EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION (ERC) PROJECT

Quarterly Report (January 1 to March 31, 2015)

APRIL 2015

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Engagement, Research and Communication (ERC) Project
Quarterly Report (January 1 to March 31, 2015)

APRIL 2015

DISCLAIMER
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### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AEMFI/EIFTRI</td>
<td>Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions/Ethiopian Inclusive Finance Training and Research Institute</td>
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<td>AFD</td>
<td>French Agency for Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td>computer-assisted-person-interviewing</td>
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<td>CCRO</td>
<td>Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy</td>
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<td>CFP</td>
<td>Community-based Forest Management Program</td>
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<td>CLPP</td>
<td>Community Land Protection Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloudburst</td>
<td>Cloudburst Consulting Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Chief of Party</td>
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<td>COR</td>
<td>Contracting Officer’s Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATS</td>
<td>Deliverable Approval Tracking System</td>
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<tr>
<td>DGAT</td>
<td>General Direction for Development</td>
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<td>DGFOMR</td>
<td>General Directorate of Land, Training and Organisation of the Rural World</td>
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<td>ELAP</td>
<td>Ethiopia Land Administration Program</td>
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<td>ELTAP</td>
<td>Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Evaluation, Research, and Communication project</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>geographic information system</td>
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<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
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<td>GoBF</td>
<td>Government of Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>GoE</td>
<td>Government of Ethiopia</td>
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<td>GoT</td>
<td>Government of Tanzania</td>
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<td>IE</td>
<td>Impact Evaluation</td>
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<td>IQC</td>
<td>Indefinite Quantity Contract</td>
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<td>IRB</td>
<td>Institutional Review Board</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>KJP</td>
<td>Kenya Justice Project</td>
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<td>LAND</td>
<td>Ethiopia Land Administration to Nurture Development project</td>
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<td>LandPKS</td>
<td>Land Potential Knowledge System</td>
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<tr>
<td>LTRM</td>
<td>USAID’s Land Tenure and Resource Management Office</td>
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<td>LTPR</td>
<td>Land Tenure and Property Rights</td>
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<td>MAST</td>
<td>Mobile Application to Secure Tenure</td>
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<td>MCA</td>
<td>Millennium Challenge Account</td>
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<td>MOOC</td>
<td>Massive Open Online Course</td>
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<td>MSI</td>
<td>Management Systems International</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NLO</td>
<td>National Land Observatory</td>
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<td>OAA</td>
<td>USAID’s Office of Acquisition and Assistance</td>
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<td>ODK</td>
<td>Open Data Kit</td>
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<td>PRADD</td>
<td>Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development project</td>
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<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>Software Approval Request</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples</td>
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<td>STARR</td>
<td>Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights</td>
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<td>STTA</td>
<td>Short-term technical assistance</td>
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<td>TGCC</td>
<td>Tenure and Global Climate Change project</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>USG</td>
<td>United States Government</td>
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<td>USIP</td>
<td>United States Institute for Peace</td>
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1.0 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 activities support the 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 Land Tenure and Resource Management (LTRM) 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

Activities this quarter focused on analyzing and presenting the growing body of data that the ERC project is collecting, refining messages and improving the communications products that the LTRM Office uses to highlight its diverse work. ERC also continued to emphasize collaboration and communication across the STARR partner network.

Under Task 1, ERC worked with the LTRM Office and with USAID/Ethiopia to launch endline data collection for the Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) and Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP). We trained a local data collection firm and developed a set of survey instruments that effectively align with the original baseline instruments. We supplemented module material to the endline instruments in order to gather additional information about the impacts of second-level land certification in Ethiopia.

Our research, under Task 2 culminated in presenting four papers for the 2015 Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty (hereafter World Bank Land Conference) in collaboration with the LTRM Office. These four papers covered work conducted in Liberia, Ethiopia, and Zambia. We also contributed to the development of a survey paper that looked across projects to identify and discuss issues of interest. During this quarter survey instruments for the Community Forest Project in Zambia were finalized and data collectors were trained. In addition, we began research for two additional IEs: Ethiopia Land Administration to Nurture Development project (LAND) in the Afar region and Tenure and Global Climate Change project (TGCC) in Burma.

This quarter, activities under Task 3 focused on refining messaging related to what the LTRM Office does and communicating that message in a more targeted manner for increased impact. We also assisted with efforts to improve Office branding. ERC supported two events this quarter: a webinar on Land Tenure and Disasters and the World Bank Land Conference. To highlight the LTRM Office’s work at the latter event ERC produced a series of new products that included: a short animated video, an infographic, a photo gallery, a brochure for the Mobile Application to Strengthen Tenure (MAST) project, an informational postcard, and materials for two master classes on IE. We also began planning to make the growing body of materials associated with LTRM Office IEs accessible to researchers, students and others around the world through a data hub on the Portal.

Under Task 4, ERC continued to film modules for a new Massive Open Online Course on Land Tenure and Property Rights. ERC also continued to support the land tenure Community of Practice (which discussed the USAID programming in Rwanda). We developed a concept note for an Evidence Summit to share results of research on USAID-funded land programs in Ethiopia and supported the LTRM Office at the World Bank Land Conference.

Activities under Task 5 continue to move forward. The MAST project field tested technology in Pilot Village #1, began the process of building legal awareness of land rights, provided training to local leaders, and collaborated with evaluation firm Management Systems International (MSI) to prepare for the performance and IE of this pilot activity. This project continues to generate interest from the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and may help the Government achieve ambitious goals related to mapping and registering rural land rights under its Big Results Now program.
The second pilot project, the Land Governance Partnership in Burkina Faso, presents a number of challenges. ERC consultants and staff continue to provide remote support to the National Land Observatory (NLO) staff. During this quarter, the NLO completed recruitment of its staff. Most significantly, the NLO convened a workshop with key NLO stakeholders to define its five-year work plan.
3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

TASK 1—IMPACT EVALUATION
This quarter, activities under Task 1 included ERC travel to Ethiopia in January to work with the data collection firm for the IE of ELTAP/ELAP. The TDY focused on building the capacity of the firm to carry out the endline data collection, as well monitoring the launch of the field data collection in Ethiopia. This endline data collection provides an opportunity to conduct a rigorous analysis of changes to social and economic conditions following USAID’s ELTAP and ELAP projects.

SUBTASK 1.A: EVALUATION OF LAND CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS IN ETHIOPIA
ERC team members Dr. Daniel Monchuk and Stephanie Fenner visited Ethiopia from January 2–16, 2015. The purpose of the visit was to work with the data collection firm—Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions/Ethiopian Inclusive Finance Training and Research Institute (AEMFI/EIFTRI)—and to finalize plans for collecting an endline round of household data to evaluate the impact of the ELTAP/ELAP land administration programs. The ERC team also included Asmelash Haile, who served as a local consultant for the evaluation. The survey will cover approximately 4500 rural households from the highland regions of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNP).

The objectives of the trip included: i) working with the survey firm to finalize data collection plans; ii) supporting planning and logistics for implementing the computer-assisted-personal-interviewing (CAPI) approach; iii) instructing core staff and supervisors on survey content to ensure that questions are clearly understood and data are accurately and consistently collected across the sample area; and iv) developing protocols for managing and collecting spatial information. For the second week of the trip, Jessica Nabongo—a member of the ERC communications team—accompanied Dr. Monchuk and Ms. Fenner.

During the first week of the trip, the ERC team went through the questionnaires in detail with the survey firm’s core staff and supervisors to make sure that the definitions and objectives were clear. Additional programming and updating to the household and wives survey components was conducted during the first week in tandem with the other training. The household survey data is being collected using CSPro software developed by the USG. CSPro training, pretesting and piloting of the software took place during the second week of the visit. ERC team members, along with core staff and supervisors from the survey firm, traveled to Debre Birhan (approx. 2 hours north-east of Addis Ababa) in order to test the household and wives components of the questionnaire and the CAPI survey program. Upon arrival in Debre Birhan, the survey firm met with officials from the Basona Worena woreda land administration office to secure the necessary permissions in order to pilot the instruments in a kebele where there had not been any ELTAP or ELAP activities. Permission was given to conduct the piloting in Korma Gefiya kebele located to the south-west of Debre Birhan. To maximize supervisors’ time in the field and experience with the instruments, pilot surveys were carried out in two batches. The first commenced as soon as the team had secured the necessary approvals and a second round of testing was carried out the next day in the same kebele but with different households. The evening between these field tests was used to incorporate feedback, and revise the CAPI program.
While survey firm staff were conducting the pre-test, ERC staff arranged meetings with officials from the woreda land administration office. The purpose of these meetings were to discuss activity within the woreda to date associated with first level as well as second level land certification activities, challenges encountered during the process, and future plans.

Zemen Haddis, Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) of LAND, met with ERC team members to discuss plans for the endline data collection as well as the overall strategy for carrying out the IE and generating draft and final reports. Dr. Haddis expressed interest in a follow-up to present the results of the IE to the USAID Mission in Addis and to others as appropriate (Government of Ethiopia [GoE], donors, etc.). As a result, a proposal for an Evidence Summit in Ethiopia this summer has been submitted to the LTRM Office. During the trip the ERC team also met with Dr. Solomon who was closely involved with the ELTAP and was Chief of Party (COP) implementing the ELAP program and who provided additional insight into how those programs were carried out and useful suggestions on the types of information that would be beneficial to incorporate into the endline data collection. This useful feedback was used to fine-tune the content of the woreda land administration survey questionnaire in particular.

ERC also renewed their Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval through Clark University for the household and wives survey as the earlier approvals were set to expire.

As of the end of the quarter, data from the woreda land administration survey had been completed and covered 26 woredas (8-Tigray, 4-Amhara, 8-Oromia, and 6-SNNP). Approximately 75% of the households interviews had been completed and preliminary data received had been received from 2,718 households (730-Tigray, 641-Amhara, 605-Oromia, and 743-SNNP).

**TASK 1 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER**

- Completion of all ELTAP/ELAP Endline Data collection activities in April with delivery of final datasets, survey materials, updated documentation, and any remaining deliverables by the survey firm scheduled for early May
- Merging baseline and endline datasets, matching variables and reconciling any differences encountered across these datasets, and generating estimates of indicators specified in the design document used to measure program impact
- Data analysis for the IE of the ELTAP and ELAP programs
  - Link the endline data with the ELTAP and ELAP baseline datasets and creating comparable estimates of the indicators specified in the IE design document
  - Measure changes in outcomes and assess program impact
- Preparing datasets and codebooks associated with baseline data (household and wives), and endline (household, wives, community, and woreda land administration)
- Drafting endline report, targeting a preliminary draft for the end of May
TASK 2—RESEARCH

ERC supported USAID’s significant presence at the World Bank Land Conference held in Washington DC in late March. Four presentations under research track sessions were presented on findings from IE baseline data collected under ERC during the last year. These included presentations based on the baseline data from the Community Land Protection Program (CLPP) IE, TGCC IE, LAND IE, and Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development II (PRADD II) IE. In addition, ERC staff helped develop and present two post-conference Master Classes on the technical and logistical considerations to conducting IEs and measuring difficult concepts such as perceptions of tenure security and land governance. Finally, ERC arranged for three academic partners to present their papers at a brownbag meeting at USAID on March 26th. This event was well-attended by members of several offices and bureaus of the Agency.

BOX 1. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND Oromia</th>
<th>Title: Land Use at the Margins of Intensive and Extensive Land Use: Baseline Survey Results from Southern Ethiopia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors: John McPeak, Peter Little, Mercedes Stickler, Heather Huntington</td>
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<tr>
<th>TGCC Zambia</th>
<th>Title: Does Stronger Land Tenure Security Incentivize Smallholder Climate-Smart Agriculture? Understanding Drivers of Agricultural Investment in Zambia’s Eastern Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors: Lauren Persha, Mercedes Stickler, Heather Huntington</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLPP Liberia</th>
<th>Title: Community Land Protection Program Liberia Longitudinal Study—Evaluation Baseline Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors: Alexandra Hartman, Heather Huntington, Rachael Knight</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors: Mercedes Stickler, Heather Huntington</td>
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</table>

In addition to the World Bank Land Conference, ERC launched the Community Forest Program (CFP) IE in Nyimba District of Zambia’s Eastern Province. Over the course of the quarter, survey instruments were finalized and programmed into Open Data Kit (ODK), and a data collection firm was brought under contract and trained for the baseline data collection effort.

Finally, ERC began the planning and preparation process for two new IEs—TGCC Burma IE and LAND Afar IE.
SUBTASK 2.A: ALTERNATIVE LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF LARGE SCALE LAND ACQUISITION
No activities under this task this quarter.

SUBTASK 2.B: FEASIBILITY OF UTILIZING MOBILE TECHNOLOGY TO GATHER AND COMMUNICATE LAND RIGHTS INFORMATION
As agreed with the LTRM Office, 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 this quarter, ERC launched the CFP IE baseline data collection effort in Nyimba District of Zambia’s Eastern Province. To date, data collection has been completed in 50 villages and across 750 households. In preparation for the launch, ERC finalized, programmed and translated eight survey instruments. The quantitative instruments include the household, headperson, wives, and forest key informant surveys. The qualitative instruments include a participatory mapping protocol, focus group protocol, chief survey and district key informant survey.

Heather Huntington and Stephanie Fenner traveled to Lusaka from February 23 through March 20, 2015 to finalize the site and household sampling, help train Rural Net (the data collection firm selected for the baseline collection) and support the pretesting and pilot of the instruments. Dr. Huntington and Ms. Fenner worked closely with the ERC Field Manager—Ms. Aleta Haflett—to develop training protocols and finalize the field logistics. In addition, Dr. Huntington and Ms. Aleta Haflett held several meetings with Bio Carbon Partners—the firm implementing CFP—for relationship building and data sharing purposes. Close collaboration between BCP and Cloudburst is required to ensure the success of the CFP IE.

An extended training and pretesting took place from March 2nd through the 17th. The field team travelled to Nyimba District for the pilot on March 19th and the field season began on Monday, March 23rd.

SUBTASK 2.D: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A RESEARCH AGENDA

2.D.1: DEVELOP RESEARCH AGENDA AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT
In anticipation of the array of research products to be produced under the various IE’s, ERC has continued with plans for developing an IE data and documentation hub to be associated with www.usaidlandtenure.net. ERC reviewed the data websites for a number of organizations associated with conducting large sample household surveys (World Bank, International Food Policy Research Institute, Millennium Challenge Corporation, etc.) and consulted a number of researchers while drawing on experiences of ERC research staff to develop a set of criteria for what types of data, the format of the data, how the data are accessed, as well as what types of documentation and ancillary information should be included to ensure the materials collected as part the IE activities are accessible and potentially useful to a wide range of researchers and practitioners. A mock-up of this website was created in consultation with the Communications team under Task 3.
ERC supported LTRM Office participation in two IE master classes as part of WB post-conference activities. The first of these involved a joint presentation by Bocar Thiam (Tetra Tech Country Director for PRADD II in Guinea) and Daniel Monchuk (ERC) on coordinating IE activities, difficulties encountered, and collaborative solutions for addressing and overcoming these to achieve a mutually beneficial outcome. Highlighting the experience for developing rigorous IEs for USAID programs—PRADD II in Guinea in particular—this master class discussed challenges, lessons learned, and provided insight into strategies for creating the enabling conditions for a robust evaluation.

The second IE master class, featuring a joint presentation by Heather Huntington and Mercedes Stickler, explored the difficulties of measuring different dimensions of land tenure security and land governance, as well as the difficulties associated with developing survey instruments to capture these aspects in a rigorous and defensible manner. The presentation highlighted lessons learned from ERC’s first year of developing comprehensive survey instruments for measuring tenure security across various contexts. The master class compared and contrasted content across the IEs under ERC and included breakout sessions and group discussions.

2.D.2: IMPLEMENT RESEARCH AGENDA

2.D.2.A: LAND IMPACT EVALUATION

The World Bank Land Conference paper—“Land Use at the Margins of Intensive and Extensive Land Use: Baseline Survey Results from Southern Ethiopia”—represents the major deliverable produced this quarter for the LAND IE. The paper was prepared and presented by ERC academic consultants Dr. John McPeak (Syracuse University; LAND IE co-PI) and Dr. Peter Little (Emory University; LAND IE co-PI), who serve on the research team for the LAND IE, and Mercedes Stickler (LTRM-USAID).

The paper presents a summary of the baseline findings for the household survey and will serve as a core component of the LAND IE Baseline Report. In particular, the study presents a series of baseline indicators on land rights, land use, environmental quality, incomes, investments, conflict and conflict resolution, and external transfers of food aid and other assistance. The findings indicate that both Guji and Borana zones are undergoing important transitions, including increases in cultivation, settlements, bush encroachment, drought incidence, communal and individual rangeland enclosures (kalo), and non-governmental organization (NGO) involvement. At the same time, per capita livestock holdings have declined relative to the recent past and that the role of customary institutions and conflict resolution mechanisms have diminished, especially relative to the increased prominence of government administration and institutions. Little outside private investment in land is evident in the study area, though concerns about outside investors and possible impacts on lands and livelihoods were expressed. These findings set the context into which the planned LAND interventions in Oromia will be implemented and evaluated by future research.

In addition to the LAND IE in Oromia, research on the Afar region and its pastoral systems and people began this quarter in preparation for the design and implementation of a second evaluation on LAND’s impacts. ERC has teamed with the two academic consultants from the LAND Oromia IE, as well as with two subject matter experts (SMEs), one versed in pastoralist systems and one in the Afar region specifically. As the research continues, the team has begun to look at adapting instruments from the Oromia context to the Afar IE.
### 2.D.2.B: PRADD II IMPACT EVALUATION

This quarter, ERC began cleaning and processing the baseline household survey data for the PRADD IE. In addition to data management, the team began generating descriptive statistics for the Baseline Report and analyzing the results of the focus group discussions.

Additionally, several tenure security and land governance modules from the PRADD household survey were cleaned and analyzed for use in a World Bank Land Conference paper written by Mercedes Stickler and Heather Huntington.

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

A draft of the TGCC IE Baseline Report was produced this quarter and submitted to the LTRM Office for preliminary review. In addition, the ERC team has been preparing the household and headperson data for an external evaluation review, as well as generating public-use codebooks that correspond with the datasets. The final baseline report, datasets and codebooks will be submitted to the LTRM Office next quarter for the external review process.

The baseline survey results for the TGCC IE were also used to develop a WB conference paper. The title of the paper is “Does Stronger Land Tenure Security Incentivize Smallholder Climate-Smart Agriculture? Understanding Drivers of Agricultural Investment in Zambia’s Eastern Province?” and the authors include Dr. Lauren Persha (UNC Chapel Hill; TGCC IE PI), Mercedes Stickler and Dr. Heather Huntington. Results suggest high tenure security in the study villages overall, but highlight the role of prior field-level disputes in promoting tenure insecurity and the likelihood of agroforestry uptake. Using an assurance-based measure of tenure security the research shows a small positive effect of tenure security on costly and longer return time land investments, but not on shorter return investments, or agroforestry specifically.

ERC began the research planning and preparations for a TGCC IE in Burma. The team is currently conducting a literature and policy review, as well as searching for an academic and/or local consultant to support the research efforts.

### 2.D.2.D: CLPP IMPACT EVALUATION

A draft of the CLPP IE Baseline Report was produced this quarter and submitted to the LTRM Office for review. Also, a substantial portion of the household and leader survey data was cleaned and merged. A final draft of the Baseline Report and datasets for external review will be submitted for approval in the next quarter. The CLPP Baseline Report Draft was subsequently used to develop a WB conference paper on the CLPP IE baseline findings. Alexandra Hartman (Yale University; CLPP co-PI) was the lead author and presenting author at the WB conference. The title of the paper is “Community Land Protection Program Liberia Longitudinal Study—Evaluation Baseline Results.” This paper investigates the relationship between communal property rights institutions and economic and political outcomes. The data suggest a mixed picture of tenure security—on the one hand, individuals engage in practices (such as letting their fields lie fallow) that suggest relatively high tenure security, and on the other hand, community members state that conflict with other communities, with neighbors in their own communities, and with outsiders (with the government in Monrovia and outside investors) are a challenge. While international donors and NGOs are concerned about international land grabs, encroachment within and between communities presents an equal or greater threat to security of tenure.
TASK 2 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Preparing datasets and codebooks for external review and for placement on the data hub portion of the Portal
  - TGCC Zambia IE
    - Household dataset and codebook
    - Headperson dataset and codebook
  - LAND Oromia IE
    - Household dataset and codebook
  - CLPP Liberia IE
    - Household dataset and codebook
    - Leader dataset and codebook
  - PRADD IE
    - Household dataset and codebook
    - Artisanal miner dataset and codebook
- Completing the CFP baseline data collection
  - Data collection in Nyimba is expected to finish by April 10
  - Data collection in Mambwe is expected to begin on April 20
  - Datasets and transcriptions are expected by the end of May
- Preparing the Baseline Reports for external review for TGCC, LAND, CLPP and PRADD
- Coordinate with the LTRM Office, USAID/Ethiopia and ERC Communications Team on planning for proposed Evidence Summit
- Working with the LTRM Office to develop data and documentation standards for materials posted on the data hub
- Finalize preparations for the data hub
- Scaling up activities for LAND Afar (Research design, instrument development, firm contracting and IE launch)
- Scaling up activities for possible TGCC Burma IE (Research design, scoping trip and instrument development)
- Explore opportunities for engaging research partners and increasing their involvement
TASK 3—COMMUNICATIONS

During this quarter ERC focused on targeting communication efforts in order to reach new audiences inside and outside of USAID. To achieve this goal we used monthly analytics to identify which communication tools work best to drive traffic to USAID’s land tenure portal, which work best to attract attention to USAID events, and which tweets garner the most interest. The result was, overall, a reduction in the number of commentaries posted on the portal, the start of what we expect will be a quarterly webinar series on land tenure and resource management issues, an improved LTRM Media Scan, a reduction in the number of twitter handles from which we post and more attention to placing pieces in public venues—such as the Chicago Council’s blog on food security. This quarter we also continued to highlight STARR partner work in commentaries and in other outlets. Finally, significant effort went into preparing for the World Bank Land Conference and a large suite of products were designed, drafted, and produced to communicate a consistent message about what the LTRM Office is and how it works. New branding was developed as a complement to the “refreshed” outreach.

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

DELIVERABLE APPROVAL TRACKING SYSTEM (DATS)

During this quarter, ERC surveyed DATS users and produced a consolidated list of potential enhancements for USAID to consider. We worked with USAID to refine this list of enhancements, which will be implemented next quarter. ERC staff also trained the LTRM Office’s geospatial staff on DATS and helped them get set up on the system.

PORTAL TECHNICAL UPDATES

The main enhancement implemented on the portal this quarter was the development of a data hub section, which will be an important tool for promotion and making accessible all data collected under USAID’s Land Tenure IEs. ERC staff developed a mock-up of the data hub on the portal, which include a landing page/index; individual pages for each data set with descriptions, documentation and different file types for download (including non-proprietary formats in accordance with USAID’s Open Data Policy); and a terms of use page. The data hub should be launched next quarter, once the first round of IE data sets have been prepared.

PORTAL CONTENT UPDATES

During this quarter, ERC posted nine new commentaries to the portal. We added an Image Gallery, a new infographic and a new video under the Media tab. We continued to update Spotlights to match the themes of monthly campaigns and changed staff pages to reflect changes within the LTRM Office. The final version of the Operational Guidelines for Responsible Land-Based Investments was posted on the Responsible Investment page along with the addition of other project documents to relevant pages. We also added events pages for the Land Tenure and Disasters webinar and for the World Bank Land Conference.
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

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION PLAN

During this quarter ERC worked with the LTRM Office to implement the strategic communication plan and achieve the agreed upon goals and to continue to improve communications efforts.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LTPR DIVISION’S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

JANUARY CAMPAIGN

The January communications campaign focused on Land Tenure and Disasters. We continued to promote the Land Tenure and Disasters Issue Brief and scheduled a webinar on the topic. Due to weather, we were not able to hold the webinar in January, instead we rescheduled to the event to February. ERC also sent Ms. Jessica Nabongo to Ethiopia to interview, film and photograph the data collection training process for the ELAP/ELTAP endline. These materials will be folded into LTRM Office communications over the coming months. We revised and submitted a public piece on behalf of Tim Fella to the Chicago Council’s blog on the need to recognize and secure local land rights when making agricultural investments. Finally, we began a series of commentaries on participatory approaches in the LTRM Office’s (and STARR partner) work. ERC drafted a series of commentaries that were posted on the portal. In January, a general commentary on participatory approaches was posted, along with materials on the MAST project and the Kenya Justice Project. This campaign carried over into February.

FEBRUARY CAMPAIGN

In February our communications campaign continued to focus on participatory processes in the LTRM Office’s work. ERC drafted and posted commentaries on PRADD and the Kosovo land project. We also interviewed Jane Charles-Voltaire about her experiences working in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake and the continuing challenges of addressing land tenure concerns in the country and posted the interview as a commentary. The Land Tenure and Disasters webinar was held on February 13. The event was publicized using a short video, targeted emails and twitter. Panelists were joined by 34 in-person participants and 55 on-line participants. Earlier in the month Tim Fella’s article was published.

MARCH CAMPAIGN

ERC’s communications efforts in March were focused on communications around the LTRM Office’s achievements and work at the World Bank Land Conference. ERC coordinated with STARR partners to ensure that the various papers being presented were covered in social media and highlighted on the land tenure portal. ERC produced a large suite of products to highlight USAID’s work in the land sector with a focus on innovative approaches and IEs to rigorously test programs and projects. The materials ERC produced for the conference include:
• A two-minute animated video “Mobile Solutions Matter for Land”
• A two-page Infographic “Why Land Rights Matter”
• A rebranded Office postcard
• A branded folder to distribute materials
• A Photo Gallery
• A brochure for the MAST project
• 3 posters for the USAID booth (2 based on the infographic and 1 on MAST)
• A revised one-page brochure for the Land Potential Knowledge System (LandPKS)
• One-page descriptions of three IEs (CLPP, LAND, TGCC)
• Formatted Power Point presentations for 4 presentations and 2 Master Classes
• Handouts of key IE research questions and select survey modules
• A social media toolkit for STARR Partners
• Tweets in the lead up to and throughout the conference
• Filmed interviews with academic partners involved in the IEs
• Support for the two USAID Innovation Fair projects-MAST & LandPKS

In addition, during the week of the conference, ERC supported a brownbag at the Ronald Reagan Building with researchers involved in USAID’s IE work. This brownbag was very well attended by USAID staff from a number of offices and bureaus.

PHOTO CONTEST
ERC launched a Photo Contest this quarter. The contest has two major goals: first, to expand the photo gallery from which the Office can draw to communicate, especially the “human face” of land tenure and resource management issues, concerns and successes; second, the contest should provide an easy way for STARR Partners to submit photographs in compliance with reporting requirements of STARR RFTOPs. ERC coordinated with STARR Partners to gather new photos. For the World Bank Land Conference, a photo slide show was prepared for the booth and a winning photograph was announced. ERC printed and matted the winning photo and a held a lottery to award the photo. This winning photograph is featured on the USAID land tenure portal and will be featured in the upcoming e-newsletter as well. ERC looks forward to opening the contest to new participants in the next quarter.

ISSUE BRIEFS

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE
A completed draft of the Climate Smart Agriculture brief was submitted to the LTRM Office. ERC received additional suggested edits to the brief and will confer with the LTRM Office to finalize edits and submit a final draft in the next quarter.
CONTENT

TWEETS
This quarter, ERC continued to follow social media best practices by engaging in ongoing conversations and tailor promotion of content to larger Agency-wide and international events. This quarter our focal event was the World Bank Land Conference. During the week-long conference 109 tweets were created for E3 Bureau handles. The most successful tweet was @USAIDEconomic: "tweet" with 28 RTs and 21 favorites. By using the conference hashtag #LandConf2015 we were able to reach a wider, engaged audience with a simple message. This quarter's analytics report will include a more in-depth analysis of tweets during the conference as well as other events. The top three tweets were:

- USAIDEconomic (3/23): From responsible investment to women's inheritance rights, learn why #landmatters at #landconf2015—24 RTs 10 favorites
- Heath Cosgrove (3/23): Women own less than 20% of land in developing countries. Learn more about why #landmatters to @USAID at #landconf2015—10 RTs, 5 favorites

COMMENTARIES
As noted above, ERC and the LTRM Office decided, to reduce the number of commentaries posted on the USAID land tenure portal. Commentaries were used primarily to announce new products, to announce events or to take advantage of strategic opportunities to highlight STARR Partner work.

TABLE 1. COMMENTARIES POSTED THIS QUARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 13, 2015</td>
<td>Participatory Approaches Strengthen Land Tenure Programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 2015</td>
<td>Technology and Participatory Mapping in Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 26, 2015</td>
<td>Using Participatory Approaches to Ensure Women’s Access to Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 4, 2015</td>
<td>Behavior Change Communication in Kosovo to Expand Women’s Land Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 10, 2015</td>
<td>Five Years After the Earthquake: Reflecting on Land Tenure Issues in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 17, 2015</td>
<td>Understanding Artisanal Mining through Participatory Diagnostics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2, 2015</td>
<td>USAID Webinar Shares Lessons around Land Tenure and Disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 10, 2015</td>
<td>The Link Between Land Tenure and Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 18, 2015</td>
<td>Upcoming Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBTASK 3.B.2: KENYA JUSTICE PROJECT FOLLOW-ON
The Kenya Justice Project closed out in this quarter. A final implementation guide, outlining how the project worked and what others who wished to replicate the model should do, was presented in March at a brownbag discussion at USAID/Washington. This presentation was well attended by members of the GenDev staff.
SUBTASK 3.D: DEVELOP AND REFINE RELEVANT LTPR TOOLS

SUBTASK 3.D.1: DEVELOP AND REFINE LTPR TOOLS
ERC presented drafts 5 and 6 of the Operational Guidelines for Responsible Land-Based Investments this quarter. These later drafts included materials provided by Colandef of Ghana. ERC formatted and printed the Guidelines for their public presentation at the World Bank Land Conference.

SUBTASK 3.D.2: LTPR / SOCIAL IMPACT INTEGRATION INTO SMALL SCALE GUIDELINES
Most of the activities related to the development of USAID Social Safeguards are internal to USAID. During this quarter ERC supported and participated in the second working group meeting, during which USAID staff provided a read out of progress towards action items.

TASK 3 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER
- Recap of World Bank Land Conference activities via Storify
- Launch LTRM e-newsletter
- Hold webinar for worldwide launch of LandPKS mobile application
- Public article on IE in public outlet (working with SciDev)
- Public article on Innovations in public outlet (Devex’s Land Matters site)
- Draft and publish 1–2 other public pieces tied to timely and relevant events/issues
- Expand Photo Contest to include new participants
- Edit and post interviews of IE partners
- Edit and publish materials related to the ELAP/ELTAP endline
- Provide communications support to Zambia CFP IE data collection
- Continue work on data hub on the Portal
- Continue improvements to DATS
**TASK 4—TRAINING**

During this quarter, ERC continued to work with the LTRM Office to develop and implement a suite of targeted training activities that improve capacity within USAID and the broader U.S. Government (USG) to understand and address complex land tenure issues. This quarter featured a Community of Practice webinar on gender and land rights with lessons from recent field research in Rwanda. ERC also continued the development of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC)—which will be launched later this year. In addition to these activities, ERC continued to support USAID’s engagement in key conferences and events with a focus on elevating land and resource governance priorities on the global agenda and policies and practices in addressing this critical issue.

**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**

Development continued on the USAID Land Tenure Massive Open Online Course this quarter. The main focus this quarter was developing content for the course. This included preparing for and recording 13 modules. The following modules were finalized and recorded this quarter:

1. Introduction to Land Tenure and Property Rights (Jolyne Sanjak/Land Alliance)
2. LTPR Terms and Concepts (Karol Boudreaux/Cloudburst)
3. Setting the Context: Tanzania (Yuliya Neyman/USAID)
4. LTPR, Food Security & Hunger Reduction (Thom Jayne/Michigan State University)
5. LTPR, Climate Change and the Environment (Mark Freudenberger/Tetra Tech)
6. Setting the Context: Colombia (Amy Regas/Tetra Tech)
7. LTPR, Gender Equity, and Empowerment (Cheryl Doss/Yale University)
8. Land and Human Rights (Tiernan Mennen/Chemonics)
9. Principles and Practices of Land Dispute Resolution / Peace Building (Maureen Lempke)
In compliance with USAID ADS 545, ERC staff continued to work with USAID’s Office of the Chief Information Officer to obtain the proper Software Approval Request (SAR) necessary to move forward with the development of the MOOC platform. This SAR was submitted in October 2014 and we have not yet obtained approval to move forward with the MOOC platform. This will result in delays to the eventual course launch, which we now anticipate will occur in late summer or fall 2015.

**SUBTASK 4.D: SUPPORT LTPR CONFERENCES / EVENTS**

Support for conferences and events this quarter focused on supporting USAID’s participation in the World Bank Land Conference, which is the most important event of the year to influence ideas and practices in the land and resource governance sector. ERC supported the LTRM Office in preparing for 11 public sessions which featured presentations on USAID’s work; organizing and staffing a conference booth featuring USAID communication products; highlighting MAST and LandPKS at the conference Innovation Fair; conducting two Master Classes for conference participants on the LTRM Office’s IEs; and preparing for and conducting a brownbag at USAID on the LTRM Office’s IEs for an Agency audience.

A second focus of the conference and events subtask this quarter was initial planning for a proposed Evidence Summit on land certification in Ethiopia. This event, which is tentatively planned for summer of 2015, would feature results from the ELAP/ELTAP IE and would solicit contributions and participations from the other stakeholders in the land sector in Ethiopia. The Evidence Summit would also feature a Community of Practice field visit.

**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**

No update on this subtask.

**SUBTASK 4.E.2: COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE**

This quarter, ERC staff worked with USAID/Rwanda and the Rwanda LAND project implementing partner (Chemonics) to prepare for and conduct a Community of Practice webinar on Gender and Land Rights: Lessons from Rwanda, featuring insights and experiences from recent USAID field research on gender and land rights in Rwanda.
SUBTASK 4.F: USE OF GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT, SUPPORT NGOS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY ADVOCACY FOR THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

SUBTASK 4.F.1: UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS
The ERC Grants Under Contract Manual (GUCM) was submitted to the Contracts Officer in the previous quarter and is still pending approval. Work on this subtask has been put on hold until that approval is issued. Strategies for proceeding with the university grants program will be revisited in ERC Year 3 work planning in April.

TASK 4 ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER
• Finalize and record all remaining MOOC modules (Monitoring and Evaluation; new introduction module; supplemental pieces on Haiti and Colombia)
• Obtain approval for MOOC platform and begin editing and post production of all MOOC modules
• Work with the LTRM Office on strategies to boost participation in the Community of Practice
• Host Community of Practice webinar on Tenure and Climate Change
• Obtain approval on GUCM; work with the LTRM Office on strategies to move forward with the university grants program
• Continue preparations for the proposed Evidence Summit
TASK 5—PILOT ACTIVITIES
ERC is currently managing two pilot activities: the MAST project in Tanzania and the NLO project in Burkina Faso.

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

The MAST activity has moved from planning stages into the initial field implementation stage during this quarter. Early in the quarter, we revised and resubmitted the project Implementation Plan. In January, Technical Lead Jeffrey Euwema traveled to Tanzania to engage with the local implementing partner Care Tanzania, meet with Government of Tanzania (GoT) officials, and field test the mobile application in Pilot Village #1-Illalasimba. Early tests were extremely positive and GoT officials were satisfied with the accuracy of measurements in the field. During this visit, ERC and Care re-introduced the project to the villagers and discussed how next steps to implement would move forward—particularly related to legal awareness raising and training on Tanzania’s various land laws.

Throughout the quarter, ERC continued to work with the technology developer to improve the application so that it is robust and has a user-friendly interface. We also worked closely with Care to identify the technology needed for full field implementation and the best strategy to get technologies to Illalasimba. We purchased some technology in the U.S. and shipped it via international courier to Care offices in Dar es Salaam. We are also working to acquire a generator from USAID/Tanzania.

In March, local implementing partner Care Tanzania began more intensive engagement with village governance institutions in Illalasimba. Care provided a five-day training on Tanzania’s land laws to 40 village leaders (25 men; 15 women); managed a workshop on the project for members of the Village Assembly (160 people); coordinated with District Land Officials to create a Land Adjudication Committee as a sub-committee of the Village Land Council (4 men; 3 women); collected needed training materials from respected local NGOs (some in English, some in Swahili); and began the process of building out the needed Village Registry (through a Construction Committee composed of 2 men; 2 women). During the early part of next quarter, an additional 160 people will receive training on the Village Land Laws. ERC noted the importance of training women and youth on legal rights as women and youth both had limited understanding of their rights under the law.

Also during this quarter ERC coordinated and collaborated with MSI, the independent evaluator of the MAST pilot, particularly on trip planning and on selection criteria for Village #2 (during this quarter a USAID decided to conduct the second pilot in Tanzania given interest from the government and other donors in country). Finally, ERC supported USAID to demonstrate the MAST technology in the World Bank Land Conference’s Innovation Fair. Communications materials that describe MAST were produced to complement this effort. These included a 4-page brochure describing the project and its technology and a 2-minute animated video that describes MAST and the LTRM Office’s other mobile application project: LandPKS.
SUBTASK 5.A ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER

- Train and deploy local intermediaries to map and collect household data in Ilalasimba
- Finalize training of village members at workshops and in outreach sessions with special focus on awareness raising for women
- Complete mapping and data collection in Ilalasimba
- Trouble shoot any technological issues during the 8-week data collection period
- Engage with GoT officials to train them to use the cloud-based data management system
- Support District Land officials to create and issue Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy
- Conduct communications support trip to interview, film and photograph beneficiaries in Ilalasimba
- Complete construction of Village Registry Office

SUBTASK 5.B: NATIONAL LAND OBSERVATORY—BURKINA FASO

During this quarter, the second pilot project, the Land Governance Partnership in Burkina Faso, continued to present a number of challenges primarily due to delays in relation to USAID Office of Acquisition and Assistance (OAA) approval of the subcontract. To date, ERC support to the NLO had been funded through firm fixed priced contracts. ERC consultants and staff over this quarter provided in person and remote support to the National Land Observatory staff.

Land Administration specialist, Anne Girardin, traveled to Burkina Faso during the period of January 19–30, 2015. This was the fourth ERC mission to Burkina Faso to support the NLO’s development. The January mission focused on the two components of the Transparency Initiative: the 5-year observation program of the National Land Observatory and the development of a strategy for records keeping of land transactions.

The mission met 2 objectives:

1. Support to the NLO staff to review and improve the 5-year observation program initiated in December 2014 by Kent Elbow and the NLO members and scheduled for completion by late-Jan/early-Feb 2015. The review focused on the set of indicators that have been proposed and organized into categories (8 pillars) based on land tenure priorities in Burkina Faso. Complementary mission activity was a review of the development of “core” NLO products including: a business plan, an administrative and financial procedures manual, a strategy for information management, organization of the NLO library, a communications strategy, a gender strategy, and the NLO web site.

2. Present the options to the NLO staff and members of the NLO board of directors to deploy simple and standardized land registration and land transactions tracking systems across local governments using affordable, reliable, user-friendly, and quickly deployable tools to collect and transparently manage land information in different communes in Burkina Faso.

During March, the NLO was successful in finally hiring its Executive Secretary and Research Manager, the two key positions that will shape the future of NLO programs. Also in March, Kent Elbow traveled to support the NLO, in a fifth short-term technical assistance (STTA) trip, alongside LTRM Office staff, Tim Fella. The March trip met two principal objectives: 1) participate in NLO staff and board discussions with USAID, and in USAID meetings with GOBF officials and donors; and 2) continue NLO program

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1 The Transparency Initiative consists of two principal components: 1) a national land observatory, and 2) improvements to records keeping (particularly, database design and management) of land transactions that will ensure quality and availability – in short, transparency – of this type of information.
development, by contributing to preparation and conduct of a NLO program development workshop held March 10–13.

The first week’s meetings moved NLO staff and partners toward a shared and harmonized understanding of the NLO budget and budgetary options and USAID expectations. Beyond budgetary and specific NLO program discussions and decisions, the schedule of meetings involving NLO staff, NLO board members, government agencies, and donors promoted awareness and open discussion of potentially important issues that had not yet been brought to the attention of all relevant stakeholders. Examples of heretofore “compartmentalized” (i.e., insufficiently shared) information include: the channeling of French Agency for Development (AFD) funding through the General Directorate of Land, Training and Organisation of the Rural World (DGFOMR) and the intention to support follow-up (to the AFD-sponsored baseline study) monitoring of implementation of Law 034-2009; and pending adoption of the Inter-Institutional Modernization and Decentralization Plan that had been developed by Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). Another outcome of the week of March 2–6 was that discussions ensured USAID input and facilitation of a methodology for development of the NLO observation program. Finally, the team negotiated the development of a set of high-level NLO milestones that provide a framework for communications between the NLO and potential development partners, and a reference point for the following week’s scheduled workshop to develop the NLO 5-year program and the subsequent work of NLO staff.

The remainder of Mr. Elbow’s trip focused on the NLO workshop, held in Koubri, approximately 45 minutes by road from the NLO office in Ouagadougou 2000. All of the seven members of the specially appointed sub-committee of the NLO board of directors participated in the meeting, including: NLO board president (Albert Djigma); DGFOMR (Léger Kinda); Guichet Unique du Foncier (Boukary Sawadogo); National Association of Women Lawyers (Habibou Kabré); ODEC (a private firm specializing in land tenure, Brahima Zie Ouattara); Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (Charles Dala); and General Direction for Development (DGAT, Jean-Marie Ouattara). Some of the members of the sub-committee did not attend on all days, or did not attend all sessions, due to work conflicts. In addition to the sub-committee members, all seven NLO staff members participated in the workshop.

The workshop provided a much needed opportunity for key NLO board members to harmonize their respective understandings of NLO objectives and program, and especially, to achieve a level of buy-in to the NLO initiative. The Koubri workshop was the first opportunity to reach agreements, and the lack of a shared understanding among these key partners had constituted a constraint to development of the NLO program. The workshop was not particularly efficient in achieving its official objective, to produce and validate the NLO 5-year program. Following a presentation of the NLO 5-year observation program that had been produced to serve as the principal working document of the workshop, meeting participants proceeded to conduct an exercise during which the priority observation domains and themes were developed from scratch. Achievement of a consensus conceptual framework for the NLO program required most of the first two days of the workshop, and much of the remainder was devoted to identification of associated observation indicators followed by planning exercises to identify next steps toward complete development and validation of the program. By the end of the workshop these fundamental objectives had been met and for the first time these key NLO partners appeared to share a common vision and a commitment to achieving it.

It is also significant that the workshop ended with a specific mandate for NLO staff to develop a complete draft NLO observation program based on the framework developed during the workshop. Such a mandate had not existed prior to the workshop but was forthcoming based on the experience of
the first six months of the NLO when it became clear that the program was unlikely to emerge from the part-time participation of the land tenure experts who had been named as members of the NLO board of directors, but who at the same time maintained busy professional schedules and had proved mostly non-responsive to NLO requests (in the form of questionnaires and requests for specialized information or reflection) for contributions to program development.

It is also noteworthy that following the March 10–13 workshop in Koubri, NLO staff has completed a new draft of the NLO 5-year observation program based on the conceptual framework developed during the workshop. The program draft is currently under review by ERC and USAID.

**SUBTASK 5.B ACTIVITIES PLANNED DURING THE NEXT QUARTER**

NLO activities planned over the next quarter include:

- Finalize a long-term subcontract with the NLO, pending OAA approval.
- Continued technical assistance to the NLO staff and board through remote support and potentially an additional site visit.
- Support by ERC staff to stand-up the NLO website and procure needed software.
- Finalization and validation of the 5-year observation program.
- Plan for a meeting of the NLO General Assembly and stakeholders to 1) present the NLO 5-year program to the GA, and 2) officially launch the NLO and its 5-year observation program.
## 4.0 PROJECT SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Indicators</th>
<th># This Quarter</th>
<th># Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ERC Strategic Objective 1—Expanded evidence-based knowledge</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Promotions of completed products</td>
<td>2 (Disasters Webinar and Innovation Fair)</td>
<td>15 (presentations of donor database, external blogs, interviews)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Donors/Agencies that express interest in replication or scaling up a pilot</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Attendees or registrants of ERC content presentations</td>
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<tr>
<td># New USAID project awards that incorporate LTPR lessons learned</td>
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<tr>
<td># Pilot replication sites</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ERC Strategic Objective 2—Best LTPR practices communicated to influence USG and global policies and practices</strong></td>
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<td># Downloads of uploaded products</td>
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<td># Mentions in Media scan</td>
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<td>- # Mention LTPR Projects / Work</td>
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<td># (Re)tweets</td>
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<td># Shares in Linkedin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># Times USG requests data or LTPR info</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
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<tr>
<td># Requests for more information, meetings</td>
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<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google, Twitter, Klout analytics</td>
<td>See Analytics Report</td>
<td>See Analytics Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wiki contributors</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ERC Strategic Objective 3—Greater USAID and USG capacity in LTPR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Increase between pre-and post-training evaluation scores</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Training course participants from outside USAID</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Portal users from countries of recent TDYs</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>2759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Requests for TDYs from</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recent training attendees</td>
<td># Downloads of tools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Active members of Communities of Practice</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Comments, decisions by Communities of Practice</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Indicators</td>
<td># This Quarter</td>
<td># Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 1—Impact Evaluation:</strong> Provides evidence-based social &amp; economic findings to inform USAID programming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE data collection instruments completed and approved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE evaluation methodologies completed and approved</td>
<td>1 (Task 1A)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE reports completed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># baseline &amp; endline datasets</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Datasets available online</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households surveyed</td>
<td>2719</td>
<td>2719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 2—Research:</strong> Builds knowledge, tests hypotheses, and devises innovative research methodologies &amp; approaches to strengthen LTPR programming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Designs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Research concept notes completed and approved</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1 (REDD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Research work plans completed and approved</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Reports</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Research papers / reports completed and approved</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Research reports completed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Baseline and endline data sets</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Working papers available</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Datasets available online</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE Designs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE data collection instruments completed and approved</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE evaluation methodologies completed and approved</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE Completed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># program IE completed and approved</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># IE reports completed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># baseline &amp; endline datasets</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Datasets available online</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Households surveyed</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>~12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task 3—Communication:</strong> Educates key audiences, facilitates knowledge sharing and LTPR program design, and promotes ERC research, evaluations, trainings and pilots and STARR projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Recommended enhancements completed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% response to portal user surveys</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Communications products developed (disaggregate by type, # times/variety of ways, frequency)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Commentaries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Tweets</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- World Bank marketing materials created</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
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### Output Indicators

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th># This Quarter</th>
<th># Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of issue briefs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Wiki topics</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Communities of Practice facilitated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of participants engaged in Community of Practice</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% STARR partners that contribute</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of tools developed or repackaged</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

#### Task 4—Training: Builds LTPR capacity among USG, host country & other key target audiences to support next generation of LTPR practitioners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th># This Quarter</th>
<th># Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Training materials developed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15 (modules)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People trained</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of trainings conducted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Online courses developed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Participants trained through online courses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Task 5—Tests, analyzes and pilots approaches to strengthen LTPR for replication and scaling of future LTPR initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th># This Quarter</th>
<th># Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Plots surveyed and property rights recorded by pilot intervention</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% households participating &amp; recording their land rights</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% household land rights disputed in a community</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% households with increased perception of tenure security at the end of the pilot from different demographic perspectives, especially gender disaggregated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of crowdsourced land rights formalized</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households requesting an upgrade in the information required to define their land rights during the pilot projects</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time, cost &amp; ease of use in recording land rights information on mobile technology</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome Indicators</td>
<td># This Quarter</td>
<td># Overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STARR Reporting Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor enacted with USG assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households who have obtained documented property rights as result of USG assistance (disaggregated by sex and individual/collective rights)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by sex)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1,600 (832 hours for men; 768 hours for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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)</td>
<td>210 (123 men; 86 women)</td>
<td>1156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscape Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX A: ERC SUCCESS STORY

A Success Story from this quarter is provided on the following page.
SUCCESS STORY
In Ethiopia, Impact Evaluations are Building Local Capacity

In January 2015, Ten years after the initial launch of USAID’s Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP) and Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) which issued second level land use certification for more than 588,000 parcels, the endline data collection for a rigorous impact evaluation was launched. The evaluation is motivated by and will attempt to answer the question “Does second level land certification marginally increase tenure security and improve rural livelihoods as compared to first level land certification?” Beyond contributing to the evidence base, this impact evaluation serves as a conduit to strengthen Ethiopian local capacity in the data collection sector.

Data collection will take place in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples, and Tigray regions and is being conducted by the Ethiopian Inclusive Finance Training and Research Institution. The firm, which is locally owned and operated, hired eight supervisors and 43 enumerators to carry out the household surveys. The team has a wealth of experience, and supervisors train less-experienced enumerators to strengthen skillsets. Further, supervisors and enumerators alike are sensitized to the subject matter of the evaluation. One supervisor, Line Kinfe shared, “I think I will gain a lot of experience from this survey [on land issues]. Land issues is a big issue in our country.”

This data collection offers the opportunity for the data collection team to learn and expand on their knowledge of CSPro—an open-sourced computer-assisted personal interviewing developed by the U.S. Government. They are also building their knowledge of geographic information system (GIS), as handheld GPS devices are being used to track which households are involved in the data collection and associate geographic and other geodata with these households.

USAID’s impact evaluations are not only building the evidence base to strengthen the knowledge and information used to determine the most appropriate and effective interventions in the land tenure and property rights sector, but are also strengthening local capacity and building skills and knowledge which can be used in the future.
ANNEX B: MAST SUCCESS STORY

A Success Story about the MAST pilot from this quarter is provided on the following page.
SUCCESS STORY
Field Testing the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure

In January 2015, USAID tested an early version of the mobile application it is developing to map and register land rights information in rural Tanzania. The Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) project is being piloted in Ilalasimba village in the Iringa Rural District. The project will provide an easy-to-use, open-source mobile phone application that local people can employ to capture parcel boundaries and the household information needed to apply for formal documentation of rural land rights. The mobile application is coupled with a cloud-based data management system that stores the collected geospatial and household information. Together, these components test whether a bottom-up, participatory approach to mapping and registering rights, provides a low-cost and timely alternative to current approaches that often involve significant delays and costs and that are not as transparent as possible.

The project consists of two components: an Android-based smartphone application that will capture the information needed to apply for a Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy, and a cloud-based data management infrastructure that will securely store information that is gathered directly from villagers. Data can be captured in an offline mode and transferred to the cloud-based data management server when a connection is available. These components provide land administration tools that can be customized to meet different objectives (e.g., land use planning, sustainability planning, spot or systematic registration, among others). The MAST technology is configured based on the Land Administration Domain Model/Social Tenure Domain Model frameworks and is attentive to concerns related to a wide variety of land and resource rights and access issues.

Early testing was conducted with officials from the Ministry of Lands and the District Land Office in Iringa Rural District. The testing allowed USAID to determine the accuracy of the GPS technology that is built into the application. It also allowed USAID to work with local women and men to get a feel for how user-friendly the technology is. Finally, testing also allowed USAID to get immediate feedback from government land officials. The project began community engagement and sensitization regarding Tanzania’s land laws in March 2015 and will begin mapping and working with local families to collect the information needed to apply for the certificates in April 2015.
ANNEX C: ERC PROJECT BRIEF UPDATE

An updated project brief is provided on the following page.
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 Indefinite Quantity Contract. 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 learning, guide program design and implementation, and make the most effective use of limited development resources to accomplish key development objectives. The 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 project 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, the project implements a series of rigorous impact evaluations to more precisely determine the impact on livelihood outcomes of land tenure interventions. In Ethiopia, we have conducted baseline data collection on the Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project and the endline for an impact evaluation of the completed Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) and the Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program (ELTAP). ERC has collected baseline data as part of the impact evaluations of the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD II) project in Guinea and the Community Land Protection Program (CLPP) in Liberia. In Zambia, Sample Research Activities:

- Designing an impact evaluation and collecting baseline data for a Climate Smart Agriculture pilot in Zambia focusing on the relationship between strengthened customary tenure and household adoption of agroforestry practices
- Conducting an impact evaluation of the REDD+ Community Forest Program on LTPR and global climate change indicators in Zambia

Photo Credit: Jessica Nabongo
A farmer in the highlands of Ethiopia surveyed on the impact of certifications.
baseline data has been collected as part of the impact evaluation 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. Also in Zambia, ERC has designed an evaluation of the REDD+ Community-based Forest Management Project (CFP) in Zambia’s Eastern Province and the baseline data collection is underway. The results of these impact evaluations 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, USAID conducts targeted communication campaigns to promote LTPR project impacts, research, best practices, and lessons learned from the projects under USAID’s broader land tenure portfolio. This quarter, we managed a webinar on Land Tenure and Disasters, focused on communicating around participatory processes used in USAID’s land program. Our major focus, however, was strengthening USAID communications around the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. We worked with LTPR implementing partners to support a wide array of communications efforts at the Conference. We promoted presentations by partner researchers as well as presentations by the project’s researchers working on impact evaluations. We also produced a short, animated video about the mobile technology USAID has developed to address land issues; an infographic entitled “Why Land Rights Matter”; a brochure for the MAST project; finalized the draft of the Operational Guidelines on Responsible Land-Based Investments; and, a photo gallery was created. We also produced a commentary on the Conference that includes the numerous papers that were presented by USAID LTPR projects. Finally, we tweeted throughout the week on USAID’s work.

Under Task 4, USAID is developing training initiatives that include USAID’s first Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), which is on LTPR; a Land Tenure Community of Practice for more experienced practitioners within the USG; and specialized Mission-oriented trainings. 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 this quarter the mobile technology was designed and developed and is currently in Version 4. The two-part technology platform (an Android-based mobile application and a cloud-based data management system) that has been developed for the pilot project is robust yet flexible enough to be used in other USAID land tenure project locations. In Tanzania, we work with local partner, Care, to build local capacity and raise legal awareness of land rights of women and men. To date local leaders and members of the Village Assembly in Pilot Village #1 (Ilalasimba) have received training on the legal environment. A Village Land Adjudication Committee is being created to resolve local disputes. We work with district and national level land officials to build public sector capacity access and use the data
that is collected and to ensure that this data meets government needs to issue Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy. In support of 2014 G-7 commitments, USAID is supporting the start-up of the National Land Observatory (NLO) in Burkina Faso. The NLO is an independent organization that undertakes research on land governance issues in the country and coordinate with regional stakeholders on land governance issues to promote transparency.

**USAID ERC COR:** Mr. Anthony Piaskowy  
**Cloudburst ERC COP:** Mr. Jeff Ploetz, Jeff.Ploetz@cloudburstgroup.com  
**USAID LTPR Portal:** http://usaidlandtenure.net
ANNEX D: ERC MEDIA

5 media products—1 video, 1 article, and 2 Photos and Captions—are provided on the following pages.
MEDIA 1. PROTECTING LOCAL LAND RIGHTS IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT: A PATH TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS

GUEST COMMENTARY – PROTECTING LOCAL LAND RIGHTS IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT: A PATH TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS

By Tim Fella, Land Tenure and Conflict Advisor, USAID

There is an emerging global consensus that responsible agricultural investment requires agribusinesses and governments to recognize and respect local land and resource rights. This week in Berkeley, California the US Government will hold its second public consultation to inform its National Action Plan for Responsible Business Conduct. One of the main themes emerging from the dialogues to date is a focus on agricultural investment and land tenure.

Read the full article: http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/blog-entry/guest-commentary-%E2%80%93-protecting-local-land-rights-agricultural-investment-path-towards
MEDIA 2. RECORDED WEBINAR—LAND TENURE & DISASTERS:
RESPONSE, REBUILDING, RESILIENCE

Watch the full webinar: http://usaidlandtenure.net/video/webinar-land-tenure-and-disasters
MEDIA 3. VIDEO: MOBILE SOLUTIONS MATTER FOR LAND

Watch the full video: http://usaidlandtenure.net/video/mobile-solutions-matter-for-land
MEDIA 4. INFOGRAPHIC: WHY LAND RIGHTS MATTER

View the full infographic here: http://usaidlandtenure.net/documents/infographic-why-land-rights-matter
MEDIA 5. PHOTOS AND CAPTIONS

In accordance with the photo submission guidelines for STARR partners that were developed this quarter, ERC photos have been submitted online via the Land Tenure and Resource Management Flickr group. Links to the photos and their captions are listed below.

ETHIOPIA: ELAP / ELTAP PHOTOS

1. **ELAP / ELTAP Impact Evaluation**
   - Caption: A woman in Kormargefie kebela in Ethiopia shows her first level land use certificate. Kormargefie kebela (village) was part of the piloting of the survey instrument for USAID’s Ethiopia Land Tenure Administration Program (ELTAP) and Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) Impact Evaluation. Photo Credit: Jessica Nabongo/Cloudburst Consulting Group

2. **ELAP / ELTAP Impact Evaluation**
   - Caption: A data collection field supervisor pilots a survey instrument with a farmer in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. Kormargefie kebela (village) was part of the piloting of the survey instrument for USAID’s Ethiopia Land Tenure Administration Program (ELTAP) and Ethiopia Land Administration Program (ELAP) Impact Evaluation. Photo Credit: Jessica Nabongo/Cloudburst Consulting Group

TANZANIA: MOBILE APPLICATION TO SECURE LAND TENURE PHOTOS

1. **Tanzania: Capturing Data**
   - Caption: A woman from Ilalasimba captures a GPS point in the MAST app. USAID is piloting the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) project in Tanzania to crowd-source land rights information at the village level in Tanzania using mobile technology. Photo Credit: Jeffrey Euwema/CIPA/Cloudburst Consulting Group

2. **Tanzania: MAST Participatory Approach**
   - Caption: A project manager for the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) project shows villagers in Tanzania the results of mapping on the mobile application. Photo Credit: Jeffrey Euwema/CIPA/Cloudburst Consulting Group

ZAMBIA: COMMUNITY FOREST PROGRAM IMPACT EVALUATION PHOTOS

1. **Zambia Participatory Mapping: Sharing Village Information**
   - Caption: The Community Forest Program (CFP) impact evaluation launched in the Nyimba District of Zambia’s Eastern Province in March 2015. In 20 villages across the Nyimba and Mambwe districts, the CFP research team will complete two participatory mapping exercises,
including one with men and one with women. Photo Credit: Stephanie Fenner/Cloudburst Consulting Group

2. Zambia Participatory Mapping: In Progress

- Caption: As part of a participatory mapping exercise, a group of women create a map of their village to share information about it for the Community Forest Program (CFP) impact evaluation in Zambia. Photo Credit: Stephanie Fenner/Cloudburst Consulting Group
## ANNEX E: PROJECT STAFF

### CLOUDBURST ERC PROJECT STAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aidan Boyd</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
<td>240-582-3616</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia Caron</td>
<td>Gender Specialist</td>
<td>978-503-2564</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cynthia.caron@cloudburstgroup.com">cynthia.caron@cloudburstgroup.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dwyer</td>
<td>Jr. Communications Analyst</td>
<td>240-582-3618</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Euwema</td>
<td>Mobile Pilot Technical Lead</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Fenner</td>
<td>Research Analyst</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Green</td>
<td>Training and Communication Specialist</td>
<td>240-582-3611</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jeremy.green@cloudburstgroup.com">jeremy.green@cloudburstgroup.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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