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EVALUATION, RESEARCH, AND COMMUNICATION (ERC) PROJECT

Quarterly Report (April 1–June 30, 2016)

JULY 2016

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Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) Project

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DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CFP	Community-based Forest Management Program
CLPP	Community Land Protection Program
COP	Chief of Party, or Congress of the Parties
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DATS	Deliverable Approval Tracking System
DLO	District Land Office
ELAP	Ethiopia Land Administration Program
ELTAP	Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program
EOI	Expression of Interest
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IE	Impact Evaluation
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LAND	Ethiopia Land Administration to Nurture Development
LandPKS	Land Potential Knowledge System
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Tenure
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NLO	National Land Observatory
OAA	USAID's Office of Acquisition and Assistance

PRADD	Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SEA	Indonesia Sustainable Ecosystem Advanced
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TDY	Temporary Duty
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USIP	United States Institute for Peace
WBC	Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project is a five-year Task Order (# AID-OAA-TO-13-00019) beginning in May 2013, under the USAID Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) implemented by Cloudburst Consulting Group, Inc. (Cloudburst). The purpose of ERC is to create, expand, and communicate the results of evidence-based knowledge around best practices in land tenure and property rights (LTPR). ERC will enhance internal USAID and external U.S. government (USG) learning, guide program design and implementation, and make the most effective use of limited development resources to accomplish key USG development objectives, including expanding economic growth, improving food security and agricultural productivity, limiting conflict, empowering women, addressing global climate change, and improving natural resource management.

The project supports achievement of USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy under Strategic Objective 1, Intermediate Result 1.2, that includes "ensuring the rights and engagement of local and indigenous communities" in conjunction with a focus on improving tools and capacity for land-use planning to reduce deforestation. ERC also supports biodiversity conservation through collection and dissemination of evidence-based knowledge on how secure land tenure and property rights can incentivize sustainable land use and protection of valuable ecosystems including the forest, water, and wildlife within them. ERC employs a multidisciplinary approach that aligns with USAID Forward principles of learning and evidence-based programming as well as gender equality and female empowerment.

This project includes five task areas that will be overseen under the direction of USAID's E3/Land office. These include:

- Impact evaluation (IE), including conducting evaluation of LTPR activities and components and supporting enhanced IE capacity of USAID staff;
- Research, focusing on providing rigorous evidence for LTPR theory of change and testing development hypotheses as well as innovative approaches;
- Communication of LTPR-related messages, information, knowledge, and research results to raise awareness and advance cost-effective LTPR programming in USAID and other implementing organizations;
- Training of USAID staff and partners in LTPR principles and programming approaches; and
- Conducting pilot activities of promising innovative approaches in LTPR.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

QUARTERLY PROGRESS AND LEARNINGS

ERC completed its Work Plan for Year 4 during the past quarter. The Work Plan outlines activities to be completed during the period and presented two funding options: Plan A (which had more limited activities and funding) and Plan B (which included additional activities and funding). During the course of the quarter ERC was informed that USAID would fund all activities under Plan B. The ERC contract will be modified as needed to accommodate this change and new funds will be obligated.

The ERC Task Order covers a variety of tasks and activities operating at different stages. This quarter several activities were completed. This includes an endline impact evaluation (IE) of two USAID programs: the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP) and the Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) under Task 1. This work represents the first completed endline impact evaluation under ERC and it also closed out Task 1. Under Task 2, ERC closed out activities for the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD II) impact evaluation. Several academic journal articles, which are based on impact evaluation work of USAID's land programming, were finalized and submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals. Finally, during this quarter the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) pilot project closed out.

Other activities under Task 2 are progressing well. In Zambia, ERC presented results from baseline reports for the Community-based Forest Management Program (CFP) and for the Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program to the USAID Mission and other stakeholders. Baseline data collection for the Ethiopia Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) impact evaluation in the Afar region is completed and data is being reviewed. ERC also completed revisions for the baseline report and prepared for mid-line evaluation of the Community Land Protection Program in Liberia and worked with the NGO Namati to incorporate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) findings into the impact evaluation. Finally, pre-analysis planning for several IEs got underway this quarter.

Under Task 3, ERC worked closely with sub-contractor Bixal and USAID to identify needs, improve functionality and revise the design of the E3/Land offices' website: www.usaidlandtenure.net. The redesign will continue throughout the summer and the new site should be ready to be launched in the early autumn of 2016. New communications products were developed this quarter including brief Factsheets that communicate critical information about the effectiveness of land tenure intervention. ERC also produced first draft of updates for 11 Country Profiles and worked with authors to revise a number of these based on comments from USAID and other reviewers. ERC also continued to produce social media materials to communicate key messages related to USAID's impact in the land sector and to place a human face on this work.

Activities under Task 4 were limited this quarter. Given that Plan B activities were approved, ERC began planning for the next iteration of the Massive Open On-line Course (MOOC) on Land Tenure and Property Rights, working with E3/Land Office staff to conceptualize a new module on geospatial

information and land tenure programming. ERC will work with presenters to develop new modules on common property and the USAID programming cycle in the coming quarter.

Under Task 5, as noted above, the MAST pilot project closed out. The pilot worked in three rural villages in Tanzania to map and record land rights and to deliver formal land rights documents to villagers. During the next quarter ERC will coordinate activities with USAID/Tanzania's Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) Activity to ensure that formal documents are finalized for delivery to villagers in Kitayawa, the third pilot village and to ensure that MAST's government partner, the District Land Office, has the data (and access) it requires to continue to manage this land rights information.

In Burkina Faso, ERC conducted a Needs Assessment to identify what would be required to adopt the MAST technology for use in the country. The Assessment identified the National Land Observatory as a strategic organization to deploy MAST in Boudry Commune. ERC is supporting the NLO as it transitions from start-up phase to its projected role as an important member of the land sector in Burkina. This quarter, the NLO produced initial research papers that represent early efforts to develop and share land information.

Finally, ERC worked with USAID to implement a final pilot that is focused on Responsible Land-Based Investment. During this quarter ERC selected a set of eight participants who will co-create approaches to "road test" the New Alliance's Analytical Framework for Responsible Land-Based Investments in African Agriculture. This group was selected from the 41 respondents to a Call for Expression of Interest that was issued earlier in 2016. During the quarter ERC also worked with USAID to arrange for a co-creation workshop that will be held simultaneously in Landover, MD and in Pretoria, South Africa early next quarter.

This quarter ERC also wishes to share the following learnings from work under Tasks 1 and 2. We will plan to share learnings for Tasks 3-5 in the next quarterly report:

- The rigor and validity of our impact evaluations is greatly improved through the development of M&E data collection tools and collection of qualitative and quantitative M&E information regarding program implementation. This process was used for the TGCC IE and is being replicated for CLPP. The M&E data is used to improve the endline instruments and analysis plan and can also be integrated into the IE datasets.
- In sensitive study settings it is particularly important to have stakeholder buy-in across multiple groups. ERC is, for example, working closely with E3/Land and program designer Namati on a collaborative multi-stage instrument development process with key in-country stakeholders. This instrument design process is consensus-based in order to foster support for the study and investment in its success across actors.
- As evidenced by ERC's experience with the CLPP evaluation, in cases where it becomes infeasible to continue an impact evaluation, the evaluation can be adapted into a rigorous performance evaluation and this can provide critical information and feedback for policy makers about the program.
- Community listing in advance of the baseline survey is very valuable for both sampling and design purposes and to discover logistical challenges that a survey firm may face in advance of the full baseline survey. ERC recommends that USAID continue to plan the time and budget for this process in future baseline surveys.
- Switching to SurveyCTO provide significant cost savings in terms of time for data checking, coding and cleaning. ERC recommends using SurveyCTO for all future surveys: the monthly cost is easily offset by labor cost savings.

- ERC will, in future contracts with survey firms, require the firm to submit the names of those persons who will do qualitative translation work at the same time that a firm submits the names of the enumeration team. ERC will also clearly identify any qualitative materials that need to be submitted along with the final transcripts in the deliverables section.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

TASK I—IMPACT EVALUATION

SUBTASK I.A: EVALUATION OF LAND CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS IN ETHIOPIA

ERC completed and closed out the Task I ELTAP/ELAP Impact Evaluation this quarter. The ELTAP/ELAP endline report was finalized in response to a last round of comments from the Government of Ethiopia and USAID/Ethiopia. ERC also revised the ELTAP/ELAP 2-page IE overview document and developed a PowerPoint presentation of findings to reflect key messages highlighted by external comments. These two documents and presentation were submitted for E3/Land approval and public posting.

TASK I ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

There will be no further activities under this subtask.

TASK 2—RESEARCH

During this quarter, there were many key accomplishments for Task 2. First, the support of Mr. Emmanuel Sulle’s work under subtask 2.A continues. Second, ERC made significant progress on the finalization of baseline and endline reports and data packages. The research team finalized the CFP, TGCC, PRADD and CLPP IE Baseline Reports, ELTAP/ELAP Endline Report and data packages for each of these projects for approval and public posting. DDL metadata submissions have been prepared and submitted for all evaluations, including LAND/Afar. Third, ERC began the analysis and technical write-ups for the LAND Afar IE baseline report. Fourth, eight of the ten journal articles in the ERC research portfolio were submitted to journals or are in final formatting preparations for journal submission. Fifth, important progress was made on both the CLPP and TGCC pre-analysis plans and related tasks for launch preparation.

SUBTASK 2.A: ALTERNATIVE LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF LARGE SCALE LAND ACQUISITION

Under this subtask, ERC is supporting the PhD research of Mr. Emmanuel Sulle. Mr. Sulle’s work is focused on beneficial contracting arrangements between smallholder farmers and large-scale land based investors in the Kilombero region of Tanzania. During this quarter, Mr. Sulle continued revisions as directed on the policy briefer he is preparing for submission.

SUBTASK 2.B: FEASIBILITY OF UTILIZING MOBILE TECHNOLOGY TO GATHER AND COMMUNICATE LAND RIGHTS INFORMATION

As agreed with E3/Land, this subtask will be met through activities described under Task 5.A.

SUBTASK 2.C: IMPACT OF REDD+ PROJECTS ON TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

During an April TDY to Zambia, ERC collaborated with E3/Land on presentation of the CFP IE baseline findings to USAID/Zambia, BCP and other in-country stakeholders. In addition, ERC revised the CFP IE Baseline Report based on external review comments and finalized the data package for public posting. The data package has been submitted for final approval and the revised baseline report has been posted to DATS for review. However, as noted in the baseline report and DATS submission, the evaluation team will not be able to finalize the Balance and Power section of the baseline report until information is received from the BCP project team regarding the final set of treatment communities for program implementation. ERC conducted an overlap analysis to determine BCP treatment and CFP IE sample overlap, based on initial information received about BCP villages in Mambwe and Lundazi districts. The evaluation team is waiting for the final set of BCP villages from Nyimba before we can determine overlap. We expect to receive this information by late summer or early fall 2016.

SUBTASK 2.D: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A RESEARCH AGENDA

2.D.1: DEVELOP RESEARCH AGENDA AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT

There were two main categories of outputs under subtask 2.d.1 this quarter—academic journal articles and the Year 4 Work Plan.

First, progress continued this quarter on academic research papers that represent ERC Year 3 carry-over deliverables. Drafts of the following papers were submitted to E3/Land for review: CLPP Qualitative, TGCC Tenure Security, TGCC Agroforestry, CFP Qualitative, CFP Forest Tenure, PRADD ASM Governance, LAND Grazing Access, and LAND Conflict. Among these nine papers, all papers were subsequently submitted to journals or are in final formatting preparations for journal submission with the exception of the PRADD ASM Governance paper. We expect to revise and submit the PRADD ASM paper for journal review by the end of next quarter.

Progress was also made on data management, descriptive statistics and regression modelling for the cross-cutting Tenure Security paper, which represents the final Year 3 carry-over deliverable. The Tenure Security paper is a collaborative research effort between ERC and E3/Land focused on a cross-country analysis of the drivers of farmland tenure security in Zambia and Ethiopia.

Finally, the Year 4 work plan and budget was submitted to E3/Land for review and approval this quarter.

2.D.2: IMPLEMENT RESEARCH AGENDA

2.D.2.A: LAND/ROMIA IMPACT EVALUATION

There are no current activities under this subtask.

2.D.2.B: PRADD II IMPACT EVALUATION

ERC has completed and closed out activities related to the PRADD IE. Given the end of field activities, there will be no additional rounds of data collection. ERC revised the PRADD IE Baseline Report and

dataset package based on external reviewer feedback. These deliverables were submitted to E3/Land for approval and public posting. ERC also drafted a 2-page briefer summarizing the key baseline findings.

2.D.2.C: TGCC ZAMBIA IMPACT EVALUATION

There were three main outputs for TGCC during this quarter, including an April TDY to present baseline results, M&E data collection and initial work on the TGCC pre-analysis plan. First, ERC participated in an April TDY to Zambia to present on the TGCC and CFP baseline and research findings. The results were discussed at two venues—USAID/Zambia and a conference/symposium on customary governance held at the Mulungushi International Conference Center in Lusaka.

Second, ERC collaborated with the TGCC field team and E3/Land to develop an M&E tool and gather comprehensive data on program implementation. This was done through interviews with the COMACO and Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) field representatives. The finalized M&E data package was posted for E3/Land review and will serve as a valuable resource to inform the TGCC pre-analysis plan.

Finally, ERC began work on the TGCC pre-analysis plan. Initial tasks completed for this report included (1) development of the outcome analysis plan, (2) power and attrition analysis, (3) identification of viable sub-groups for analysis, (4) identification of questions for inclusion and removal in the endline instruments, and (5) adaptation of the key informant surveys from qualitative to quantitative instruments.

2.D.2.D: CLPP PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

ERC completed revisions for the CLPP Baseline Report and data package; these deliverables were submitted for approval and public posting.

In preparation for the CLPP midline, ERC revised the CLPP survey instruments and submitted drafts for E3/Land and external stakeholder review. The team made progress on initial tasks for the CLPP pre-analysis plan, including the indicator analysis plan and development of matching criteria. ERC continues to collaborate with E3/Land on the development of matching criteria, including geospatial indicators, for determining control communities, in addition to coordinating with Namati on M&E data sharing.

2.D.2.E: LAND/AFAR IMPACT EVALUATION

ERC continued to manage the data collection firm and monitor the incoming data for the LAND/Afar IE baseline data collection. All quantitative data was received this quarter and significant progress was made on data management and cleaning for the household, wives, and leader surveys. The team also began drafting technical write-ups across these surveys for the baseline report, which is due on October 1, 2016 for draft review by E3/Land.

TASK 2 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Develop a draft of the LAND/Afar IE baseline report
- Finalize cleaning of LAND/Afar quantitative data package
- Revise CLPP survey instruments based on external review feedback
- Continue CLPP pre-analysis plan tasks
- Develop draft TGCC pre-analysis plan for E3/Land review

- Submit revised TGCC survey instruments for E3/Land review
- Submit advanced drafts of Tenure Security paper for E3/Land review
- Finalize and submit the PRADD ASM Governance paper to a journal
- Identify SEA IE research team
- Complete SEA IE scoping trip
- Begin drafting SEA IE Design Report

TASK 3—COMMUNICATIONS

During this quarter, communications activities focused on the follow priorities: (1) beginning work on redesigning the USAID Land Tenure portal to improve content organization, functionality and user experience; (2) developing new strategic communications goals and procedures as part of the Year 4 work planning process; (3) developing a series of fact sheets and country profiles to be promoted later this year; and (4) traveling to STARR projects in Tajikistan and Kosovo to gather communications materials.

SUBTASK 3.A: MANAGE, UPDATE AND REFINE LTPR WEBSITE

This quarter, Cloudburst and ERC subcontractor Bixal, began working with E3/Land to redesign the USAID Land Tenure portal (www.usaidlandtenure.net). To start this process, Cloudburst and Bixal conducted a Discovery Phase which included key stakeholder interviews, discovery sessions with USAID, and technical reviews of the current website and its user analytics. The results of this phase, as well as key recommendations for redesigning the site, were presented to USAID in the Website Findings Report, which was submitted in April. Based on this report, ERC then moved into the Information Architecture Phase of the project, where Bixal developed wireframes of the desktop and mobile homepages as well as interior webpages, along with a sitemap outlining the site's navigation structure and hierarchy. Once the wireframes and sitemap were approved by USAID in June, we moved into the Design Phase, where design mock-ups were completed based on the wireframes and taking into account USAID branding guidelines and U.S. Government web development standards. The design options were presented to USAID at the end of this quarter and will be finalized in early July.

Next quarter, Cloudburst and Bixal will finalize the design elements, configure the new site, migrate content over from the existing site, develop any new written copy and content required, and test and launch the new site. The goal is to launch the new site by September 30, 2016. As of the end of this quarter, the project is on schedule to achieve this goal.

SUBTASK 3.B: DEVELOP LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS SUCCESS STORIES, ISSUE BRIEFS AND ARTICLES FOR GENERAL READERS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FRONTLINES ARTICLES, OPINION EDITORIALS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION

SUBTASK 3.B.1: CONTENT & OUTREACH

COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LTPR DIVISION'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

APRIL CAMPAIGN

The major communications themes in April were climate change and the environment. ERC developed a [photo essay on the LandPKS project](#), highlighting how LandPKS technology can help East African pastoral communities better address climate change. This product was posted on USAID's Exposure

page on April 5. The photo essay was a central piece of the communications campaign around Earth Day--along with other recent publications on climate smart agriculture and a Devex blog about the TGCC Zambia project-- all of which were featured in an email campaign (April 22) and social media posts.

In April, ERC also began developing three fact sheets on (1) Land Tenure and Food Security; (2) Women's Land Rights; and (3) Land Governance and Conflict. A fourth fact sheet on Land Tenure and Climate Change is being developed separately in coordination with the Tenure and Global Climate Change project.

MAY CAMPAIGN

ERC continued the climate change communications theme in May with an email and social media campaign highlighting [USAID's climate change work and resources](#) around the UN Climate Action Summit.

Also in May, in response to the 5-year anniversary of USAID's Evaluation Policy, ERC worked with USAID's Mercedes Stickler to plan, edit and post a [USAID IMPACT Blog](#) on E3/Land's experiences conducting rigorous impact evaluations.

ERC worked with E3/Land on a second blog in May, this one by Caleb Stevens on land rights and humanitarian issues. ERC successfully pitched the blog to the Guardian, who scheduled it for publication on May 21, the week of the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit. However, the piece was retracted by USAID's Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) prior to publication due to potential political sensitivities.

ERC began planning a communications TDY to Tajikistan, for the Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project, and Kosovo, for the Property Rights Project, to capture photos, videos, interviews and other communications materials from these projects for future outreach efforts. Throughout the month, ERC staff coordinated with USAID mission and project staff from both projects to map out logistics and discuss key communications objectives and ideas.

ERC also supported E3/Land in organizing two events during May: a brownbag on integrating geospatial analysis in impact evaluations and a webinar on USAID's new Guidelines on Compulsory Displacement and Resettlement. ERC helped coordinate logistics, organize the webinar platform, and prepare pre- and post-event email announcements, flyers, and PowerPoints for these events.

JUNE CAMPAIGN

In June, ERC senior communications specialist Sandra Coburn traveled to Tajikistan and Kosovo where she interviewed and photographed project staff, beneficiaries, government officials and advocates for strengthening land rights. ERC will use the content collected from this TDY to produce a suite of evergreen communications pieces, such as photo essays and blogs, and to continue efforts to add a human face to USAID's land work. This content will be used throughout ERC Years Four and Five. Communications materials will focus on project successes around the key themes of women's empowerment, food security and improved governance.

ERC also supported E3/Land in organizing and promoting a webinar/brownbag on the ELAP/ELTAP impact evaluation on June 2.

In June, the first of the four fact sheets being developed—on Land Tenure and Food Security—was completed and approved by USAID. A second fact sheet on Women's Land Rights has been submitted

to USAID for review. The Land Governance and Conflict Fact Sheet is still being finalized for submission. It will be submitted at the start of the next quarter.

ERC also worked with Mercedes Stickler to plan, edit and pitch a [blog on the TGCC Zambia impact evaluation](#) to Devex. The blog was published by Devex on June 22. The blog was promoted through social media and was the featured item in the June quarterly email newsletter, which also highlighted Yuliya Neyman's Agrilinks blog on women, land and food; the lessons learned documents from the MAST/Tanzania pilot project workshop; TGCC's customary tenure report; and the RFI for the STARR II IDIQ.

In June, ERC also began developing a photo essay, and possible accompanying video, highlighting 10 years of USAID's support to land certification in Ethiopia through the ELAP and ELTAP projects, which will be completed and promoted next quarter.

ERC also worked with the Chief of Party of the Rwanda Land Project, Ailey Hughes, to produce a guest commentary for the portal featuring new resources developed by the Rwanda project.

PLANNING

In June, ERC worked with E3/Land to plan communications activities for next quarter, which will focus on: promotion of the four fact sheets currently being developed; highlighting the customary tenure theme, and in particular exploring the concept of "legitimate" land rights through a panel discussion and communications campaign; and completing the website redesign. Additional details are provided in the quarterly communications calendar.

ISSUE BRIEFS

SOCIAL IMPACTS

The Social Impacts Issue Brief was finalized and approved this quarter. It was posted to the USAID land tenure portal (www.usaidlandtenure.net/issue-brief/social-impacts) and promoted through an email campaign in May.

COUNTRY PROFILES

The first drafts of the Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Kosovo, Rwanda, and Tanzania country profiles were completed and submitted to USAID for review this quarter. USAID feedback was received and revisions are underway, which will be completed next quarter.

USAID feedback was also received on three country profiles submitted last quarter: Burma, Colombia and Peru. Revisions are underway for these documents.

Two additional country profiles, Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire, are still being drafted and will be submitted to USAID next quarter.

SUBTASK 3.D: DEVELOP AND REFINE RELEVANT LTPR TOOLS

SUBTASK 3.D.1: DEVELOP AND REFINE LTPR TOOLS

During this quarter there was minimal translation activity associated with this subtask.

SUBTASK 3.D.2: LTPR / SOCIAL IMPACT INTEGRATION INTO SMALL SCALE GUIDELINES

During this quarter there were no activities associated with this subtask.

TASK 3 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Complete the final phases of the website redesign
- Finalize the Women’s Land Rights Fact Sheet and the Land Governance and Conflict Fact Sheet
- Promote the completed Fact Sheets
- Promote the Ethiopia photo essay
- Plan and organize a virtual panel event exploring the concept of “legitimate” land rights
- Develop a mythbusting evergreen product dispelling common myths that impede land programming
- Finalize the remaining country profiles

Additional activities will be outlined in detail in the July-September monthly communications plans.

TASK 4—TRAINING

During this quarter, training activities focused on planning and beginning development of the next iteration of USAID’s Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Land Tenure and Property Rights.

SUBTASK 4.A: DEVELOP LTPR TRAINING MATERIALS AND MODULES

The development of training materials and modules for each activity is addressed in the relevant subtasks below.

SUBTASK 4.B: CONDUCT ONE WASHINGTON, DC AND ONE REGIONAL LTPR TRAINING PER YEAR

SUBTASK 4.B.1: CONDUCT DC LTPR TRAINING

There is no update on this subtask.

SUBTASK 4.B.2: PREPARE FOR REGIONAL LTPR TRAINING

SUBTASK 4.B.2.A: CONDUCT HAITI TRAINING

There is no update on this subtask.

SUBTASK 4.C: DEVELOP AND CONDUCT ONLINE OR OTHER LTPR TRAINING COURSE OFFERINGS

SUBTASK 4.C.1: MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSE

This quarter, ERC worked with E3/Land to plan the next iteration of the MOOC, which will include three new modules--on geospatial science and technology; community tenure; and land tenure and the USAID programming cycle--in addition to improvements to the course format and structure. These additional changes will include:

- Making the course schedule more flexible—releasing modules in batches instead of one per week
- Switching from a fully forced chronological format to a hybrid format with a set of core modules plus electives and pre-defined “learning tracks”
- Re-recording the introduction module to reflect changes to the course structure
- Adding more quizzes and participant polls
- Making all videos downloadable to accommodate low bandwidth connections
- Making all PowerPoints downloadable
- Reviewing the required reading list and shortening it to essential documents; moving non-essential documents to the suggested reading list

- Doing more active monitoring of users whose participation drops off; conducting targeted email outreach to these groups to encourage them to resume learning
- Providing a full, downloadable suggested reading list, organized by module, that participants can use/refer to after the course is finished
- Holding more frequent live Google Hangouts

ERC began planning the new geospatial module with USAID geospatial analysts Ioana Bouvier and Silvia Petrova. ERC also outlined the course bifurcation options, specifying the new learning tracks that will be developed, which will include: an environmental track; a reducing hunger and poverty track; a humanitarian track; and a USAID programming track.

It was originally anticipated that the next iteration of the MOOC would launch in mid-September 2016. However, USAID and ERC decided to push the start date back until October, or possibly January, due to additional ERC staff time commitments around the development of new MOOC modules and competing priorities with the website redesign.

Despite the fact that the first iteration of the MOOC concluded in January, several key groups expressed interest in obtaining access to the course this quarter. ERC provided special access to the course to TGCC/Burma's field staff; Princeton University's Innovations for Successful Societies research program; several representatives from Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and the new COR of the USAID/Kosovo Property Rights Project.

SUBTASK 4.D: SUPPORT LTPR CONFERENCES / EVENTS

There is no update on this subtask.

SUBTASK 4.E: DEVELOP AND CONDUCT LTPR COURSE FOR USG PARTNERS AND NGOS, INCLUDING BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

SUBTASK 4.E.1: UNITED STATES INSTITUTE FOR PEACE (USIP) LAND, PROPERTY AND CONFLICT COURSE

There is no update on this subtask.

SUBTASK 4.E.2: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

There is no update on this subtask.

SUBTASK 4.F: USE OF GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT, SUPPORT NGOS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY ADVOCACY FOR THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

SUBTASK 4.F.1: UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

There is no update on this subtask.

TASK 4 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Plan and record the three new modules (geospatial, customary tenure, USAID programming)
- Implement the course enhancements outlined above

TASK 5—PILOT ACTIVITIES

During this quarter, pilot activities included: (1) mapping and document printing for village 3 of the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) project in Tanzania and planning for project close out; (2) expansion of research and outreach efforts for the National Land Observatory and an ERC TDY to conduct a Needs Assessment; and (3) the selection of participants to move forward to the co-creation process for the Responsible Land-Based Investment pilot.

SUBTASK 5.A: USING MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES AND CROWDSOURCING TO INFORM LAND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS—TANZANIA

The MAST pilot project had three major achievements this quarter: (1) mapping, data collection and printing of land rights documentation was finalized in village 3, Kitayawa; (2) a Lessons Learned workshop was conducted in Dar es Salaam; and (3) project close out activities were finalized in discussion with USAID and Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) Activity staff members.

Final village-level activities in Kitayawa included training Trusted Intermediaries (TIs) to use the MAST technology. During April and early May the youth selected as TIs mapped just over 1,800 parcels in approximately three weeks. During May and June the District Land Office (DLO) worked with ERC subcontractor CARE to validate this data and issue Adjudication Forms for these parcels. Adjudication Forms were delivered to village leaders for review and signature, which allowed the project to begin the process of printing Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) for villagers in Kitayawa. Printing of CCROs is scheduled to be completed during the first week of July, 2016.

ERC also worked with USAID and members of the LTA project to create a plan to transition project activities from MAST to the larger LTA effort. As of July 1, 2016 LTA will assume responsibility for oversight of the registration and delivery of CCROs—working in collaboration with CARE subcontractor TAGRODE. TAGRODE will continue to provide per diem payments to DLO staff as required to complete this process.

ERC transferred responsibility for MAST's Amazon web server account to LTA and provided LTA with requested documents. In addition, ERC uploaded to GitHub final version of technical and user manuals for MAST and provided a point of contact to software development firm RMSI.

Finally, ERC supported USAID and participated in a Lessons Learned Workshop for the MAST pilot project. This workshop was held on June 3, 2016 in Dar es Salaam. MAST and LTA team members, along with USAID representatives, DLO staff and representatives from other donor organizations attended the event. A Lessons Learned document and PowerPoint were prepared to support the event. These documents were shared with USAID's mailing list as part of the June, 2016 newsletter.

SUBTASK 5.A ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Finalize printing of CCROs at the DLO
- Register CCROs at the DLO
- Deliver CCROs to Kitayawa for validation and signature
- Ensure signature of DLO's Land Officer on CCROs for Kitayawa
- Finalize any remaining CCROs for Itagutwa

- Finalize Transition Plan
- Provide support to LTA on an as-requested/as-possible basis

SUBTASK 5.B: NATIONAL LAND OBSERVATORY—BURKINA FASO

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

During the third quarter of FY 2016 the NLO strategically reprioritized its short- and medium-term program priorities in the face of implementation challenges regarding a core section of its 5-Year Observation Program (Plan Quinquennal d’Observation—PQO). In short, the NLO strategy for collecting the information needed to respond to the sections of the PQO based on thematic land indicators and designed for time series analysis continued to face delays during the quarter. The delays appear to be mostly the result two ongoing phenomenon: (1) the fragility of the national and local governments in Burkina Faso that remain in “transition mode” (presidential and legislative elections were conducted in Nov 2015; municipal elections were conducted in May 2016); and (2) and a top-heavy bureaucratic environment characterized by the reluctance or inability of government agencies to share land-based information. Given these delays the NLO focused on the non-indicator-based components of the PQO, particularly, (1) building partnerships with prospective financial sponsors, (2) increasing its visibility within the land policy and practice communities in Burkina Faso, and consolidating its status as a service provider to public and private land agencies and programs, and (3) preparing for the proposed pilot activity to test MAST technology in a rural commune. The NLO achieved notable progress in each of these crucial program areas. At the same time the NLO is adjusting its information collection strategy to adapt to the current political and bureaucratic environment, which will enhance its capacity to respond to the land indicators laid out in the PQO.

PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

During the quarter the NLO finalized and initiated agreements with two large-scale internationally-funded projects in Burkina Faso that include land components. The NLO conducted its first field missions in support of the IFAD-financed Neer Tamba project to inaugurate its role as an analyst and advisor on land tenure issues in select communes. Modest land tenure studies to be conducted by the NLO are currently being designed in collaboration with Neer Tamba project managers. The NLO also conducted field missions as part of a collaboration with the UNDP COGEL project, for which it will study Rural Land Charters developed in the COGEL intervention zone to determine implementation feasibility, assess legal conformity and proposed adjustments as appropriate. Neer Tamba has reserved about \$22,000 to finance the inputs from the NLO, and the corresponding figure for COGEL is about \$23,000.

Also during the quarter, the NLO led the recruitment process for a consultant to conduct the next 2 studies in a series commissioned by the PNGT project (financed by the World Bank). The recruitment process was successfully concluded by the end of the quarter. The NLO is conducting a total of six studies to be financed by the PNGT during calendar years 2016 and 2017 at a total estimated cost of approximately \$65,000.

Throughout the quarter the NLO continued the ongoing exchanges with Ouagadougou-based USAID projects, notably those operating under the RISE umbrella of US-sponsored programs. Notably, REGIS-ER has expressed strong interest in engaging the NLO as a land expert advising REGIS activities in specific communes within its intervention zone. The NLO is currently revising the collaboration

proposal submitted to REGIS-ER during the second quarter of FY 2016 in response to REGIS comments and suggestions based on the original proposal. The proposed budget submitted by the NLO with the original proposal was approximately \$115,000.

The NLO is also continuing exchanges with VIM (USAID-financed), PIP2RS (AfDB financed) and PIF (financed by the World Bank and AfDB) in the objective of establishing program and financial partnerships with these programs.

DATA COLLECTION

As earlier-noted, the NLO strategy for collection of information in response to the indicators of its PQO is behind schedule. In spite of the challenges the NLO succeeded during the quarter in collecting information associated with a reduced number of land themes and indicator sets. The NLO intends to adhere to the standing deadline of Q4 (July) to submit a first draft of a streamlined version of the Land Tenure Semester Report as designed in the PQO. The topic of data collection and the information collection strategy was discussed in detail during the first-ever meeting of the NLO Scientific Committee conducted in late-June. The Committee recommended that the NLO shift its data collection strategy to target increased collection from communes thus reducing the NLO reliance on GoBF agencies sharing their data. The NLO is working on an implementation strategy to follow-up on this recommendation.

INCREASING NLO VISIBILITY AND CONSOLIDATION AS A LEADER OF THE LAND POLICY AND PRACTICE COMMUNITIES IN BURKINA FASO

The primary means employed by the NLO during the quarter to consolidate its position as a leading analyst of land policy and a leader within the land practice community consisted of:

- Drafting several products intended to be used as resources toward improved integration and addressing of land issues within GoBF and donor programs;
- Participation and facilitation of a GoBF initiative to develop and implement a pilot program to develop a national land information system for Burkina Faso.

Thus, during the quarter the NLO produced: the third and final draft of a land tenure profile of Bam Province; and a second draft of a land tenure profile of Boudry Commune. In addition, by the end of the quarter the NLO was completing a first draft of a land tenure profile for Bama Commune. A distribution strategy of the final version of the Bam profile—designed to increase the visibility of the NLO and awareness of its specialized land tenure expertise—includes posting the profile on the NLO website and distribution of the profile as an attachment to 200+ land tenure stakeholders.

NLO support of the current GoBF initiative to advance in its development of a national land information system stems from a workshop held in November 2015 that was co-sponsored by the NLO and the Activity to Reinforce Local Governance and Administrative Capacity (commonly referred to as the PRGLA, which is sponsored by UNDP). The workshop reviewed and made recommendations based on a study commissioned by the NLO to clarify the status of land information reservoirs currently in existence in Burkina Faso, such as the land archives maintained by local governments as well as national land records. The study revealed the multiple challenges and largely non-functional status of most of the collections of land records managed at each of these two levels. The workshop resulted in two recommendations: that GoBF officially adopt the Land Information Modernization and Decentralization Plan prepared with support from MCA during the 5-year compact completed in July 2014; and that GoBF initiate design and implementation of a pilot activity to develop standardized land information systems in two settings: rural communes and urban communes (subsequent to the November workshop

a third context was added, namely, an arrondissement of one of the two principal urban centers of Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso). Another outcome of the November workshop was that the GoBF invited the NLO and PRGLA, respectively, to lead the development of the pilot activity in the specific settings of one rural commune and one urban commune.

Beginning in Q2 of FY 2016, and especially during Q3, the NLO conducted a significant number of activities to advance this GoBF initiative, including establishment of a steering committee, identification and contact with stakeholders, conduct of a follow-up workshop to explore the most appropriate methods for collecting and storing land information, identification of pilot zones, acquisition of materials and equipment such as hard drives, conduct of an additional workshop on structuring the database, and training of GoBF cadaster agents in land data graphics and mapping. In leading or facilitating these activities the NLO is further consolidating its role as a go-to resource for GoBF agencies requiring access to a reservoir of land expertise, and as a key collaborator of the GoBF in developing and refining approaches for implementation of land tenure policy.

PREPARING FOR THE PROPOSED PILOT ACTIVITY TO TEST MAST TECHNOLOGY IN A RURAL COMMUNE

Throughout the quarter this set of activities was closely aligned with the activities described above to increase the visibility of the NLO and its consolidation as a recognized authority in the domain of land tenure. That is, at the same time that the NLO was actively collaborating with GoBF agencies keen to move forward with development of a pilot activity to test SIF approaches and methodologies, the NLO was also providing substantial support to USAID's feasibility assessment preliminary to potential implementation of the MAST technology developed in Tanzania in the context of Burkina Faso. The decision to move forward with a MAST pilot was taken by USAID near the end of the quarter. Thus during the final weeks of the quarter the NLO focus shifted to development of a MAST implementation plan targeting a small number of villages in Boudry Commune.

SUBTASK 5.B ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Continuing to develop and expand new partnerships with technical and financial partners, including with USAID-financed partners working under the RISE umbrella;
- Completing a land tenure profile for Boudry and Bama Communes, and initiating a land tenure profile in new commune;
- Retooling the NLO data collection strategy to increase collection of land information residing at the municipal level, while continuing to pursue its data collection strategy targeting GoBF partners;
- Developing a first draft of an inaugural Land Governance Semester Report, a product defined in the PQO that is intended to provide systematic updates every 6 months of the status of each of 14 land themes (the inaugural issue of the semester report is expected to address a subset of 3-4 of the PQO-defined land themes);
- Preparing and conducting meetings of the NLO Board of Directors (late-July) and the NLO General Assembly (mid-September);
- Completion of the MAST implementation strategy and initiation of its implementation.

SUBTASK 5.C: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSIBLE LAND-BASED INVESTMENT

During this quarter key achievements under the third ERC pilot project included: (1) selecting the participant for the co-creation workshop; (2) conducting one-on-one calls with each of these participants, and (3) logistical planning for the co-creation workshop, including selection of a facilitator and the development of a workshop process document.

The Responsible Land-Based Investment pilot is working collaboratively with private sector investors, an industry-focused foundation, NGOs, consultancies, research institutions, and USAID to “road test” efforts to implement portions of the [New Alliance’s Analytical Framework on Responsible Land-Based Investment in Agriculture in Africa](#). Based on selection criteria developed with feedback from USAID, ERC selected eight organizations that responded to a Call for Expression of Interest issued in late January 2016 to move forward to a co-creation process.

During the quarter, ERC conducted one-on-one calls with each of these organizations to develop a better understanding of their interests, barriers they see to responsible land-based investing, and to clarify next steps in the process and identify contributions these participants might make to the process. ERC collated notes from these calls and shared these with all participants.

Finally, ERC worked closely with USAID to plan for the co-creation workshop that will take place early next quarter (July 12-13). Given the geographically diverse set of participants, ERC and USAID decided (with feedback from participants) to hold simultaneous workshops in Landover, MD and at the USAID Southern Africa Regional Mission in Pretoria, South Africa. ERC identified a facilitator for the workshop and engaged with USAID to develop a participatory methodology for the workshop. Finally, ERC arranged to provide travel support to the participants.

SUBTASK 5.C ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Hold pre-workshop conference call with participants (July 5, 2016)
- Finalize logistics for the co-creation workshop
- Conduct co-creation workshop (July 12–13, 2016)
- Work with participants to develop and finalize Concept Notes
- Develop review criteria for Concept Notes
- Select Independent Scientific Review Committee

4.0 PROJECT SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Outcome Indicators	# This Quarter	# Overall
ERC Strategic Objective 1—Expanded evidence-based knowledge		
# Promotions of completed products	2	34
# Donors/Agencies that express interest in replication or scaling up a pilot	0	1
# Attendees or registrants of ERC content presentations	0	1007
# New USAID project awards that incorporate LTPR lessons learned	0	0
# Pilot replication sites	0	4
ERC Strategic Objective 2—Best LTPR practices communicated to influence USG and global policies and practices		
# Downloads of uploaded products	127	5018
# Mentions in Media scan		
-- # Mention E3/Land Staff	9	27
-- # Mention LTPR Portal Content	9	71
-- # Mention LTPR Projects / Work	13	74
# (Re)tweets	110	3220
# Shares in LinkedIn	8	84
# Times USG requests data or LTPR info	N/A	0
# Requests for more information, meetings	N/A	0
Google, Twitter, Klout analytics	See Analytics Report	See Analytics Report
# Wiki contributors	N/A	0
ERC Strategic Objective 3—Greater USAID and USG capacity in LTPR		
% Increase between pre-and post-training evaluation scores	N/A	average—8%
% Training course participants from outside USAID	N/A	average—64%
# Portal users from countries of recent TDYs	N/A	3094
# Requests for TDYs from recent training attendees	N/A	0
# Downloads of tools	N/A	195
# Active members of Communities of Practice	N/A	20
# Comments, decisions by Communities of Practice	N/A	0

Output Indicators	# This Quarter	# Overall
Task 1—Impact Evaluation: Provides evidence-based social & economic findings to inform USAID programming		
# IE data collection instruments completed and approved	0	3
# IE evaluation methodologies completed and approved	0	1
# IE reports completed	0	1
# baseline & endline datasets	0	10
# Datasets available online	0	0
# Households surveyed	0	4332
Task 2—Research: Builds knowledge, tests hypotheses, and devises innovative research methodologies & approaches to strengthen LTPR programming		
Research Designs		
# Research concept notes completed and approved	0	1
# Research work plans completed and approved	0	1
Research Reports		
# Research papers / reports completed and approved	8	13
# Research reports completed	0	0
# Baseline and endline data sets	14	19
# Working papers available	1	17
# Datasets available online	0	0
IE Designs		
# IE data collection instruments completed and approved	9	51
# IE evaluation methodologies completed and approved	1	7
IE Completed		
# program IE completed and approved	1	1
# IE reports completed (Design, Baseline)	1	5
# baseline & endline datasets (Qualitative)	0	13
# Datasets available online	0	0
# Households surveyed	2808	19003
Task 3—Communication: Educates key audiences, facilitates knowledge sharing and LTPR program design, and promotes ERC research, evaluations, trainings and pilots and STARR projects		
% Recommended enhancements completed	N/A	100%
% response to portal user surveys	N/A	0
# Communications products developed (disaggregate by type, # times/variety of ways, frequency)		
-- Commentaries	7	91
-- Tweets	42	1828
-- World Bank marketing materials created	0	22

Output Indicators	# This Quarter	# Overall
# ERC product presentations (BFS Ask Ag Chat, Ag Sector Council Panel, Op Guide Interview, Disaster Webinar, Innovation Fair, Gender and Land Rights Webinar, Urban Tenure Issue Brief, Global Donor Platform video interview, Global Donor Platform presentation in Paris, public presentation of Global Donor map at World Bank Land Conference, presentation of Global Donor map to AU-LPI at World Bank Conference, presentation of Global Donor map to Global Donor Working Group on Land at World Bank Land Conference)	3	28
# of issue briefs	1	7
# Wiki topics	0	0
# Communities of Practice facilitated	0	0
# of participants engaged in Community of Practice	0	50
% STARR partners that contribute	N/A	average—43%
# of tools developed or repackaged	0	1
Task 4—Training: Builds LTPR capacity among USG, host country & other key target audiences to support next generation of LTPR practitioners		
# Training materials developed	0	22
# People trained	0	2073
# of trainings conducted	0	4
# Online courses developed	0	1
# Participants trained through online courses	0	1969
Task 5—Tests, analyzes and pilots approaches to strengthen LTPR for replication and scaling of future LTPR initiatives		
# Plots surveyed and property rights recorded by pilot intervention	0	2020
% households participating & recording their land rights	N/A	100%
% household land rights disputed in a community	0	2%
% households with increased perception of tenure security at the end of the pilot from different demographic perspectives, especially gender disaggregated	0	N/A
% of crowdsourced land rights formalized	0	N/A
% of households requesting an upgrade in the information required to define their land rights during the pilot projects	N/A	N/A
Time, cost & ease of use in recording land rights information on mobile technology	N/A	N/A

Outcome Indicators	# This Quarter	# Overall
STARR Reporting Indicators		
# of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor enacted with USG assistance	N/A	N/A
# of households who have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and individual/collective rights)	0	937
Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to LTPR supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by sex)	0	31232.38
# of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	N/A	N/A
# of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (disaggregated by sex)	268	4718
Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscape Indicators		
# of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A
# of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A
# of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	0	600

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

Success stories from this quarter is provided on the following page.



EVALUATION, RESEARCH, AND COMMUNICATION

Collaboration with Implementing Partners to Improve Impact Evaluations

Photo Credit: Jeremy Green/Cloudburst



TGCC project staff use mobile devices to document and register land rights in Zambia.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000 <http://stories.usaid.gov>

The Evaluation, Research, and Communication team (ERC) is currently preparing for the endline data collection and analysis of the Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) impact evaluation (IE) in Zambia. The foundation for the

endline analysis is laid out in the pre-analysis plan and a major part of that is reviewing and incorporating monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collected from implementing partners. M&E data provide important information for endline data collection and analyses planning, and better inform the interpretation of endline results. During this quarter, ERC collaborated with E3/Land and the TGCC implementing teams to develop a detailed M&E protocol with corresponding instruments, and then to collect the M&E data.

The Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) implemented a land tenure certification program while COMACO implemented an agroforestry extension program, each working concurrently within and around the same regions. CDLA and COMACO each completed M&E instruments, which consisted of two short structured surveys and two short open-ended qualitative questionnaires, providing basic and extended information for their respective interventions. In particular, the quantitative surveys collected basic implementation information across the interventions, and identify any major differences in program implementation across villages and key reasons for this. The data collected from CDLA M&E tools provide a strong understanding of household land registration processes under the program, the different types of land categories that are used, and the people who were chosen by the households to be listed on the document. The data collected from the COMACO tools describe implementation activities in detail, including the process that was used for offering the agroforestry intervention to households in the agroforestry treatment villages, and some of the observed reasons for stronger or weaker interest in agroforestry among targeted households.

M&E data allows for more accurate tests and interpretations of reasons for impact variation. It also makes it possible to create indicator variables that can be used in the endline analyses to test how program implementation differences might moderate impacts. Specifically, this M&E data establish how the land tenure and agroforestry interventions are proceeding in practice relative to how the program was planned, and enables the IE team to verify the nature and timing of the different activities. Furthermore, identifying any major variations in program implementation across villages can reveal potential outlier cases or issues that could influence results, and appropriate analytic steps can be taken. With all of this information, the IE instruments can be updated by adding or removing questions as appropriate based on actual implementation results and any indicators to be developed.

MOBILE APPLICATION TO SECURE TENURE

Sharing Lessons Learned from USAID's MAST Pilot Project



Photo Credit: Freddy Feruzii

Training trusted intermediaries in recording land boundaries for the MAST pilot project.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

On June 3, 2016 ERC supported USAID and shared a set of lessons learned from the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) pilot project with stakeholders in Tanzania. During the workshop ERC and USAID presented the findings from a “Lessons Learned” report, the findings from the MAST Performance Evaluation and introduced the new Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) Activity.

ERC Technical Lead for MAST, Mr. Jeffrey Euwema participated in the workshop, as did MAST team members from local subcontractor CARE International/Tanzania (Mr. Thabit Masoud and Mr. Mustapha Issa) and TAGRODE (Mr. Zubery Mwachulla and Mr. Dickson Mwalubandu). Mr. Issa led a demonstration of the MAST technology and Mr. Euwema reported out on progress to date on numbers of parcels mapped, numbers of formal land rights documents delivered, and a gender breakdown on numbers of men and women with names on these documents.

Key lessons learned from this pilot include the following:

- Regular engagement with the national Government was important for integrating the MAST technology and implementation approach into the rural land adjudication process;
- Partnering with the national Government at the operational level helped to facilitate implementation at the district and local levels;
- District land staff have the expertise to survey and map lands using the MAST technology; Adopting a “hyper-local” approach to advocacy and training helped increase knowledge of land laws and adjudication practices among villagers and increased buy-in and support;
- The Trusted Intermediary model worked to capture land rights information in a timely manner; Youth were enthusiastic and engaged in this process and effectively served as mentors to others;
- A strong focus on women’s land rights and the rights other vulnerable groups has helped increase security and promote gender equality; and
- Geospatial resources and tools were easily adopted by project beneficiaries.

However, experiences from the pilot also highlight some key challenges which include:

- A lack of sufficient, dedicated funding from the national government constrains efforts to systematically register land rights at the district level;
- The District Land Office needs additional staff with appropriate capacity to manage a process of systematic registration in a timely manner;
- Cumbersome practices to print, record, issue and deliver CCROs are a significant bottleneck in the delivery of land rights documentation;
- The high sunk costs associated with the use of “crested paper” and other required stationary makes the delivery of CCROs expensive;
- The expectation that government staff and village leaders will receive per diems to support land adjudication work creates financial pressures on project resources;
- Lack of accurate mapping data create ambiguities in the formal land adjudication process and reduces efficiencies in mapping and data collection;
- Limitations related to land use planning processes have the potential to exclude vulnerable groups and increase disputes;
- Costs associated with internet services, geospatial resources and tools and cloud-based databases need to be factored into government budgets if the MAST approach is expanded; and
- The Government needs to identify real demand for CCROs among citizens, and price delivery of land administration services appropriately to create a revenue stream to support systematic land adjudication.

The MAST pilot project closes all activities in the next quarter.

NATIONAL LAND OBSERVATORY IN BURKINA FASO

Consolidating its Role as a Leading Advisor to GoBF on Land Governance



Photo Credit: Issoufou Ganou / NLO

Participants at the NLO-Sponsored Land Information Workshop, November 2015

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000

<http://stories.usaid.gov>

In November 2015 the NLO co-sponsored a workshop to explore the status and performance of land information collections and systems in Burkina Faso. The workshop was intended to build on a NLO-sponsored study of the land information systems that are maintained by central government agencies and local governments. The study detailed the many challenges and current low level of reliability as well as lack of completeness that characterizes the various archives and collections of land information held by GoBF and local governments. Among the recommendations adopted at the conclusion of the workshop was for the GoBF to develop a pilot activity to design and test improved strategies for collection and storing information in three contexts: a rural commune, an urban commune and an arrondissement of one of the two major population centers of the country—Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. While the NLO's co-sponsor of the workshop, the Activity to Reinforce Local Governance (PRGLA), was nominated to lead development of the component targeting an urban commune, the NLO was designated as the lead facilitator of the component to pilot development of a land information system (SIF) in a rural commune.

Since the November 2015 workshop, the NLO has participated in or led several activities to advance development of the pilot. These activities include establishment of a pilot steering committee, development of a 15-step general pilot implementation plan, two follow-up technical and planning workshops, acquisition of material, and equipment and training of GoBF cadaster agents.

Its role as facilitator in the GoBF initiative to develop and implement a SIF pilot activity reinforces the institutional security of the NLO. The duties assigned to the NLO are not limited to facilitation of the specific component of the pilot that is to be implemented in a rural commune, but also require the NLO to serve as a collaborator and advisor to the government on a broad range of practical issues related to design and development of the overall SIF pilot. Moreover, the NLO serves as a communications link across GoBF agencies: while the primary GoBF agencies involved in the SIF pilot are the General

Direction of Taxes (DGI), the Ministry of Urbanism and the Ministry in charge of computerizing and modernizing government record-keeping and information storage, the NLO is also working to keep other key GoBF actors such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Decentralization fully informed of SIF proposals, plans and progress. In short, in the course of application of the 15-step plan to design, prepare and implement the pilot activity, collaboration between the NLO and a broad range of GoBF agencies has become routine.

The timing of this GoBF pilot initiative dovetails with successful conclusion of the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) pilot activity in Tanzania. As a result of NLO efforts to keep GoBF agencies informed and to raise awareness of the MAST option, the GoBF agrees that MAST is a promising technology, and that its adaptation for application in the rural zones of Burkina Faso context is likely to yield positive results. From the perspective of the NLO, the double-objective is to improve reliability and transparency of (as well as its own access to) land property rights information in Burkina Faso, while at the same time consolidating its role as a key actor and a reliable partner of the GoBF and other stakeholders in the domain of land governance.

ANNEX B: ERC PROJECT BRIEF UPDATE

An updated project brief is provided on the following page.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PROJECT BRIEF

EVALUATION, RESEARCH, AND COMMUNICATION PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The Evaluation, Research and Communication (ERC) project is a 5-year initiative, launched in 2013 under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The purpose of the project is to create, expand, and communicate evidence-based knowledge around best land tenure and property rights (LTPR) practices in order to enhance internal USAID and external U.S. Government (USG) learning, guide program design and implementation, and make the most effective use of limited development resources to accomplish key development objectives. The ERC project consists of five tasks:

- Task 1) Impact Evaluation: Promotes evidence-based policy by designing and implementing innovative approaches to measure the impact of USAID LTPR programming
- Task 2) Research: Strengthens knowledge and understanding of LTPR by undertaking innovative research and generating evidence-based results
- Task 3) Communication: Facilitates knowledge sharing and LTPR program design, and promotes ERC research, evaluations, trainings and pilots
- Task 4) Training: Builds LTPR capacity among USG, host country and other key target audiences to support the next generation of LTPR practitioners
- Task 5) Pilots: Tests, analyzes and pilots approaches to strengthen LTPR for replication and scaling of future initiatives

PRELIMINARY OUTCOMES

Under Tasks 1 and 2, USAID is implementing a series of rigorous impact evaluations (IE) to more precisely determine the impact on livelihood outcomes of land tenure interventions. In Ethiopia, ERC conducted baseline data collection for the [Land Administration to Nurture Development \(LAND\)](#) project in two regions, Oromia and Afar. ERC has the baseline report for the Oromia IE, and analysis is currently underway for the Afar IE. Also in Ethiopia, ERC collected endline data, completed analysis of baseline and endline data, and published the [endline report](#) for an IE of the [Ethiopia Land Administration Program \(ELAP\)](#) and the [Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program \(ELTAP\)](#). ERC has completed baseline data collection and analysis as part of the IE of the [Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development \(PRADD II\)](#) project in Guinea and the Community Land Protection Program (CLPP) in Liberia. In Zambia, baseline data has been collected as part of the IE incorporating a randomized control trial design to measure the impact of USAID's [Tenure and Global Climate Change \(TGCC\)](#) Project's land tenure and agroforestry interventions on rural farmers. Currently, ERC is preparing the pre-analysis plan for the endline data collection for the TGCC IE. Also in Zambia, ERC has designed an evaluation and conducted baseline data collection, analysis, and reporting on the REDD+ Community-based Forest Management Project (CFP) in Zambia's Eastern Province. Looking ahead, ERC

will begin designing and conducting baseline activities for an IE of the Indonesia Sustainable Ecosystem Advanced (SEA) Project.

In addition, USAID is supporting the development of eight research papers based on the baseline data and analysis from the evaluation work. In collaboration with E3/Land, the ERC research team is actively drafting papers that stem from the LAND, PRADD, CFP, CLPP and TGCC impact evaluations, as well as a cross cutting tenure security paper. The results of these IEs and research papers are expected to provide USAID and the broader international development community with more thorough evidence on whether and how various land tenure interventions contribute to enhanced food security, improved management of natural resources, reduced conflict, and greater economic growth.

Under Task 3, ERC conducts targeted communication campaigns to promote STARR project impacts, research, best practices, and lessons learned from STARR and USAID's broader land tenure portfolio. Recent communications campaigns have focused on Land Matters for Youth and the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) project, and included a sustained campaign to promote USAID's Land Tenure and Property Rights MOOC (see below). ERC also manages the USAID Land Tenure Portal (www.usaidlandtenure.net), which features commentaries, issue briefs, project information, country profiles, and other products detailing the results, challenges, and lessons from USAID's efforts to improve land and resource governance for all members of society. ERC is currently working with E3/Land to redesign the Portal during Year 4.

Under Task 4, USAID is developing training initiatives that include USAID's Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Land Tenure and Property Rights, which was launched in September 2015. ERC has also drafted a grants mechanism to support academic research on LTPR. These initiatives are designed to build capacity within USAID, the USG, and the broader development community to better understand and address LTPR issues.

Under Task 5, USAID's [Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure](#) (MAST) looks to answer a question at the forefront of discussion within the land tenure community: can crowd-sourced property information collected using accessible and affordable mobile technology reduce costs and time associated with registering rights, and does having access to this technology help to improve perceptions of tenure security? During the life of this pilot, the MAST project has completed mapping and data collection for approximately 4,000 parcels in three villages in Tanzania (Ilalasimba, Itagutwa, and Idodi). By the end of this quarter over 3,000 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) were printed. As of the end of Year 4 Quarter 1, ERC support of the MAST pilot is completed and final close-out activities are underway.

In support of 2014 G-7 commitments, USAID is supporting the [National Land Observatory](#) (NLO) in Burkina Faso. The NLO is an independent organization that undertake research on land governance issues in the country and coordinates with regional stakeholders on land governance issues to promote transparency.

To support efforts to improve responsible land-based investing, USAID is helping to co-create innovative approaches to "road test" the New Alliance's Analytical Framework for Responsible Land-Based Investment in African Agriculture. This pilot is working with eight participant organizations to develop approaches that will help improve outcomes on the ground for communities and for investors. A co-creation workshop is scheduled from Year 4 Quarter 2 and participants will develop Concept Notes that may be funded that are based on discussions held at the workshop.

USAID ERC COR: Ms. Mercedes Stickler

Cloudburst ERC Acting COP: Ms. Karol Boudreaux

USAID LTPR Portal: <http://usaidlandtenure.net>

ANNEX C: ERC MEDIA

5 media products—1 video, 1 photo essay, 2 external blogs, and photos and captions—are provided on the following pages. Per the new photo submission guidance, ERC photos have been uploaded to the USAID Land Matters Flickr pool. Links to the photos and captions are provided.

MEDIA I. VIDEO: GETTING IT RIGHT: PRACTICAL TIPS FOR EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMMING



Watch the video here: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/video/getting-right-evidence-based-programming>

MEDIA 2. PHOTO ESSAY: EMPOWERING PASTORALISTS



View the photo essay here: <https://usaidpubs.exposure.co/empowering-pastoralists>

MEDIA 3. IMPACT BLOG: 5 THINGS USAID'S LAND OFFICE HAS LEARNED ABOUT IMPACT EVALUATIONS

The screenshot shows the USAID Impact Blog interface. At the top left is the USAID logo with the tagline 'FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'. To the right is a banner image of two women with the text 'IMPACT BLOG'. Below the banner are navigation links: 'USAID HOME', 'ABOUT THIS BLOG', 'ARCHIVES', and an 'RSS Feed' icon. On the left side, there is a search bar with the text 'Search for:' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar is a featured image of a woman in a colorful headscarf with the text 'BATTLING EBOLA: THE ROAD TO ZERO'. Underneath is a 'BLOG ARCHIVES' section with a 'Blog Archives' dropdown menu set to 'Select Month'. Below that is a 'TAG CLOUD' section with various tags including 'Afghanistan', 'Africa', 'Agriculture', 'AIDS', 'Child survival', 'Climate Change', 'Democracy', 'Development', 'Disaster Assistance', 'Ebola', 'Education', 'Ethiopia', 'Extreme Poverty', 'Family planning', 'Feed the Future', 'Food Security', 'GH Matters', 'Global Health', 'Haiti Health', 'HIV/AIDS', 'Horn of Africa', and 'Human Rights India'. The main content area features the article title '5 Things USAID's Land Office Has Learned about Impact Evaluations', posted by M. Mercedes Stickler on Tuesday, May 3rd 2016. It has a 'Like' button and shows '33 people like this. Be the first of your friends.' Below the text is a large image of a woman in a yellow shirt and blue headscarf holding a document. The caption reads: 'Laida Phiri proudly displays her customary land certificate on her parcel of land in eastern Zambia. USAID is conducting a randomized control trial impact evaluation to measure the effect of securing property rights on the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. / Jeremy Green, The Cloudburst Group'. At the bottom of the article, there is a quote: 'At an event marking five years since the release of USAID's Evaluation Policy, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith noted, "Development is aspirational, but it's also a discipline." I couldn't agree more.'

Read the blog here: <https://blog.usaid.gov/2016/05/mythbusting-5-things-you-should-know-about-impact-evaluations-at-usaid/>

MEDIA 4. DEVEX BLOG: IMPROVING THE EVIDENCE BASE IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR WITH RCTS



The image is a screenshot of a Devex blog post. At the top left is the Devex logo with the tagline "Do Good. Do It Well.™". Below the logo is a navigation bar with links for HOME, COMMUNITY, JOBS, FUNDING, NEWS, FOR RECRUITERS, and FOR EXECUTIVES. Underneath the navigation bar is a "Trending" section with links to EU referendum, AIBB annual meeting, Devex World, and #ShareHumanity. The main content area features the breadcrumb "GLOBAL VIEWS » DEVEX WORLD" followed by the article title "Improving the evidence base in the environment sector with RCTs" in a large, bold font. Below the title is the author information "By M. Mercedes Stickler | 22 June 2016" and social media sharing icons for 1 comment, 15 shares, and various platforms. A large photograph shows a group of farmers gathered in a field next to a row of tall maize plants under a cloudy sky. Below the photo is a caption: "Farmers gather at a maize demo plot in Zambia. A pioneering randomized controlled trial launched by the U.S. Agency for International Development in the country will contribute the strongest evidence to date on the relationship between property rights and farmers' decisions to practice 'climate smart' agricultural techniques, such as agroforestry. Photo by: USAID".

Read the blog here: <https://www.devex.com/news/improving-the-evidence-base-in-the-environment-sector-with-rcts-88324>

MEDIA 5. PHOTOS AND CAPTIONS

TAJIKISTAN: LAND REFORM AND FARM RESTRUCTURING PROJECT

1. **Photo:** [LRRFP: Kindergartens and Property Rights](#)

- **Caption:** Edita Baruti stands in front of her kindergarten and daycare. Edita inherited land from her father and used her property rights to help open this kindergarten. Edita is one of Kosovo's few business women. Traditional views and cumbersome property inheritance laws often prevent women from owning businesses in Kosovo. Now USAID and the Government of Kosovo are working together to reform Kosovo's national laws, improve court procedures, and educate the public on women's property rights.

Photo Credit: Sandra Coburn / The Cloudburst Group

2. **Photo:** [LRRFP: Land Rights in the Classroom](#)

- **Caption:** Saidkhuja Sangakov (left) teaches a classroom of high school seniors about land rights in Tajikistan's Jamoat Mohnatobod Bokhtar District High School. In the agrarian Khatlon region of Tajikistan, the USAID Tajikistan Land Reform and Farm Restructuring Project trains teachers on land rights. These teachers then share their knowledge with other teachers and their students. Both students and teachers play valuable influential roles in their community, including resolving basic land disputes between neighbors. This class is dedicated to educating seniors on land rights as part of the school's curriculum.

Photo Credit: Sandra Coburn / The Cloudburst Group

3. **Photo:** [LRRFP: Apricots - Diversifying Tajik Farmers' Crops](#)

- **Caption:** A husband and wife dry apricots on a dekhan farm in Tajikistan's Khatlon region. Apricots are a cash crop and a good source of income for farmers in a country where agriculture accounts for 75 percent of employment. Securing farmers' land rights has helped to incentivize greater investment in diverse crops, particularly crops that take several growing seasons before farmers can reap the financial benefits — like apricot trees.

Photo Credit: Sandra Coburn / The Cloudburst Group

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

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