woreda land administration officials during rainy seasons when the workload of land administration officials is less. Participants in

the courses will earn credit towards a diploma or a graduate degree. To ensure sustainability of the training, participants will be required to sign agreements committing them to continue their employment with the land administration bureau for a minimum of one year after obtaining their degree or diploma.

The second objective is to build capacity at the national, regional, and local levels to develop, implement, and enforce land use plans to manage and protect natural resources sustainably to promote economically optimal use of land. USAID/Ethiopia's PRIME project is implementing land use planning activities with pastoral communities and local land administration officials to improve access to pasture lands, water, and alternative areas for farming. PRIME is supporting local communities and land administration officials to produce participatory land use maps. To the extent possible, LAND will verify and use these maps as the basis to demarcate and certify pastoral land use rights. LAND will collaborate with PRIME to build capacity of local stakeholders to develop informed land use plans to promote productive land management to sustain livestock and support alternative livelihood options.

In addition, LAND will, under Component 3 below, sub-contract Michigan State University (MSU) to conduct an assessment of the market demand for land administration officials and private surveyors. This assessment will identify MoA demand for the services of private surveying companies. LAND will then consult with USAID/Ethiopia and MoA to determine the type of training to best help meet this need.

The third objective is to conduct orientation and consultation workshops to familiarize both land administration and judiciary staff with federal and regional LALU laws and to discuss among themselves the land related litigations before the courts and determine how the staff of the two branches of local government can cooperate and work together to expedite resolution of these cases and minimize their occurrence in the future.

A priority for LAND will be to increase the participation of women in its training programs. Under ELTAP and ELAP, women participated in only 9 percent of the training opportunities offered. LAND's Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) will provide recommendations for increasing the numbers of women who benefit from LAND's training initiatives.

3.1 ACTIVITY 2.1: DEVELOP TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BUILD CAPACITY OF LAND ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

LAND will implement a TOT program to build a cadre of regional trainers that will in turn train regional and woreda level land administration on best practices related to rural land registration and surveying methodologies, updating of the rural cadastre, participatory land use planning, land-related dispute resolution, and means to protect and secure women's land rights, based on the experience of other regions and on international best practices.

3.1.1 TASKS

Task 2.1.1: Train TOTs to build professional capacity of regional and woreda land administration officials improve delivery of land administration services

LAND's TOT approach provides flexibility to respond to the needs of local land administration offices to deliver trainings to new hires as well as refresher courses as needed. The TOT approach provides a sustainable and cost effective approach that brings trainings to regional and woreda land administration officials where they work. LAND will develop training modules in collaboration with universities on a range of topics including registering land rights, recording land transfers, implementing expropriation and compensation procedures, protecting women's rights to land, resolving disputes, and ensuring compliance with survey standards and methodologies.

TABLE 3.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 2, ACTIVITY 2.1

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 2: Strengthen National, Regional, and Local LALU Planning Capacity					
Activity 2.1: Develop Training Programs to Build Capacity of Land Administration Officials					
Task 2.1.1: Train TOTs to build professional capacity of regional and woreda land administration officials improve delivery of land administration services					
i. Training modules developed in collaboration with universities			■		
ii. Training modules reviewed and revised			■		
iii. Training modules published and printed			■		
iv. Training conducted				■	

3.2 ACTIVITY 2.2: DELIVER TRAININGS TO BUILD CAPACITY TO DEVELOP COST-EFFECTIVE LAND USE PLANNING METHODOLOGIES INCORPORATING GIS TECHNOLOGY

LAND will explore cost-effective options for building capacity of the EMA to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia's existing CORS network so that all parties using GIS data can have more accurate GPS readings for both horizontal and vertical positioning.

3.2.1 TASKS

Task 2.2.1: Institutional needs assessment of EMA and training its staff to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia's existing CORS network

LAND will contract an Ethiopian CORS expert to make a presentation on the potential benefits of CORS and online positioning user service (OPUS) and the most cost-effective options for providing these benefits to MoA, EMA, and public and private sector users of GIS. Once options have been identified during the presentation, the expert will conduct a training and institutional needs assessment of EMA capacity to operationalize and maintain the CORS network in a cost effective manner.

Task 2.2.2: Build capacity of the EMA to use CORS to capture and disseminate spatial data

Provided there is consensus on the benefits of CORS and there is potential to operationalize and maintain the CORS system cost-effectively, LAND will implement the sub-tasks indicated in the table below to build the capacity of the EMA to use CORS to provide OPUS.

Task 2.2.3: Develop a series of workshops/and training programs for federal, regional, and woreda level LALU staff on best practices in development of land use plans using GIS technology

FAO is developing agro-ecological zoning and land use planning guidelines to regulate development of the national master land use plan. To compliment this effort, LAND, in collaboration with the GIS and Land Use programs at Bahir Dar and other universities, as appropriate, will develop and deliver training programs to land administration officials at the federal and regional levels to develop national and regional land use plans.

Task 2.2.4: Develop participatory and cost-effective land use planning methodologies in select regions

LAND is currently assisting LAUD/MOA in revising the land use-planning manual developed for the highlands. It is also participating on the land use planning (LUP) technical committee convened by the LAUD/MoA to review existing LUP procedures developed for the country's highlands and prepare an appropriate manual applicable to pastoral land use planning. This committee is composed of government experts and local and international consultants. The purpose of the review is to identify best practice from

the existing procedures and adapt them for implementation in pastoral areas. LAND will also assess local experiences in managing environmental resources under projects such as the Managing Environmental Resource to Enable Transition to Better Livelihoods (MERET). The expected output from this exercise is development of an official supplementary manual to the existing procedural framework to for participatory LUP in pastoral areas. It is expected the supplementary manual will be delivered in June 2014.

Once the manual is produced, LAND will mobilize international expertise to review and fine-tune the manual to begin development of participatory land use planning methodology to be implemented in pilot pastoral areas under Task 4.3.2 below.

TABLE 3.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 2, ACTIVITY 2.2

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 2: Strengthen National, Regional, and Local LALU Planning Capacity					
Activity 2.2: Deliver Trainings to Build Capacity to Develop Cost-Effective Land Use Planning Methodologies Incorporating GIS Technology					
Task 2.2.1: Training and institutional needs assessment of EMA to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia's existing CORS network					Consultant
Task 2.2.2: Build capacity of the EMA to use CORS to capture and disseminate spatial data					
i. Inventory of existing CORS stations conducted to determine capacity and operational status of each unit	█				EMA
ii. Conduct workshop to familiarize key stakeholders on the concept of CORS and OPUS	█				Consultant LAND Office
iii. SOW/TOR prepared and local consultant contracted to operationalize existing CORS			█		LAND LUP Specialist & COP
iv. EMA staff trained on installation, configuration, and maintenance of CORS stations and on making CORS data available to users online			█		Consultant
v. EMA staff trained to provide online positioning user service (OPUS)			█		Consultant
vi. Federal and regional land administration officials trained to use OPUS data for efficient delivery of land administration services			█		Consultant
Task 2.2.3: Develop a series of workshops/and training programs for federal-, regional-, and woreda-level LALU officials on best practices in development of land use plans using GIS technology					
i. Land use planning manual for highlands of Ethiopia revised			█		Consultant
ii. Land use planning manual for pastoral lands of Ethiopia prepared			█		LAUD/MOA Committee
iii. Training delivered to federal and regional staff on land use planning and GIS technology			█		LAND LUP Specialist & Consultant
iv. Training delivered to regional staff on preparing master land use plans				█	LAUD/MOA Committee
v. Training delivered to federal staff on automated land evaluation system				█	LAND LUP Specialist & Consultant
vi. Conduct series of workshops for regional-level land administration officials on best practice of developing local land use plans				█	LAUD/MOA Committee
Task 2.2.4: Develop participatory and cost-effective land use planning methodologies in selected regions				█	LAND LUP Specialist & Consultant

3.3 ACTIVITY 2.3: UNDERTAKE TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND CONSULTATIONS FOR JUDGES, LOCAL LAND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND TRADITIONAL DISPUTE RESOLVERS

3.3.1 TASKS

Task 2.3.1: Develop course materials for regional training programs

Course materials will be developed for training judges, judiciary, land administration, and local administration staff on federal and regional rural land administration and use laws. The training materials that will be updated regularly over the life of the project will have special focus on rights of women and water rights and use.

Task 2.3.2: Deliver regional training programs

LAND will implement a series of regional training courses for judges, judiciary, land administration, and local administration staff on federal and regional rural land administration and use laws to improve their understanding and application of these laws in their day-to-day work.

There will also be a need to train judges later in the project to inform them of the new rural LALU legislation and amendments produced under Component 1. In addition to building capacity to implement new legislation, trainings will present case studies and models for protecting property rights of women.

Task 2.3.3: A series of consultation workshops delivered to bring formal sector judges, land administration committee members, and traditional dispute resolvers together to discuss opportunities to strengthen ties between customary and formal legal systems in Ethiopia

Consultation workshops will be held for judges, judiciary, and land administration staff to discuss problems encountered in adjudicating land related cases brought before the courts. Such consultations during ELAP have been very useful to iron out differences in:

i. Interpretation of the laws by judges and land administration officers;

ii. Difficulty of acceptance of land use right certificate information before the courts in favor of witnesses; and

iii. Attempts by tenants to dispossess women of their land use rights.

TABLE 3.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 2, ACTIVITY 2.3

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 2 - Strengthen National, Regional, and Local LALU Planning Capacity					
Activity 2.3: Undertake Training Workshops and Consultations for Judges, Local Land Administration Committee Members, and Traditional Dispute Resolvers					
Task 2.3.1: Develop course materials developed for regional training programs. This task will be completed in April 2014			▮		Consultant & Bahir Dar University
Task 2.3.2: Regional training programs delivered. This task will commence in June 2014 and be completed in June 2017			▮		Consultant & Bahir Dar University
Task 2.3.3: A series of workshops delivered to bring formal sector judges, land administration committee members, and traditional dispute resolvers together to discuss opportunities to strengthen ties between customary and formal legal systems in Ethiopia					

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
i. Training materials updated regularly to ensure inclusion of new and amended provisions in federal and LALU legislation			■		LAND Property Rights Lawyer & Consultant
ii. Regional workshops on dispute resolution and ties between customary and statutory laws convened			■		LAND Property Rights Lawyer
iii. Community level workshops convened			■		Regional LALUs

3.4 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 2

Because the objective of this component is to build the professional capacity of regional- and woreda-level land administration officials, the focus will be promoting female participation and representation in institutions of land tenure governance. Hence, LAND will work toward:

i. Increasing participation of women in regular workshops and training programs. LAND ensures that trainers, trainings programs, contents, and methods are gender sensitive.

ii. Raising gender awareness of LALU officials, judges, customary and religious leaders, women, and LAC members through trainings.

iii. Supporting strategies and efforts for more women to be recruited and promoted by land administration bureaus.

iv. Incorporating women's property rights and land laws in training modules and ensuring that the following groups are given orientation and training on gender dimensions and considerations:

   a. Land administration and use officials and experts;

   b. Kebele land administration committee members;

   c. Judges of all levels; and

   d. Women's representatives.

4.0 COMPONENT 3: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL LAND TENURE POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH AND TRAINING OF LALU PROFESSIONALS

Under this component, LAND will provide support to strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities, TVETs, and research organizations to deliver sustainable training solutions to meet the training needs of federal and regional rural land administration agencies and to conduct research in assessing impacts of existing land administration and use policies and practices. Training support will help produce trained professionals to fill positions in national, regional, and woreda land administration offices as land registration officers, land surveyors and valuers, land use planners, and conflict resolution specialists. Support will also be provided to sharpen the skills and capabilities of land administration staff currently in office through summer short courses offered over a number of years to earn credits toward a diploma or higher degree. The research aspect will focus on theoretical, applied, and empirical-based research to gauge impacts and inform formulation of policy and legislation to strengthen tenure security, promote optimal economic use of land and create opportunities for economic growth. LAND will support establishment of land research and development network to be housed at an Ethiopian university to build research capacity and forums through which research findings can be debated, vetted and disseminated.

4.1 ACTIVITY 3.1: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITIES AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN TRAINING LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE PROFESSIONALS

LAND will conduct a market assessment to determine the need for graduates in respective fields of land administration and land use planning and management in the public and private sectors and the capacity of Ethiopian universities and TVETs to build capacity to meet this demand. Based on the assessment, it will provide a training strategy and implementation plan to strengthen capacity of universities and TVETs to train land administration and land use professionals.

4.1.1 TASKS

Task 3.1.1: Conduct market assessment of demand for land administration professionals and private surveyors, review university undergraduate and TVET training curricula, and develop undergraduate and TVET training strategy and implementation plans

Michigan State University (MSU) will be sub-contracted to assess the market demand for land administration professionals and private surveyors and review university undergraduate and TVET training curricula to identify thematic and skill gaps and assess capacity to satisfy market demand for land administration professionals. Based on the demand assessment and curricula review, MSU will deliver a detailed undergraduate and TVET training strategy and implementation plan that include specific course offerings and proposes syllabi to address the thematic and skills gaps identified. It will also propose curriculum and course syllabi to assist development of the short-course summer program that will build skills of mid-level career land professionals.

Task 3.1.2: Develop short-course training programs for junior, mid-career, and private sector professionals and assist development of university undergraduate training courses

LAND has assessed and found that the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University (ILA/BU) has capacity to develop and deliver summer courses to upgrade skills of existing federal and regional staff to B.Sc. and M.Sc. levels. LAND will sign an MOU with ILA/BU that will describe modalities for cooperation with the project and MSU to begin offering the short courses in June 2014 and continuing throughout the life of the project.

Task 3.1.3: Curriculum to offer certificate courses at one TVET in each region established

The Government of Finland-funded REILA project is supporting development of TVET curriculum to produce woreda and kebele level land administration and land use planning technicians. In conjunction with the assessment conducted under Task 3.1.1 above, LAND will select and provide support one TVET in each region to build teacher capacity and provide the training materials. LAND will establish a link with universities to develop training modules.

TABLE 4.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.1

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 3: Strengthen Capacity Of Ethiopian Universities And Research Organizations In Rural Land Tenure Policy Analysis And Research And Training Of LALU Professionals					
Activity 3.1: Strengthen Capacity of Ethiopian Universities and Vocational Schools in Training Land Administration and Land Use Professionals					
Task 3.1.1: Conduct market assessment of demand for land administration professionals and private surveyors, review university undergraduate and TVET training curricula, and develop undergraduate and TVET training strategy and implementation plans					

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
i. Terms of Reference for MSU's sub-contract prepared	■				LAND LUP Specialist, COP and Technical Advisor
ii. Survey implementation plan developed and survey design completed		■			MSU & local consultant
iii. Field work conducted University curricula reviewed and analyzed		■			
iv. Summary of findings presented			■		
v. National workshop conducted			■		
vi. Final report delivered			■		
Task 3.1.2: Develop short-course training programs for junior, mid-career, and private sector professionals and assist development of university undergraduate training courses					
i. University selected and MOU signed for designing and delivering courses			■		LAND COP
ii. Curriculum designed and training materials prepared				■	Bahir Dar University
iii. Courses offered first in June 2014 and to continue throughout the life of the project by the Ministry of Education				■	
Task 3.1.3: Curriculum to offer certificate courses at one TVET in each region established					IN FY 2015 LAND DCOP, TVETs

4.2 ACTIVITY 3.2: DEVELOP A RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORK TO ENGAGE IN RIGOROUS POLICY ANALYSIS

Prior to 2011, no national institution in Ethiopia was engaged in a focused and systematic research program in this field of inquiry. Research on these topics was taken up by interested institutions and individuals on an ad hoc basis but a lack of funding limited opportunities for research. A more sustainable and robust approach to research is needed to develop evidence-based policies and laws. The Federal Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (Article 15) recognizes the importance of research to policy development and calls for the establishment of "*a system of study that focuses on identification of problems on land administration and land use to recommend solutions.*" A LAND Research Grant Scheme (RGS) will be established to promote research excellence and to nurture and develop a research network and peer cooperation in the land sector among universities and research organizations.

4.2.1 TASKS

Task 3.2.1 Establishment of an Ethiopian Land Research and Development Network (ELARDEN) for research and peer collaboration and exchange of information among universities, government organizations and research institutions to strengthen theoretical and applied research in the land sector.

LAND will partner with ELARDEN and provide support to ILA/BU to serve as the network's secretariat. In this role, ILA/BU will assist LAND access and build on university comparative strengths that already exist to conduct research and produce policy analysis. ILA/BU will conduct research as well as collaborate with other universities and research organizations in the country to facilitate and coordinate information exchange on the current state of research on theoretical and technical understandings of the causal linkages among land tenure security and food security, economic growth, conflict resolution, and natural resource management. ILA/BU will be the repository of research data, reports, and books on Ethiopian rural land tenure, property rights, women's and vulnerable groups' property rights, rural land administration, land use planning, and related subjects. The Center will operate a database and a website to make this wealth of information accessible online to researchers on land-related issues in other

universities, research organizations and the public at large. ILA/BU will organize workshops, symposia, and conferences to provide forums for broadly disseminating research findings and stimulate debate and dialogue on important LALU issues. It is expected that the main participants presenting research findings and leading the debates will be researchers in universities and research organizations. Through ILA/BU, LAND will provide support for faculty members, including visiting faculty, to provide training in policy analysis, public policy research, and impact analysis. ILA/BU will also be able to access funds from LAND's competitive research and training grant scheme.

TABLE 4.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.2

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 3: Strengthen Capacity Of Ethiopian Universities And Research Organizations In Rural Land Tenure Policy Analysis And Research And Training Of LALU Professionals					
Activity 3.2: Develop a Research and Development Network to Engage in Rigorous Policy Analysis					
Task 3.2.1: An Ethiopian Land Research and Development Network (ELARDEN) established at a respected Ethiopian university to engage in rigorous policy analysis. This task will start in December 2013 and continue throughout the life of the project.					
i. Scope of work for center produced		▉			LAND DCOP
ii. University selected and MOU signed to begin operation		▉			& COP
iii. Research network TOR adopted and made operational			▉		ELARDEN
iv. Research conducted and results presented, discussed, and published					Fiscal Year 2015 onwards

4.3 ACTIVITY 3.3: ESTABLISH A COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM TO ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE ON CAUSAL LINKAGES AMONG LAND TENURE SECURITY, FOOD SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM)

A competitive research grant program overseen by Tetra Tech ARD will be established to encourage and support policy analysis on land tenure and land governance, investigations into causal linkages among land tenure security, food security, economic growth, and natural resources management (NRM). A steering committee comprising prominent persons drawn from academia, government, and research institute communities will be formed to set research priorities and oversee that the rules governing research and training grants are applied fairly and in a transparent manner. It will do this by observing the processes for advertising calls for research and training proposals, their vetting, award, and execution of the winning proposals by grantees and the dissemination of the results to the federal and regional governments and the public at large. Call for proposals will be announced at least twice a year (in December and June).

The tasks to be implemented under Activity 3.3 and their implementation schedule are shown in the table below.

TABLE 4.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.3

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 3: Strengthen Capacity Of Ethiopian Universities And Research Organizations In Rural Land Tenure Policy Analysis And Research And Training Of LALU Professionals					
Activity 3.3: Establish a Competitive Research Grant Program to Advance Knowledge on Causal Linkages Among Land Tenure Security, Food Security, Economic Growth, and Natural Resources Management (NRM)					
Task 3.3.1: Competitive Grant manual prepared and Grant Advisory Committee established. This task will commence in August 2013 and be completed in June 2014.					

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
i. Competitive research grant manual prepared	■				Tetra Tech ARD Grants Manager, LAND Technical Advisor
ii. National Grant Advisory Committee established		■			LAND DCOP
Task 3.3.2: Grant Advisory Committee selects grant proposals twice each year. This task will commence in June 2014 and be completed in June 2017.					National Grant Advisory Committee
i. Call for grant proposals announced twice a year (December and June of every year)			■		
ii. Grant proposals vetted, awarded, and monitored (every year)				■	LAND DCOP
iii. Grant research reports reviewed and published (every year)					
Task 3.3.3: Forums (seminar, symposia, conference) conducted by the research center to encourage debate and dialogue on rural land issues and proceedings published					
Terms of reference for the forum developed					
i. Forum (seminar, symposia, conference) conducted throughout life of the project					Bahir Dar University, LAUD/MoA &
ii. Proceedings and policy briefs published throughout life of the project					LAND DCOP
Task 3.3.4: Repository of research data, reports & books on Ethiopian rural land tenure property rights, women's and vulnerable groups' property rights, rural land administration, LUP, and related subjects established and managed by the research hub					
i. Terms of reference for the repository developed		■			LAND DCOP
ii. Repository established and managed			■	■	Bahir Dar University,

4.4   MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 3

Under this component, the main task will be ensuring that trainings, research and workshops are gender sensitive. LAND ensures that research and trainings address obstacles to women's active participation by proposing contents that address women's and men's needs, priorities, and expectation; and adopt facilitation methods, which enhance women's active participation. The overall objective is to make sure women and men receive equitable benefits from the research and learning processes. The main tasks will be:

   i.   Women's participation in training, teaching, and research programs under LAND increased.

   ii.   Training programs target women ensured.

   iii.   Mechanisms that would allow more women into certificate, undergraduate, and graduate programs facilitated and adopted.

   iv.   Trainers aware of the gender dimensions of the topics ensured.

   v.   Innovative research proposal in areas related to women's land rights solicited.

   vi.   Universities (research centers) encouraged and assisted to conduct forums to open up multi stakeholder dialogue on policy and practical concerns of women's right to land.

5.0 COMPONENT 4: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS IN PASTORAL AREAS TO FACILITATE MARKET LINKAGES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

5.1 BACKGROUND

Activities under Component 4 will expand USAID interventions to pastoral locations in Oromia, Afar, and Somali Regional States. USAID has invested significant resources in the development of livestock and range improvement projects in the rangelands of Ethiopia. These are most recently manifested in the generation of Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative–Phases 1 and 2 (PLI 1 and PLI 2) projects, and the most recently awarded PRIME project. These projects have:

    i.   Established participatory grazing unit definition based on customary institutions and practices;

    ii.   Identified spatial-temporal land uses among the Borana and Guji pastoral production systems;

    iii.   Identified customary land and natural resources tenure among these ethnic groups; and

    iv.   Caused adjoining grazing unit communities to identify the boundary of their respective grazing units.

However, these significant investments have not resulted in the scope and scale of results sought by this range of livestock and range management projects. This is due in large part because of the absence of any formalization of the land use planning and range management process by the Oromia regional government; the absence of any formalization of land use and property rights; and the absence of a contemporary, statutory provision for formalizing and managing those rights between government and pastoralist customary institutions. Insecure land rights are frequently a deterrent to investment and development among land users.

The USAID-financed LAND project can build upon the important work that these projects have accomplished and advance the process by assisting the Oromia regional state government to formalize the land use rights of these grazing unit communities and give recognition to and strengthen the community land governance entity that would administer the land and manage its natural resources. LAND will work very closely with the PRIME project in this process and in preparing a participatory land use plans.

5.1.1 COMPONENT 4 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of Component 4 will be focused on Oromia Regional State in order to develop the methodology for securing pastoral land use rights that could be later used in the Afar and Somali regional states. It has seven consecutive, often parallel, tracks (activity clusters). These are:

   i.   Component 4 Governance;

   ii.   Development of an Oromia regional state pastoralist land rights regulation;

  iii.   Oromia rangeland management systems description, validation and knowledge management;

  iv.   Surveying and demarcation of Borana Zone grazing units;

   v.   Establishment and/or strengthening the community land governance entity;

  vi.   Community participatory land use planning and strengthening; and

 vii.   Targeted communications.

5.2 ACTIVITY 4.1: COMPONENT 4 GOVERNANCE

The absence of regional and zonal government and other stakeholders' participation in many of the rangeland development activities has been viewed as a deterrent to the eventual formalization of land rights among pastoralist communities. LAND, in concert with PRIME, will establish the Oromia Pastoralist Advisory Committee (OPAC) with the aim of facilitating such participation. The OPAC will provide a forum for informing member organizations on who is doing what, the progress they are making, and the challenges they are facing. Major issues will be discussed to obtain consensus, advice, and solutions to problems; and to facilitate implementation of activities and dissemination of information among affected pastoral communities. The OPAC will comprise:

- Head of the Oromia Bureau of Rural Land and Environmental Protection, Chairperson;

- The Director of LAUD/MoA or his designate;

- Chairman of the OPA or designee;

- Commissioner of the Oromia Pastoral Development Commission or designee;

- USAID/Ethiopia Contract Officer's Representative (COR) for LAND;

- USAID/Ethiopia COR for PRIME;

- LAND Chief of Party (COP); and

- PRIME Deputy Chief of Party (D/COP) for IR 2.

LAND will be the secretariat of OPAC that will meet quarterly unless more frequent meetings are called for. The OPAC will be replicated at the zonal level in Negele-Borana and Yabello. Zonal OPACs are expected to also include the zonal administration and customary leadership of the rangeland management systems that form the focus of the LAND and PRIME projects. Zonal OPACs will offer more coordinated set of activities between the two projects at zonal level. The six-month work plans of LAND and PRIME will be shared at regional and zonal levels. This would help to involve woreda and zonal authorities better into the PRIME and LAND projects' efforts in formalizing pastoral land use rights, establishing and/or strengthening CLGEs, and the formulation of participatory land use plans and their implementation. Zonal OPACs will serve as the focal point for capacity building and training in anticipation of land rights

formalization and participate in all Component 4 activities as specified in future work plans and terms of reference. They are expected to be mechanisms for the process of land rights formalization among pastoralist communities. They are also an important instrument in the transition from customary land tenure to more formal CLGEs within each of the Borana and Guji Grazing Units/Rangeland Management Systems.

TABLE 5.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.1, COMPONENT 4 GOVERNANCE

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q 4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.1: Component 4 Governance					
4.1.1: Establish Regional Pastoralist Advisory Committee		■			
4.1.2: Develop a PRIME/LAND coordinated 6 month work plan		■		■	
4.1.3: Establish the TOR for Zonal OPACs		■			
4.1.4: Establish and host Zonal OPACs			■		
4.1.5: Regional and Zonal OPACs meet			■	■	
4.1.6: Zonal OPAC capacity building and training program developed				■	
4.1.7: Zonal OPAC training, field trips, and capacity building conducted				■	

5.3 ACTIVITY 4.2: DEVELOPMENT OF AN OROMIA REGIONAL PASTORALIST LAND USE RIGHTS REGULATION

While the Ethiopian Constitution and regional legislation take note of the inherent rights of Ethiopian pastoralists, there is no specific legal framework providing for the formalization of customary land use rights among pastoral rangeland management systems. The LAND project is responding to a request from the Oromia Regional Government to assist with the development of a regulation that will allow the formalization of these land rights. The process laid out below is based on an interactive legislative drafting process driven by four principles:

- The development of legislation addresses the multitude of pastoralist rangeland management systems found in Oromia Region.

- A legislative drafting group will be formed under the supervision of the Oromia Regional Government representatives and will be informed by best practices and lessons learned from legalization of customary, community land rights in other nations. LAND will provide the technical guidance to this process using national and international consultants.

- The legislative drafting process will be further informed by a period of public consultation and review with affected pastoralist rangeland management institutions.

- The OPAC will be consulted and kept informed on the drafting process and the contents of the draft.

5.3.1 TASKS

The following tasks will be executed under Activity 4.1:

Task 4.1.1: Identify best practice to protect communal land rights in pastoral areas to inform revision and development of pastoral land administration and use legislation

LAND will contract Dr. John Bruce of Land and Development Solutions International, Inc. (LADSI) to research global experience and lessons learned from efforts to recognize and protect communal land rights and support community-based natural resource management in pastoral areas to identify potential

legal models applicable to Ethiopia. The brief will be presented and discussed at a national participatory workshop attended by key national, regional, and local government officials; judges; customary authorities; and community-based advocacy groups, including women and vulnerable groups such as those transitioning out of pastoralism, to identify which models are best-suited to the circumstances in Ethiopia and that might be tested and refined under Component 4 in consultation with USAID/Ethiopia.

Task 4.1.2: Description and assessment of customary rangeland management institutions among the Borana, Guji, Kereyu, Itu, and Bale ethnic pastoral groups of Oromia Regional State

Recognizing that formalization of land rights among pastoralist groups must be predicated on an understanding of all customary institutions and rules used for rangeland management in their regional state, the Oromia Bureau of Rural Lands and Environmental Protection (OBORLEP) has requested LAND's assistance in assessing pastoralist rangeland management institutions and the rules and procedures they use in administering and managing their rangelands and natural resources among the five major pastoral groups found in Oromia; i.e. the Borana, Guji, Kereyu, Itu, and Bale pastoralists. While there is ample literature on the Borana and Guji pastoralist, such information on the remaining three pastoral systems is sparse. LAND will engage Haramaya University to synthesize the secondary data available and (where necessary) conduct field studies to fill the gaps and produce a policy brief and recommendations to inform drafting of the Oromia pastoral land use rights regulation.

**Task 4.2.2: Draft Oromia regional state pastoral land use rights regulation**

The OBORLEP will constitute a pastoral land use rights regulation drafting committee composed of a lawyer and other personnel with deep understanding of how the Oromia pastoral systems operate. LAND will conduct a learning workshops to share the findings and recommendations of Haramaya University on the assessment described under Task 4.2.1 and lessons learned from best practices from other countries experience in formalizing pastoral land use rights. Training will also be given to the drafting committee members on legislative drafting. In addition to the inputs of the LAND's Property Rights Lawyer and Gender Specialist, LAND will provide consultants to assist the drafting committee in its work. LAND will arrange field visits for members of the drafting committee to the five Oromia pastoral areas to consult with the community before they start drafting the regulation. There will be wide consultation on the draft regulation among the key stakeholders, including pastoralist communities, local, regional and federal government staff and representatives of academia and NGOs active in pastoral development work. The feedback obtained from these consultations will inform further revision and the draft regulation, which will be discussed in a national workshop before the final draft, is submitted to the OBORLEP for tabling it before the Oromia National Regional State Council for approval. The drafting will commence during Fiscal Year 2014 as shown in the implementation schedule shown in the table below and would be completed in Fiscal Year 2015.

FIGURE 5.1: REGIONAL MAP OF ETHIOPIA
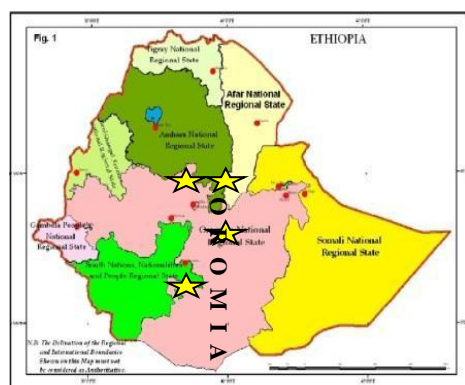
FIGURE 5.2: ZONAL MAP OF OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE, SHOWING MAJOR PASTORAL SYSTEMS
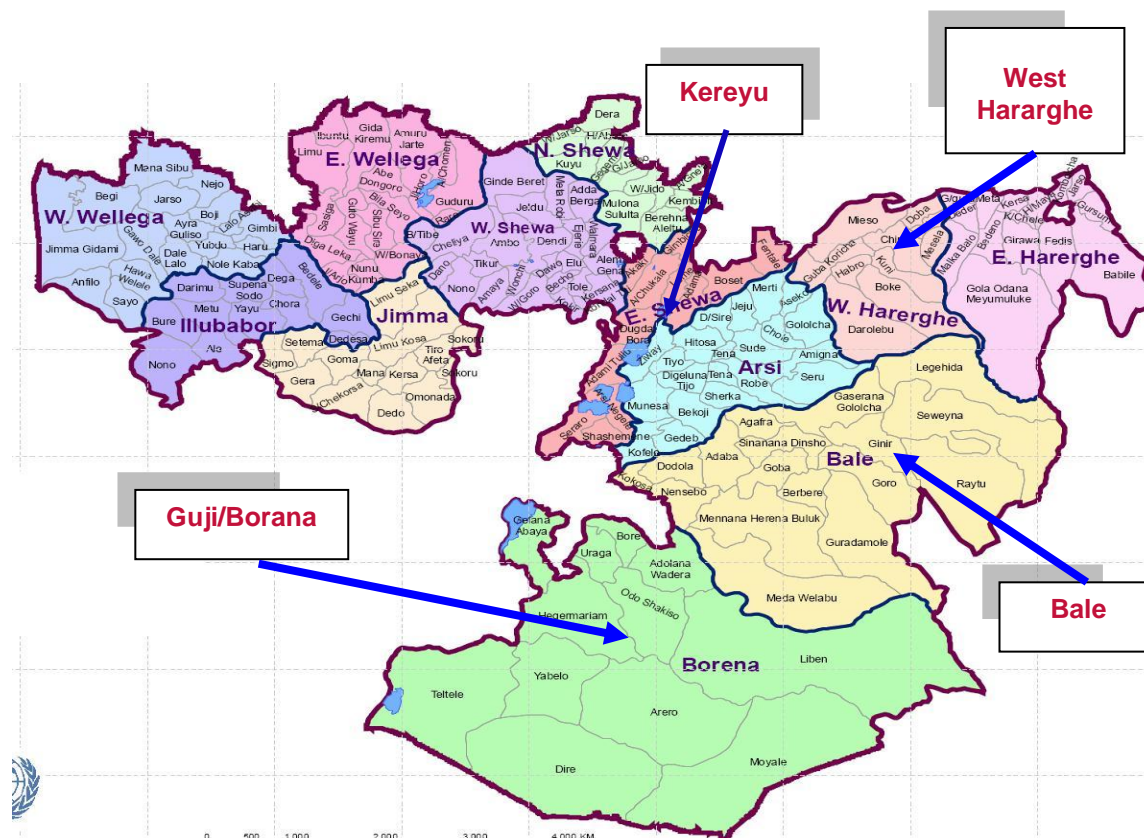
TABLE 5.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.2, DEVELOPMENT OF AN OROMIA REGIONAL PASTORALIST LAND USE RIGHTS REGULATION

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q 2	Q3	Q 4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.2: Development of an Oromia Region Pastoralist Land Use Rights Regulation					
Task 4.2.1: Identify best practice to protect communal land rights in pastoral areas to inform revision and development of pastoral land administration and use legislation			▉		
i. SOW/TOR prepared			▉		
ii. First draft of the research paper presented to stakeholders for review and comment			▉		
iii. Final draft of the paper delivered			▉		
Task 4.2.2: Conduct assessment of the customary land administration and natural resource management in the Boran, Guji, Kereyu, Bale, and Itu pastoral areas of Oromia					LAND, Haramaya University and local consultants assisted by Tetra Tech ARD
i. Prepare TOR for the assessment				▉	
ii. Conduct field work				▉	
iii. Policy brief and recommendations submitted to OBORLEP on the basis of the assessment				▉	
Task 4.2.3: Draft Oromia regional state pastoral land use rights regulation				▉	
i. A drafting committee established by OBORLEP				▉	OBORLEP

	Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q 2	Q3	Q 4	Notes
ii.	An introductory workshop and training for drafting committee on international lessons learned and best practices on formalization of communal land use rights conducted					Oromia BEPLAU; LAND; and LAUD
iii.	Preparation of draft regulation commenced					
iv.	consultations on the draft regulations with pastoralists, women, youths & customary leaders, government officials, academia and NGOs in pastoral zones and *woredas* of Oromia conducted					In FY 2015 Drafting Committee
v.	Draft regulations revised with feedbacks from public consultations					
vi.	Conduct regional workshop to finalize draft regulation					
vii.	Final draft regulations submitted to OBORLEP for tabling before regional council					In FY 2015 OBORLEP

5.4 ACTIVITY 4.3: GRAZING UNIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION, VALIDATION, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The PRIME project has succeeded in digitizing varied information acquired through the efforts of USAID's PLI 1 and PLI 2 projects, which is the basis for maps that illustrate the complexity of rangeland management systems practiced by the Borana and Guji pastoralists over time and space among nine grazing units. These maps establish the boundaries of grazing units, defined as *dhedas* by Borana and Guji customary leadership and their constituents. PRIME has also begun to synthesize information regarding customary institutions responsible for the management of land and natural resources within the *dhedas*. Both the description of customary institutions and the maps are important inputs into the development of legislation to protect pastoral land use rights and formalizing the administration and management of the grazing units.

In order to develop profiling of the grazing units further, the LAND project, in concert with PRIME, will engage Haramaya University to analyze the data available with PRIME and/or gather fresh data to fill the gaps that may be discovered.

5.4.1 TASKS

The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this objective:

Task 4.3.1: Grazing unit description, validation, and confirmation in the Borana and Guji pastoral zones of Oromia Regional State

In concert with PRIME, the LAND technical team will observe and confirm both the process and products resulting from PRIME's participatory grazing system resource mapping and boundary demarcation activities of up to nine *dhedas*. The end result of this activity will be an assessment of both the accuracy of the depiction and community engagement in the verification of rangeland resource mapping and demarcation of the boundaries of these *dhedas*. This exercise will also help describe more concrete roles and responsibilities of zonal, woreda, and kebele government offices in this process. Moreover, these confirmation exercises will begin to define the scope and scale of public information needed to support the eventual land rights formalization process.

FIGURE 5.3: *DHEDAS* IN BORANA ZONE

LAND: Land Administration to Nurture Development Program
Borana Area Proposed Pilot Grazing Systems

LEGEND

⋀	Woreda boundary
▪	Towns
⋀	Roads
⋀	Rivers

Guji grazing unit

	Dheda Liben

Borana grazing units

	Dire
	Golbo
	Gomale
	Malbe

Grazing unit	Area(km2)	Population
malbe	19705	17550
Gomale	4443	14950
Golbo	1785	8255
Dire	9737	162000
Dheda Dida	2397	65340

1:25000
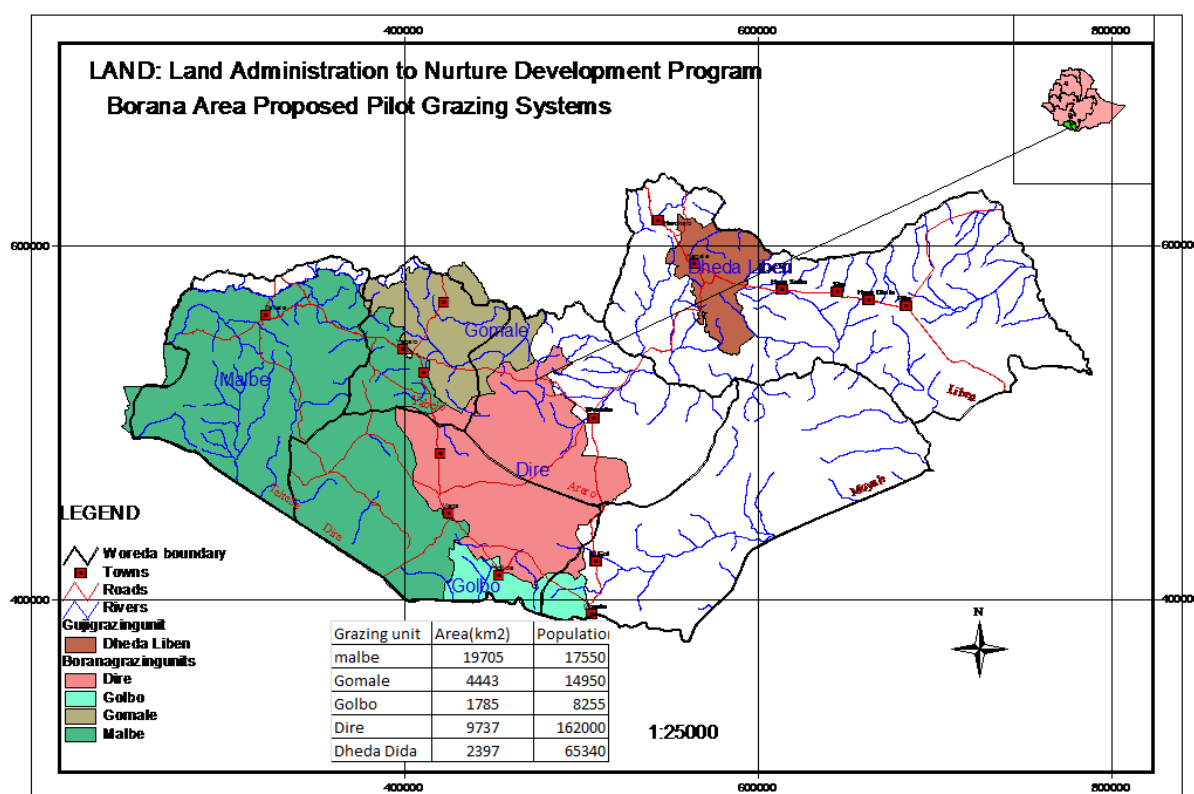
Courtesy PLI 2/PRIME

Task 4.3.2: Development of a Knowledge Management System for pastoralist rangeland management systems in Ethiopia

There is an abundance of information collected over the last 40 years on pastoralist rangeland management systems in Ethiopia. Much of this information has enjoyed a more focused assembly due to the joint interventions of donors and the efforts of the International Livestock Research Institute, based in Addis Ababa. The activities of PLI 1 and PLI 2 and more recently, PRIME have continued this collection of information. However, little information has been collated, organized, managed, and shared with future formalization of pastoralist land rights in mind. In essence, these system profiles become the basis for legislative development and the benchmark for the formalization of land rights among pastoralist institutions and systems. Because much of the information is the intellectual property of customary institutions compiled over generations, it also forms a rich resource for pastoralist groups facing climate change challenges, investment opportunities, and land management requirements.

The LAND project will work with PRIME and Haramaya University to develop the architecture for this Pastoralist Knowledge Management System (KMS). The system will be designed to support the eventual formalization of land rights across the spectrum of customary rangeland management institutions in Ethiopia. Haramaya University will serve as the repository for this knowledge management platform, and work with both the LAND and PRIME projects to standardize the collection, management, online access and use, and dissemination of the information among targeted user groups.

This effort will be initiated using the PRIME and LAND projects information collected in support of the pastoralist rangeland management institutions and system profiles in Oromia Region as well as secondary sources. Gaps in information will be assessed after populating the architecture of this data base, using

existing grazing unit profile information from PRIME, and soon, LAND projects. These gaps will be prioritized and filled by both projects using a combination of sub-contracts and grants focused on Haramaya University and the Institute for Pastoralist and Agro-Pastoralist Studies (IPAS/HU). Thus they will become a targeted center for knowledge management associated with pastoralist land rights in Ethiopia. A concept note will be developed in order to guide establishment of the KMS.

TABLE 5.4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.3, OROMIA PASTORALIST GRAZING UNITS DESCRIPTION, VALIDATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.3: Oromia Pastoralist Grazing Units Description, Validation, and Knowledge Management					
Task 4.3.1: Borana/Guji Grazing System Profile Validation		■	■		LAND team members with PRIME
Task 4.3.2: Knowledge management system (KMS) established at Haramaya University					
i. KMS concept note prepared		■	■		
ii. Acquisition of data by Haramaya University from PRIME			■		
iii. Developing the architecture of a GIS based data management system				■	LAND/PRIME component leaders working with Haramaya University
iv. Data management system populated with PRIME and LAND data				■	
v. Data management system populated with secondary data				■	
vi. KMS available online to users					

5.5   ACTIVITY 4.4: SURVEYING AND DEMARCATION OF BORANA GRAZING UNITS

PLI 2 and PRIME projects have, through their work with Borana and Guji pastoral communities, established that these pastoralists administer rangelands and manage their natural resources customarily, using large grazing units that are ecologically self-contained with both dry and wet season grazing areas, known as *dhedas*. Six *dhedas* that Borana pastoralists use have been identified, resource-mapped, and sketched on SPOT 5 imagery. LAND will confirm with the OBORLEP and OPAC that these grazing units will form the basis for demarcation, surveying, and certification of pastoral land use rights among the Borana. LAND will subsequently work with PRIME and the Borana Zonal OBORLEP to confirm demarcation of the boundaries of the six grazing units and survey these boundaries according to standards established with the OBORLEP. Since there is no precedent for the exercise in Ethiopia, the LAND project will work with government entities to confirm the minimum standards that can be applied for the formalization of land rights.

The key tasks of the formalization process and their implementation timetable is shown in the table below.

TABLE 5.5: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.4, SURVEYING AND DEMARCATION OF BORANA GRAZING UNITS

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.4: Surveying and Demarcation of Borana Grazing Units					
4.4.1: Confirmation of minimum standards required for demarcation of rangeland management units; and confirmation of 6 Borana grazing units assisted by LAND		■			LAND & PRIME technical staff in consultation with OBORLEP OPAC agrees with focus on 6 Borana Grazing Units as basis for formalization.
4.4.2: Confirmation of the use rights associated with grazing units			■		LAND Component 4 Team Leader with PRIME, Zonal OPACs, community leaders and IPAS consultants as needed
4.4.3: Confirmation of the temporal and spatial provisions of customary land tenure regimes	■	■			LAND Component 4 Team Leader with PRIME and regional/zonal government authorities using community discussions
4.4.4: Demonstrated ability to prevent and management conflicts			■		LAND Component 4 Team Leader in concert with PRIME and zonal government authorities
4.4.5: Community land Governance Entity formation and confirmation				■	LAND Component 4 team leader with PRIME and consultant assistance
4.4.6: Boundary demarcation on ground started as required (to include adjudication and recording of communal holding)				■	LAND, PRIME, CLGE, Zonal rural land administration and environmental protection office
4.4.7: Public Hearings					With *dheda* and adjoining *dheda* communities and others
4.4.8: Final Grazing Unit registration details recorded					Maps and register details finalized with Zonal authorities.
4.4.9: Registration and Certification of 6 Borana grazing units complete					OBORLEP
4.4.10: Preparations for Land Use Planning – adopt tools and practices					Ongoing - Component 4 team leader, LAND Admin Specialist, and PRIME

5.6 ACTIVITY 4.5: ESTABLISHMENT AND/OR STRENGTHENING OF THE COMMUNITY LAND GOVERNANCE ENTITIES (CLGES)

LAND, in concert with PRIME, will begin to work with the community to explore options and develop a model for establishing a CLGE. It is expected that land rights recognized or conferred to the community will be vested in its CLGE that will serve as the body through which the community will manage its land and its natural resource assets. The CLGE will also represent the community before the government and in dealings with investors. LAND will assist grazing unit communities in developing bylaws governing the function of the CLGE to ensure their grazing unit is administered and their resources managed efficiently and equitably for the benefits of all land use right owners in the community, and the CLGE is accountable to both local government and community members.

5.6.1 TASKS

Task 4.5.1: Develop a model organizational structure and draft bylaws for the operation of CLGEs

The desk review and field study of the Borana pastoralists' customary organization and rules and regulations for administering rangelands and managing natural resources will provide useful insights on their strengths, weaknesses, and the constraints they face. This information will be used to develop a model organizational structure and draft bylaws for how the CLGEs would operate. Care will be taken to

ensure that the organization will be more inclusive and avoid elite capture. The model organizational structure and bylaws will be developed in full consultation of the pastoral communities. Once this is done, LAND and PRIME will organize consultation workshops that bring together government officials, community stakeholders, and civil society to discuss challenges and opportunities to establish the CLGEs and execute their bylaws. LAND will conduct these workshops to help build local government and community capacity to understand the functions of the CLGEs better and to ensure that they are accountable to all community members and local government and are compliant with the laws of Ethiopia. LAND will engage civil society groups that represent women and vulnerable community members (including women, youth, and impoverished persons transitioning out of pastoralism) to raise awareness among community elders and the community at large about the importance of forming a CLGE that is inclusive and responsive to the needs of all community members. LAND will use this participatory forum to provide the pastoral community the space to reflect and identify ways to refine and improve the structure and function of the CLGE.

To ensure a properly functioning and sustainable CLGE, it must be established in a form that will be legally recognized and "legitimized" by the regional authorities. The first step to assist a community in establishing its CLGE is to work with the community to develop its bylaws that will define the procedures through which the CLGE is established, and the CLGE's powers, duties, and responsibilities. LAND's role is to work with the community to ensure its bylaws are compliant with Ethiopian law and the CLGE established under them will be legally recognized.

Once established, the CLGE will serve as the legal entity in which land rights recognized or conferred to the community will vest and through which the community will be represented before the government and in dealings with investors. Illustrative functions of the CLGE include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing and implementing land use plans to use rangeland resources optimally and improve productivity of pastoral production;

- Producing community-endorsed plans for pursuing livelihood diversification in collaboration with LAND and PRIME;

- Holding and managing community assets;

- Allocating community land to the most poor and vulnerable, including those transitioning out of pastoralism; and

- Executing land lease agreements with investors.

Development of the CLGE organizational structure and operational bylaws is dependent upon the formalization of land rights among Borana rangeland management/grazing units and the recognition of CLGEs in the pastoral land use right regulations.

TABLE 5.6: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.5, ESTABLISHMENT AND/OR STRENGTHENING THE COMMUNITY LAND GOVERNANCE ENTITIES (CLGES)

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.5: Establishment and/or Strengthening of the Community Land Governance Entities (CLGEs)					
4.5.1 Develop a model organizational structure and draft bylaws for the operation of CLGEs					
i. Model organizational structure of CLGEs constructed and roles and responsibilities of executive committee and resource managers defined				🟥	
ii. Model bylaws for the governance of the CLGEs drafted				🟥	

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
iii. Consultation workshop conducted with grazing unit communities, local government and CIVIL SOCIETY staff to determine the scope and scale of the CLGE					
iv. Model organization and bylaws of CLGEs revised and finalized					

5.7 ACTIVITY 4.6: PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

Land use planning (or range/livestock land use planning) will continue under the PRIME project and proceed in anticipation of the passage of the regulation to formalize pastoral land use rights and to recognize CLGEs. LAND envisions a land use planning and governance strengthening process that is more over-arching than range/livestock management. PRIME and LAND will work closely with international consultant assistance to Component 4 to ensure:

- A general understanding among PRIME and LAND staff as to the dimensions and inputs necessary for land use planning. These will follow closely the manual being developed in Ethiopia for participatory land use planning for rangeland systems management.

- A key component of land use planning phase includes development of the CLGE that will be responsible for land use planning and supervision of implementation. Importantly, this includes any modification of customary community governance introduced by the land rights formalization process.

- How to engage this entity in the acquisition and assessment of additional land use planning "inputs" to the gazing system and land use management planning process.

- How to use land use planning as a methodology for the adjudication of land use rights among grazing unit residents, vulnerable groups, transients, investors, seasonal resource users, government, etc.

Much of this activity cluster will stem from completion of the participatory land use planning for rangeland management systems being developed by PRIME in consultation with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) consultants, LAND Team specialists, the International Land Coalition, OXFAM UK, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE 5.7: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY 4.6, PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.6: Participatory Community Land Use Planning					
Task 4.6.1: Develop PRIME/LAND common approach to land use planning so that efforts made by the respective projects complement both sets of project objectives				�	PRIME – Component teams LAND – technical team, particularly Component 4 Team Leader and Land Administration Specialist; International consultant assistance
Task 4.6.2: Dheda Land Use Planning commences following guidelines established with Government and NGOs				▰	

5.8 ACTIVITY 4.7: TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

The LAND project will observe a tentative approach to targeted communication for Component 4. The novelty and highly sensitive nature of land formalization among pastoralist groups must be approached carefully and respectfully. At present, the LAND project does not have a communications specialist. The appointment of this staff person is a priority for March 2014.

Then, in concert with PRIME's communications specialist, the two will engage with the zonal OPACs (see Component 4 Activity Group1 for further clarification on the role of zonal OPACs) to develop a tailored communications plan for the Borana and Guji Zones that parallels each project's respective work plan.

Zonal communication plans will have the following two target groups for directed communication:

i. Zonal and *woreda* government representatives. They can be most effectively engaged through the zonal OPACs; and

ii. Community members of each zonal *dhedas*. This target group may be further sub-divided based on community governance roles, age-class, or gender.

Targeted communications to these sub-groups must be considered carefully and linked to specific activities resulting in important changes to knowledge, attitude or required changes in practice. The LAND baseline survey scheduled for the final quarter of 2014 presents an opportunity to conduct a further Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey analysis of these themes relative to land rights formalization and land use planning. This will be partly informed by the participatory demarcation, land use planning, and land governance formalization process being described by PRIME and LAND together at regional and zonal levels.

Only after the pastoralist land use rights regulation is promulgated can we propose a more assertive public awareness campaigned aimed at addressing newly secured rights and accompanying responsibilities. It is expected this campaign will be conducted starting in the third quarter of 2015.

Thus, we expect the communication efforts of both LAND and PRIME projects to continue to engage customary community groups using meetings and workshops, where oral traditions are observed and information sharing remains primarily verbal with simple visual aids. Grazing unit resource mapping and boundary demarcation are good example of this combination of verbal and visual communication tools. Learning how to use these tools to inform public hearings at the *dheda* level and between *dhedas* will be important to both LAND and PRIME projects.

Additionally, LAND will implement strategies in its Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) and target its PIA campaign to ensure the entire community, including women and vulnerable members, fully participate in the development of community bylaws and formation of the communities CLGE.

Fiscal Year 2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Notes
Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth					
Activity 4.6: Targeted Communications – Public Information and Awareness					
Task 4.6.1: Hire LAND communications specialist		■			LAND project and sub-Winrock
Task 4.6.2: Joint communications work plan produced with PRIME and zonal OPACs			■		PRIME and LAND specialists with consultant assistance
Task 4.6.3: KAP survey determined as part of ERC baseline and KAP survey implemented				■	LAND/PRIME and ERC
Task 4.6.4: Tailored and public information campaigns designed conducted based on communications work plan and KAP survey results				■	LAND and PRIME with consultant assistance as deemed necessary
Task 4.6.5: Targeted public information campaigns inform zonal OPACs and communities relative to land rights legislation development, land rights formalization efforts, and land use planning					Fiscal Year 2015 onwards

5.9 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPONENT 4

There are a number of critical assumptions that guide implementation of Component 4 and its inclusion within LAND. The following assumptions inform the technical approach and the action plan to be pursued:

i. **Grazing Units are accepted as the basis for communal land rights certification.** *Dhedas* are rangeland management units described by the Borana and Guji pastoralists as central to a complex temporal-spatial management of people, livestock, and natural resources that have evolved over centuries. The system has already demonstrated effectiveness and resilience in the face of myriad stresses. *Dhedas* are not homogenous, and represent a preferred rangeland management approach by the Borana in particular. The definition of these rangeland management units must be reconciled with Oromia regional government perceptions and regional systems of government administration. *Dhedas* must be accepted as the land unit against which pastoral land use rights are developed and formalized. Acceptance of this unit of land as the basis for land use management and rights formalization will set an important precedent for the formalization of pastoralist land rights in Oromia regional state.

ii. **Customary *dheda* governance institutions are recognized by law as custodians and administrators of communal land use rights.** However, they can and should be "modified" to accommodate multiple interests related to land rights governance, transparency, and accountability. Customary governance institutions of people, resources, and land are not inherently weak or bad. They represent the systematic effort of people to ensure safety, security, and survival in often harsh conditions. Importantly, land use rights will be formalized with a focus on customary institutions to start. The Borana have developed a complex system of representative governance for social, political, natural resource/livestock, and economic management. These governance systems are being taxed in known and unknown ways in the face of outside pressure, settlement, government administrative boundaries, climate change and population growth. However, the basis for any effective land rights management system can be found in these customary systems; they should not be discarded in favor of more apparent democratic practices. Attempts should first be made to rectify their weaknesses and make them

more inclusive and accountable both to their constituents and to government. The LAND project will continue to work with customary institutions as the basis for land rights formalization. It will also continue to explore ways to expand this governance definition to accommodate more equitable, transparent, and representative participation, including women, in the formalization and management of land rights.

iii. **Local government is part of land governance in productive ways.** Development projects are often compromised in their effectiveness by the absence or frustration of local government. Land and range management development projects have occurred in the Component 4 focal areas for more than 30 years. The limited success of many of these activities is often a result of the absence of local government engagement and their limited capacity to maintain activities and approaches once projects end. The LAND project recognizes that local government is essential to the sustained efforts of development projects, as well as the long-term governance of newly secured pastoralist land rights. LAND will continue to work with zonal and woreda government representatives in particular, to engage them in activities and help build their capacity to keep land rights governance focused to the advantage of all.

iv. **Land use planning can only effectively take place and guide investments with secure land use rights.** Land use plans are seen a pre-requisite for range and livestock investments and enterprise. They are a logical tool to guide the inputs and agreements of NGOs and communities toward common objectives. They are more representative and effective in their execution when produced through community participation. The LAND project sees land use planning as an important step in the management of newly acquired land use rights by pastoralist communities, but land use planning is not a substitution for the formalization of land use rights. Thus our primary focus will remain on the formalization of land rights, and then the tools that help visualize, manage, and administer these rights among rangeland system management communities.

v. **LAND and PRIME projects can continue to forge productive ways of working together topically and geographically.**

5.10 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 4

i. Equal participation and representation of pastoral and agro-pastoral women encouraged and given space during discussions, consultations, and implementation of communal land certification and land use planning. LAND will make sure specific needs and concerns of women are not overlooked.

ii. LAND's GAAP implemented to ensure LAND interventions in pilot areas benefit women and men equally. This will be done in collaboration with Landesa.

iii. Concerns and needs of pastoral women included in trainings and workshops attended by land administration officials and customary authorities. Lack of knowledge and awareness are the major factors working against effective implementation of women's right to land.

iv. Appropriate communication strategies (such radio drama, posters, pamphlets, and flyers) directed at women adopted to inform and encourage their participation in LAND's interventions.

v. Training on gender dimensions of natural resource management delivered to local land administration officials and customary officials.

6.0 LAND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The table below shows all of the indicators for the performance of the LAND project. Those indicators whose targets show zero (0) means that implementation in Fiscal Year 2014 would not have advanced far enough to result in materializing the output.

SN	LAND Project Performance Indicators	Target for FY 2014
1	O.1: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights	0
2	O.2: Number of pre-existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	0
3	O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	0
4	O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	0
5	1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development, (**being passed or implemented**) as a result of USG assistance	2
6	1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the legal and regulatory framework	0
7	1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted	90
8	2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance	247,560
9	2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	0
10	2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and natural resource management	750
11	2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	50
12	2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed	4
13	2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity	100
14	3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	20
15	3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	1
16	4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources developed through participatory processes	10
17	4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	0
18	4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated	0
19	4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	1,200
20	4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance	0

SN	LAND Project Performance Indicators	Target for FY 2014
21	4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors	0
22	4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGEs) operational	0
23	4.8: Number of site profiles completed	6
24	4.9: Number of studies (e.g., land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g., customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed	4
25	4.10: Number of individuals participating in LAND sponsored Study Tours	0
26	4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance	0
27	G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment)	20%
28	G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local level	0
29	G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights	15%