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LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND)

WORK PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015
(OCTOBER 1, 2014–SEPTEMBER 30, 2015)

NOVEMBER 2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	III
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.0 COMPONENT 1: IMPROVE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS.....	8
2.1 ACTIVITY 1.1: REVIEW NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE LEGISLATION AND CERTIFICATION PRACTICES	8
2.1.1 Tasks	8
2.2 ACTIVITY 1.2: IMPLEMENT CONSULTATIVE PROCESS TO DRAFT AND AMEND NEEDED LAND LEGISLATION	10
2.3 ACTIVITY 1.3: IMPLEMENT CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES TO CREATE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT COMMUNAL LAND RIGHTS AND ENABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND USE POLICY.....	11
2.4 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 1	14
3.0 COMPONENT 2: STRENGTHEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND LOCAL LALU PLANNING CAPACITY	17
3.1 ACTIVITY 2.1: DELIVER TRAININGS TO BUILD CAPACITY TO DEVELOP COST-EFFECTIVE LAND USE PLANNING METHODOLOGIES INCORPORATING GIS TECHNOLOGY	17
3.1.1 Tasks	17
3.2 ACTIVITY 2.2: UNDERTAKE TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND CONSULTATIONS FOR JUDGES, LOCAL LAND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND TRADITIONAL DISPUTE RESOLVERS	20
3.2.1 Tasks	20
3.3 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 2	21
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	22
4.1 ACTIVITY 3.1: STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITIES AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN TRAINING LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE PROFESSIONALS.....	23
4.1.1 Tasks	23
4.2 ACTIVITY 3.2: DEVELOP A RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORK TO ENGAGE IN RIGOROUS POLICY ANALYSIS	24
4.2.1 Tasks	25
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)	26
4.4 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 3	27
5.0 COMPONENT 4: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS IN PASTORAL AREAS TO FACILITATE MARKET LINKAGES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.....	29
5.1 ACTIVITY 4.1: COMPONENT 4 GOVERNANCE	30
5.2.1 Tasks	31
5.2 ACTIVITY 4.2: ASSESSMENT OF CUSTOMARY ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS TO INFORM DEVELOPMENT OF OROMIA PASTORALIST LAND USE RIGHTS LEGISLATION.....	33
5.3 ACTIVITY 4.3: PROFILING GRAZING UNITS AND ESTABLISHING A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	34
5.3.1 TASKS.....	35
5.4 ACTIVITY 4.4: SURVEYING AND DEMARCATION OF BORANA GRAZING UNITS	37

5.5	ACTIVITY 4.5: PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING	38
5.6	ACTIVITY 4.6: MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 4	39
5.7	ACTIVITY 4.7: TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES 40	
6.0	LAND COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH	42
6.1	ACTIVITY 5.1: DEVELOP EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS MATERIALS THAT MAXIMIZE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.....	43
6.1.1	Tasks	43
6.2	ACTIVITY 5.2: ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIP AND ENGAGE WITH TARGET MEDIA FOR POSITIVE MEDIA COVERAGE OF LAND’S ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS	44
6.3	ACTIVITY 5.3: DOCUMENTATION OF LAND’S ACTIVITIES FOR APPROPRIATE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SHARING.....	44
6.3.1	Tasks	45
6.3	ACTIVITY 5.4: PUBLISH LAND’S STUDIES AND NEW LAWS	45
6.5	ACTIVITY 5.5: PROVIDE COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR LAND’S OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL COMPONENTS	46
7.0	LAND MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	47

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
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
ROPAC	Regional Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee
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
ZOPAC	Zonal Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee

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 agro-pastoral habitation and production, but has been historically viewed as having low economic value. LAND will work with pastoral communities in pilot locations to 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 USAID/Ethiopia’s Pastoralist Resiliency Improvement and Market Empowerment (PRIME) 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 productive 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 level. LAND will seek to maximize development impacts by collaborating

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

closely with PRIME to link communities through their CLGE to market opportunities presented by PRIME's initiatives to create livestock value chains.

This report presents the LAND work plan for Fiscal Year 2015. It narrates the activities and tasks to be implemented for each component and gives the timeline for each task.

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 market development. LAND will further support development of legislation to recognize and protect pastoral communities' rights to access communal land and promote effective land use planning in pastoral areas.

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. Under LAND's Communications Strategy (Section 6 below) the media will be used to inform stakeholders/beneficiaries of consultative processes to inform drafting of new and amended legislation and their rights and responsibilities of the newly drafted legislation. 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.

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 LAND has engaged 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 to document experiences and identify constraints and unintended consequences arising from the implementation of current rural land legislation. Research topics include:

- i. Stakeholder participation in development of land administration and land use polices and laws;
- ii. Consistent application of land use inheritance laws;

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.

- 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.

In FY 2014, the two universities submitted inception reports, including the literature review, methodology for the assessment and the investigation instruments (i.e. sampling design, household survey questionnaires and checklists for focus group discussion (FGD) and key informants and methods of analysis) and conducted the field work. Data from the field surveys will be analyzed and the draft reports prepared and presented at regional workshops in the first quarter of FY 2015. LAND will ensure that major issues and constraints identified in the assessment report are adequately addressed. Policy briefs will be prepared that provide targeted recommendations for strengthening laws and implementing procedures. 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 land registration and surveying methodologies will be addressed in proposed revisions to Federal LALU Proclamation No. 456/2005. See Task 1.2.1 below.

TABLE 1.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1, ACTIVITY 1.1

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							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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							
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							

³ The LAND oversight committee for the regional assessments comprise: (i) Director, LAUD/MoA; (ii) Head of the Regional LALU Bureau/Agency; (iii) a representative of the regional bureau of Justice; (iv) a 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.

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							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
v.	Draft reports delivered and reviewed by oversight committee						LAND Property Rights Lawyer, COP & Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities
vi.	Assessment findings presented at regional workshops for stakeholder consultations						Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities and LAND Office
vii.	Final report and policy brief written and delivered						Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities

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

Federal Legislation:

Task 1.2.1: Assist revision of federal rural land administration and use legislation. Rural lands registration and surveying regulations were drafted under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), with technical and financial assistance from the LAND predecessor project, ELAP, to guide how rural land holdings are registered and land information is maintained and accessed; and to harmonize registration and surveying methodologies across regions. Drafts of these regulations were submitted to the Council of Ministers. The regulation dealing with rural cadastral registration was incorporated into the regulation of Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) and the Council of Ministers directed the MoA to incorporate provisions of the rural registration regulation in the forthcoming revision of Federal Proclamation No. 456/2000, “Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation”. LAND will provide technical and financial assistance to MoA and support stakeholder consultations to revise this Proclamation. A terms of reference (TOR) has been prepared and a drafting committee has been established by the MoA. The committee is comprised of 5 members: (i) Lawyer from the MoA; (ii) Lawyer from the Land/MoA; (iii) Senior Land Administration Expert from the LAUD/MoA; (iv) Director of Women Affairs at the MoA; and (v) LAND Property Rights Lawyer. The committee will draft comprehensive amendments to the Proclamation, including new provisions to guide rural land registration and certification.

It was originally foreseen that initial draft amendments to Proclamation No. 455/2005, “Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation” would be produced in the first quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2015. Thus far, however, the GoE has not yet authorized LAND to provide assistance to amend the Proclamation. To help move the process forward, LAND will support a national workshop to review implementation of the Proclamation and the international experience and best practices related to expropriation and compensation. In the event the workshop results in a recommendation to amend the Proclamation and the government agrees, LAND will support an approach similar to the one for amending Proclamation No. 456/2005. The schedule of the specific activities for this task will be determined when GoE gives its approval to proceed.

Findings of the Oromia, Amhara and SNNP assessment of implementation of rural land laws will inform draft amendments to both pieces of legislation. Regional and national stakeholder consultations will then be conducted to refine the drafts.

LAND initially planned to support development of a Federal registration and survey licensing regulation during FY 2015. Recent discussions with the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) that is mandated to regulate registration and survey standards informed LAND of its position that the project should not pursue this activity at this time.

Regional Legislation:

Task 1.2.2:

It was originally foreseen that LAND would support development of expropriation, valuation and compensation guidelines for the regional states of Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Afar during FY 2015. These regional states informed LAND that efforts to produce these guidelines would be premature until there is a government decision and progress made to revise and amend federal Proclamation No. 455/2005.

It was also foreseen that LAND would support development of survey regulations for the regional states of Amhara, Oromia, Afar, SNNP, Tigray and Somali. As noted above, the mandate for establishing survey standards resides with the EMA and that agency has informed LAND it should not assist development of such standards at this time. For this reason, LAND has had to suspend its support to regions to develop their survey regulations.

TABLE 1.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1, ACTIVITY 1.2

Component 1: Improve Legal And Policy Frameworks At National And Local Level							
Activity 1.2: Implement Consultative Process to Draft & Amend Needed Land Legislation							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 1.2.1 (a): Revise Federal Rural Land Administration and Use Legislation							
i. Terms of reference (TOR) prepared and agreed upon							LAND Property Rights Lawyer, COP & Bahir Dar & Hawassa universities
ii. Drafting committee constituted							
iii. Draft prepared							
iv. Stakeholder consultation conducted							
v. Draft finalized & submitted to MoA							
Task 1.2.1 (b): National workshop on land expropriation, valuation & compensation held							
Workshop held and Proceedings & Policy brief published							

2.3 ACTIVITY 1.3: IMPLEMENT CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES TO CREATE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT COMMUNAL LAND RIGHTS AND ENABLE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND USE POLICY

Consultative processes will be used to formulate legislative frameworks that recognize and protect communal land rights in pastoral areas and the role of communities to manage natural resources. This process began under ELAP in Afar and Somali regional states under ELAP and will be continued in the coming year. A new initiative has been started in Oromia regional state in FY 2014 to develop legislation that specifically governs pastoral land administration and use and natural resource management.

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.

Task 1.3.1: Draft Oromia Regional State pastoral land use rights regulation. The Oromia Bureau of Rural Land and Environmental Protection will constitute a pastoral land use rights regulation drafting committee comprised of lawyers and other experts with deep understanding of how the Oromia pastoral systems operate. LAND will conduct learning workshops to share the findings and recommendations of the Institute of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Studies of Haramaya University (IPAS/HU) and LAND study described under Activity 4.2 below and lessons learned from best practices from other countries experience in formalizing pastoral land use rights⁴. 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 pastoral communities 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 in FY 2015.

Task 1.3.2: Draft the Somali Regional State pastoral land administration and use regulation. The TOR for this task has already been prepared and agreed upon in FY 2014. A consultant was hired to draft the regulation which will be subjected to consultation in FY 2015 at a regional workshop involving all the key stakeholders including pastoral community leaders, women and staff of government agencies.

Task 1.3.3: Draft Afar Regional State pastoral land regulation to empower customary institutions in the management of natural resources. The Afar regional state government approved a pastoral lands administration and use law in 2009. The pastoral land law provides that the regional government shall strengthen the customary systems in order to protect the region's natural resources. LAND will work with the regional Environmental Protection, Rural Land Administration and Use Agency to prepare a draft regulation that recognizes customary institutions and give them powers and functions to manage natural resources

Task 1.3.4: Conduct a national stakeholder workshop and publish a policy brief to assist a drafting committee comprised of sector agencies formed and coordinated by the MoA to 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, development of orderly and environmentally-friendly land use and land resource conservation. Agreed-upon outcomes from the workshop will provide the basis for an outline of a national land use policy and development of a national master plan that LAND experts will assist MoA, other ministries and other government agencies to draft.

Five draft papers that will be presented at the planned national workshop were produced in Quarters 3 and 4 of FY 2014. The papers will be externally reviewed and a workshop conducted in Quarter 1 of FY 2015. The workshop will provide guidance for LAND technical and financial support to GoE to produce a first draft land use plan policy in Quarter 4. LAND will support stakeholder consultations on the draft policy in FY 2016.

⁴ A brief on the protection of communal land rights in pastoral areas was prepared by LAND subcontractor Land and Development Solutions International, Inc. (LADSI) in FY 2014. It reviewed the international experience in ten countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, addressing pastoralist land use and rights and lessons learned related to rights recognition and reform; community resource management institutions, and protection of resources and provided suggestions for general approaches to protect pastoralist lands.

Task 1.3.5: 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 in FY 2016. Technical assistance will then be delivered to develop land use policies in six regions.

Task 1.3.6: Introduce stakeholders to the concept of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) policy and the protocols for its implementation. EMA was supposed to draft and 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 would provide guidance for standardizing, accessing, and producing spatial data without duplicating efforts and promote spatial data sharing among government agencies, private sector, and academia. The LAUD/MoA requested LAND to support EMA's effort to introduce stakeholders to the concept of NSDI and the protocols for its implementation. A recent government decision, however, shifted the responsibility to develop Ethiopia's NSDI infrastructure to Information Network Security Agency (INSA). This activity will be suspended until transfer of the mandate is completed.

TABLE 1.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1, ACTIVITY 1.3

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							
	FY14	FY 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 1.3.1: Draft Oromia regional state pastoral land use rights regulation							
i. TOR prepared and drafting committee constituted							
ii. Regulation drafted							
iii. Consultation on draft conducted							
iv. Draft regulation revised							
v. Regional stakeholder workshop on the draft organized							
vi. Draft finalized and submitted to regional council							
Task 1.3.2: Draft the Somali Regional State Pastoral Land Administration and Use Regulation.							
TOR prepared and drafting committee constituted							
Regulation drafted							
Consultation on draft conducted							
Draft regulation revised							
Regional stakeholder workshop on the draft organized							
Draft finalized and submitted to regional council							
Task 1.3.3: Draft Afar Regional State Pastoral Land Regulation to Empower Customary Institutions in the Management of Natural Resources.							
i. TOR prepared and drafting committee constituted							
ii. Regulation drafted							
iii. Consultation on draft conducted							
iv. Draft regulation revised							

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							
	FY14	FY 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
v. Regional stakeholder workshop on the draft organized							
vi. Draft finalized and submitted to regional council							
Task 1.3.4: 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 & written							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							
ix. Policy approved, printed, and distributed							LAND Office in FY 2016.
Task 1.3.5: Conduct regional stakeholder workshops to inform drafting of regional land use policies							LAND Office in FY 2016
i. Regional land use policy drafting committees composed of sector agencies formed and coordinated by bureaus of agriculture							LAND Office in FY 2016
ii. Regional land use policies drafted							LAND Office in FY 2016
iii. Draft regional land use policies discussed at regional workshops and finalized							LAND Office in FY 2016
Task 1.3.6: Conduct a national workshop to introduce key stakeholders to the concept of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy and the protocols for its implementation							Suspended until transfer of mandate from EMA to INSA complete

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. Concerted efforts will be made to address gender gaps and inadequacies in the process of revising Federal Proclamation 456/2000 and the attendant revision of regional land administration and land use legislation. Landesa will offer training to members of drafting committees and Women's Land Rights Task Force (WLRTF) on gender mainstreaming methods and techniques. This will help drafting committees recognize the interplay between the formal laws and customary laws governing land when analyzing and amending land laws and designing regulations. To facilitate this process, LAND has, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, initiated establishment of a national Women's Land Rights Taskforce for the

purpose of advocating legislative improvements and implementation of existing legislative provisions to enhance and protect women's land use rights. Preliminary consultations were held with staff of the Women's Affairs Directorate at MoA, the Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs, the USAID/Ethiopia Mission Gender Expert, prominent women lawyers, researchers and gender experts working on land issues. The Technical Working Group (TWG) of the task force will be actively involved in revisions of existing and drafting of new land legislation both at the federal and regional levels. A concept note and terms of reference has been prepared for this task force, whose activities LAND will support. LAND will tap into the experience of Landesa in establishing and operating such taskforces in Liberia and other countries.

As shown under Table 1.4, in collaboration with MoA's Women's Directorate, a consultative workshop will be conducted to create awareness on gender issues in land legislations and their enforcement in Muslim communities. As in many countries, legal pluralism exists in Ethiopia, with statutory law, religious law, and traditional or customary law playing roles and sometimes overlapping or conflicting. Recognizing and understanding this legal plurality is critical to assessing gender relations in respect of access to, control of, and benefit from land. The workshop is meant to explore the nature and scope of Muslim women's land rights under Sharia through a socio-cultural background to Muslim women's property rights, to assess formal laws and mechanisms for strengthening women's tenure security. It also tries to explore strategies to empower women through Sharia law which can enhance their rights to land and other properties. The workshop will help to increase awareness on Islamic principles; on inheritance rights of women granted by Sharia; land and property regimes that are accessible by different categories of women (married, unmarried, women in polygamous households; widowed), their children, and mechanisms that ensure the protection of women's land and property rights during divorce etc. The workshop aims to bring together policy and law makers, land administration officials, judges, researchers, traditional and religious leaders, and women's representatives.

**TABLE 1.4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 1,
MAINSTREAMING GENDER**

Component 1: Improve Legal And Policy Frameworks At National And Local Levels							
Mainstreaming Gender in Component 1							
	FY14	FY 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Establish national Women’s Land Rights Taskforce							
i. Concept note and TOR prepared and agreed upon							
ii. Taskforce established							
iii. Charter outline drafted and approved by TF members							
iv. TF's existing capability reviewed and a needs assessment conducted							
v. Inception workshop conducted							
vi. Regional consultation conducted							
vii. Policy and legislation reviews conducted by TF's working group (WG) and gender-specific input provided to drafting committees							
Consultative Workshop on Women’s land rights in Muslim Communities							
i. TOR prepared							
ii. Training module developed							
iii. Module reviewed							
iv. Workshop conducted							
Training on gender mainstreaming techniques to legislative drafting committee and women’s land rights task force							
i. TOR prepared							
ii. Training manual prepared by Landesa							
iii. Training conducted							

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 and *woreda* 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 will implement training activities designed to sustainably build capacity beyond the life of the project in line with USAID Forward. A priority for LAND will be to increase the participation of women in its training programs. Under ELTAP and ELAP, women participants in all the training opportunities offered constituted only 9 percent of the total trainees. LAND's Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) recommendations for increasing the numbers of women who benefit from LAND's training initiatives will be implemented.

3.1 ACTIVITY 2.1: 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 Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) to operationalize and maintain its CORS network and collaborate with Addis Ababa University and other institutions that operate CORS so that all parties using GIS data can have more accurate GPS readings for both horizontal and vertical positioning.

3.1.1 TASKS

Task 2.1.1: Institutional needs assessment of EMA and training its staff to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia's existing CORS network. In FY 2014, LAND contracted an Ethiopian CORS expert to make a presentation to stakeholders 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. This expert conducted a training needs assessment and provided short-term training to 25 EMA staff to strengthen the capacity of EMA to establish "*The Ethiopia Spatial Reference System (ESRS)*" by making its own CORS infrastructure operational as well as coordinating and processing the outputs of the CORs operated by other institutions to provide online positioning user service (OPUS) to surveyors, GIS users, engineers, scientists, and the public at large that collect and use GPS and GIS data to improve the precision of their positions and measurements. In FY 2015, the consultant will provide backstopping technical assistance and a refresher course to EMA staff. He will

also prepare a long-term project proposal for densification of the CORS network in Ethiopia to provide countrywide coverage of the OPUS for which implementation EMA will seek technical and financial assistance from GoE and development partners.

Task 2.1.2: 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.

In FY 2014, LAND participated in 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. In the coming year, LAND will provide support to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the participatory range management planning manual for rangeland management systems. The manual is being developed by PRIME in consultation with consultants from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), LAND Team specialists, the International Land Coalition, OXFAM UK, and the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to adapting best practices to the pastoral context, 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). In implementing its TOT program in FY 2014 to build government land use planning capacity, LAND arranged for training of two federal and 12 regional experts in GIS and remote sensing technology. The training focused on:

- Concepts of GIS and remote sensing technology and their applications in various fields;
- Data acquisition, analysis, management and presentation using GIS and remote sensing technology;
- Image processing;
- Map projections and geo-referencing;
- Application of GIS and remote sensing in land use and land cover classification;
- Automatic demarcation of watersheds, production of slopes using digital elevation model; and
- Interactive use of various GIS and remote sensing software including open sources software.

In addition, LAND engaged a land use planning specialist as a consultant to train 5 regional and 16 regional experts on conventional and participatory land use planning as trainers. The training covered the following topics:

- Concepts of land use planning (LUP) and the need for LUP;
- Methods of conventional and participatory LUP preparation:
 - Stakeholder analysis;
 - Various approaches of land resource surveying;
 - Land capacity classification; and
 - Socio-economic evaluation and methods of analysis;
- Preparation of conventional and participatory LUP; and
- Implementation and enforcement of land use plans to ensure sustainable land use.

In FY 2014, these regional trainers trained 240 regional and *woreda* land administration staff on conventional and participatory land use planning, including the application of GIS and remote sensing technologies in LUP processes.

In FY 2015 LAND will cascade the above trainings to another 240 regional and *woreda* staff through regional government regular programs and particularly under the Sustainable Land Management Phase II

project. LAND will develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation progress of the trainings at grass root levels to identify and make any necessary modifications to ensure the training is robust and achieving its intended purpose.

LAND will also deliver intensive training to regional and *woreda* staff in pastoral areas on participatory range management planning to support planning around rangeland resources as described under Activity 4.5 below.

TABLE 2.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 2, ACTIVITY 2.1

Component 2: Strengthen National, Regional, and Local LALU Planning Capacity							
Activity 2.1: Deliver Trainings to Build Capacity to Develop Cost-Effective Land Use Planning Methodologies Incorporating GIS Technology							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2014				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 2.1.1: Institutional needs assessment of EMA and training its staff to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia's existing CORS network							
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. TOR prepared and local consultant contracted to operationalize existing CORS							LAND LUP Specialist & COP
iv. Training need assessment for EMA staff conducted							
v. EMA staff trained on installation, configuration, and maintenance of CORS stations and on making CORS data available to users online							Consultant
vi. EMA staff trained to provide online positioning user service (OPUS)							Consultant
vii. Federal and regional land administration officials trained to use OPUS data for efficient delivery of land administration services							Consultant
viii. Proposal on densification of CORS network to cover the country prepared							
Task 2.1.2: 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. Conduct series of workshops for regional-level land administration officials on best practice of developing local land use plans							LAUD/MOA Committee

3.2 ACTIVITY 2.2: UNDERTAKE TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND CONSULTATIONS FOR JUDGES, LOCAL LAND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AND TRADITIONAL DISPUTE RESOLVERS

3.2.1 TASKS

Task 2.2.1: 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 and addressing legal pluralism when legislation on recognition of customary laws in managing pastoral grazing lands is issued. Preparation of the course materials was subcontracted to Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Hawassa and Mekelle universities and will be delivered in Quarter two of FY 2015.

Task 2.2.2: Deliver regional training programs. LAND will implement a series of regional training courses for regional Supreme Court, regional court and *woreda* court judges and 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. The topics to be covered in the training will include property rights, federal and regional rural land laws, women's land rights and rural land dispute resolution. Local elders who are known in their communities for resolving disputes and women's representatives and women known for their involvement in promoting women's rights in communities and women's representatives will also be given training. These trainings will be given in the five regional states of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray. In FY 2015, it is planned to deliver these trainings to about 850 judges, 500 land administration staff, 400 elders and 600 women. 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.

Task 2.2.3: 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 2.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 2, ACTIVITY 2.3

Component 2: Strengthen National, Regional, and Local LALU Planning Capacity							
Activity 2.2: Undertake Training Workshops and Consultations for Judges, Local Land Administration Committee Members, and Traditional Dispute Resolvers							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2014				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 2.2.1: Develop course materials for regional training programs in federal and regional laws							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal LALU laws training manual by ILA/Bahir Dar University Regional LALU laws training manuals by ILA/Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Hawassa, and Mekelle universities for their respective regional states 							LAND Property Rights Lawyer, & respective universities
i. TOR prepared and agreed upon							
ii. Manual drafts prepared, revised and submitted							respective universities
iii. Manuals printed & distributed for use in training							LAND
Task 2.2.2: Regional training programs delivered. This task will commence in June 2014 and be completed in June 2017.							
Task 2.2.3: 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							

3.3 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 and training courses and workshops sponsored by LAND. Hence, LAND will work toward:

- i. Increasing participation of women in regular workshops and training programs. LAND will ensure 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; and
- 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, Technical Vocational Education and Training centers (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. 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 productive use of land and create opportunities for economic growth. LAND will support establishment of land research and development network to be housed at the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University (ILA/BDU) to build research capacity and forums through which research findings can be debated, vetted and disseminated and information developments in the land sector can be exchanged. 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.

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. In FY 2014, Michigan State University (MSU) was 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 would deliver a detailed undergraduate and TVET training strategy and implementation plan including proposed syllabi to address the thematic and skills gaps identified. It would 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. MSU completed initial fieldwork and produced a first draft of its report. The LAND technical team identified issues with the accuracy of the demand projections and requested MSU to revise its analysis and findings. MSU sent another staff to conduct field work in August 2014. It is expected the report findings will be strengthened as a result of this additional field work and a final draft will be delivered and presented at a national stakeholder workshop in Quarter 1 of FY 2015.

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. Most of the officers of regional LALU agencies do not have formal training in land administration. In FY 2014, LAND subcontracted ILA/BDU to develop and deliver summer courses to upgrade skills of existing federal and regional staff to M.Sc. levels. To meet M.Sc. requirements, the program includes class room instruction over the course of two summers, one take home assignment and delivery of a research thesis. Given the duration of the program, only two groups of M.Sc. candidates can be accommodated during the life of LAND. The first group of 42 candidates was admitted in June 2014 and will graduate in FY 2016. These constitute staff from two federal ministries (MoA and Ministry of Urban Development and Construction), the 9 regions and two city administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). The second group of 42 candidates will be admitted in June 2015 and will graduate in FY 2017. LAND will monitor progress of the training that started in FY 2014 to inform improvements that may be necessary for both the current batch and the batch that would be admitted in FY 2015. The candidates from regions include one TVET teacher to build TVET capacity in teaching land administration courses. Only 6 of the 42 candidates in the FY 2014 candidates are women. Efforts will be made to increase women's participation in this program. This huge gender imbalance was discussed with the regional LALU agencies. They have promised to increase the number of women they nominate in FY 2015, which will be monitored by LAND's Gender Specialist. The summer M.Sc. program that LAND has initiated is a great contribution to build federal and regional LALU agency capacity for good governance in the land sector. Relevant press release and communication will be made to publicize the achievement of LAND in this area.

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 to 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 3.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.1

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							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
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 training strategy and implementation plans							
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							
ii. Curriculum designed and training materials prepared							
iii. Courses offered for 1 st batch							
iv. Courses offered for 2 nd batch							
v. Graduation of 1 st batch							
Task 3.1.3: Curriculum to offer certificate courses at one TVET in each region established							

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.*” research and development network is being established to provide the academic, research and development communities a forum for promoting research and disseminate research outputs on land issues, providing access to the expertise and information they need and to inform the nation’s research, training and development agenda. In FY 2014, LAND established a Research Grant Scheme (RGS) 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 (ETHIOLANDNET) 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. Two meetings of key stakeholders⁵ were conducted in FY 2014 to establish this network. A concept note was prepared by LAND experts that led to the preparation of a memorandum of association for its establishment (MoU) that was revised and adopted.

ETHIOLANDNET is the official name adopted. ILA/BDU was selected as the secretariat of ETHIOLANDNET which will be inaugurated in October 2014. In FY 2015, LAND will provide technical and financial support to ILA/BDU to establish the repository on land information, to organize fora for discussing land issues and to operate the network. The terms of reference for the consultant that will design and establish the network's information system will be jointly developed by ILA/BDU and LAND experts. Implementation of the task will be closely monitored by LAND

ILA/BDU 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/BDU 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. ILA/BDU 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. As the secretariat for ETHIOLANDNET, ILA/BDU 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. Member institutions of ETHIOLANDNET will be the main beneficiaries of LAND's RGS that supports research on issues of land policy and land administration.

⁵ The network's membership comprises: Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Hawassa, Mekelle universities, Agriculture and Urban Development ministries, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ethiopian Economics Association, Ethiopian Development Policy Research Institute and Forum for Social Studies.

TABLE 3.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.2

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							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2014				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 3.2.1: An Ethiopian Land Research and Development Network (ETHIOLANDNET) established at ILA/BDU							
i. ETHIOLANDNET Concept note prepared							
ii. Meeting held to endorse concept note and establish ETHIOLANDNET							
iii. ETHIOLANDNET memorandum of association prepared							
iv. ETHIOLANDNET Secretariat established at ILA/BDU							
v. ETHIOLANDNET inaugural meeting held							
vi. ETHIOLANDNET Executive Committee meetings held							
vii. National Conference on Ethiopian land issues held							
viii. Proceedings of the conference published and disseminated							

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 scheme overseen by Tetra Tech was established in FY 2014 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). Members of the ETHIOLANDNET will advise on setting the broad thematic themes for the research agenda on land issues. Awarding of the grant will be competitive and transparent by strictly following the procedures laid down in the LAND Grant Management Plan approved by USAID/Ethiopia.

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

TABLE 3.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3, ACTIVITY 3.3

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)							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 3.3.1: A LAND Grant Scheme Established							
i. LAND Grant Management Plan Prepared and approved by USAID/Ethiopia Mission							
ii. Call for grant proposal concept notes advertised							
iii. Concept notes reviewed and short-listed (APS)							
iv. Short-listed applicants given clinic on how to prepare full proposal							
v. Full proposals reviewed							
vi. Pre-award survey conducted on potential awardees							
vii. Award granted and agreement signed							
viii. Funds released and physical & financial progress monitored							
ix. Research reports submitted							
x. Grant close out activities conducted							
xi. Research reports reviewed and disseminated via ETHIOLANDNET forum and publications							

4.4 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 3

The focus of LAND’s gender activities under Component 3 will be to be expand opportunities for women in formal land administration training programs at the diploma, undergraduate and graduate levels:

In collaboration with Bahir Dar University, LAND’s gender specialist will monitor the participation of women in the MSc program. Mechanisms that would allow more women into the graduate program will be facilitated and adopted. For example, LAND will consider supporting efforts to promote land administration programs through targeted interventions in high schools and other appropriate venues. LAND will also encourage BDU to establish an affirmative action program to attract more female applicants. Efforts will focus on:

- (i) Encouraging and assisting ETHIOLANDNET to include women land rights issues in research and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on policy and practical concerns of women’s rights to land; and
- (ii) Monitoring that research proposals under LAND’s research grant scheme take into account gender issues and encourage innovative research proposals in areas related to women’s land rights are solicited.

**TABLE 3.4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 3,
MAINSTREAMING GENDER**

Component 3: Strengthen Capacity Of Ethiopian Universities And Research Organizations In Rural Land Tenure Policy Analysis And Research And Training Of LALU Professionals							
Mainstreaming Gender in Component							
	FY14	FY 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Gender mainstreaming under component 3							
Course on women's land rights to MSc. students							
i. TOR prepared							
ii. Course material developed with the support of Landesa							
iii. Training at BU for MS students conducted							
Promote land administration program in high schools and facilitate female enrollment							
i. TOR prepared							
ii. Consultation with LAUD, BDU and regional LAB conducted							
iii. Communication strategy developed							
iv. Awareness raining (sensitization) conducted							
Gender monitoring when grants are publicize and reviewed							
i. Innovative research proposals in areas of women's land rights solicited							
ii. Call for proposals posted on women's professional networks and associations							
iii. Priority given to proposals on women's land rights							
iv. Gender- specific input provided							
v. Draft and final papers reviewed from a gender perspective							

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

Activities under Component 4 will expand USAID assisted interventions to pastoral locations in Oromia, Afar, and possibly 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:

- Worked to establish participatory grazing unit definition based on customary institutions and practices;
- Identified spatial-temporal land uses among the Borana/Guji and Afar pastoralist management systems;
- Identified customary land and natural resources tenure among the Borana and Guji ethnic groups; and
- Helped to confirm adjoining grazing unit communities to identify the boundary of their respective grazing units.

Although progress has been made, PRIME recognizes that close collaboration with regional government is required to ensure the sustainability of its land use planning and range management activities. LAND will support its efforts to achieve sustainable outcomes by assisting the Oromia and Afar regional governments to develop contemporary, statutory provisions to clearly define the land rights of pastoral communities and to define the roles and responsibilities of government and pastoral customary institutions to manage the rights defined. LAND's assistance to increase tenure security of pastoral communities will help ensure sustainable development outcomes because insecure land rights are frequently a deterrent to investment and development among land users. This same insecurity also results in uncompensated land takings, a reduction in resiliency among pastoralist groups, marginalization, and increased poverty.

The LAND project can build upon the important work that these projects have accomplished and advance the process by assisting the Oromia and Afar regional state governments to formalize the land use rights of these grazing unit communities and give recognition to and strengthen the community land governance

entities (CLGEs) that would administer the land and manage its natural resources. LAND will work very closely with the PRIME project in this process.

Implementation of Component 4 will be focused on Oromia and Afar regional states in FY 2015 in a staggered fashion. Activities will first be started in Oromia to be followed in Afar so that activities there can be informed, in part, by the experience from Oromia. Although reference is made to Oromia regional state in subsequent sections, the same activities, tasks and processes will be replicated in Afar regional state with modification to suit the local conditions there.

5.1 ACTIVITY 4.1: COMPONENT 4 GOVERNANCE

The limited engagement 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 certification efforts would benefit from working with relevant government bodies at both the zonal and regional levels. Community governance structures also need to be engaged and benefit from capacity building assistance to more effectively represent the community and work with government officials and the LAND project to implement a range of activities designed to strengthen the rights of the community to access land and manage rangeland resources. Therefore, LAND supports two levels of governance: (i) Pastoral Advisory Committees (PACs) that are formed at the regional and zonal levels and (ii) Customary Institutions that govern and manage rangeland and water resources on behalf of the community at grazing unit (*dheeda* and *reera*) levels.

Pastoral Advisory Committees: In consultation with MoA and the Oromia Bureau of Rural Land and Environmental Protection, the Regional Oromia Pastoralist Advisory Committee (ROPAC) was established in February 2014 with the aim of facilitating active participation of the major stakeholders in activities of the LAND and PRIME projects. The ROPAC provides a forum for informing member organizations of the progress related to the implementation of LAND and PRIME activities in the Borana landscape. 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 ROPAC comprises:

- i. Head of the Oromia Bureau of Rural Land and Environmental Protection, Chairperson;
- ii. The Director of LAUD/MoA or his designate⁶;
- iii. Chairman of the Oromia Pastoralist Association or designee;
- iv. Commissioner of the Oromia Pastoral Development Commission or designee;
- v. USAID/Ethiopia Contract Officer's Representative (COR) for LAND;
- vi. USAID/Ethiopia COR for PRIME;
- vii. LAND Chief of Party (COP); and
- viii. PRIME Deputy Chief of Party (D/COP) for IR 2.

LAND acts as the secretariat of ROPAC that meets quarterly unless more frequent meetings are called for. Zonal OPACs (ZOPACs), mirroring the regional OPAC and including representatives of the customary leadership of the grazing units and the relevant government offices in both zones, were

⁶ Suggestion has been made by LAND to include the Director of Livestock Development of MoA in the regional OPAC and he has accepted the suggestion. It will be tabled at the next Regional OPAC meeting in Quarter 1 of FY 2015.

established at Negele-Borana and Yabello and briefed on the LAND and PRIME projects and their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of these projects. ZOPACs offer more coordinated sets of activities between the LAND and the PRIME projects at zonal level. The six-month work plans of LAND and PRIME projects were shared during the last quarter of FY 2014 at regional and zonal levels to provide information facilitates involvement of *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 Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee (ZOPAC) serves as the focal point for capacity building and training in anticipation of land rights formalization and will play an instrumental role in all LAND's Component 4 activities as specified in future work plans and terms of reference. The ZOPAC will serve as a mechanism to guide land rights formalization among pastoralist communities and assist the community transition from customary land tenure to more formal CLGEs within each of the Borana accessed Grazing Units/Rangeland Management Systems. A joint annual meeting of the ROPAC and ZOPACs will be held for exchanging information and coordination of their activities.

Similar advisory committees will be established in the Afar regional state during this work plan. Two (2) exchange visits will be organized to share information and share lessons from experiences related to key elements of the land rights formalization process.

Community land Governance Entities (CLGEs): LAND, in concert with PRIME, will begin to work with grazing unit communities to explore options and develop a model for strengthening CLGEs. 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 CLGEs 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.

5.2.1 TASKS

Task 4.1.1: Supporting the operations of the regional and zonal OPACs: The PACs at regional and zonal levels will meet regularly once a quarter to exchange information and obtain consensus on the activities of the LAND and PRIME projects and to facilitate their implementation on the ground. These meetings will be organized, minutes taken and decisions made will be communicated and follow-up carried out to ensure they are executed.

The roles and responsibilities of both the regional and zonal PACs were explained to the ZOPAC members when they were formed. In FY 2015, additional explanations and training will be provided to their members on the following issues:

- Rangeland grazing units and their bylaws
- Boundary demarcation
- Participatory land use planning and mapping
- CLGEs
- Land rights and management
- Conflict mitigation and management.

Task 4.1.2: Building the capacity of customary land governance entities (CLGEs). The Haramaya University IPAS study is designed to conduct only a desk review of the extensive literature that has documented the structure of Borana customary institutions and the role they play to manage rangeland

resources. The desk review of the Borana pastoralists' customary organizations 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 to be developed will be informed by assessments made by IPAS and LAND and PRIME staff 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 formally establish the CLGEs and execute their bylaws

To further inform development of this model organizational structure and design activities to strengthen capacity of CLGEs to provide inclusive and accountable governance over community rangeland resources, LAND and PRIME will conduct field research to supplement the IPAS desk review by assessing first-hand the effectiveness of customary institutions to govern at the *dheeda* and *reera* level inside grazing units. A better understanding of the composition, strengths and weaknesses of customary institutions at the *dheeda* and *reera* levels will help determine training needs and how to effectively build capacities of customary institutions to serve as CLGEs. LAND and PRIME have developed a questionnaire that will help produce *Dheeda* and *reera* level governance profiles and assist the projects to gauge the extent to which customary institutions are currently governing effectively.

The findings of the IPAS desk review study will be used as an input for drafting the CLGE empowering legislation while the PRIME and LAND *reera* and *dheeda* assessments will inform understanding and identification of local entities that are responsible for resource management and administration. The set of regulations and rules they use to administer and manage natural resources will also be compiled to inform development of formal written bylaws that will be used to govern the CLGEs. Second, LAND and PRIME will jointly develop and provide training to *dheeda* and *reera* governance entities based on the result of training needs assessment.

In addition, members of the *dheeda* communities will be given awareness on the *dheeda* bylaws and the roles and responsibilities of the CLGEs and their members and officers via public meetings at *reera* levels, posters and leaflets. LAND will also support bi-annual grazing unit management meetings to enable CLGEs to share best practices and lessons learned.

Task 4.1.3: Organizing Study Visits. Local and international study visits will be arranged for selected members of the regional and zonal PACs to learn from successful models of secure pastoral land use rights and good governance and management of pastoral rangeland resources. LAND will support two (2) peer to peer learning visits for pastoral stakeholders to other regions in Ethiopia (for example, Amhara) that have developed procedures for demarcation and group titling of communally owned land. One (1) international study tour will be arranged to another country in sub-Saharan Africa to share lessons learned and best practices related to development of legislation to protect communal land rights of pastoralists, demarcation of community boundaries and rangeland resource management. Assistance from the Rangeland Initiative will be sought to arrange a program of learning events that support LAND and PRIME efforts.

TABLE 4.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.1

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.1: Component 4 Governance							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 4.1.1: Supporting the operations of the regional and zonal OPACs							
i. Regional and Zonal OPACs formed & orientation/training on their roles and functions given							
ii. Quarterly OPAC meetings conducted							
iii. Regional OPAC field visit conducted							
iv. Afar Regional and Zone 3 APACs formed and orientation/training on their roles and functions given							
Task 4.1.2: Building the capacity of CLGEs							
ii. Profile of CLGEs and their governance effectiveness established via <i>dheeda & reera</i> surveys							
iii. CLGE bylaws developed, informed by their profile and the findings of the IPAS study in consultation with CLGE leadership and ROPAC & ZOPACs & approved							
iv. Form CLGEs at <i>dheeda</i> and <i>reera</i> levels							
v. Capacity building & training program and materials for CLGE officials at the <i>dheeda</i> and <i>reera</i> levels prepared							
vi. Training & capacity building activities carried out for CLGE officials at <i>dheeda</i> and <i>reera</i> levels							
vii. Bi-annual grazing unit management meetings held							
Task 4.1.3: Organizing Study Visits							
i. Two information exchange visits conducted (Afar/Oromia)							
ii. One international study visit organized							

5.2 ACTIVITY 4.2: ASSESSMENT OF CUSTOMARY ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDS TO INFORM DEVELOPMENT OF OROMIA PASTORALIST LAND USE RIGHTS LEGISLATION

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 pastoralists, such information on the remaining three pastoral systems is sparse. In FY 2014, the TOR for this task was agreed upon and a joint team of IPAS/HU and LAND experts started working on it. Field work began in August 2014 and was completed in September 2014. The data will be analyzed and the findings and conclusions will be validated in a regional consultative workshop in which representatives of the major stakeholders will participate. The findings of this assessment will inform preparing the regulation that would formalize pastoral land use rights discussed in Task 1.3.1 above and development of the bylaws for the CLGEs discussed in Task 4.1.2 above.

TABLE 4.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.2

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.2: Assessment of Customary Administration and Management of Rangelands							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
i. TOR prepared and agreement reached with IPAS/HU							
ii. Inception report & study instruments prepared							
iii. Field work conducted							
iv. First draft report on findings & recommendations submitted							
v. Draft report revised and validated at a regional stakeholders' workshop							
vi. Final report printed and distributed							

5.3 ACTIVITY 4.3: PROFILING GRAZING UNITS AND ESTABLISHING A KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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 pastoralists over time and space among nine grazing units. These maps establish the boundaries of grazing units, defined as *dheedas* by Borana 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 *dheedas*. 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.

LAND will work with OBERLEP to include in the pastoral land use regulation procedures to establish a permanent repository of the geospatial data produced by LAND and PRIME. This geospatial includes the demarcation, registration, and certification maps and participatory land use and range management plans. Supporting OBERLEP to effectively store, manage and update this data in a GIS format will help to strengthen rights created by the regulation and ensure sustainable outcomes for both projects.

Additionally, LAND will provide a combination of technical assistance and grant funding support to Haramaya University to establish the Ethiopian Pastoral Information Management System (EPIMS). The EPIMS will serve to maintain data and knowledge of pastoralism generated by the LAND and PRIME projects. The grazing unit profiles produced by the projects will capture spatial and grazing system data required by government to develop evidence based policies and legislation required to protect and strengthen pastoralists land rights. Different from the assessments above, these profiling activities are intended to assess physical attributes of the grazing system and document the external factors such as planned investments that impact community use and management of natural resources. Supporting Haramaya University to establish an EPIMS will help ensure grazing unit data is sustainably stored and managed by a permanent institution to ensure it is accessible by government policy makers and researchers. It will also help ensure the sustainability of USAID investment in pastoral areas by ensuring data, knowledge and lessons learned generated by LAND and PRIME are systematically captured and documented.

The following tasks will be undertaken to achieve this objective:

5.3.1 TASKS

Task 4.3.1: Grazing unit description, validation, and confirmation in the Borana pastoral zones of Oromia Regional State. The universe of *dheeda* profile inputs (including descriptions and assessments of Customary Institutions and community governance structures) and spatial data required for rangeland management unit mapping, demarcation, land rights formalization and land use planning will be identified, including the range of land-based investments by both the public and private sectors, geo-referenced and uploaded into a project-based GIS database. The process by which *dheeda* resource mapping and boundary demarcation have been completed will be documented and captured in the database to provide government officials and community stakeholders evidence of the procedures implemented by LAND and PRIME to map and demarcate community boundaries and develop land use plans. This evidentiary data will provide an official record and the basis for subsequent government certification of community boundaries and formal recognition of community based rangeland management units. The GIS database will provide the platform upon which to develop the Ethiopia Pastoral Information Management System discussed below.

Task 4.3.2: Development of an Information 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 baseline surveys and other studies planned under LAND and PRIME projects and collection and collation of the information described in Task 4.3.1 above provide additional data sets and information.

The LAND project will work with PRIME and Haramaya University to develop the architecture for the Ethiopia Pastoralist Information Management System (EPIMS). The system will be designed to support the eventual formalization of land rights across the spectrum of customary rangeland management institutions in Ethiopia. It has been agreed with Haramaya University to 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, including all the literature on Ethiopian pastoral systems. 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 through additional research commissioned from Haramaya University and the Institute for Pastoralist and Agro-Pastoralist Studies (IPAS/HU) using a combination of sub-contracts and grants. LAND will support IPAS/HU through technical assistance and funding to become a targeted center for information management associated with pastoralist land rights, land use and development in Ethiopia. Haramaya University recently provided LAND with its first draft of a proposal to guide establishment of the EPIMS.

Specific activities to build the EPIMS are outlined as follows:

- i. A meta data base for the PRIME and LAND Project activities will be established. This would include narrative, imagery, and GIS data;

- ii. Deliver technical assistance to help IPAS design the EMPIMS information management architecture;
- iii. Build the information management system with improved links to ILRI and other international institutions for ready access to existing literature on Ethiopia's pastoralist systems;
- iv. Undertake a capacity building assessment of IPAS to establish and maintain the EPIMS;
- v. Support IPAS/HU to develop a funding and operational strategy that allows for the internalization of this EPIMS within the University; and
- vi. Utilize organizational capacity building grant support to help ensure sustainable operation of the EPIMS.

TABLE 4.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.3

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.3: Profiling Grazing Units and establishing a knowledge management system:							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Responsible Parties/Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 4.3.1: Grazing unit description, validation, and confirmation in the Borana accessed pastoral zones of Oromia Regional State							
i. Determine data and resource requirements for profiling grazing units							Tetra Tech home office Geospatial Expert with LAND & PRIME GIS experts
ii. Required Landsat images acquired & parameters for analysis of images described							
iii. Describe meta data bases for each of the Oromia pastoralist systems							Tetra Tech home office Geospatial Expert with LAND & PRIME GIS & other experts
iv. Design data collection survey tool for Investments (private sector, government at federal and regional levels, woreda, NGO, and community)							LAND
v. Collect and map investments in Borana GIS							LAND & PRIME experts
vi. Collect and map investments in Afar GIS							LAND & PRIME experts
vii. Collect and map information on inter-community conflicts related to resources access and use							LAND & PRIME experts
viii. Confirm and map information on inter dheeda livestock corridors and cross dheeda resource sharing							LAND & PRIME experts
ix. Document overlapping administrative and management interests of woreda government with dheeda system							LAND & PRIME experts
Task 4.3.2: Development of a Knowledge Management System for pastoralist rangeland management systems in Ethiopia							
i. Concept note drafted and agreement reached with Haramaya University (HU) to host and operate the Ethiopia Pastoral Knowledge Management System (EPIMS)							LAND, PRIME and HU experts
ii. Proposal for developing and operating the EPIMS prepared by HU task force							Haramaya University
iii. Design and resource requirements of EPIMS agreed upon with HU							

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.3: Profiling Grazing Units and establishing a knowledge management system:							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Responsible Parties/Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
iv. Funding for establishing & operating EPIMS provided & strategy for sustainable operation & funding of EPIMS prepared							
v. An intern provided to support the supervision and management of the MIS for 1-2 years							
vi. Establish and operate EPIMS with links to the ILRI and other libraries							
vii. Conduct quarterly meetings on the progress of institutionalization of the EPIMS within Haramaya University							

5.4 ACTIVITY 4.4: SURVEYING AND DEMARCATION OF BORANA GRAZING UNITS

LAND views the surveying and demarcation of grazing units as the final step in the process of recognizing and protecting the land rights of pastoral communities. To ensure that any map of grazing units have legal effect, it is first necessary to develop consensus and obtain support from the Oromia regional government for the demarcation process and complete the legislative drafting process that will produce Oromia’s pastoral land use rights regulation that will define the rights communities will have over the grazing units demarcated and certified (see Task 1.3.1 above). LAND will meet with Oromia Regional Officials, including OBORLEP, to develop consensus and a common vision for the way forward to demarcate and certify grazing units in Borana.

LAND’s support to the demarcation process will leverage the work completed by the PLI 2 and PRIME projects. These projects, in consultation 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 *dheedas*. Six *dheedas* that Borana pastoralists use have been identified, resource-mapped, and sketched on SPOT 5 imagery. It is in these six *dheedas* that LAND and PRIME will implement joint activities. LAND will lead discussions with the OBORLEP and ROPAC and ZOPACs to obtain agreement on the units of rangelands that 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 commence official demarcation and verification of the boundaries of the rangeland units to be registered and survey these boundaries according to standards established with the OBORLEP. Since there is no precedent for demarcation and certification of pastoral communal lands in Ethiopia, the LAND project will work with government entities to confirm the minimum standards that should be applied for the formalization of land rights.

Task 4.4.1 Establishing and implementing the methodology for communal grazing unit’s demarcation and mapping. The parameters and process for imagery analysis, the transfer of rangeland management system boundary demarcations, and a process to re-validate final versions of each rangeland management system map with the clarity demanded by *dheeda* communities will be determined in consultation with the OBORLEP and the communities. LAND and PRIME land administration and GIS experts will work with Tetra Tech’s home office Geospatial Expert to ensure the projects implement participatory mapping procedures that comply with international best practices and produce boundary maps of *dheedas* that will be certified by regional government. The projects will develop cost-effective models for producing participatory maps and capturing and managing project spatial data in a GIS platform. The key actions for this task and their timing are shown in Table 4.4.

Task 4.4.2 Confirmation of demarcation and mapping of *Dheeda* boundaries. 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 six *dheedas*. 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 *dheedas*. 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.

TABLE 4.4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.4

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.4: Surveying And Demarcation Of Borana Grazing Units							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 4.4.1 Establishing and implementing the methodology for communal grazing units demarcation and mapping							
i. Methodology for communal grazing units demarcation and mapping established and approved by Oromia Bureau of Rural Lands and Environmental Protection (OBoRLEP)							Tetra Tech home office Geospatial Expert with LAND & PRIME GIS experts
ii. Finalize base maps using new Landsat imagery							PRIME & LAND GIS experts
Task 4.4.2 Confirmation of demarcation and mapping of <i>Dheeda</i> boundaries							
i. Transfer grazing unit boundaries on new base maps							PRIME & LAND GIS experts
ii. Present <i>dheeda</i> boundary demarcations transferred to Landsat images & ground-truthed with <i>dheeda</i> communities							PRIME & LAND GIS experts
iii. Finalize grazing unit boundary maps for approval by OBoRLEP							PRIME & LAND GIS experts

5.5 ACTIVITY 4.5: 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 Ministry of Agriculture Participatory Range Management Planning Manual that is being developed. (See Task 2.1.2 above);
- A key component of land use planning phase includes development of the CLGEs 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 the CLGEs in the acquisition and assessment of additional land use planning “inputs” to the grazing system and land use management planning process; and
- How to use land use planning in guiding allocation of land for special purposes other than grazing 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 Range Management Planning Manual mentioned above.

Task 4.5.1: Determining the land use planning process and conducting the land use planning exercise. Land use planning (LUP) in the *dheedas* will, in large part, follow the process and guidelines being developed under the new Ministry of Livestock Participatory Range Management Planning Manual with support of PRIME and other initiatives to which LAND is a party. A multi-disciplinary team from PRIME, LAND, government agencies and local experts from each of the six *dheeda* communities in Oromia and Afar will be assembled to lead the land use planning process. Consultants will be engaged as necessary. First, this team will be given orientation/training on the LUP methodology that will be used. Then, a gap analysis of the data available versus what is required for land use planning will be conducted and the gap bridged by collecting the required information.

TABLE 4.5: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.5

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.5: Participatory Community Land Use Planning							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 4.5.1 Determining the land use planning process and conducting the land use planning exercise							
i. Multi-disciplinary LUP team constituted							PRIME & LAND with Zonal OPACs
ii. Participatory range management planning manual issued by MoA adopted and training given							PRIME & LAND with Zonal OPACs
iii. Data gap analysis conducted & gap bridged							PRIME & LAND with Zonal OPACs
iv. <i>Dheeda</i> level teams composed and orientation/training given on participatory LUP methodology							
v. Commence LUP process and document its proceedings							
vi. Draft participatory LUP produced							
vii. Draft participatory LUP validated, finalized and printed for use by stakeholders							

5.6 ACTIVITY 4.6: MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN COMPONENT 4

Participation and representation of pastoral and agro-pastoral women in all Component 4 activities will be encouraged and given space during discussions, consultations, and implementation of communal land certification and land use planning. Lack of knowledge and awareness are the major factors working against effective implementation of women’s right to land. Appropriate communication strategies (such as video drama, posters, pamphlets, and flyers directed at women will be used to inform and encourage their participation in LAND’s interventions. Concerns and needs of pastoral women will be included in trainings and workshops attended by land administration officials and customary authorities, and training on gender dimensions of natural resource management will be delivered to local land administration and customary officials.

The focus of LAND’s gender activities under Component 4 will be: (i) ensuring that opportunities to participate in community meetings pastoral land demarcation and certification as well as land use and range management planning and implementation committees are widely publicized in an appropriate format; (ii) building in adequate time and resources to ensure the participation of women throughout the process; (iii) working with local leaders to identify women leaders in the community who are able and willing to participate in the community land governance entity; (iv) supporting women members of the land governance entity throughout the drafting of the by-laws and in the ongoing governance as needed; (v) providing training and gender sensitization for both men and women in the community land governance entity; (vi) ensuring that meetings are conducted in an accessible venue and the meeting schedules accommodate competing demands for women’s time; and (vii) providing training and sensitization regarding the need and value of women’s participation in community land governance entities.

**TABLE 4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4,
MAINSTREAMING GENDER**

Gender Mainstreaming in Component 4							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Provide training and gender sensitization for CLGE members							
i. TOR prepared							
ii. Training manual prepared							
iii. Training offered to CLGE members							

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

The novelty and highly sensitive nature of land formalization among pastoralist groups must be approached with caution and respect for cultural norms and practices. The LAND Communications Specialist, in concert with PRIME’s Communications Specialist, will engage with the zonal OPACs to develop a tailored communications plan for the Borana Zone 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 of the six zonal *dheedas* in Oromia and Afar. This target group may be further sub-divided based on community governance roles, age-class, or gender.

Targeted communications to these sub-groups will be considered carefully and linked to specific activities resulting in important changes to knowledge, attitude or required changes in practice. The baseline survey to be administered in the final quarter of 2014 by Cloudburst as part of its independent impact evaluation of the LAND project funded by USAID presents an opportunity to identify current Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) relevant to land rights formalization and land use planning. *Dheeda* community members will be informed of all activities of LAND and PRIME, including formation and roles of the ROPAC and ZOPACs, *dheeda* profiling, participatory demarcation, land use planning, and land governance formalization process. Only after the pastoralist land use rights regulation is promulgated can LAND propose a more assertive public awareness campaign aimed at addressing newly secured rights and accompanying responsibilities. It is expected this campaign will be conducted starting in the third quarter of FY 2015.

Thus, the communication efforts of both LAND and PRIME projects will continue to engage customary community groups in the six target *dheedas* in each of Oromia and Afar 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 examples of this combination of verbal and visual communication tools. Learning how to use these tools to inform public hearings at the *dheeda* level and between *dheedas* will be important to both LAND and PRIME projects.

Additionally, LAND will implement strategies in its GAAP and target its PIA campaign to ensure the entire community, including women and vulnerable members, fully participate in the development of *dheeda* land use plans, development of community bylaws and formation of the CLGEs.

TABLE 4.6: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 4, ACTIVITY 4.7

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages & Economic Growth							
Activity 4.7: Targeted Communications – Public Information and Awareness Activities							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 4.7.1: Joint communications work plan produced with PRIME and zonal OPACs							PRIME & LAND with Zonal OPACs
Task 4.7.2: KAP survey determined as part of ERC baseline and KAP survey implemented							PRIME & LAND with Zonal OPACs
Task 4.7.3: Tailored and public information campaigns designed conducted based on communications work plan and KAP survey results							
Task 4.7.4 Targeted public information campaigns inform zonal OPACs and communities relative to land rights legislation development, land rights formalization efforts, and land use planning							

6.0 LAND COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

LAND's communications and outreach activities provide strategic support to the overall work of the LAND Project. In FY 2014, LAND developed its communications strategy that lays out the framework for internal and external communications, media relations, documentation and knowledge sharing and management, and lending communications support for each of LAND's four components. The framework also specifies LAND's key partners, key audiences and messages as well as tools that can be used in the implementation of the strategy. LAND's communication activities fall under broad categories of internal and external communication material development, media relations, documentation and knowledge sharing, and publication of LAND studies, reports and new and revised LALU legislation.

LAND will focus on securing reliable and in-depth media coverage that adds value to program achievements. Media will be invited to events such as the launch of ETHIOLANDNET, national consultative workshops, the establishment of the gender taskforce as well as releases of LAND publications. In addition, land will issue proactive press releases on such major events and share it widely with all media to get news coverage of LAND-driven workshops that educate partners/stakeholder audiences on rural land administration laws and engage them in participatory consultative events to inform development of these laws.

LAND will ensure that USAID's branding requirements are fulfilled by implementing its Branding Implementation and Marking plan, which was developed in FY 2014. Accordingly, LAND reports, publications, vehicle, equipment as well as workshops and events will display USAID branding according to the plan. Quarterly and annual reports will also be produced on a timely basis.

Communication's support will be provided for each LAND component and gender-related activities with development of communication materials to fit their particular requirements so that workshops /meetings/events organized by LAND are properly outfitted with the appropriate agendas, handouts, briefs, banners etc. Factsheets that provide details on each component as well as on the Oromia Regional and Zonal Pastoral Advisory Committees will be produced.

LAND will provide extensive communication backstopping under Component 1 to support implementation of consultative meetings and information dissemination workshops as part of participatory processes to assist the government amend and revise land administration and land use legislation. It will produce factsheets, posters and leaflets to inform and engage stakeholders in the process of drafting and reviewing laws. Following enactment of new or revised laws, public information and awareness (PIA) will be conducted through brochures, leaflets and posters. More intensive PIA campaigns will be carried out following passage of new pastoral land laws and regulations because these would be totally unfamiliar to pastoral communities. The laws will be printed and widely circulated among key stakeholders. Leaflets, posters and audiovisuals will be produced that will be used with various media outlets. Under component 4, focused PIA activities will be conducted to reach out to the various audiences (women, youth, elderly etc.) with the right messages through appropriate channels. LAND will gather media related information from the pastoralist communities as part of the customary structure's governance assessment. The information from this assessment will guide the selection of appropriate media for the PIA. LAND will focus on gender-specific communications and outreach/engagement interventions as necessary.

Communications knowledge management will be employed and maintained, ensuring that LAND has inventory of documentation of all of its communications-related outputs, including flyers, factsheets, snapshots and audiovisuals. In addition, LAND driven reports, studies, surveys, regulations will be printed and shared with partners/stakeholder groups’ websites, the Ethiopian national library, academic libraries/websites etc.

6.1 ACTIVITY 5.1: DEVELOP EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND PRESS MATERIALS THAT MAXIMIZE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LAND will prepare a press kit that can be tailored as needed for events and specific activities. The press kit will contain a LAND Project brochure and fact sheets, briefs, snapshots, success stories, etc. on the LAND component that the event falls under. Other “visibility” materials will also be created for LAND press conferences and other events such as a backdrop banner and/or stand-up banners. The language used for these communication tools will be Amharic, the official national language, the language of the region in which the events are held and/or English as appropriate.

6.1.1 TASKS

Task 5.1.1: Prepare fact sheets/short briefs on each component of LAND. These communications materials will be prepared and be part of a ready to go tool kit distributed during workshops, meetings, field trips and other similar venues.

Task 5.1.2: Develop snapshots, success stories and the LAND UPDATE. Snapshots and success stories will be prepared and used in the quarterly reports. A short publication titled “LAND UPDATE” that provides important information on progress of implementation of the LAND project and publicize the occurrence and outcomes of major project events will be prepared and shared with major stakeholders and partners, including the federal and regional government LALU offices, members of the ETHIOLANDNET and USAID.

TABLE 5.1: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 5, ACTIVITY 5.1

5. LAND Communications							
Activity 5.1: Develop Effective Communications and Press materials that maximize internal, and external communications							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 5.1.1: Prepare fact sheets/short briefs on each component of LAND. These materials will be part of a ready to go communication suite distributed during workshops, meetings, field trip and other similar opportunities.							
i. LAND brochure finalized							
ii. Fact sheets on each component and gender developed and printed							
Task 5.1.2: Develop snapshots and success stories on LAND activities and provide update on LAND on regular basis. The snapshots and success stories will be used in the quarterly reports and shared with USAID as well as other partners and stakeholders.							

6.2 ACTIVITY 5.2: ESTABLISH RELATIONSHIP AND ENGAGE WITH TARGET MEDIA FOR POSITIVE MEDIA COVERAGE OF LAND'S ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

LAND invited the media to cover launching of the project in FY2014. The media relation will continue to facilitate positive media coverage on major project activities and achievements. LAND has developed a contact list of major national media as well as regional contacts. National and regional workshops, events that provide opportunity for media coverages are identified. LAND will produce press releases, and organize press kits during those events. Field trips will also be facilitated for selected reporters when sufficient progress is made in implementing Component 4.

TABLE 5.2: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 5, ACTIVITY 5.2

5. LAND Communications							
Activity 5.2: Establish Relationship and Engage with Target Media for Positive Media Coverage of LANDS Activities and Achievements							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 5.2.1: Invite selected media to workshops and events such as the launch of ETHIOLANDNET, national consultative workshops as well as releases of LAND publications							
i. Media/journalist invited to cover ETHIOLANDNET launch							
ii. Media/journalist invited to workshops on review implementation of laws							
iii. Media/journalist invited research Grant launch							
iv. Regional Media/journalist invited to Amhara and SNNP LALU review workshops.							
v. Media/journalist invited to pastoral policy event to show the Oromia Council process of drafting regulation							
Task 5.2.2: Issue press releases on major events/issues and share it widely with all media. Such proactive press releases results in news coverage of LAND-driven workshops to educate partners/stakeholder audiences of the Land Admin review process and Land Use Laws							
i. Press Release issued on related workshops on the review of Land Admin. And Land Use Laws (SNNP, Amhara),							
ii. Press Release is issued on kick-off of ETHIOLANDNET							
iii. Press Release is issued on Research Grant launch							
iv. Press Release is issued related to national review workshops							
Task 5.2.3: Outreach list of targeted media outlets and journalists and long-term relationship-building with informal meetings/coffees, briefings with leadership and subject experts							

6.3 ACTIVITY 5.3: DOCUMENTATION OF LAND'S ACTIVITIES FOR APPROPRIATE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SHARING

LAND's activities will be documented over time to capture processes, lessons, and achievements to provide knowledge base when replicating LAND's initiatives. The documentation will be in the form of photography, video, personal profile interviews etc. For instance, the process of Oromia pastoral land regulation and strengthening CLGEs in Oromia and Afar regional states are among the activities to be documented.

6.3.1 TASKS

Task 5.3.1: Produce a documentary film on Oromia pastoral land regulation development. The film will be structured in a way that provides input for policy makers to facilitate the enactment of communal land rights. The documentary will feature customary grazing land management, challenges as well as measures that need to be taken for sustainable use of communal lands.

Task 5.3.2: Document securing pastoral land use rights process in Afar Regional State. The documentation will be conducted internally and lessons from the process will be captured to provide input for future replication of the activity in a similar context.

Task 5.3.3: Produce booklet on the Borana customary grazing land management. This contributes to the preservation of local culture as well as capacity building of customary institutions. The booklet will be produced jointly with PRIME.

TABLE 5.3: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 5, ACTIVITY 5.3

5. LAND Communications							
Activity 5.3: Document LAND's Activity Over Time for Knowledge Management and Sharing							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 5.3.1: Produce a documentary film on Oromia pastoral land regulation development							
i. ToR for the documentary film developed							
ii. Local film production company identified							
iii. Activity plan and filming schedule developed							
iv. Film produced completed							
Task 5.3.2: Document securing pastoral land use rights process in Afar Regional State							
Task 5.3.3: Produce booklet on the Borana customary grazing land management							

6.3 ACTIVITY 5.4: PUBLISH LAND'S STUDIES AND NEW LAWS

LAND will publish and distribute LAND program reports, studies, new and revised land legislation, etc. via printed copies to partners/stakeholder groups' websites, USAID, the Ethiopian national library, academic libraries/websites.

TABLE 5.4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 5, ACTIVITY 5.4

5. LAND Communications							
Activity 5.4: Publish LAND's Studies and LAND Driven New Regulations and Distribute to Partners and Stakeholders							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 5.4.1: Establish list of identified recipients to receive LAND's publication and other communication materials:							
Task 5.4.2: Publish and distribute LAND studies, LAND driven regulations, legal/regulatory/law changes, etc. via printed copies.							
i. Land Admin and Land Use Studies/SNNP and Amhara published							
ii. The Study on Effect of Rural Land Registration and Land Dispute published							
iii. Pastoral Customary institutions study published							
iv. Somali Pastoralist Land Admin. Regulation							TBD
v. Borana customary grazing management system booklet published							

6.5 ACTIVITY 5.5: PROVIDE COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR LAND'S OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL COMPONENTS

Communication materials including handouts, briefs, banners etc. will be produced in collaboration with Land's technical experts to assist effective delivery of LAND trainings/workshops/meetings/events etc. The support also include in strategizing the use of appropriate communication channels and tools when the program needs to reach out to target communities during consultation and public information awareness activities

TABLE 5.5: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF COMPONENT 5, ACTIVITY 5.3

5. LAND Communications							
Activity 5.5: Provide Communication Support For LAND's Outreach and Engagement Activities Under All Components							
	FY14	Fiscal Year 2015				FY16	Notes
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Task 5.5.1: Produce communication materials as needed in support of program workshops/trainings/meetings that LAND organizes							
Task 5.5 2: Provide technical communication support for public information awareness campaign that will be conducted following new regulations							Timeframe to be determined

7.0 LAND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

LAND's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan has been updated to reflect new and nuanced information gathered over the past ten months. The specific and detailed changes to the performance management and measurement systems of the LAND project are outlined in the revised M&E Plan. Table 7.1 presents in detail the new proposed indicators and targets. The clarity of roles and responsibilities as well as tangible baseline methodology by the ERC project has helped to streamline and provide a more targeted M&E Plan. During the first year of the project, LAND technical staff were trained to use Tetra Tech's electronic program observation reporting and tracking (ePORT) system, which will be fully implemented during Q2 FY2. ePORT will allow LAND technical staff to collect field based geo-referenced performance data that can be stored on tablets, and later uploaded to the cloud where LAND's M&E Specialist can evaluate, audit, analyze and report key findings.

TABLE 7.1. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP target
O.1: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights ⁷	Outcome	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
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	Outcome FACTS	TBD	10% above baseline	15% above baseline	20% above baseline	30% above baseline	50% above baseline	50% above baseline
O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water user 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	Outcome FACTS	0	0	10	20	20	10	60
O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	Outcome	0	0	0	10	10	10	30
Component 1: Support efforts to improve legal and policy framework at national and regional levels								
1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development (<u>analyzed, drafted, & presented</u> , passed, or being implemented) as a result of USG assistance. (CDCS and FTF)	<u>Output/ Outcome;</u> FACTS Mission	0	0	8	12	10	6	36
1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the legal and regulatory framework	<u>Outcome</u>	TBD	5% reduction below baseline	10% reduction below baseline	15% reduction below baseline	25% reduction below baseline	45% reduction below baseline	45% reduction below baseline
1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted	<u>Output</u>	0	30	60	60	30	30	210
Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and in land use planning								
2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights	Output; FACTS	0	126,160	121,400	120,960	108,240	46,080	522,840
2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	Outcome	0	0	0	0	35	40	75
2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource management	Output	0	450	300	440	200	0	1,390

⁷ Also contributes to USAID/Ethiopia and FACTS indicator “number of households with formalized land”; see PIRS for more information.

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP target
2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	Outcome	0	0	50	75	75	75	275
2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed	Output	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity	Outcome	0	0	100	200	200	100	600
Component 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								
3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	Output; FACTS Mission	0	20	20	10	0	0	50
3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	Outcome; FACTS	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth								
4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources developed through participatory processes	Output; RFTOP	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	Outcome	0	0	30	30	30	0	90
4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (FTF and CDCS)	Outcome; FACTS Mission	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	150,000
4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	Output	0	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	3,600
4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance	Outcome; FACTS Mission	0	5	3	3	4	0	10
4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors		0	0	5	15	10	0	30
4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGE) that are operational	Outcome	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
4.8: Number of site profiles completed	Output	0	20	20	20	0	0	60
4.9: Number of studies (e.g., land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g., customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed	Output	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
4.10: Number of individuals participating on LAND-sponsored study tours	Output	0	0	12	12	0	0	24
4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups,	Output; FACTS	0	0	20	40	40	20	120

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP target
trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance								
Crosscutting: Gender equality to address land tenure security								
G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (asset, credit, income, or employment)	Output; FACTS Mission	TBD	5%*	15%*	20%*	30%*	40%*	40%*
G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local levels	Output	0	0	2	2	3	3	1-
G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights	Output	9%	9%	13%	18%	24%	30%	30%

*= above baseline value