

FY'17 ANNUAL REPORT:

1 OCTOBER 2016 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

FEED THE FUTURE TANZANIA LAND TENURE ASSISTANCE (LTA)

CONTRACT NO: AID-OAA-I-12-0003 I
TASK ORDER NO: AID-621-TO-16-00005
Submission Date: 1 November 2017



District Land Office and LTA staff working on the newly automated and streamlined process for registering CCROs based on the upgraded version of MAST, which started on June 6.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| LIST OF FIGURES..... | II |
| LIST OF TABLES..... | II |
| LIST OF ANNEXES..... | II |
| ACRONYMS..... | IV |
| PROGRAM OVERVIEW/ SUMMARY | I |
| PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION | I |
| SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE | 3 |
| EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT STATUS AND/OR PLANS | 4 |
| ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS..... | 6 |
| PROGRESS NARRATIVE SUMMARY FOR FY '17 | 6 |
| PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS | 6 |
| PROJECT PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR Y2 '17 | 7 |
| SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS..... | 8 |
| ENGAGEMENT WITH LTA PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS | 10 |
| PROGRESS OF FIELD OPERATIONS..... | 17 |
| MONITORING AND EVALUATION – PROGRAM INDICATOR OVERVIEW | 21 |
| INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES | 25 |
| STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT | 26 |
| FINANCIAL SUMMARY | 28 |
| ANNEX 1: SHORT TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DURING FY '17 | 29 |
| ANNEX 2: KEY MEETINGS COMMUNICATIONS AND CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED | 30 |
| ANNEX 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION – DETAILED BREAKDOWN BY INDICATOR..... | 34 |
| ANNEX 4: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF CLAIMANTS, TYPE OF TITLE REQUESTED BY GENDER, MULTIPLE PARCEL HOLDERS BY GENDER AND AGES OF CLAIMANTS FOR EACH VILLAGE | 56 |
| ANNEX 5: SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS AND OBSERVATIONS... | 67 |
| ANNEX 6: POLICY AND GOVERNANCE OBSERVATIONS | 69 |
| ANNEX 7: LOCAL CAPACITY OBSERVATIONS | 70 |
| ANNEX 8: KEY TECHNICAL ISSUE OBSERVATIONS | 71 |
| ANNEX 9: LESSONS LEARNED | 72 |

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of LTA Target Villages, Iringa

Figure 2: LTA Organogram

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Program Overview

Table 2: Key Indicators

Table 3: Evaluation and Assessment

Table 4: Implementation Tracker

Table 5: FY '17 Performance Indicator Table

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SHORT TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DURING FY '17

Table 1.1: STTAs During FY '17

ANNEX 2: KEY MEETINGS, COMMUNICATIONS AND CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Table 2.1: Key Meetings, Communications and Conferences and Workshops Attended

ANNEX 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION – DETAILED BREAKDOWN BY INDICATOR

Table 3.1: Standard Indicator 1 EG.10.4-2: Identifying Key Learning Objectives

Table 3.2.1: Standard Indicator 2 EG.10.4-3: Disputed Parcels and Property Rights Cases Resolved

Table 3.2.2: Standard Indicator 2 EG.10.4-3: Summary by Dispute Type

Table 3.3: Standard Indicator 3 EG.10.4-4: Awareness and Understanding of the Services Offered by the Facility

Table 3.4: Standard Indicator 4 EG.10.4-5: Type of CCRO

Table 3.5: Standard Indicator 5 EG.10.4-6: People who Perceive their Rights as Secure

Table 3.6: Custom Indicator 1 - VLCs in Full Compliance

Table 3.7: Custom Indicator 2 - VLUPs in Full Compliance

Table 3.8: Custom Indicator 3 - Villages with at least 80% of the Parcels Incorporated into an Official Land Administration System

Table 3.9: Custom Indicator 4 - Parcels in Villages that are Not Incorporated into an Official Land Administration System

Table 3.10: Custom Indicator 5 - Average Cost per Village Land Use Plan (VLUP)

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Table 3.11: | Custom 6 - | Average Cost per Parcel Corrected or Incorporated |
| Table 3.12.1: | Custom 7 - | Communication Campaign Activities – People Reached |
| Table 3.12.2: | Custom 7 - | Radio Broadcasts and Estimated Listenership |
| Table 3.12.3: | Description of Sensitization/Outreach Approaches and Objectives in Beneficiary Villages | |
| Table 3.13: | Custom 8 - | Women Groups Formed or Strengthened |
| Table 3.14: | Custom 9 - | Unique Claimants Filing Land Claims |
| Table 3.15: | Custom 10 - | Number of Trainings Delivered |
| | Custom 11 - | Number of individuals Trained in Land Tenure and Property Rights as a Result of USG Assistance |
| Table 3.16: | Custom 11 - | Training by Gender and Youth |
| ANNEX 4: | GENDER BREAKDOWN OF CLAIMANTS, TYPE OF TITLE REQUESTED BY GENDER, MULTIPLE PARCEL HOLDERS BY GENDER AND AGES OF CLAIMANTS FOR EACH VILLAGE | |
| ANNEX 5: | SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS AND OBSERVATIONS | |
| ANNEX 6: | POLICY AND GOVERNANCE OBSERVATIONS | |
| ANNEX 7: | LOCAL CAPACITY OBSERVATIONS | |
| ANNEX 8: | KEY TECHNICAL ISSUE OBSERVATIONS | |
| ANNEX 9: | LESSONS LEARNED | |
| ANNEX 10: | DRAFT SUCCESS STORIES | |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACOR | Alternate Contract Officer's Representative |
| CCRO | Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| COR | Contract Officer's Representative |
| DAI | DAI Global LLC |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DED | District Executive Director |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DNLO | Department of Natural Resources and Lands Officer |
| DLO | District Lands Office |
| DMI | Data Management Infrastructure |
| IE | Impact Evaluation |
| ILMIS | Integrated Land Management Information Systems |
| IP | Implementing Partners |
| FTF | Feed the Future |
| GOT | Government of Tanzania |
| LTA | Feed the Future Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance |
| LTSP | Land Tenure Support Program |
| MAST | Mobile Application to Secure Tenure |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MLHSD | Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development |
| MSI | Management Systems International |
| NLUPC | National Land Use Planning Commission |
| NORC | National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago |
| PELUM | Participatory Ecological Land Use Management - NGO |
| PLUM | Participatory Land Use Management |
| POC | Point of Contact |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------|
| PS | Permanent Secretary |
| RCT | Randomized Controlled Trial |
| SAGCOT | Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania |
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Agency |
| SOW | Statement of Work |
| STTA | Short-Term Technical Assignment |
| TRUST | Technical Register Under Social Tenure |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VEO | Village Executive Officer |
| VICOBA | Village Community Banks |
| VLC | Village Land Certificate |
| VLUMC | Village Land Use Management Committee |
| VLUP | Village Land Use Plan |

PROGRAM OVERVIEW/ SUMMARY

Table 1: Program Overview

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Program Name: | Feed the Future Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) |
| Activity Start Date and End Date: | December 6, 2015 to December 5, 2019 |
| Name of Prime Implementing Partner: | DAI Global, LLC |
| Contract Number: | Contract Number: AID-OAA-I-12-00031 Task Order Number: AID-621-TO-16-00005 |
| Major Counterpart Organizations | District Land Office and Village Registries Iringa and Mbeya |
| Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries) | Initially Iringa Rural District (36 selected villages) followed by Mbeya District (5 selected villages) in years 3 and 4 |
| Reporting Period: | 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017 |

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, USAID has invested in several agricultural projects in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and is seeking to develop focused land tenure programming to support USAID's existing and planned investments in the region.

The Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) activity seeks to clarify and document land rights, support land use planning efforts, and increase local understanding of land use and land rights. It is anticipated that the interventions will reduce land tenure-related risks and lay the groundwork for sustainable agricultural investment for both smallholders and commercial investors throughout the corridor and in the value chains of focus for Tanzania's FTF program.

Local sustainability is a critical component of the LTA activity. The goal of this activity is to empower district and village land institutions in the districts targeted by the LTA to carry forward the capacity building and land administration process independently (and with little or no outside financial support or assistance) when LTA concludes.

In carrying out its activities, LTA collaborates and coordinates with the Government of Tanzania and other donor programs to produce complementary programming that is timely, cost-effective, and sustainable.

LTA also coordinates closely with, and utilizes lessons learned from, the USAID Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) pilot project, which tested an approach for the mapping of land parcels, adjudication, and delivery of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) using an open source mobile application.

The Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) program works in the Districts of Iringa and Mbeya to provide assistance to local level authorities in the delivery of land tenure services under the Village Land Act No.5, 1999 and the Land Use Planning Act No.6, 2007.

LTA provides support to the implementation of land tenure regularization and first issuance and

registration of CCROs and Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) in 41 selected villages (36 villages in Iringa District and 5 villages in Mbeya District). In addition to these key activities, support is also being provided to capacity building at both District and Village levels. Years 1 and 2 and 3 are focusing on the main task of building capacity in Iringa District. Capacity building activities will then be extended to Mbeya District Council through the District Land Office commencing in Year 3 and through Year 4. LTA work is undertaken under four activities re-stated here as follows:

Activity 1: Assist villages and District administrations leaders and institutions in completing the land use planning process and delivering CCROs in selected villages within districts of Iringa and Mbeya.

Activity 2: Educate and build capacity of village land governance institutions and individual villagers to complete the land use planning and CCRO process, effectively manage land resources, respect women's, youth and pastoralist's land rights and build agriculture-related business skills.

Activity 3: Educate and build capacity of district-level land governance institutions in Mbeya District to complete the land use planning and CCRO process (to be conducted Y3 '18).

Activity 4: Build capacity to use the MAST application throughout the SAGCOT and nationally.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Table 2: Key Indicators

| Indicator Number and Source | Indicator's description | Annual Target | Q1 FY17 | Q2 FY17 | Q3 FY17 | Q4 FY17 | Annual FY17 Total | Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%) | On Target Y/N |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| EG.10.4-2 | Percentage of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training | 80% | - | 95% | 93% | 74% | 86% | 107% See Annex 3 Table 3.1 | Y |
| EG.10.4-3 Also STARR IQC (v) | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance. | 234 | 16 | 3 | 17 | 93 | 129 | N/A This indicator was based on the assumption that 3% of parcels would be disputed, i.e. not resolved during field adjudication. If this were the case the total number of disputes would have been 590 disputes (3% of 19,674). There were in fact only 233 disputes arising from 19,674 parcels mapped in 14 villages. This represents a rate of 1.2% of disputed parcels. 55% of disputes raised have been resolved. Remaining disputes are in the process of being resolved at local level save for 4 disputes. It was agreed in discussions with the COR during the course of the year that this indicator will be revised for FY '18. See Annex 3 Table 3.2 | Y |
| EG.10.4-4 | Percentage of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered. | 75% | - | 89% | - | 88% | 88% | 117% See Annex 3 Table 3.3 | Y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|-----|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| EG.10.4-5 | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. | 14,040 | 0 | 727 | 3,147 | 10,873 | 14,747 | 105% This exceeded the target by 5%. This target relates to fully completed CCRO's delivered to Village Registry offices. The total number of parcels mapped during the year was 19,674. See Annex 3 Table 3.4 | Y |
| EG.10.4-6 | Number of people with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights as secure, as a result of USG assistance. | 4,570 | 0 | 323 | 631 | 5,148 | 6,102 | 133.5 % This target relates to the number of claimants who have collected their CCRO. LTA exceeded the target by 33.5%. A consistent approach of using issuance ceremonies has been beneficial in this regard. See Annex 3 Table 3.5 | Y |

EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT STATUS AND/OR PLANS

Table 3: Evaluation and Assessment

| Assessment Type | Planned for (date) | Status |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IE by MSI/NORC | Ongoing | Baseline surveys for Phase 1 (15 treatment and 15 control RCT villages) are complete. Baseline surveys Phase 2 (15 treatment and 15 control RCT villages) underway. |

MSI/NORC Third Party Impact Evaluation (IE)

The program commenced with six villages selected in consultation with DLO and USAID. Subsequently MSI/NORC was appointed to conduct an IE for the project which required baseline, midline and endline surveys. In order not to delay progress it was agreed the LTA would proceed with the initial 6 villages and that 30 more would be randomly selected for the trial. 15 villages were identified for Phase 1 and baseline surveys were completed in April 2017. The remaining 15 villages for Phase 2 were selected in August 2017 and work on the baseline surveys commenced in September 2017. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 villages are shown on Map 1 below.

30 SEPT 2017



ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

PROGRESS NARRATIVE SUMMARY FOR FY '17

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

LTA met or exceeded its targets during FY '17, completing 13 villages, mapping a total of 19,674 land parcels, registering 14,747 CCROs, and ensuring that all 21 villages selected for Phase 1 of the project have current VLUPs.

During the reporting period the capacity of LTA to process land registration grew exponentially. LTA staff numbers were increased in order to conduct fieldwork in four villages simultaneously, significantly increasing the capacity to train village representatives and to demarcate and adjudicate land parcels. The capacity to print and register CCROs was increased by arranging for DLO staff to be embedded at the LTA offices and, together with assistance from LTA, to register and print up to 500 CCROs a day. LTA obtained the agreement of DLO and MLHSD for processing to be automated and for signatures to be scanned and printed. Regulations have been proposed by the Ministry to make this a permanent solution. The automation of the registration process as well as obtaining agreement from counterparts that CCROs could be produced in black ink significantly reduced the costs of CCRO production.

When it became clear that DLO's limited capacity to prepare VLUPs would hamper the progress of the project, LTA obtained the cooperation and support of the MLHSD Planning and Land Use Management (PLUM) team from Dar es Salaam. Two Town Planners and a GIS Specialist spent approximately three months in Iringa for the specific purpose of assisting DLO and village representatives to develop 15 new Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) where the VLUPs had expired, and to review one that was in existence. Maps for the preparation of VLUPs were prepared from Google Earth where no imagery was available at the time. Reports on 17 new VLUPs and 1 reviewed VLUP were completed with the assistance of LTA for submission to the Iringa District Councillors' meeting, National Land Use Planning Commission and the Ministry of Lands for further ratification and regularization. All 21 villages have valid VLUPs approved by the Village Assembly.

Following initial difficulties concerning delays associated with possible disputed claims and historical land use problems LTA gained the support of the District Executive Director (DED) and the Head of DLO and agreement was reached that all claims would be recorded and disputes dealt with thereafter. DLO staff are now actively and positively involved in all aspects of the project and accompany LTA on field visits. DLO staff participate fully in presenting sensitization material and training as well as assisting in the demarcation and adjudication processes in each village, the uploading of data, and the objections and corrections processes.

LTA sourced satellite imagery from USAID to supplement the imagery available for the 21 villages in Phase 1, and 11 of the 15 villages selected for Phase 2.

The MAST application was revised, improved and finalized during the year and MAST V3 was uploaded onto the USAID GitHub site - <https://github.com/MAST-LTA-USAID>. It is functioning well and is available for use by other projects if required.

LTA has significantly improved relationships with government officials at the national, regional and district levels and has achieved full cooperation and support from them. In January 2017 a ceremony was held at Kinywang'anga for the issuing of the first LTA project CCROs. Senior government officials including the Minister of MLHSD, the Regional Commissioner, the District Commissioner, the Commissioner of Lands, the District Executive Director, the Regional Administrative Secretary, and the Assistant Commissioner for Lands, Southern Highlands Zone attended this ceremony. Formal issuance ceremonies were also held at Kilambo, one of the original

MAST Pilot villages, attended by the DED; at Kiponzelo attended by USAID representatives, and at Kinywang'anga attended by the Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy to Tanzania in Dar es Salaam.

A close working relationship developed with MLHSSD over the year and in September 2017 the COP and DCOP attended technical coordination meetings in Dar es Salaam with high-level officials of LTSP, PS for Ministry of Land, NLUPC and MKURABITA (a government agency operating under the President's Office) at which the LTA program was well received and has been proposed as the model for other land registration initiatives. Representatives from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSSD) spent a week in September 2017 with LTA familiarizing themselves with LTA procedures for land formalization and Village Land Use Plan preparation. LTA staff oriented them on the operation of the MAST application, the demarcation and adjudication process and its linkage to the Data Management Infrastructure (DMI), as well as the printing and registration process. This introduction is an early initiative towards the roll out of the MAST application at a national level.

Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP), jointly funded by DFID, SIDA and DANIDA, also paid a technical exchange visit to LTA for the purpose of studying the operation of the MAST application, its linkage to the DMI, and printing and registration processes. LTSP intend to adopt the roll out of the MAST application for their project in 3 districts in the Morogoro region.

LTA has supported village representatives to upgrade Village Registry offices in 10 villages and furniture (steel cabinets, office tables and chairs) has been supplied to them.

LTA has embarked on a program to establish women's groups and strengthen those that exist in addition to the regular women's sensitization meetings that are held in every village to ensure the women are fully informed of their land rights and the options available to them to register as joint tenants or tenants in common with their spouses. LTA has facilitated meetings with input from the Department of Agriculture on agribusiness and crop growing.

LTA commenced a youth sensitization program through presentations to students by LTA and DLO in secondary schools in the Iringa district. This has been very well received. The students have been very receptive and have used the interactive nature of the presentation to ask extremely valuable questions showing their interest and concern about the issues raised.

In June 2017 a one hour pre-recorded radio program was aired on five radio stations over four days where LTA and DLO provided information on land registration and the LTA project. A live radio program was aired on Nuru FM 93.5 Iringa in September 2017. LTA and DLO staff covered topics on land tenure and property rights, an overview of MAST for land registration and dispute resolution and responded to telephone and text message questions and comments from the radio audience. To advertise the upcoming program LTA staff scripted and recorded three one minute vignettes about land rights and registration which were aired fifteen times in the six days leading up to the program, raising awareness and drawing interest to program.

PROJECT PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR Y2 '17

During FY'17, LTA experienced significant changes to project personnel. A new COP was approved in November 2016 and commenced duties in January 2017. A new Land Administration Specialist/DCOP was appointed and commenced full-time work in December 2016 following a short-term contract position. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist commenced work in January 2017 and a Field Accountant in March 2017. One of the drivers and an office administration assistant were promoted to Field Assistant positions in April 2017 and a replacement driver was employed. Four Field Assistants were recruited and employed in April to increase the field capacity and to assist the DLO staff embedded at LTA's offices when processing and printing CCROs. A GIS Technician commenced work in April to assist with the increased demand for data capture and MAST operations. The IT Specialist position was advertised in August but not filled as the selected

candidate declined the offer of employment. In the interests of cost saving, consideration is being given to co-sharing IT Specialist services with the USAID-funded Youth Economic Empowerment Activity, which is also being implemented by DAI and is in the process of project startup. In September a new position of Field Program Director was established and advertised and will be filled by the incumbent Field Manager and MAST Coordinator.

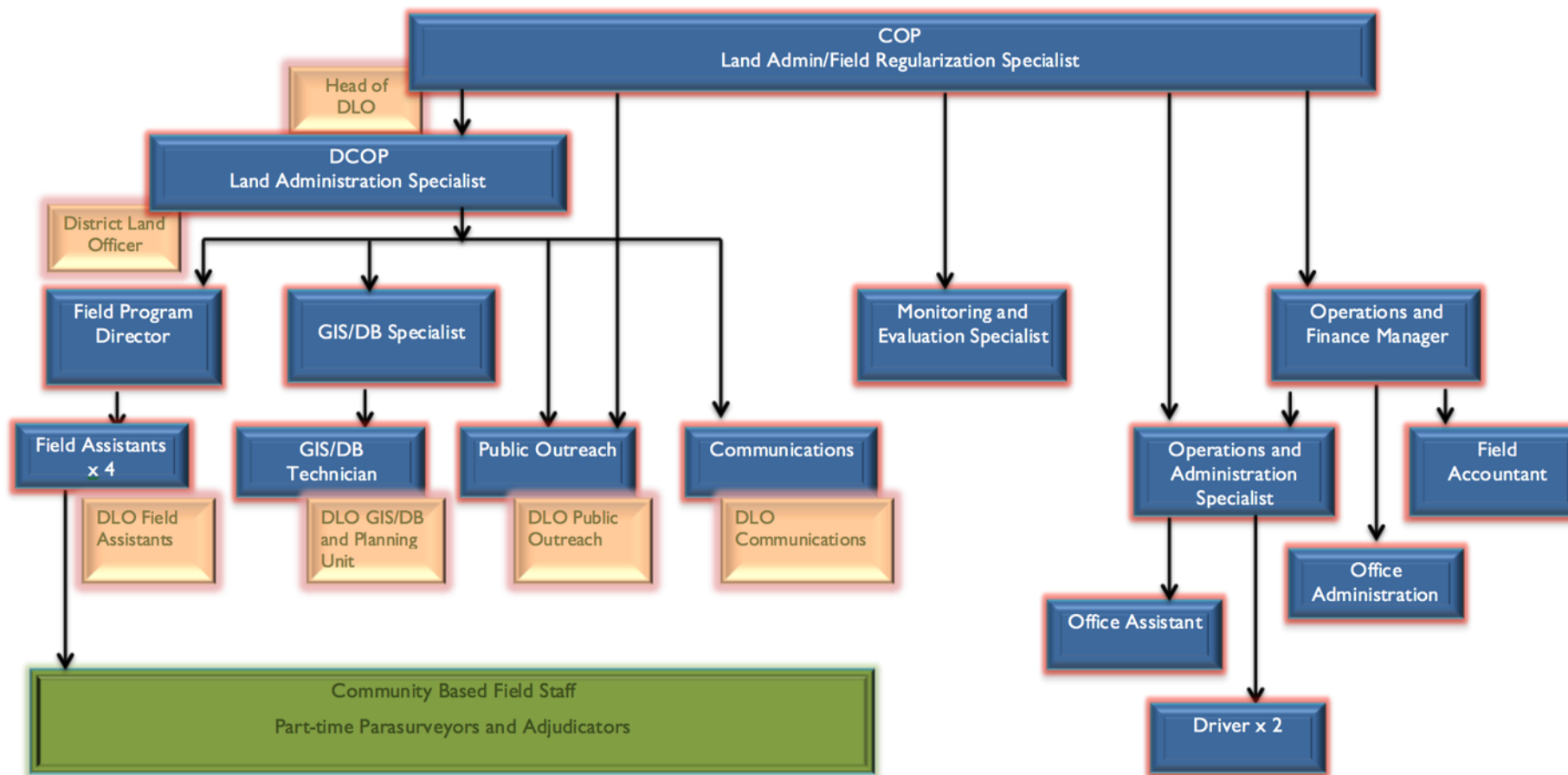
The current structure of LTA is set out in the organogram below. DLO staff shadow LTA staff for the purpose of close collaboration and skills transfer. These DLO positions are also shown on the organogram below.

SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS

STTA and administrative assistance during the reporting period is shown in Annex I: Table I.I.

Figure 2:

LTA ORGANOGRAM



ENGAGEMENT WITH LTA PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

LTA has consolidated its engagement with USAID and its counterparts in the Tanzanian national government, particularly the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD), regional land officials and the District Land Office (DLO) of Iringa. Increased engagement with other land registration initiatives such as LTSP has led to LTSP adopting LTA processes. LTA has also engaged with LandPKS, PELEM, ILMIS and MKURABITA and will coordinate with and provide assistance to them. Engagement with other NGOs and USAID-funded programs in the district has led to collaborative efforts around women's group strengthening.

Key meetings, communications and attendance at conferences and workshops are listed in Annex 2: Table 2.1.

USAID

USAID accepted and approved the LTA Gender Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Budget Realignment, Annual Report, Annual Work Plan for FY '17 and the Donor Coordination Report/Brief in the first quarter, and the Branding and Marking Plan (BMP) in the second quarter.

In January 2017 senior USAID representatives including the Deputy Mission Director, COR and ACOR attended the first CCRO issuance ceremony held at Kinywang'anga. The COP, DCOP, and DAI Director met with the COR and the ACOR to discuss priorities for the project, including coordination with the Land Tenure Support Project (LTSP), matters arising from the ceremony and the subsequent meeting with the Minister of MLHHSD. In February 2017 the DAI Director (Project Delivery Team, Africa) met with the COR in Dar es Salaam to discuss the additional obligation and contract modification for LTA. In February the COP, DCOP, GIS Specialist and Field Operations Manager met with two USAID representatives to update them on the project and to discuss the acquisition of satellite imagery required for base mapping for MAST. USAID subsequently supplied the satellite imagery as requested. The COP and DCOP attended the USAID Annual Development Partners Meeting DO2: Resilient Landscape and Communities held in Dodoma from March 28 to 30, 2017.

A third-party USAID Data Quality Assessment was conducted for two of LTA's standard indicators in May 2017 and again in July 2017. Changes were made based on recommendations received.

The COR and two colleagues from USAID paid a three day visit to LTA in June 2017 and attended a certificate issuance ceremony in Kiponzelo, demarcation and adjudication in Magunga and a VLUP approval meeting in Muwimbi. Meetings took place with the Regional Director of the Engineering Department and with the Regional Surveyor, the acting DED, the Director of the District Land Office, the District Land Officer and the DLO Gender POC. Four staff from LTA attended USAID Development Objective 2 M&E Quarterly Meeting held in Iringa in June 2017.

In June 2017 LTA arranged a protocol meeting between the COR and the acting DED where an update on LTA was provided. LTA also arranged a meeting between the COR and the Director of the Engineering Department and the Regional Surveyor. It was agreed that the LTA reports would be shared with the Regional Secretariat.

In July 2017 the Iringa-based USAID Advisor for Coordination, Integration and Learning attended a meeting at the LTA offices with the LandPKS research team drawn from University of Colorado, Virginia Tech and USDA. In July 2017 the Chargé d'Affaires of the US Embassy in Tanzania and her delegation paid an official visit to see activities implemented by LTA. The Chargé visited Kinywang'anga pilot village, where she had an audience with the Village Council, community members and local government officials from the District and had the opportunity to issue CCROs to five villagers. The LTA team gave a brief report on the project and its achievements to date and demonstrated the MAST application in parcel mapping and registration.



A para-surveyor demonstrating to a Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy to Tanzania how MAST works and the Chargé issuing a CCRO to a resident, on July 21, 2017

LTA hosted the monthly USAID Implementing Partners (IP) meeting at its offices in June 2017 attended by 6 IPs and Iringa USAID representative. LTA attended the IP monthly meetings held in May, July, August and September.

All deliverables including monthly and quarterly reports were submitted on time and approved by USAID.

GOT, MLHHS

Interaction and collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHS) improved significantly, starting with a visit from the Personal Secretary (PS) of the Minister for MLHHS to the LTA office in November 2016 and including a six-member senior technical team from MLHHS paying a five day technical exposure visit to LTA in anticipation of adopting LTA processes on a national scale.

In January 2017 LTA facilitated a ceremony held at Kinywang'anga for the issuing of CCROs attended by senior officials including the Minister of MLHHS, the Regional Commissioner, the District Commissioner, the Commissioner of Lands, the District Executive Director, the Regional Administrative Secretary, and the Assistant Commissioner for Lands, Southern Highlands Zone. Following the ceremony, the Minister expressed his genuine appreciation for the growing partnership between the MLHHS and USAID in implementing land use planning and registration. Following a dinner, a presentation was made by LTA to the Minister, the senior dignitaries mentioned above and 20 government officials explaining the first registration process. The need for close coordination with the Ministry was reiterated and quarterly meetings were agreed upon. The LTA team, including the COP and DCOP, met with senior officials from MLHHS, which included the Commissioner of Lands and senior members of the Town Planning and Surveying Departments. LTA processes and procedures were discussed including community engagement, land use planning, demarcation and clarification of boundaries, adjudication and disputed claims, objections and corrections periods and issuance of CCROs and delivery. The Commissioner of Lands indicated that they would like to see a more detailed land use planning process taking place for rapidly growing villages and peri-urban settlements. The officials also indicated that they would like to participate in the development and delivery of key messages relating to the LTA process. The officials were very interested in the MAST process, which they could see was cost-effective and replicable. It was agreed that further meetings would take place to continue the sharing of information.

In February the DCOP attended a CCRO issuance ceremony near Dodoma conducted by the National Land Use Commission, which is an agency of MLHHS.

LTA met with the MLHSD Assistant Director of Rural and Town Planning in March 2017 who traveled from Dar es Salaam to Iringa, to discuss direct support from the Ministry for the preparation of VLUPs for 8 LTA villages. The discussions were very fruitful and the Ministry agreed to send two town planners and one GIS technician to assist the DLO with the preparation of VLUPs in April 2017 for a period of approximately 8 weeks. The Assistant Director of Rural and Town Planning of the MLHSD, a Town Planner and a GIS Specialist travelled from Dar es Salaam and assisted the DLO with the preparation of VLUPs. This assistance accelerated the process considerably and ensured that the program was able to progress without being delayed by the absence of approved VLUPs. In July 2017 the Assistant Director of Physical Planning and the Town Planner from the MLHSD finalized their assignment having completed a total of 17 new VLUPs and having reviewed one VLUP. The positive working relationship with the Rural Planning section of MLHSD and their support given to the DLO team in the preparation of VLUPs also greatly reduced costs and has built capacity for the district PLUM team by introducing new methodologies and approaches to the preparation of VLUPs for rural villages and Detailed Land Use Plans for peri-urban villages. DLO is now able to facilitate the VLUP process on its own.



Malagosi Land Use Plan presentation and approval meeting attended by 261 residents on May 3 facilitated by the Assistant Director of Rural and Village Planning from MLHSD and the PLUM Team from Iringa DLO

During the year MLHSD expressed an interest in utilizing the LTA model for village land registration within its own ministerial activities. In July 2017 the COP and DCOP attended separate technical and coordination meetings in Dar es Salaam with the Commissioner for Lands, Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP), National Land Use Plan Commission, MKURABITA and the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development. At MLHSD, the LTA team had a very fruitful discussion with the Commissioner for Lands who was accompanied by two senior officials. LTA gave a detailed presentation of the upgrades to the MAST application in field operations for parcel mapping and in particular to batch printing and the registration process.

In August 2017 the COP and DCOP met with the newly appointed Assistant Director of NLUPC who was very impressed with the LTA project and the MAST application in particular. The COP and DCOP met with the PS of the Minister of MLHSD along with the Director for Physical Planning, Assistant Director for Survey and Mapping, and Acting Commissioner for Lands. The LTSP project Coordinator and Senior Technical Advisor also joined the meeting. LTA gave a detailed presentation on the operations of MAST in fieldwork for parcel mapping and the registration process. LTA reported that automation and scanned signatures used in the land registration process allows LTA to print up to 500 CCROs per day, which is a breakthrough in batch land registration in Tanzania.

The Ministry team was very impressed with the approaches applied by LTA for land registration. The PS informed the meeting that the Ministry is in the process of passing an amendment to the legislation at the September 2017 National Assembly to use scanned signatures on legal documents. The PS promised to pay an official visit to LTA in the near future to observe the innovations that have

transformed rural land registration. The COP and DCOP also met with the management team of MKURABITA in August 2017. The MKURABITA Director expressed concerns about not being allocated government funds for the current fiscal year for their planned activities. MKURABITA expressed their keenness to adopt MAST for the registration and issuance of CCROs. The COP met with the Director and Deputy Director of the MLHHS Rural Planning section to discuss proposed new guidelines for VLUPs and detailed planning.

In September 2017, a six-member senior technical team from MLHHS paid a five day technical exposure visit to LTA for the purpose of studying the operation of the MAST application, adjudication procedures, and printing and registration of CCROs in order to scale up the MAST application at Ministry level to other districts in the country. The Ministry team visited LTA villages to observe ongoing field operations such as trainings, adjudication and demarcation, and objections and corrections. At the LTA office they had detailed discussions with the GIS team on the procedures required to adopt the system. The automatic printing and registration process amazed the MLHHS team. On the final day, the team convened a meeting with DLO and LTA staff and presented some observations and comments, namely that:

- The team was impressed by the activities implemented by LTA using MAST and that they will recommend adopting the system to Ministry
- Detailed Land Use Plans are required for more densely populated settlement areas during the preparation of VLUPs and recommended that in future this should be taken into consideration
- There should be close coordination with the Ministry as LTA proceeds with the development of TRUST
- LTA should consider using a local server instead of a cloud server, which is costly, and a local server is considered to be more sustainable and is recommended by the Ministry.

The COP met with the Director and Deputy Director of the MLHHS Rural Planning section subsequently in Dar es Salaam to discuss proposed new guidelines for VLUPs and detailed planning.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LAND OFFICIALS

Co-operation and collaboration with DLO has increased exponentially since the beginning of Y2 '17 when the Memorandum of Understanding between LTA and the DLO was approved and signed. A solid positive and cooperative relationship exists between LTA and DLO. DLO staff are directly involved and participating fully in all aspects of the project and LTA has embedded DLO staff on site to facilitate the production of CCROs.

LTA has also had the full support of the DED and has included the District Community Development



Kilambo (aka Kitayawa) villagers display their CCROs with DED of Iringa as the guest of honor on May 30

Department in the training and sensitization of residents and the District Education Department in the identification of schools and arrangements for secondary school sensitization meetings. The District Department of Agriculture has also been involved in women's focus group strengthening meetings providing training in agricultural skills and agribusiness.

In January 2017 the DCOP introduced the new COP to the Department of Natural Resources and Lands Officer (DNLO) for the Iringa District, who offered his full support for the project. He in turn introduced the COP to the District Executive Director (DED). The COP and DCOP also met with the DLO officers, the District Head of Planning and the District Land Surveyor. Regional and District Land Officials participated fully in the Kinywang'anga CCRO issuing ceremony in January 2017. In February 2017 LTA GIS Specialist met with DLO technical staff and conducted quality control checks on editing of the attributes of the data. The DCOP met with the DED, the DNLO for Iringa District to discuss the difficulty encountered at Kiponzelo where DLO staff were preventing the demarcation of land parcels that encroached on wetland areas. The DED confirmed that the land should be demarcated and that all claims should be heard and instructed DLO accordingly. The COP and DCOP met with the DLO and they confirmed that there would be no further delay. LTA met with DLO staff in March 2017 and it was agreed that objections and corrections for Kiponzelo would proceed and printing of CCROs would commence. Claims for parcels that had been allocated in the past in wetland areas were denied and no CCROs were issued for Claimants.

LTA supplied two GPS instruments requested by DLO for Land Use Planning at the end of February. Agreement was obtained from DLO that CCROs could be printed in black ink obviating the need for color printers and cartridges and significantly reducing the production costs.

In April 2017 the DCOP met with the District Land Officer to discuss and identify the Village Land Certificate (VLC) status of 15 villages prioritized for LTA. LTA facilitated the process for VLCs to be taken to the Zonal Assistant Commissioner for Land in Mbeya for signature and registration to avoid any further delays. The District Land Officer was consulted on the streamlined process for the production of CCROs. In order to reduce time and logistical issues with certificates being taken back and forth from the DLO to the village for signatures, it was agreed that scanned signatures and name stamps could be used on the CCROs. It was further agreed that the printed CCROs could be delivered to villages simultaneously with adjudication forms that need to be signed by claimants. Adjudication forms previously needed to be signed by claimants, returned to the DLO, and then resent to villages prior to issuance of CCROs. This streamlined process significantly reduced the time taken, the costs, and the likelihood of documents going missing. The embedding of DLO staff in the LTA offices contributed greatly to strengthening the capacity of DLO staff in the efficient production of CCROs.



Registration of CCROs by the District Land Officials in the LTA office on August 13

In May 2017 a technical meeting with DLO was held for the LTA Software Development Specialist to give a detailed presentation on how the new MAST application operates. The DLO staff asked constructive questions and provided inputs to improve the application.

The LTA DCOP together with DLO convened a meeting in May 2017 at Muwimbi ward HQ in an attempt to resolve a twenty-year long boundary dispute between Lumuli and Itengulinyi villages. Thirty-seven Village Council members from the two villages attended the meeting that was chaired by the ward councilor. After a long discussion and documentary evidence presented by DLO the Itengulinyi Village Council indicated that they did not agree with the official boundary as recognized by the district. Subsequent efforts in June 2017 by the LTA DCOP and DLO to resolve this boundary dispute was not successful as the dispute is being amplified by disputed access to existing mineral rights between the two villages. It was decided in consultation with the COR and the Impact Evaluation (IE) team that if the matter was not resolved by the end of July then LTA would need to select an alternative village from one of the IE Randomized Controlled Trial (RTC) selected buffer villages. As a result this village was removed from the list and an alternative village selected. LTA successfully assisted DLO to resolve a longstanding village boundary dispute between Makuka and Mboliboli. In addition LTA facilitated an agreement regarding the division of Ilandutwa into two villages and continued to work in both villages, one keeping the name of Ilandutwa and the other becoming Lwato.

LTA arranged a meeting in June 2017 with the Director, District Land Officer, the DLO gender POC, USAID team, COP, DCOP and Field Supervisor at which DLO confirmed its full acceptance of batch processing and “all claims heard” principles.

The DCOP attended a meeting in June 2017 at the invitation of the DED to present the LTA program and provide training on the land registration process to Councillors from Geita District Council who had come to Iringa DC for an exchange visit. The presentation was well received and the Chairperson of the Geita District Council expressed his wish that LTA could assist the Geita district to implement a similar project. This is the district from which the current President hails.

LTA continues to hold regular monthly technical and management meetings and keep the DED informed of progress.

Land Tenure Support Project (LTSP)

The COP met with the DFID, DANIDA and SIDA funded LTSP project team in December 2016 to discuss progress, project overlaps and methods and procedures, which was followed by a visit by the DFID team to LTA, and a subsequent visit by members of the LTSP team in January 2017. The LTSP group included the Team Leader, Technical Advisor, Technical Advisor Policy, GIS/ Surveyor and Database Manager. The LTSP team visited the Village Chairperson and Village Executive Officer at Kiponzelo, who shared with them the participatory approach used by LTA in the demarcation and adjudication processes, dispute resolution and record keeping. The group was shown the public display of the VLUP, which had been approved by the Village Assembly. The team was introduced to MAST and discussed the need for automated production of CCROs. LTA and LTSP agreed to arrange quarterly meetings to identify hurdles, options and decision points prior to meeting with the Minister for him to decide the way forward.

A planned quarterly co-ordination meeting with LTA, LTSP and the Ministry was postponed twice by the Deputy Permanent Secretary of MLHHSD and was finally held in July 2017. LTSP expressed an interest in adopting the LTA model for village land registration and the MAST application within its pilot in Mgorogoro and the logistics for transfer of skills for their staff was discussed. In July 2017 Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) and officials from the Ministry of Land paid a visit to Iringa where LTA orientated them on the DMI and MAST technology.

The DCOP attended a Village Land Registry opening and CCRO issuance ceremony at Nyange Village in Kilombero District in Morogoro Region as part of the Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) in August 2017. The COP and DCOP met with LTSP Project Coordinator, Technical Senior Advisor and Project Technical Manager to share information. LTA presented the MAST application. LTSP indicated that they are encountering serious delays due to using manual approaches for signing and registration and they are keen to adopt LTA's processes. In September 2017 the COP met with the LTSP Team Leader in Dar es Salaam to arrange for a visit by the LTSP to LTA for practical and technical observation and to explore the possibility of adopting MAST for their project. The COP also met with the DFID consultant conducting the LTSP assessment.

LandPKS

In February USAID representatives gave a demonstration of the LandPKS mobile application and discussed how this may be integrated into LTA's fieldwork. It was agreed subsequently agreed that the LTA Field Manager would be the main POC for LandPKS with 1 or 2 other staff members learning how to use the applications.

In July 2017 a meeting was held at the LTA offices with the LandPKS research team drawn from University of Colorado, Virginia Tech and USDA. This meeting was also attended by the Iringa based USAID Advisor for Coordination, Integration and Learning. LTA presented its project and progress to date. LTA introduced the LandPKS team to the Assistant Director for Rural Planning from MLHSD who is responsible for rural Land Use Planning. LandPKS is well suited to incorporate and conduct its activities alongside the VLUP team. LandPKS team noted that development of the LandPKS system takes advantage of recent advances in cloud computing, digital soil mapping, global positioning system-enabled camera phones, and mobile applications. As such, it was concluded that LandPKS are likely to use similar resources to those used by LTA in MAST. LTA will continue to assist the LandPKS team in whatever way it can.

PELUM

The COR requested that LTA investigate potential leveraging of resources (vehicles, completion of MAST pilot villages, VLUPs and sensitization) with PELUM who have expressed interest in understanding LTA operations. LTA communicated with PELUM in this regard and PELUM advised that they would follow up in due course. PELUM is supporting the Mfinga DLO who formally requested assistance by LTA in undertaking the demarcation, adjudication and registration of CCROs using MAST in one of its villages. Unfortunately Mfinga falls outside LTA's scope of work however the Mfinga DLO and PELUM were invited to send staff to LTA for training and LTA undertook to provide ongoing guidance in support of its team.

ILMIS

The COR communicated latest updates on the World Bank funded Integrated Land Management Information Systems (ILMIS) for the development of a national land database. The MAST Software Specialist has communicated with the software developers for ILMIS and a meeting will be held during his next visit to ensure that the software platform for the national database is compatible for MAST and TRUST and that all land registry information can be incorporated into a single database in future.

SAGCOT, Other Donor Agencies and NGOs

The former COP met with Forestry Development Trust, a smallholder focused timber value chain initiative, in November 2016, to discuss land tenure issues and how the LTA methodology may be applied in the future. The former COP also presented at the NAFKA Collaborators Presentation during the NAFKA Annual Staff Meeting in November 2017.

The COP attended the 2nd SAGCOT Annual Conference in Dar es Salaam in March 2017.

In September 2017, a Climate Smart Agriculture workshop was conducted. Several agricultural sector stakeholders in Iringa attended including NAFKA, Mboga na Matunda, SEEDCO, Iringa regional agriculture officers, and agricultural officers from all Iringa districts in the region. The aim of this workshop was to create awareness for all agriculture stakeholders in Iringa on the use of Climate Smart Agriculture TOT Training Manual and TOT Training Guide as prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

In September 2017, LTA attended a workshop on the SAGCOT online platform validation was conducted. SAGCOT is designing an online platform that visualizes the agricultural landscape of the Ihemi Cluster as well as allows for users to make better and more effective decisions.

In September 2017, the COP and DCOP had a Skype call with WWF and SAGCOT to discuss the VLUP process as implemented by LTA. In these discussions, LTA gave a detailed outline of procedures and costs incurred in preparation of VLUPs, and the upgrades to the MAST application in field operations for parcel mapping. The WWF and SAGCOT appreciated LTA's advice and offer of further assistance and welcomed the opportunity for a technical exposure visit to LTA in the near future.

In September 2017 LTA staff met with a senior staff member from the USAID funded Mboga na Matunda project, Nutrition and Social Inclusion in regard to LTA's women's' groups strengthening/formation activity. LTA provided introductions to existing women's groups in Udumuka, Malagosi, Ilandutwa, Lwato and Muwimbi with a view to the Mboga na Matunda project working with these groups. This is in keeping with LTA's commitment to networking with other USAID funded projects to leverage resources and build on one another's activities.

PROGRESS OF FIELD OPERATIONS

LTA has commenced work in all 21 villages (6 RCT and 15 non-RCT villages) identified for Phase I of the project. One of these villages is Kilambo, which was originally started under the MAST Pilot but was not completed. Kilambo was treated as a replacement village for Itengulinyi where a village boundary dispute with the adjoining village Lumuli was unresolved. Outstanding work in Kilambo included completing demarcation and adjudication of parcels, establishment of a secure Village Registry office and CCROs for the entire village to be registered, printed, delivered, collected and monitored.

In 13 villages work has been completed to the point of registration, printing and delivery of 80% of CCROs to the Village Registry (see Annex 3 Table 3.8). Issuance has begun in all 13 villages with formal issuance ceremonies conducted with senior dignitaries in 4 villages and LTA and DLO staff in the others.

In total 19,674 land parcels were mapped in FY'17 with 14,747 printed, registered and delivered to 13 villages (see Annex 3 Table 3.9).

The number of disputes has been surprisingly low and the majority of disputes are resolved on site by the adjudicators. The guideline for parasurveyors and adjudicators when they demarcate parcels is that if the dispute will take longer than 10 minutes to resolve it is recorded in MAST and referred to the Village Land Committee for resolution. In the event that this committee is unable to resolve the dispute it is then referred to the Ward Tribunal. Thereafter it would be referred to the District Housing and Land Council and ultimately to the High Court. To date 55% of the 233 disputes referred to the Village Land Committees have been resolved. The remaining disputes are still in process except

for 4 disputes, one of which has been raised to the District Housing and Land Council and three are being considered by the respective Ward Tribunals (see Annex 3 Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).

By the end of the reporting period 10,284 unique claimants had been identified of whom 4,911 (48%) were women and 5,373 (52%) were men (see Annex 3 Table 3.14). Of the total claimants 2,779 (27%) were youth as defined as under the age of 35 years (see Annex 3 Table 3.14). 8,465 claimants elected to hold their CCROs as single occupants, with 2,559 chose joint tenancy and 226 tenants in common. 1,588 CCROs are held under probate administration, and 8 are held by guardians on behalf of minor children (see Annex 3 Table 3.4).

During the reporting period the project 37 Village Councils meetings took place and 35 Village Assemblies meetings were held to introduce the project in each village and deliver key messages relating to land rights and registration and also to approve the appointment of adjudicators the Village Land Use Management Committees and to later approve the VLUPs. 13 week long trainings for parasurveyors and adjudicators were conducted attended by 465 participants (see Annex 3 Table 3.15).

Sensitizations were conducted in 60 hamlets meetings, 27 women's focus group meetings, and 8 youth sensitization meetings in secondary schools. 3,671 youth were sensitized through the secondary school campaign and 1,824 women sensitized to their land rights during women's meetings. Strengthening of 32 existing women's groups and the establishment of a further 13 women's groups also took place. In addition, 570 brochures were handed out reaching an estimated 1,710 people and over 500,000 people in the Iringa district and surrounds were exposed to the LTA project and issues regarding land rights and registration through the medium of local radio broadcasts (see Annex 3 Table 3.15).

The first one-hour pre-recorded radio program aired on five radio stations during prime time over four days in June 2017. LTA and DLO staff introduced the LTA program, explored land rights and communicated success stories. The second program was a live question and answer program with the listening audience in September 2017 on one popular radio station. To advertise the second program LTA staff scripted and recorded three one minute vignettes about land rights and registration which were aired 15 times in the six days leading up to the program, raising awareness and drawing interest to program.



A live radio program at Nuru FM93.5 Iringa on September 26, the participants were the DLO Community Engagement Officer, the LTA DCOP and LTA Field Manager

LTA facilitated the registration of VLCs for 5 villages and 5 more VLCs will be finalized in Q1 of F'18 (see Annex 3 Table 3.6). LTA arranged for these VLCs to be signed and registered by the Zonal Assistant Commissioner for Lands in Mbeya in the interim and in compliance with the regulations to ensure that land registration process could proceed while final ratification is sought.

With the collaboration of the MLHHSD PLUM team and DLO, LTA ensured that 17 new VLUPs were prepared and one reviewed (see Annex 3 Table 3.7), and approved by Village Councils and Village Assemblies. The average cost for preparing new VLUPs is \$1,753.88 and the unit cost for

reviewing/correcting one VLUP was \$947.73 (see Annex 3 Table 3.10). These costs are below the targets set.

The cost of processing CCROs including all field visits, demarcation and adjudication through to delivery to the Village Registry Office was significantly reduced to an average cost of \$8.97 (see Annex 3 Table 3.11), including field work, and by virtue of the fact that the process for signing CCROs was streamlined scanned signatures were used, and printing of CCROs was done in black ink with the approval of MLHHSD and DLO.

An overview of field operations during the reporting period is shown in the Implementation Tracker in Table 4 below. A detailed breakdown for each Custom Indicator is contained in Annex 3 Tables 3.1-3.16)

Table 4: Implementation Tracker

| S/N | VILLAGE NAME | CURRENT STATUS | ESTIMATED PARCELS | ACTUAL PARCELS | % DIFFERENCE | DEMARCATON AND ADJUDICATION | | OBJECTIONS AND CORRECTIONS | | PRINTING AND REGISTRATION | | NUMBER OF CCROS REGISTERED | % REGISTERED | NO. OF CCRO DELIVERED TO VILLAGE | ISSUANCE | NO. OF CCROS COLLECTED BY CLAIMANT | % CCROS COLLECTED | NO. OF UNIQUE CLAIMANTS |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | START DATE | END DATE | START DATE | END DATE | START DATE | END DATE | | | | START DATE | | | |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | Issuance | 338 | 852 | 152% | 5 Aug16 | 14 Sep16 | 3 Sep 16 | 10 Sep 16 | 1 Jan 17 | 23 Jan 17 | 780 | 92% | 727 | 24 Jan 17 | 695 | 96% | 323 |
| 2 | Kilambo | Issuance | 1,218 | 1,919 | 58% | 2015 | 2015 | N/A | N/A | 5 May 16 | 30 May 16 | 1608 | 84% | 1,335 | 30 May 17 | 897 | 67% | 627 |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | Issuance | 2,720 | 2,261 | -17% | 5 Aug 16 | 6 Aug 16 | 7 Aug 16 | 8 Aug 16 | 9 Aug 16 | 10 Aug 16 | 1998 | 88% | 1,812 | 5 Jul 17 | 56 | 3% | 56 |
| 4 | Usengelindete | Issuance | 1,388 | 1,595 | 15% | 14 Mar 17 | 25 May 17 | 22 Jun 17 | 7 Jul 17 | 20 Jul 17 | 31 Jul 17 | 1486 | 93% | 1,486 | 22 Aug 17 | 1,297 | 87% | 621 |
| 5 | Magunga | Issuance | 1,316 | 1,896 | 44% | 13 Mar- 7 | 16 May 17 | 23 Jun 17 | 7 Jul 17 | 3 Aug 17 | 15 Aug 17 | 1523 | 80% | 1,523 | 7 Sep 17 | 1,301 | 85% | 455 |
| 6 | Malagosi | Issuance | 908 | 1,072 | 18% | 5 Jun 17 | 14 Jul 17 | 25 Jul 17 | 11 Aug 17 | 16 Aug 17 | 25 Aug 17 | 1024 | 96% | 1,024 | 12 Sep 17 | 953 | 93% | 610 |
| 7 | Mgama | Issuance | 1,808 | 2,301 | 27% | 29 May 17 | 7 Jul 17 | 25-Jul-17 | 4 Aug 17 | 28 Aug 17 | 19 Sep 17 | 1838 | 80% | 1,838 | 21 Sep 17 | 1,693 | 92% | 1,040 |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | Issuance | 1,604 | 1,817 | 13% | 19 Jun 17 | 7 Aug 17 | 14 Aug 17 | 29 Aug 17 | 16 Sep 17 | 19 Sep 17 | 1734 | 95% | 1,734 | 20 Sep 17 | 1,631 | 94% | 703 |
| 9 | Udumka | Issuance | 1,168 | 1,164 | 0% | 26 Jun 17 | 16 Aug 17 | 23 Aug 17 | 7 Sep 17 | 18 Sep 17 | 23 Sep 17 | 1032 | 89% | 1,032 | 26 Sep 17 | 902 | 87% | 441 |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | Issuance | 1,158 | 996 | -14% | 17 Aug 17 | 8 Aug 17 | 21 Aug-17 | 6 Sep 17 | 24 Sep 17 | 27 Sep 17 | 900 | 90% | 900 | 28 Sep 17 | 744 | 83% | 475 |
| 11 | Lwato | Issuance | 400 | 550 | 38% | 14 Aug 17 | 26 Aug 17 | 1 Sep 17 | 15 Sep17 | 24 Sep 17 | 26 Sep 17 | 524 | 95% | 524 | 29 Sep 17 | 472 | 90% | 291 |
| 12 | Muwimbi | Issuance | 2,356 | 1,569 | -33% | 24 Jul 17 | 31 Aug 17 | 9 Sep 17 | 22 Sep 17 | 28-Sep-17 | 29 Sep 17 | 188 | 12% | 188 | 29 Sep 17 | 129 | 69% | 93 |
| 13 | Mwambao | Issuance | 576 | 663 | 15% | 21 Aug 17 | 3 Sep 17 | 11 Sep 17 | 20 Sep 17 | 23-Sep-17 | 24 Sep 17 | 624 | 97% | 624 | 25 Sep 17 | 579 | 93% | 419 |
| Sub-Total-1 Number of Parcels | | | 16,958 | 18,655 | 9.1% | | | | | | | 15,259 | | 14,747 | | 11,349 | | 6,154 |
| 14 | Nyamihuu | Data cleaning | 964 | 1,823 | 89% | 29 Aug 17 | 27 Sep 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Ngano | Data cleaning | 490 | 1,115 | 128% | 11 Sep 17 | 25 Sep 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total -2 Number of Parcels | | | 1,454 | 2,938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PENDING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Makota | Pending | 1,000 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Ikungwe | Pending | 1,500 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Mapogoro | Pending | 1,376 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Isele | Pending | 810 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Kimande | Pending | 1,400 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Makuka | Pending | 656 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total Number of Parcels - 3 | | | 6,742 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 25,154 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MONITORING AND EVALUATION – PROGRAM INDICATOR OVERVIEW

LTA Standard and Custom Indicators are set out in Table 5.

Table 5: FY '17 Performance Indicator Table

| Indicator Number | S. No | Performance Indicator | Annual FY17 Target | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Total | Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%) Comments | On Target |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Y/N |
| EG.10.4-2 | 1 | Percentage of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training | 80% | n/a | 95% | 93% | 74% | 86% | 107% See Annex 3 Table 3.1 | Y |
| EG.10.4-3 Also STARR IQC (v) | 2 | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance. | 234 | 16 | 3 | 17 | 93 | 129 | N/A This indicator was based on the assumption that 3% of parcels would be disputed, i.e. not resolved during field adjudication. If this were the case the total number of disputes would have been 590 disputes (3% of 19,674). There were in fact only 233 disputes arising from 19,674 parcels mapped in 14 villages (Kilambo excluded as this was mapped as part of the MAST Pilot). This represents a rate of 1.2% of disputed parcels. 55% of disputes raised have been resolved. Remaining disputes are in the process of being resolved at local level save for 4 disputes. It was agreed in discussions with the COR during the course of the year that this indicator will be revised for FY '18. See Annex 3 Table 3.2 | Y |
| EG.10.4-4 | 3 | Percentage of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project | 75% | N/A | 89% | 0% | 88% | 88% | 117% | Y |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---|-----|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | | technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered. | | | | | | | See Annex 3 Table 3.3 | |
| EG.10.4-5 | 4 | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. | 14,040 | 0 | 727 | 3,147 | 10,873 | 14,747 | 105% This exceeded the target by 5%. This target relates to fully completed CCRO's delivered to Village Registry offices. The total number of parcels mapped during the year was 19,674. See Annex 3 Table 3.4 | Y |
| EG.10.4-6 | 5 | Numbers of people with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights as secure, as a result of USG assistance. | 4,570 | 0 | 323 | 631 | 5,148 | 6,102 | 133.5 % This target relates to the number of claimants who have collected their CCRO. LTA exceeded the target by 33.5%. A consistent approach of using issuance ceremonies has been beneficial in this regard. See Annex 3 Table 3.5 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 1 | 6 | Number of villages with Village Land Certificates (VLCs) incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 125% The original number of VLCs required was under estimated. 10 were required during FY '17. 5 are finalized and 5 are in process. The Zonal Assistant Commissioner for Lands in Mbeya has signed the VLCs according to regulations so as not to delay demarcation. See Annex 3 Table 3.6 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 2 | 7 | Number of villages with Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in full compliance with applicable requirements, standards and approvals as a result of USG assistance. | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 200% 17 VLUPs were developed and 1 was reviewed and corrected VLUP. The extent to which villages have VLUPs was overestimated from the outset. VLUPs expire after 10 years and many LTA RCT villages' VLUPs expired in 2015. See Annex 3 Table 3.7 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 3 | 8 | Number of villages with at least 80% of parcels incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. | 13 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 100% See Annex 3 Table 3.8 | Y |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Custom Indicator 4 | 9 | Parcels in villages receiving USG assistance that are not incorporated into an official land administration system. | 1,560 | 72 | 0 | 153 | 3,160 | 3,385 | 216% Of the parcels not incorporated, 672 (11%) have been rejected for various reasons such as being within forest reserves, road reserves, wetland areas or fall outside the VLC boundary. The remaining 89% are made up CCROs, which are not fully completed and disputed parcels, which are in the process of resolution. In addition, in the case of Muwimbi, LTA was requested not to print CCROs for the densely populated areas of the village pending a Detailed Plan. Nyamihuu and Ngano were mapped during the reporting period but CCROs were not yet issued. See Annex 3 Table 3.9 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 5 | 10 | Average cost per village land use plan corrected or newly established as a result of USG assistance. | Corrected or reviewed – less than \$1,000 | - | - | Average cost for 1 reviewed/ corrected VLUP \$947.73 | - | \$947.73 | 100% See Annex 3 Table 3.10 | Y |
| | | | New VLUP – less than \$2,000 | Cost for 1 new VLUP \$1,904.55 | - | Average cost for 9 new VLUPs \$1,769.95 | Average cost for 7 new VLUPs \$1,711.69 | \$1,753.88 | 100% See Annex 3 Table 3.10 | |
| Custom Indicator 6 | 11 | Average cost per parcel corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance. | Less than \$20/parcel | - | \$20.57 | \$8.40 | \$7.85 | \$8.97 | 100% Based on the cost of delivering 14,699 CCROs for 12 villages (Kilambo excluded) See Annex 3 Table 3.11 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 7 | 12 | Number of people reached through communication campaign activities | 145,669 | 1,186 | 2,359 | 470,064 | 46,685 | 520,294 | 357% The use of radio programs greatly increased the number of people reached through communication campaign activities. See Annex 3 Table 3.12.1 and 13.2.2 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 8 | 13 | Number of women's groups formed or strengthened | 13 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 40 | 45 | 346% 13 newly formed groups and 32 existing groups were strengthened with the collaboration of the District Agriculture and Community Development Departments. | Y |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | See Annex 3 Table 3.13 | |
| Custom Indicator 9 | 14 | Number of claimants filing land claims as a result of USG support | 6,062 | 0 | 1,261 | 3,519 | 5,504 | 10,284 | 170% Fieldwork intensified with the result that additional claimants were reached during the reporting period See Annex 3 Table 3.14 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 10 | 15 | Number of Trainings Delivered | 147 | 10 | 22 | 57 | 91 | 180 | 122% Strengthening the capacity of DLO staff to participate in training has allowed LTA to increase the number of trainings. See Annex 3 Table 3.15 | Y |
| Custom Indicator 11 | 16 | Number of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance | 11,682 | 1,249 | 2,013 | 5,331 | 9,121 | 17,714 | 151% The increase in the number of individuals trained is as a result of youth sensitization in secondary schools and intensified fieldwork. See Annex 3 Table 3.15 and Table 3.16 | Y |

INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

The participation in village meetings by women and youth has been strong. LTA has reinforced the messages for women and youth empowerment by encouraging women to engage in the program as para-surveyors and adjudicators, Village Land Use Planning Management Committee Members, and Village Adjudication Committee Members. The total number of women who participated in training activities during the reporting period was 9,580, which represents 54% of all participants in training events. 7,596 (43%) people who participated in training were under the age of 35. Furthermore 48% (4,911) of all claimants were women and 27% (2,779) of claimants were under the age of 35 (see Annex 3: Table 3.14). Annex 4 Tables 4.1 - 4.3 provide a detailed gender breakdown of claimants, types of title by requested by gender, multiple parcel holders by gender and age of claimants for each village.

To support gender equity, inclusion and full participation of women LTA has used participatory methods to enhance interaction between training facilitators and participants, and among participants themselves to encourage sharing of experiences and knowledge.

LTA has established 13 new and strengthened another 32 existing women groups. Both new and existing women's groups were strengthened by receiving training or capacity building through LTA activities in areas of women's land rights, land administration, productive utilization of land resources and business skills. LTA has introduced the newly formed and some existing women's focus groups to the USAID funded Mboga na Matunda project, Nutrition and Social Inclusion with a view to the Mboga na Matunda project working with these groups. 3,671, youth 60% of whom were female, were sensitized in 8 secondary school meetings.

LTA has conducted 27 women only focus group meetings allowing a more targeted approach to increase women's perceptions on land rights and formal titling, to provide information on how to exercise their rights, and on the procedures for land claims and subsequent titling. Women's focus group meetings contributed to 10% of the people reached by the sensitization and outreach program, young women under the age of 35 made up 25% of the total attendees in women focus group meetings.

Recognizing that youth participation is vital LTA has been proactive in ensuring that youth are an integral part of the process. LTA encouraged youth participation in leadership and management trainings for the registration process to build skills and confidence in managing land issues by allowing youth to lead the process as para-surveyors.



Adjudication and demarcation training for VAC, para-surveyors, VLC and VC representative on June 27 in Mfukulembe

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Sensitization and outreach continued to be pivotal during FY '17 LTA conducted 180 sensitization and outreach activities using different approaches and 17,714 people were impacted (see Annex 3 Table 3.15).

LTA produced media materials and developed strategies for the delivery of information and key messages through different media. In a communication campaign, LTA used different approaches such as distribution of flyers and brochures, village activities, public events and radio messaging. Through the communication campaign, LTA reached 520,294 people who participated in different activities ranging from receiving flyers and brochures, attending Village Assemblies, hamlet meetings, women and youth focus group meetings, and CCROs issuance ceremony and listening in to the radio campaign (see Annex 3 Tables 3.12.1 and 3.12.2).

Village Councils have offered clear support for the program and have facilitated and welcomed all activities related to the project. Residents have responded very positively to the call for their engagement in the Village Land Use Plans development process. In preparing VLUPs, LTA and the PLUM team have been using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), an approach recommended in the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) regulations. With PRA, the PLUM Team and VLUMC conduct an introductory Village Council meeting as well as Village Assembly meetings to introduce the VLUP and to raise awareness in the community about the processes and procedures of VLUP development. After the development of the VLUP, the process restarts and LTA seeks approval for the VLUP from the VC and VA. This approach ensures understanding and awareness of land tenure and property rights in preparation for the trainings conducted before demarcation and adjudication begins. 16 Village Assembly meetings and 14 Village Council meetings were held for VLUP approvals during the reporting period. The participatory approach to land use planning provides education opportunities around land management, protection of waterways and wetland areas and reduces the possibility for disputes regarding land use or village boundaries in the future. The benefit of the VLUP process for residents is that no one can be legally issued land without a current VLUP in place. The acceleration of the development of VLUPs has meant that all the villages in Phase I have VLUPs and land can be allocated. The existence of a VLUP allows further allocation of land in future for residential, agricultural and commercial purposes.

Residents have embraced the land registration process attending Village Assembly and hamlet meetings in large numbers (see Annex 3 Table 3.15). Recruitment of para-surveyors and adjudicators has been easy and residents have readily accepted the MAST technology and participated fully in demarcating their individual parcels and in attending at the Village Registry office to check the map and information recorded during the objections and corrections process. Residents have been keen to participate in CCRO issuance ceremonies where uptake of CCROs is good.



Ilandutwa residents verifying spatial and attributes data displayed on the Village Office walls during objections and correction activity on August 24

In Makuka a 26 year-old Masai pastoralist and Village Council member participated as a member of the Village Land Use Management Committee with farmers to address deep-seated land disputes about agriculture, grazing, settlement, and corridor areas. He, together with other members of the committee, received training on land use and land management and in the preparation of the Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) participated in finding practical ways to categorize and allocate land proportionally based on the needs of farmers and pastoralists. Through the increased participation of other pastoralists in the village in the VLUP process the Village Land Use Planning Committee accepted that designated corridors for the movement of cattle were critical to the Masai pastoralist community and the community as a whole. The pastoralist community proudly embraced the outcomes—an allocated corridor for the movement of cattle, designated grazing areas and an improved relationship with farmers.



A Village Council member and Masai tribe member participating in the Village Land Use Planning process in Makuka

In Kiponzelo a woman learned that her right to own land was entrenched in the constitution and well defined in land laws. She and her husband opted for a joint tenancy CCRO arrangement, which gives them, both, an equal right to occupy the land and the right to inherit the other party's share on his or her death. They used their CCRO as collateral at Access Bank and qualified for a loan, which they used to stock the general store they own in the village.



A couple in Kiponzelo who used their CCRO to jointly obtain a loan to stock their store

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Note: This section has been removed to allow sharing with external partners

ANNEX I: SHORT TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DURING FY '17

Table I.1: STTAs During FY '17

| Name | Dates | Task Summary |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catherine Johnston Principal Development Specialist | October 17 – December 3, 2016 | Acting COP during COP leave period, Monitoring and Evaluation – further development of indicators and monitoring systems. |
| Heather Robertson, DAI Home Office | December 12 – 17, 2016 | Finance and Admin training |
| Clive English, Land Administration and Regularization Advisor | January 6 – February 3, 2017 February 27 – March 15, 2017 | Land administration and regularization procedures |
| Alex Solovov, Software Development Specialist | February 28 - March 16 | Upgrade MAST software app |
| Christian Elwood, DAI Director Project Delivery Team, Africa | January 26 - February 10, 2017 | Supervise transition to new COP |
| Ruth Nakaar, DAI Home Office Project Associate | February - March 10, 2017 | Finance and Operations |
| Prof. Kironde, LEI | March 6 - 17, 2017 | Change management for DLO |
| Alex Solovov, Software Development Specialist | May 1 - May 12, 2017 | Introduce the upgraded version of MAST software app |
| Martina Fonyen, DAI Home Office Project Manager | August 15 - 24, 2017 | Collected information for writing success stories |
| | | |

ANNEX 2: KEY MEETINGS COMMUNICATIONS AND CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

Table 2.1: Key Meetings, Communications, Conferences and Workshops Attended During Y2 FY '17

| Key Meeting Date | LTA Representatives | Stakeholders | Main Purpose |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date | Workshop/Conference | Venue | LTA Representative |
| November 3 | Acting COP and Field Manager | SAGCOT/ NLUPC Tanzania Land Use Dialogue | Discuss land use planning for green development |
| January 19 | COP, DCOP | District Executive Director, DNLO, DLO | Introduction of new COP and co-ordination with LTA |
| January 24 | COP, DCOP | Senior officials from MLHHS, Commissioner of Lands, senior members of Town Planning and Survey Departments | Procedures |
| January 25 | Program Staff | Iringa Regional and District Authorities, USAID, Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development, Regional Commissioner, District Commissioner, Commissioner of Lands, the District Executive Director, Regional Administrative Secretary, Assistant Commissioner for Lands, Southern Highlands Zone. | CCRO Issuance ceremony Kinyangwang'anga |
| January 25 | Program Staff | Minister MLHSD and all of the above as well as LTSP | Key briefing session for the Minister |
| January 26 - 27 | COP, DCOP, DAI Director, former COP | COR, ACOR | Project priorities |
| January 27 | DCOP | DLO staff | Debrief after CCRO ceremony and progress on demarcation at Kiponzelo |
| February 6-10 | USAID Global Environmental Management Support (GEMS) | Morogoro | M&E Specialist |
| February 7 | DCOP | Telephone communication with National Land Use Commission | Identifying support required for preparation of Land Use Plans |
| February 10 | DAI Director | COR | Additional obligation and contract modification |
| February 10 | COP, DCOP | DED, DNLO | Dispute resolution – all claims to be recorded and heard |
| February 20 | COP, DCOP | DLO | Confirming direction from DED that all claims must be heard |
| February 27 - March 3 | USAID 6 th DO2 Implementing Partners' Meeting | Zanzibar | M&E Specialist |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| February 28 | DCOP | DLO | Agreement to print CCROs in black ink |
| March 9-10 | 2 nd SACGOT Annual Conference | Dar es Salaam | COP |
| March 28 -30 | USAID Annual Development Partners Meeting DO2: Resilient Landscape and Communities | Dodoma | COP, DCOP |
| March 28 and 30 | COP | Field Coordinator MSI/NORC | Commencement of Impact Assessment fieldwork. LTA agreed to delay commencing training in Mgama and Malagosi to allow time for baseline surveys to be conducted |
| March 31 | COP, DCOP | Assistant Director of Rural and Town Planning on MLHSD | Land Use Planning. Agreed to send MLHSD staff (2 town planners and a GIS technician) to Iringa to assist with VLUPs for 8 villages |
| April 9 | DCOP | District Land Officer | Discuss and identify the Village Land Certificate (VLC) status of 15 villages prioritized for LTA. |
| April 10 | D/COP | Commissioner for Lands | Quarterly co-ordination meeting with LTA, LTSP and the Ministry originally intended for April. |
| April and June | GIS Specialist, COP | USAID | USAID supplied satellite imagery to cover a further 6 villages as requested by LTA |
| May 3 | D/COP, Field Manager | LandPKS Team | Operationalization of the mobile application LandPKS and strategizing ways it can be included and integrated into the preparation of VLUPs. |
| May 8 | GIS Specialist, D/COP, Field Manager, Software Developer | DLO team | Issues discussed at the meeting include the implementation of the new MAST application in the field and to the registration process. |
| May 9 | DCOP | Deputy Permanent Secretary of MLHSD | Arrangements for the meeting with Deputy PS that will focus on procedural field operations and the registration process. |
| May 11 | DCOP | Software Development Specialist | Technical Register Under Social Tenure (TRUST). Information was provided regarding the inputs, fields and documents that are required in different transactions during transfer of CCROs from one holder to another. |
| May 12 | DCOP | DLO, Village Council members from Lumuli and Itengulinyi | Meeting at Muwimbi ward HQ attempting to resolve a twenty-year long boundary dispute between Lumuli and Itengulinyi villages. The meeting was chaired by the ward councilor. |
| May 26 | Communication Specialist, Field Manager, DCOP | District Land Officer | Preparations of draft script for radio program to be aired on 5 local radio stations that broadcast in the Iringa District. |
| June 5-7 | LTA Team | USAID COR, M&E and Program Management Specialist visit to Iringa | Field visits, introduction of USAID personnel, review of DQA and other program activities. |
| June 27-30 | DCOP, Field Manager | Audiences, Media operators, DLO | A one-hour radio program aired on 5 radio stations to introduce LTA project, processes and activities involved in land formalization and its benefits to villagers. |

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| June 28 | DCOP | Geita District Councilors, DED | Presenting LTA program to Councilors from Geita District who had come to Iringa District Council for an exchange visit. |
| July 3 | COP, DCOP, Field Manager and LTA staff | LandPKS research team drawn from University of Colorado, Virginia Tech and USDA. Iringa based USAID Advisor for Coordination, Integration and Learning | LTA presented its project and progress to date. The LandPKS team was introduced to Assistant Director of Physical Planning from MLHSD who is responsible for rural Land Use Planning. |
| July 6 | COP and all LTA staff | LTA staff | In-house training for all LTA staff on compulsory annual DAI ethics and compliance training. |
| July 13-14 | COP and DCOP | Commissioner for Lands | Technical and coordination meetings |
| July 13-14 | COP and DCOP | Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP), | Technical and coordination meetings |
| July 13-14 | COP and DCOP | National Land Use Plan Commission | Technical and coordination meetings |
| July 13-14 | COP and DCOP | MKURABITA | Technical and coordination meetings |
| July 13-14 | COP and DCOP | Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development | Technical and coordination meetings |
| July 20-22 | COP and DCOP and LTA staff | Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) | Visit to Iringa where LTA oriented them on the DMI and MAST Technology. |
| July 21 | COP and DCOP and LTA staff | Chargé d'Affaires of the US Embassy in Tanzania and her delegation | Official visit to see activities implemented by Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance project. |
| August 8 | COP, DCOP, GIS Specialist and Field Program Manager | USAID/MSI/NORC | Conference call to discuss issues related to the identification of the next round RCT |
| August 15 | DCOP | Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) and MLHSD | Village Land Registry opening and CCRO issuance ceremony at Nyange Village in Kilombero District in Morogoro |
| August 30 | COP and DCOP | LTSP Project Coordinator, Technical Senior Advisor and Project Technical Manager | Sharing of information |
| August 30 | COP and DCOP | Assistant Director of NLUPC | LTA presentation particularly on operations of MAST in land registration |
| August 31 | COP and DCOP | Permanent Secretary (PS) of MLHSD, Director for Physical Planning, Assistant Director for Survey and Mapping, Acting Commissioner for Lands, Senior Technical Advisor and LTSP project Coordinator | LTA gave a detailed presentation on the operations of MAST in fieldwork for parcel mapping and the registration process |
| August 31 | COP and DCOP | MKURABITA Director and management team | LTA presentation |
| September 9 | LTA staff | USAID funded Mboga na Matunda project, Nutrition and Social Inclusion | introductions to existing women's groups in Udumuka, Malagosi, Ilandutwa, Lwato and Muwimbi with a view to the Mboga na Matunda project working with these groups |
| September 14 | Climate Smart Agriculture workshop | NAFAKA, Mboga na Matunda, SEEDCO, Iringa regional agriculture officers, and agricultural | To create awareness for all agriculture stakeholders in Iringa on the use of Climate Smart Agriculture TOT Training Manual and TOT Training Guide as |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | officers from all Iringa districts in the region | prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries |
| September 11-15 | DCOP, Field Manager, GIS Specialist and LTA staff | 6 member senior technical team from Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHHSD) | Familiarizing MLHHSD with LTA procedures for land formalization and Village Land Use Plan preparation |
| September 15 | COP | DFID consultant conducting the LTSP assessment | To share experiences |
| September 15 | COP | DAI home office Project Director | Update on LTA project progress |
| September 15 | COP | NORC and its subcontractor MSI | Review of USAID Tanzanian Mission's DO2 indicator framework. |
| September 22 | LTA staff | SAGCOT online platform validation | The platform was demonstrated and participants had an opportunity to operate the platform |
| September 22 | COP and DCOP | Skype call with WWF and SAGCOT | To discuss the VLUP process as implemented by LTA |
| September 29 | COP | LTSP Team Leader | To arrange for a visit by LTSP to LTA in anticipation of adopting MAST |
| September 29 | COP | Director and Deputy Director of the MLHHSD Rural Planning section | To discuss proposed new guidelines for VLUPs and detailed planning |
| September 26 | DCOP, Field Manager | DLO Communications Specialist, Nuru FM 93.5 | Radio program was aired on Nuru FM 93.5 Iringa |

ANNEX 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION – DETAILED BREAKDOWN BY INDICATOR

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Table 3.1: | Standard Indicator 1 EG.10.4-2: Identifying Key Learning Objectives |
| Table 3.2.1: | Standard Indicator 2 EG.10.4-3: Disputed Parcels and Property Rights Cases Resolved |
| Table 3.2.2: | Standard Indicator 2 EG.10.4-3: Summary by Dispute Type |
| Table 3.3: | Standard Indicator 3 EG.10.4-4: Awareness and Understanding of the Services Offered by the Facility |
| Table 3.4: | Standard Indicator 4 EG.10.4-5: Type of CCRO |
| Table 3.5: | Standard Indicator 5 EG.10.4-6: People who Perceive their Rights as Secure |
| Table 3.6: | Custom Indicator 1 - VLCs in Full Compliance |
| Table 3.7: | Custom Indicator 2 - VLUPs in Full Compliance |
| Table 3.8: | Custom Indicator 3 - Villages with at least 80% of the Parcels Incorporated into an Official Land Administration System |
| Table 3.9: | Custom Indicator 4 - Parcels in Villages that are Not Incorporated into an Official Land Administration System |
| Table 3.10: | Custom Indicator 5 - Average Cost per Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) |
| Table 3.11: | Custom 6 - Average Cost per Parcel Corrected or Incorporated |
| Table 3.12.1: | Custom 7 - Communication Campaign Activities – People Reached |
| Table 3.12.2: | Radio Stations and Estimated Listenership |
| Table 3.12.3: | Description of Sensitization/Outreach Approaches and Objectives in Beneficiary Villages |
| Table 3.13: | Custom 8 - Women Groups Formed or Strengthened |
| Table 3.14: | Custom 9 - Unique Claimants Filing Land Claims |
| Table 3.15: | Custom 10 - Number of Trainings Delivered Custom 11 - Number of individuals Trained in Land Tenure and Property Rights as a Result of USG Assistance |
| Table 3.16: | Custom 11 - Training by Gender and Youth |

| Annex 3: Table 3.1 Standard Indicator 1 EG.10.4-2: Identifying Key Learning Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | Gender & Age Identified | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| S.No | Village | People Interviewed | | | | Identified Key Learning Objectives | | | | Percentage | Gender | | Age | |
| | | Adjudicators | Village Leaders | Villagers | Total | Adjudicators | Village Leaders | Beneficiaries | Total | | Male | Female | Youth | Adults |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 2 | 7 | 67 | 76 | 2 | 6 | 63 | 71 | 93% | 33 | 38 | 10 | 61 |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 100% | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | 4 | 11 | 105 | 120 | 4 | 11 | 96 | 111 | 93% | 58 | 53 | 32 | 79 |
| 3 | Magunga | 4 | 11 | 113 | 128 | 4 | 11 | 112 | 127 | 99% | 68 | 59 | 36 | 91 |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 7 | 11 | 106 | 124 | 7 | 11 | 89 | 107 | 86% | 56 | 51 | 42 | 65 |
| 5 | Malagosi | 3 | 4 | 34 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 31 | 36 | 88% | 19 | 17 | 8 | 28 |
| 6 | Mgama | 3 | 4 | 24 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 25 | 81% | 12 | 13 | 9 | 16 |
| 7 | Ilandutwa | 3 | 4 | 34 | 41 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 54% | 15 | 7 | 5 | 17 |
| 8 | Udumka | 3 | 3 | 32 | 38 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 63% | 17 | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| 9 | Mfukulembe | 3 | 4 | 27 | 34 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 30 | 88% | 21 | 9 | 14 | 16 |
| 10 | Muwimbi | 3 | 4 | 33 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 37 | 93% | 24 | 13 | 13 | 24 |
| 11 | Mwambao | 1 | 6 | 21 | 28 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 43% | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| *12 | Lwato | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *13 | Kilambo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 38 | 75 | 596 | 709 | 32 | 70 | 508 | 610 | 86% | 335 | 275 | 186 | 424 |
| Note: LTA conducted surveys for key learning objectives in Q2, Q3 and Q4. Q2 was for Kinywang'anga and Kiponzelo; Q3 was for Kiponzelo Magunga and Usengelindete and Q4 was for Malagosi, Mgama, Ilandutwa, Udumka, Mfukulembe, Muwimbi and Mwambao. 709 people were interviewed. Adjudicators, Village leaders and villagers represented 5%, 11% and 84% of the sample respectively. Of the 709 people interviewed, 610 (86%) were able to identify key learning objectives 30 days after training. *Surveys have not yet been conducted in Lwato and Kilambo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.2 Standard Indicator 2 EG.10.4-3: Disputed Parcels and Property Rights Cases Resolved | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| S.No | Village/Activity | Parcels mapped | Disputes identified | | | | | | |
| | | | Dispute type | Disputes identified | % of disputes | # of resolved | Pending for resolution | % resolved | Level of resolution |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | Boundary | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | N/A |
| | | | Counter-claim | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | N/A |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0% | |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | Boundary | 21 | | 17 | 4 | 81% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 51 | | 43 | 8 | 84% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 72 | 3.2% | 60 | 12 | 83% | |
| 3 | Magunga | 1,896 | Boundary | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 33.3% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 9 | | 7 | 2 | 77.8% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 12 | 0.6% | 8 | 4 | 66.7% | |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | Boundary | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 100.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 2 | 0.1% | 2 | 0 | 100.0% | |
| 5 | Malagosi | 1,072 | Boundary | 8 | | 5 | 3 | 62.5% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 50.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 12 | 1.1% | 7 | 5 | 58.3% | |
| 6 | Mgama | 2,301 | Boundary | 7 | | 4 | 3 | 57.1% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 75.0% | Village Land Council |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 11 | 0.5% | 7 | 4 | 63.6% | |
| 7 | Ilandutwa | 996 | Boundary | 4 | | 1 | 3 | 25.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 13 | | 3 | 10 | 23.1% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 2 | | 2 | 0 | 100.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Sub-Total | 19 | 1.9% | 6 | 13 | 31.6% | |
| 8 | Lwato | 550 | Boundary | 6 | | 2 | 4 | 33.3% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 50.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 8 | 1.5% | 3 | 5 | 37.5% | |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | Boundary | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 42.9% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 10 | | 3 | 7 | 30.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 50.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Sub-Total | 21 | 1.8% | 8 | 13 | 38.1% | |
| 10 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | Boundary | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 42.9% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 28 | | 6 | 22 | 21.4% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 100.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Sub-Total | 36 | 2.0% | 10 | 26 | 27.8% | |
| 11 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | Boundary | 9 | | 4 | 5 | 44.4% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 2 | | 0 | 2 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 11 | 0.7% | 4 | 7 | 36.4% | |
| 12 | Mwambao | 663 | Boundary | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 75.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 42.9% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 11 | 1.7% | 6 | 5 | 54.5% | |
| 13 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | Boundary | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 33.3% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 5 | | 2 | 3 | 40.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 8 | 0.4% | 3 | 5 | 37.5% | |
| 14 | Ngano | 1,115 | Boundary | 5 | | 4 | 1 | 80.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Counter-claim | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 50.0% | Village Land Council |
| | | | Land Use | 3 | | 0 | 3 | 0.0% | N/A |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----|
| | | | designation | | | | | | |
| | | | Sub-Total | 10 | 0.9% | 5 | 5 | 50.0% | |
| *15 | Kilambo | 1,919 | Boundary | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Counter-claim | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Land Use designation | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | N/A |
| | | | Sub-Total | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total parcels | 19,674 | Total | 233 | 1.2% | 129 | 104 | 55% | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.3: Standard Indicator 3: EG.10.4-4 Awareness and Understanding of the Services Offered by the Facility | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Gender and Age Identified | | | |
| S.No | Village | No. Interviewed | Reported Awareness, Understanding and Valuing services offered | Percentage | Male | Female | Youth | Adults |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 76 | 68 | 89% | 47% | 53% | 15% | 85% |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | 86 | 84 | 98% | 52% | 48% | 52% | 48% |
| 3 | Magunga | 60 | 53 | 88% | 57% | 43% | 57% | 43% |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 25 | 25 | 100% | 92% | 8% | 80% | 20% |
| 5 | Malagosi | 91 | 68 | 75% | 56% | 44% | 32% | 68% |
| 6 | Mgama | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Ilandutwa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Lwato | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Udumka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Mfukulembe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Muwimbi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Mwambao | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Kilambo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Nyamihuu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Ngano | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 338 | 298 | 88% | 167 | 131 | 126 | 172 |

| Annex 3: Table 3.4: Standard Indicator 4 EG.10.4-5: Type of CCRO | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S/N | Village Name | Parcels Mapped | CCROs Printed and Registered | CCROs Delivered to Village Registry | Single Occupant | Probate Administration | Co-Occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | Co-Occupancy (Joint Tenancy) | Guardian on behalf of minor/s |
| *1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | 780 | 727 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *2 | Kilambo | 1,919 | 1,608 | 1,335 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 1,998 | 1,812 | 1,213 | 287 | 63 | 429 | 5 |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 1,486 | 1,486 | 956 | 108 | 31 | 375 | 2 |
| 5 | Magunga | 1,896 | 1,534 | 1,523 | 760 | 314 | 4 | 445 | - |
| 6 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 1,024 | 1,024 | 730 | 184 | 23 | 87 | - |
| 7 | Mgama | 2,301 | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1,188 | 272 | 10 | 368 | - |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 1,734 | 1,734 | 1,405 | 59 | 35 | 235 | - |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 748 | 166 | 12 | 106 | - |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 900 | 900 | 622 | 92 | 13 | 173 | - |
| 11 | Lwato | 550 | 524 | 524 | 344 | 48 | 13 | 109 | - |
| 12 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 188 | 188 | 127 | 51 | 2 | 8 | - |
| 13 | Mwambao | 663 | 624 | 624 | 372 | 7 | 20 | 224 | 1 |
| **14 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **15 | Ngano | 1,115 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 21,593 | 15,270 | 14,747 | 8,465 | 1,588 | 226 | 2,559 | 8 |
| Note: "Parcels with relevant parcel information incorporated into official land administration system" refers to parcels with CCRO printed, registered and delivered to the village registry for issuance. LTA has delivered 14,747 CCROs in 13 villages. 97% of the CCROs, which were printed and registered were delivered. | | | | | | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.5: Standard Indicator 5 EG. 10.4-6: People who Perceive their Rights as Secure | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | Gender and Age of Claimants who Collected CCROs Identified | | | |
| S/N | Village Name | Parcels Mapped | CCROs Printed and Registered | CCROs Delivered to Village Registry | CCROs Collected | Unique Claimants who Collected CCROs | Male | Female | Youth | Adults |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | 780 | 727 | 695 | 323 | 178 | 145 | 67 | 256 |
| *2 | Kilambo | 1,919 | 1,608 | 1,335 | 897 | 627 | 313 | 314 | 65 | 562 |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 1,998 | 1,812 | 56 | 56 | 29 | 27 | 12 | 44 |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 1,486 | 1,486 | 1,297 | 621 | 316 | 305 | 171 | 450 |
| 5 | Magunga | 1,896 | 1,534 | 1,523 | 1,301 | 455 | 213 | 242 | 72 | 383 |
| 6 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 1,024 | 1,024 | 953 | 610 | 346 | 264 | 88 | 522 |
| 7 | Mgama | 2,301 | 1,838 | 1,838 | 1,693 | 1,040 | 314 | 726 | 539 | 501 |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 1,734 | 1,734 | 1,631 | 703 | 374 | 329 | 191 | 512 |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 902 | 441 | 271 | 170 | 115 | 326 |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 900 | 900 | 744 | 475 | 261 | 214 | 103 | 372 |
| 11 | Lwato | 550 | 524 | 524 | 472 | 291 | 147 | 144 | 52 | 239 |
| 12 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 188 | 188 | 129 | 93 | 62 | 31 | 13 | 80 |
| 13 | Mwambao | 663 | 624 | 624 | 579 | 419 | 240 | 179 | 156 | 263 |
| **14 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **15 | Ngano | 1,115 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 21,593 | 15,270 | 14,747 | 11,349 | 6,154 | 3,064 | 3,090 | 1,644 | 4,510 |

| Annex 3: Table 3.6: Custom Indicator 1 - VLCs in Full Compliance | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| S/N | Village Name | Status | VLC number |
| 1 | Izazi | Incorporated | 113 IRA |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | Incorporated | 92 IRA |
| 3 | Usengelindete | Incorporated | 102 IRA |
| 4 | Mfukulembe | Incorporated | 5 IRA |
| 5 | Ikungwe | Incorporated | 94 IRA |
| Note: LTA facilitated signing and registration of the VLCs for 5 villages mentioned above. 5 more villages will be finalized in Q1 of Year 3. These VLCs were signed and registered by the Zonal Assistant Commissioner for Lands in Mbeya to obviate any further delays in mapping processes. | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.7: Custom Indicator 2 - VLUPs in Full Compliance | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| S/N | Village Name | Status | Number of Parcels Mapped | Completion Date |
| Newly Developed VLUPs | | | | |
| 1 | Kiponzelo | Completed | 2,261 | Sep-16 |
| 2 | Magunga | Completed | 1,896 | Mar-17 |
| 3 | Usengelindete | Completed | 1,595 | Mar-17 |
| 4 | Malagosi | Completed | 1,072 | May-17 |
| 5 | Mgama | Completed | 2,301 | May-17 |
| 6 | Ikungwe | Completed | - | Jun-17 |
| 7 | Mfukulembe | Completed | 1,817 | Jun-17 |
| 8 | Muwimbi | Completed | 1,569 | Jun-17 |
| 9 | Nyamihuu | Completed | 1,823 | Jun-17 |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | Completed | 996 | Jun-17 |
| 11 | Lwato | Completed | 550 | Jul-17 |
| 12 | Mwambao | Completed | 663 | Jul-17 |
| 13 | Isele | Completed | - | Jul-17 |
| 14 | Ngano | Completed | 1,115 | Jul-17 |
| 15 | Kimande | Completed | - | Jul-17 |
| 16 | Makuka | Completed | - | Aug-17 |
| 17 | Makota | Completed | - | Aug-17 |
| Revised/Corrected VLUPs | | | | |
| 18 | Udumka | Completed | 1,164 | Jun-17 |
| LTA facilitated the development of 18 VLUPs, having 17 new VLUPs and 1 corrected VLUP. Of the 21 villages, 3 villages namely Kinywang'anga, Mapogoro and Kilambo had VLUPs in place. | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.8: | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Custom Indicator 3 - Villages with at least 80% of the Parcels Incorporated into an Official Land Administration System | | | | | |
| S/N | Village Name | Parcels Mapped | Parcels with CCROs printed and registered | Parcels with CCROs Delivered to village registries | Percentage of parcels incorporated =[delivered/registered]*100% |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | 780 | 727 | 93% |
| 2 | Kilambo | 1,919 | 1,608 | 1,335 | 83% |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 1,998 | 1,812 | 91% |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 1,486 | 1,486 | 100% |
| 5 | Magunga | 1,896 | 1,523 | 1,523 | 99% |
| 6 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 1,024 | 1,024 | 100% |
| 7 | Mgama | 2,301 | 1,838 | 1,838 | 100% |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 1,734 | 1,734 | 100% |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | 1,032 | 1,032 | 100% |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 900 | 900 | 100% |
| 11 | Lwato | 550 | 524 | 524 | 100% |
| *12 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 188 | 188 | 100% |
| 13 | Mwambao | 663 | 624 | 624 | 100% |
| 14 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | - | - | - |
| 15 | Ngano | 1,115 | - | - | - |
| Total | | 21,593 | 15,259 | 14,747 | 97% |
| <p>Note: Kinywang'anga, Kilambo and Kiponzelo had their CCROs processed using the LTA old procedural framework, which implies that some of the CCROs are incomplete at the village level. Some require claimants to sign while others require authorized DLO signatures. Some parcels have been disputed and are awaiting resolution. The streamlined procedures for CCRO processing has significantly reduced back and forth movement of the CCROs and hence increased the rate of incorporation of parcels into the official land administration system.</p> | | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.9: Custom Indicator 4 - Parcels in Villages that are not incorporated into an Official Land Administration System | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | Village Name | Parcels Mapped | Parcels with CCROs Registered and Printed | Parcels not Incorporated/ Registered | Rejected | Incomplete | Percentage of Mapped Parcels not Incorporated/ Registered |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | 780 | 72 | 44 | 28 | 8% |
| 2 | Kilambo | 1,919 | 1,608 | 311 | 4 | 307 | 16% |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 1,998 | 263 | 153 | 110 | 12% |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 1,486 | 109 | 6 | 103 | 7% |
| 5 | Magunga | 1,896 | 1,523 | 373 | 40 | 333 | 20% |
| 6 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 1,024 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 4% |
| 7 | Mgama | 2,301 | 1,838 | 463 | 132 | 331 | 20% |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 1,734 | 83 | 18 | 65 | 5% |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | 1,032 | 132 | 86 | 46 | 11% |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 900 | 96 | 68 | 28 | 10% |
| 11 | Lwato | 550 | 524 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 5% |
| *12 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 188 | 1,381 | 94 | 1,287 | 88% |
| 13 | Mwambao | 663 | 624 | 39 | 1 | 38 | 6% |
| **14 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | - | 1,823 | - | 1,823 | 100% |
| **15 | Ngano | 1,115 | - | 1,115 | - | 1,115 | 100% |
| Total | | 21,593 | 15,259 | 6,334 | 672 | 5,662 | 29% |
| Note: Of the parcels not incorporated, 672 (11%) have been denied CCROs for various reasons including being on forest reserves, road reserves and wetland areas. 89% are either disputed on incomplete with majority being incomplete. Muwimbi is a special case because 1,287 parcels will be incorporated into a detailed land use plan for COs issuance while Ngano and Nyamihuu are ongoing in processing. | | | | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.10: Custom Indicator 5 - Average Cost per Village Land Use Plan | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| NEW VLUPs | | | | |
| 1 | Kiponzelo | New Land Use Plan | Nov-16 | 1904.55 |
| 2 | Magunga | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1829.55 |
| 3 | Usengelindete | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1904.55 |
| 4 | Mfukulembe | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1759.09 |
| 5 | Ikungwe | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1725.00 |
| 6 | Mgama | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1729.55 |
| 7 | Ikungwe | New Land Use Plan | May-17 | 1761.36 |
| 8 | Muwimbi | New Land Use Plan | June-17 | 1745.45 |
| 9 | Nyamihuu | New Land Use Plan | June-17 | 1745.45 |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | New Land Use Plan | June-17 | 1729.55 |
| 11 | Lwato | New Land Use Plan | July-17 | 1688.64 |
| 12 | Mwambao | New Land Use Plan | July-17 | 1695.45 |
| 13 | Ngano | New Land Use Plan | July-17 | 1706.82 |
| 14 | Kimande | New Land Use Plan | July-17 | 1631.82 |
| 15 | Isele | New Land Use Plan | July-17 | 1661.36 |
| 16 | Makuka | New Land Use Plan | Aug-17 | 1809.09 |
| 17 | Makota | New Land Use Plan | Sept-17 | 1788.64 |
| | TOTAL NEW VLUPs | | | \$29,815.91 |
| | Average Cost for New VLUPs | | | \$1,753.88 |
| REVISED VLUPs | | | | |
| 1 | Udumka | Revised | June-17 | 947.73 |
| | TOTAL REVISED VLUP | | | \$947.73 |
| | Cost for Revised VLUP | | | 947.73 |

Annex 3: Table 3.11:

Custom 6 - Average Cost per Parcel Corrected or Incorporated

| S.No | Village Name | Parcels Mapped | CCROs Registered | Percentage of CCROs Registered | CCROs Delivered to Village | CCROs collected by Claimants | Cost Per CCROs Processing Activities (USD) | Unit Cost per CCRO (USD) |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852 | 780 | 92% | 727 | 695 | \$14,956 | \$20.57 |
| 2 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 1,998 | 88% | 1,812 | 56 | \$21,363 | \$11.79 |
| 3 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 1,486 | 93% | 1,486 | 1,297 | \$15,313 | \$10.30 |
| 4 | Magunga | 1,896 | 1,523 | 80% | 1,523 | 1,301 | \$15,047 | \$9.88 |
| 5 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 1,024 | 96% | 1,024 | 953 | \$8,702 | \$8.50 |
| 6 | Mgama | 2,301 | 1,838 | 80% | 1,838 | 1,693 | \$10,569 | \$5.75 |
| 7 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 1,734 | 95% | 1,734 | 1,631 | \$9,830 | \$5.67 |
| 8 | Udumka | 1,164 | 1,032 | 89% | 1,032 | 902 | \$12,268 | \$11.89 |
| 9 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 900 | 90% | 900 | 744 | \$6,807 | \$7.56 |
| 10 | Lwato | 550 | 524 | 95% | 524 | 472 | \$5,300 | \$10.11 |
| 11 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 188 | 12% | 1,475* | 129 | \$8,027 | \$5.12 |
| 12 | Mwambao | 663 | 624 | 94% | 624 | 579 | \$3,604 | \$5.78 |
| Total | | | | | 14,699 | | \$131,786 | \$8.97 |

Average cost per CCRO is calculated by dividing the total cost of processing CCROs by number of CCROs delivered. These costs exclude satellite imagery and LTA technical assistance.

*Cost per CCRO at Muwimbi factored in the delivery of the CCROs, which LTA were requested to hold pending a Detailed Plan for the densely populated area.

| Annex 3: Table 3.12.1: Custom 7 - Communication Campaign Activities – People Reached | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| S.No | Communication Activity | No. of Meetings/Activities/Flyers | Participants |
| 1 | Hamlet meetings | 60 | 4,287 |
| 2 | Village Assembly meetings | 35 | 6,610 |
| 3 | Women Sensitization meetings | 27 | 1,824 |
| 4 | Youth Sensitization meetings | 8 | 3,671 |
| 5 | Village Activities-CCROs issuance ceremonies (Kilambo and Kinywang'anga) | 2 | 920 |
| 6 | Flyers/Brochures | 570 | 1,710 |
| 7 | Radio Programs | 2 | 500,700 |
| Total | | 704 | 519,722 |
| <p>Communication campaign activities are the delivery of information and key messages through television, radio, public events, posters, banners, brochures etc. LTA has impacted 519,722 people through different media. LTA aired two radio programs and three one minute vignettes used to advertise the second program. The first one-hour program was recorded and the second went live. The recorded radio program was aired on 5 local radio stations, which were listened to by approximated 464,700 listeners (3 % of the reported audiences) in Iringa and other nearby regions. The second 1-hour live radio program was aired on one local radio station in Iringa, which reached approximately 36,000 people (3 % of the reported audiences). LTA distributed 570 brochures and flyers to 5 different villages. Each brochure is estimated to have been read by 3 people.</p> | | | |

Table 3.12.2: Radio Broadcasts and Estimated Listenership

| S.No | Name of the Radio Station | Date of Airing (60 Min) | # of Promo/ Mentions | Prime-Time | Coverage (Tanzania) | Reported Radio Listeners (# of People) | Figures used by LTA in Calculation |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Radio Furaha | 27/06/2017 (Tuesday) | 5 | 8:30-9:30 or 14:00-19:00 | Iringa, Dodoma, Njombe, Mpwapwa and Songea | Over 200,000 | 200,000 |
| 2 | Overcomers Radio | 28/06/2017 (Wednesday) | 5 | 7:00-8:00PM | All Iringa town and Villages | 2015-3,000,000 and 2016 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 3 | Ebony FM | 29/06/2017(Thursday) | 5 | 08:00-10:00 or 1600-1900 | Iringa, Dodoma Moro, Songea | Over 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| 4 | Radio Country FM | 29/06/2017(Thursday) | 5 | 7:00-8:00PM | All Iringa | 2015- 300,000 and 2016-2017- 280,000-300,000 | 290,000 |
| 5 | Radio Nuru FM | 30/06/2017 | 20 | 9:00-10:00 AM | Iringa, Dodoma Njombe, Moro and Mbeya | Over 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 6 | Radio Nuru FM | 26/9/17 | 15 (one minute vignettes) | 9:00-10:00 AM | Iringa, Dodoma, Njombe, Moro and Mbeya | Over 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | | | | | | | 16,490,000 |

Note: Estimates of listenership were based on a report prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs through USAID funded AfricaLead Project in January 2017

| Table 3.12.3: Description of Sensitization/Outreach Approaches and Objectives In Beneficiary Villages | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Village | Sensitization/Outreach Approach | Objective | Date |
| 1 | Ikungwe | 2 Village Council and 2 Village Assembly meetings | Introduction of the project, VLUP process and VLUP approvals | May 12, May 24 |
| 2 | Ilandutwa | 3 Village Councils and 2 Village Assembly meetings | Introduction of the project, VLUP process and VLUP approvals | May 4, June 13 and June 27 |
| 3 | Lwato | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | Introduction of the project and VLUP process | June 19 |
| 4 | Magunga | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approvals | May 17 |
| 5 | Malagosi | 1 Village Council meeting | Project introduction-mapping | April 19 |
| | | 4 Village Hamlet meetings | Community sensitization | April 24-25, April 27-28 |
| | | 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approval | May 3 |
| | | 1 Para surveyors and adjudicators training | Demarcation and Adjudication principles using MAST | May 29 |
| 6 | Mfukulembe | 2 Village Assembly meetings | Introduction of the project, VLUP process and VLUP approvals | May 9, May 19 |
| | | 2 Village Council meetings | Introduction of the project, VLUP process and VLUP approvals | May 4, May 19 |
| | | 2 Village Hamlet meetings | Community sensitization at hamlet level | June 15-16 |
| | | 1 Para surveyors and adjudicators training | Demarcation and Adjudication principles using MAST | June 12 |
| 7 | Mgama | 1 Village Council meeting | Project Introduction-mapping | April 19 |
| | | 1 Women Focus Group | Sensitization on women land rights | May 2 |
| | | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approvals | May 15 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 6 Hamlet meetings | Community sensitization at hamlet level | May 3, May 17-18, May 22-24 |
| | | 1 Para surveyors and adjudicators training | Demarcation and Adjudication principles using MAST | May 22 |
| 8 | Muwimbi | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly Meeting | Introduction of the project and VLUP process | May 22-23 |
| | | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approvals | June 6-7 |
| 9 | Nyamihuu | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | Introduction of the project and VLUP process | May 29-30 |
| | | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approvals | June 9 |
| 10 | Udumka | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | Community sensitization | June 12 |
| | | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approval | June 16 |
| | | 1 Para surveyors and adjudicators training | Demarcation and Adjudication principles using MAST | June 19 |
| | | 1 Women Focus Group | Sensitization on women land rights | 21 |
| | | 3 Hamlet meetings | Community sensitization at hamlet level | June 22-23, June 28 |
| 11 | Usengelindete | 1 Village Council and 1 Village Assembly meeting | VLUP approval | May 26 |

| Annex 3: Table 3.13: Custom 8 - Women Groups Formed or Strengthened | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| S.No | Village | Existing Groups | New Groups Formed | Total Groups Strengthened |
| 1 | Udumka | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | Mfukulembe | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | Malagosi | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | Muwimbi | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | Mwambao | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | Lwato and Ilandutwa | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 7 | Usengelindete | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| TOTAL | | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| In Year 2, LTA reached out to 45 women groups in 8 villages of their operation. 32 women groups were pre-existing while 13 were newly formed. These women groups were trained on productive utilization of land resources, group management, savings and agribusiness. | | | | |

| Annex 3: Table 3.14: Custom 9 - Unique Claimants Filing Land Claims | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | Unique Claimants by Age and Gender | | | | |
| S.No | Village | Parcels mapped | Gender | | Age | | Total |
| | | | Female | Male | Youth | Adults | |
| 1 | Kinywang'anga | 852* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Kilambo | 1,919* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Kiponzelo | 2,261 | 691 | 730 | 295 | 1,126 | 1,421 |
| 4 | Usengelindete | 1,595 | 408 | 447 | 242 | 613 | 855 |
| 5 | Magunga | 1,896 | 317 | 296 | 129 | 484 | 613 |
| 6 | Malagosi | 1,072 | 292 | 392 | 114 | 570 | 684 |
| 7 | Mgama | 2,301 | 650 | 725 | 442 | 933 | 1,375 |
| 8 | Mfukulembe | 1,817 | 365 | 446 | 241 | 570 | 811 |
| 9 | Udumka | 1,164 | 219 | 341 | 158 | 402 | 560 |
| 10 | Ilandutwa | 996 | 293 | 355 | 157 | 491 | 648 |
| 11 | Lwato | 550 | 166 | 180 | 64 | 282 | 346 |
| 12 | Muwimbi | 1,569 | 469 | 462 | 309 | 622 | 931 |
| 13 | Mwambao | 663 | 203 | 266 | 193 | 276 | 469 |
| 14 | Nyamihuu | 1,823 | 487 | 420 | 287 | 620 | 907 |
| 15 | Ngano | 1,115 | 351 | 313 | 148 | 516 | 664 |
| TOTAL | | 21,593 | 4,911 | 5,373 | 2,779 | 7,505 | 10,284 |
| Note: *Kinywang'anga mapped in FY '16 and Kilambo was a MAST Pilot and have been excluded from the number of claimants for FY '17 | | | | | | | |

Annex 3: Table 3.15:

Custom 11 - Number of Trainings Delivered and Number of People Trained

| S.No | Village Name | Hamlet Meeting | | Parasurveyors and Adjudicators | | Village Assembly Meeting | | Village Council Meeting | | Women Focus Group Meeting | | Youth Focus Group Meeting | | Total # of Trainings | Total People attended |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | # of Trainings | People attended | # of Trainings | People attended | # of Trainings | People attended | # of Trainings | People attended | # of Trainings | People attended | # of Trainings | People attended | | |
| 1 | Ikungwe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 444 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 491 |
| 2 | Ilandutwa | 7 | 467 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 443 | 3 | 67 | 2 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,149 |
| 3 | Isele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 221 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 270 |
| 4 | Kimande | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 54 |
| 5 | Kiponzelo | 5 | 587 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 551 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 200 | 11 | 1,449 |
| 6 | Lwato | 3 | 152 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 110 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 405 |
| 7 | Magunga | 4 | 214 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 421 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 823 |
| 8 | Makota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 318 | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 375 |
| 9 | Makuka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 393 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 457 |
| 10 | Malagosi | 4 | 283 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 533 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 173 | 1 | 1074 | 13 | 2,149 |
| 11 | Mfukulembe | 2 | 217 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 418 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 178 | 1 | 169 | 11 | 1,056 |
| 12 | Mgama | 6 | 310 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 355 | 3 | 65 | 1 | 62 | 1 | 449 | 14 | 1,281 |
| 13 | Muwimbi | 4 | 333 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 518 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 128 | 3 | 1632 | 15 | 2,704 |
| 14 | Mwambao | 4 | 302 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 331 | 2 | 55 | 4 | 229 | 1 | 147 | 14 | 1,091 |
| 15 | Ngano | 4 | 219 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 333 | 2 | 44 | 1 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 755 |
| 16 | Nyamihuu | 11 | 553 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 307 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1,106 |
| 17 | Udumka | 3 | 411 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 332 | 2 | 56 | 3 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1,015 |
| 18 | Usengelindete | 3 | 239 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 536 | 2 | 39 | 2 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1,084 |
| Total | | 60 | 4,287 | 13 | 465 | 35 | 6,610 | 37 | 857 | 27 | 1,824 | 8 | 3,671 | 180 | 17,714 |

| Annex 3: Table 3.14: Custom 11 - Training by Gender and Youth | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Females | % Females | Males | % Males | Adults | % Adults | % Youth | Youth | Total |
| Hamlet Meeting | 2,241 | 52% | 2,046 | 48% | 3,098 | 72% | 1189 | 28% | 4,287 |
| Para Surveyors and Adjudicators Trainings | 175 | 38% | 290 | 62% | 189 | 41% | 276 | 59% | 465 |
| Village Assembly Meeting | 2,889 | 44% | 3,721 | 56% | 4,810 | 73% | 1800 | 27% | 6,610 |
| Village Council Meeting | 245 | 29% | 612 | 71% | 647 | 75% | 210 | 25% | 857 |
| Women Focus Group Meeting | 1,824 | 100% | - | 0% | 1,374 | 75% | 450 | 25% | 1,824 |
| Youth Focus Group Meeting | 2,206 | 60% | 1,465 | 40% | - | 0% | 3671 | 100% | 3,671 |
| Total | 9,580 | 54% | 8,134 | 46% | 10,118 | 57% | 7596 | 43% | 17,714 |

ANNEX 4: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF CLAIMANTS, TYPE OF TITLE REQUESTED BY GENDER, MULTIPLE PARCEL HOLDERS BY GENDER AND AGES OF CLAIMANTS FOR EACH VILLAGE AND PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Table 4.1: Gender Breakdown of Claimants

| Gender | Female | Male | TOTAL |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ilandutwa | 293 | 355 | 648 |
| Kiponzelo | 691 | 730 | 1421 |
| Lwato | 166 | 180 | 346 |
| Magunga | 317 | 296 | 613 |
| Malagosi | 292 | 392 | 684 |
| Mfukulembe | 365 | 446 | 811 |
| Mgama | 650 | 725 | 1375 |
| Muwimbi | 469 | 462 | 931 |
| Mwambao | 203 | 266 | 469 |
| Ngano | 351 | 313 | 664 |
| Nyamihuu | 487 | 420 | 907 |
| Udumka | 219 | 341 | 560 |
| Usengelindete | 408 | 447 | 855 |
| TOTAL | 4,911 | 5,373 | 10,284 |

Table 4.2: Types of Titles Requested by Gender

| Village | Title Type | Women | Men | Total |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Kiponzelo | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 298 | 274 | 572 |
| Kiponzelo | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 66 | 56 | 122 |
| Kiponzelo | Guardian (Minor) | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Kiponzelo | Probate Administration | 77 | 138 | 215 |
| Kiponzelo | Single Occupant | 373 | 417 | 790 |
| Subtotal | | 818 | 892 | 1710 |
| | | | | |
| Magunga | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 171 | 154 | 325 |
| Magunga | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Magunga | Probate Administration | 49 | 87 | 136 |
| Magunga | Single Occupant | 138 | 182 | 320 |
| Subtotal | | 366 | 429 | 795 |
| | | | | |
| Malagosi | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 65 | 64 | 129 |
| Malagosi | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| Malagosi | Probate Administration | 46 | 106 | 152 |
| Malagosi | Single Occupant | 187 | 273 | 460 |
| Subtotal | | 316 | 472 | 788 |
| | | | | |
| Mfukulembe | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 119 | 104 | 223 |
| Mfukulembe | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 29 | 17 | 46 |
| Mfukulembe | Probate Administration | 10 | 26 | 36 |
| Mfukulembe | Single Occupant | 248 | 380 | 628 |
| Subtotal | | 406 | 527 | 933 |
| | | | | |
| Mgama | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 275 | 258 | 533 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Mgama | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Mgama | Probate Administration | 77 | 168 | 245 |
| Mgama | Single Occupant | 355 | 447 | 802 |
| Subtotal | | 716 | 887 | 1603 |
| | | | | |
| Udumka | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 72 | 67 | 139 |
| Udumka | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Udumka | Probate Administration | 39 | 78 | 117 |
| Udumka | Single Occupant | 146 | 281 | 427 |
| Subtotal | | 264 | 438 | 702 |
| | | | | |
| Usengelindete | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 201 | 189 | 390 |
| Usengelindete | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 33 | 37 | 70 |
| Usengelindete | Guardian(Minor) | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Usengelindete | Probate Administration | 26 | 54 | 80 |
| Usengelindete | Single Occupant | 190 | 277 | 467 |
| Subtotal | | 453 | 561 | 1014 |
| | | | | |
| Muwimbi | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 180 | 174 | 354 |
| Muwimbi | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| Muwimbi | Guardian(Minor) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Muwimbi | Probate Administration | 32 | 51 | 83 |
| Muwimbi | Single Occupant | 314 | 345 | 659 |
| Subtotal | | 540 | 586 | 1126 |
| | | | | |
| Mwambao | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 134 | 124 | 258 |
| Mwambao | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| Mwambao | Guardian (Minor) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mwambao | Probate Administration | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Mwambao | Single Occupant | 87 | 169 | 256 |
| Subtotal | | 235 | 326 | 561 |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Nyamihuu | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 202 | 181 | 383 |
| Nyamihuu | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Nyamihuu | Guardian(Minor) | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Nyamihuu | Probate Administration | 32 | 37 | 69 |
| Nyamihuu | Single Occupant | 344 | 329 | 673 |
| Subtotal | | 586 | 554 | 1140 |
| | | | | |
| Ngano | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 157 | 153 | 310 |
| Ngano | Guardian(Minor) | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ngano | Probate Administration | 51 | 35 | 86 |
| Ngano | Single Occupant | 200 | 198 | 398 |
| Subtotal | | 409 | 389 | 798 |
| | | | | |
| Ilandutwa | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 127 | 121 | 248 |
| Ilandutwa | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Ilandutwa | Guardian(Minor) | | 1 | 1 |
| Ilandutwa | Probate Administration | 9 | 65 | 74 |
| Ilandutwa | Single Occupant | 168 | 249 | 417 |
| Subtotal | | 317 | 446 | 763 |
| | | | | |
| Lwato | Co-occupancy (Joint tenancy) | 66 | 66 | 132 |
| Lwato | Co-occupancy (Tenancy in Common) | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Lwato | Probate Administration | 13 | 19 | 32 |
| Lwato | Single Occupant | 98 | 129 | 227 |
| Subtotal | | 191 | 225 | 416 |

TABLE 4.3: Multiple Parcel Holders by Gender and Age

| Village | Claimants with number of parcels | Women | Men | Total | Age Below 35 | Age Above 35 | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Kiponzelo | 1 | 430 | 375 | 805 | 217 | 588 | 805 |
| Kiponzelo | 2 | 154 | 122 | 276 | 44 | 232 | 276 |
| Kiponzelo | 3 | 59 | 78 | 137 | 19 | 118 | 137 |
| Kiponzelo | 4 | 55 | 50 | 105 | 9 | 96 | 105 |
| Kiponzelo | 5 | 15 | 33 | 48 | 5 | 43 | 48 |
| Kiponzelo | 6 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| Kiponzelo | 7 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Kiponzelo | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Kiponzelo | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Kiponzelo | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Kiponzelo | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Kiponzelo | 14 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Kiponzelo | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 730 | 691 | 1421 | 295 | 1126 | 1421 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Magunga | 1 | 93 | 75 | 168 | 49 | 119 | 168 |
| Magunga | 2 | 66 | 41 | 107 | 30 | 77 | 107 |
| Magunga | 3 | 44 | 30 | 74 | 16 | 58 | 74 |
| Magunga | 4 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 14 | 57 | 71 |
| Magunga | 5 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 3 | 29 | 32 |
| Magunga | 6 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 6 | 42 | 48 |
| Magunga | 7 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 4 | 28 | 32 |
| Magunga | 8 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 22 | 25 |
| Magunga | 9 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Magunga | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Magunga | 11 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Magunga | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Magunga | 13 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Magunga | 14 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Magunga | 15 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Magunga | 16 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Magunga | 17 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Magunga | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Magunga | 21 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Magunga | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Magunga | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 317 | 296 | 613 | 129 | 484 | 613 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Malagosi | 1 | 181 | 200 | 381 | 73 | 308 | 381 |
| Malagosi | 2 | 64 | 110 | 174 | 28 | 146 | 174 |
| Malagosi | 3 | 31 | 53 | 84 | 12 | 72 | 84 |
| Malagosi | 4 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 1 | 27 | 28 |
| Malagosi | 5 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Malagosi | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Malagosi | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Malagosi | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Malagosi | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 292 | 392 | 684 | 114 | 570 | 684 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Mfukulembe | 1 | 182 | 191 | 373 | 118 | 255 | 373 |
| Mfukulembe | 2 | 81 | 79 | 160 | 53 | 107 | 160 |
| Mfukulembe | 3 | 38 | 50 | 88 | 26 | 62 | 88 |
| Mfukulembe | 4 | 29 | 50 | 79 | 23 | 56 | 79 |
| Mfukulembe | 5 | 11 | 23 | 34 | 8 | 26 | 34 |
| Mfukulembe | 6 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| Mfukulembe | 7 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 4 | 18 | 22 |
| Mfukulembe | 8 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Mfukulembe | 9 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Mfukulembe | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Mfukulembe | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Mfukulembe | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Mfukulembe | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mfukulembe | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mfukulembe | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mfukulembe | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 365 | 446 | 811 | 241 | 570 | 811 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Mgama | 1 | 388 | 378 | 766 | 293 | 473 | 766 |
| Mgama | 2 | 132 | 138 | 270 | 91 | 179 | 270 |
| Mgama | 3 | 59 | 86 | 145 | 28 | 117 | 145 |
| Mgama | 4 | 34 | 56 | 90 | 17 | 73 | 90 |
| Mgama | 5 | 19 | 30 | 49 | 7 | 42 | 49 |
| Mgama | 6 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 2 | 23 | 25 |
| Mgama | 7 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Mgama | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Mgama | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Mgama | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Mgama | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mgama | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 650 | 725 | 1375 | 442 | 933 | 1375 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Udumka | 1 | 118 | 160 | 278 | 93 | 185 | 278 |
| Udumka | 2 | 58 | 64 | 122 | 32 | 90 | 122 |
| Udumka | 3 | 19 | 46 | 65 | 18 | 47 | 65 |
| Udumka | 4 | 17 | 23 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 40 |
| Udumka | 5 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| Udumka | 6 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Udumka | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Udumka | 8 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Udumka | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Udumka | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Udumka | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Udumka | 12 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Udumka | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Udumka | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Udumka | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 219 | 341 | 560 | 158 | 402 | 560 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Usengelindete | 1 | 185 | 220 | 405 | 123 | 282 | 405 |
| Usengelindete | 2 | 88 | 89 | 177 | 59 | 118 | 177 |
| Usengelindete | 3 | 61 | 46 | 107 | 34 | 73 | 107 |
| Usengelindete | 4 | 41 | 23 | 64 | 9 | 55 | 64 |
| Usengelindete | 5 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 10 | 27 | 37 |
| Usengelindete | 6 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| Usengelindete | 7 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Usengelindete | 8 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Usengelindete | 9 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Usengelindete | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Usengelindete | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Usengelindete | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Usengelindete | 13 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Usengelindete | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Usengelindete | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Usengelindete | 19 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Usengelindete | 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 408 | 447 | 855 | 242 | 613 | 855 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ilandutwa | 1 | 189 | 192 | 381 | 104 | 277 | 381 |
| Ilandutwa | 2 | 57 | 72 | 129 | 28 | 101 | 129 |
| Ilandutwa | 3 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 14 | 55 | 69 |
| Ilandutwa | 4 | 11 | 26 | 37 | 8 | 29 | 37 |
| Ilandutwa | 5 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Ilandutwa | 6 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Ilandutwa | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ilandutwa | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ilandutwa | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 293 | 355 | 648 | 157 | 491 | 648 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Lwato | 1 | 79 | 97 | 176 | 37 | 139 | 176 |
| Lwato | 2 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 16 | 71 | 87 |
| Lwato | 3 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 7 | 40 | 47 |
| Lwato | 4 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Lwato | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Lwato | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Lwato | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Lwato | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Lwato | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 166 | 180 | 346 | 64 | 282 | 346 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Muwimbi | 1 | 280 | 264 | 544 | 224 | 320 | 544 |
| Muwimbi | 2 | 101 | 73 | 174 | 40 | 134 | 174 |
| Muwimbi | 3 | 47 | 58 | 105 | 29 | 76 | 105 |
| Muwimbi | 4 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 10 | 31 | 41 |
| Muwimbi | 5 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 5 | 26 | 31 |
| Muwimbi | 6 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Muwimbi | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Muwimbi | 8 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Muwimbi | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Muwimbi | 10 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Muwimbi | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Muwimbi | 17 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Muwimbi | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 0 | 469 | 462 | 931 | 309 | 622 | 931 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Mwambao | 1 | 114 | 143 | 257 | 112 | 145 | 257 |
| Mwambao | 2 | 48 | 53 | 101 | 47 | 54 | 101 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Mwambao | 3 | 21 | 32 | 53 | 16 | 37 | 53 |
| Mwambao | 4 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| Mwambao | 5 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Mwambao | 6 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Mwambao | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Mwambao | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mwambao | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mwambao | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 203 | 266 | 469 | 193 | 276 | 469 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ngano | 1 | 194 | 182 | 376 | 88 | 288 | 376 |
| Ngano | 2 | 75 | 55 | 130 | 32 | 98 | 130 |
| Ngano | 3 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 11 | 44 | 55 |
| Ngano | 4 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 10 | 36 | 46 |
| Ngano | 5 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| Ngano | 6 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Ngano | 7 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Ngano | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ngano | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Ngano | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Ngano | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ngano | 13 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ngano | 14 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Ngano | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ngano | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 351 | 313 | 664 | 148 | 516 | 664 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Nyamihuu | 1 | 220 | 196 | 416 | 176 | 240 | 416 |
| Nyamihuu | 2 | 135 | 86 | 221 | 61 | 160 | 221 |
| Nyamihuu | 3 | 54 | 40 | 94 | 20 | 74 | 94 |
| Nyamihuu | 4 | 35 | 44 | 79 | 14 | 65 | 79 |
| Nyamihuu | 5 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 8 | 23 | 31 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Nyamihuu | 6 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| Nyamihuu | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Nyamihuu | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Nyamihuu | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Nyamihuu | 10 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Nyamihuu | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Nyamihuu | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Nyamihuu | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nyamihuu | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 487 | 420 | 907 | 287 | 620 | 907 |

ANNEX 5: SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS AND OBSERVATIONS

Procurement of crested papers for printing CCROs proved to be very difficult, as they have to come from the Government Printer. As a solution to the challenge, MLHHSD agreed to use legal paper of the same quality with the national logo printed at the top of the document in place of the embossed crest. In addition to removing the delays occasioned by procuring crested paper this has reduced the cost of producing CCROs and made it more sustainable for large-scale roll out of the model in future.

Similarly agreement to print CCROs in black ink has increased sustainability by reducing high costs and delays resulting from ordering and purchasing color cartridges, which are not locally available. DLO had received a color printer when the MAST pilot closed down that has not been used because of the cost of color cartridges.

One of the most significant improvements to the system was the agreement to accept scanned signatures and name stamps. This resulted in increasing the speed and reducing the cost with which CCROs can be issued. This has been achieved through:

- reducing the number of staff required for the production of CCROs
- reducing the back and forth to the village for signatures
- increasing the numbers of CCROs that can be produced in a day (from 50 to about 500)
- making it easier to track and reducing the possibility of documents being lost.

The DLO does not have the capacity to update or prepare new Land Use Plans at the pace required to meet the targets for CCRO issuance. The costs of the National Land Use Planning Commission undertaking this work are high and beyond the affordability of villagers who are expected to cover these costs. LTA overcame this by drawing in staff from the Rural Planning Department of MLHHSD but this may not be possible in future if the program is rolled out on a national scale. This issue will need to be seriously addressed by government moving forward.

The MLHHSD technical team that visited LTA in September was impressed by the activities implemented by LTA using MAST and they have advised that they will recommend adopting the system to Ministry. This enthusiasm will need to be supported with clear guidelines, training and logistical support.

MAST is open source software and available at no cost although it will require technical expertise to download and configure for use. MAST has been greatly enhanced from the original pilot application and continues to be updated and improved.

Moving forward a cost structure has to be developed for demarcation and adjudication of newly allocated land parcels in completed villages and for land transfers as DLO will not be able to sustainably attend to this free of charge while TRUST is being developed.

A costed model for large-scale rollout will have to include access to technically suitable and affordable imagery.

Change management strategies for staffing, roles and responsibilities, and leadership are ongoing.

Provision of sustainable low cost options for the establishment of secure Village Registry offices is an ongoing process.

ANNEX 6: POLICY AND GOVERNANCE OBSERVATIONS

Regulatory changes are required to enable automation of systems and procedures for processing and printing CCROs. Legislation is in progress to ratify electronic signatures on legal documents.

The insistence by DLO and MLHSD on Detailed Land Use Plans for densely populated areas will significantly delay work and increase costs. No provision has been made for detailed planning in the LTA project and DLO and Village Councils do not have sufficient capacity or funds to undertake this task.

Approval of clear operational procedures for first registration and transactions at all levels is required and this is currently being addressed by TRUST.

Clarification of roles of the village and district in subsequent registrations, transactions and registry maintenance is required.

‘All claims shall be heard’ policy - In February DLO staff were preventing the demarcation of land parcels that encroached on wetland areas in a village. Following a meeting with the DED and the DNLO for Iringa District the DED confirmed that the land should be demarcated and that all claims should be heard.

ANNEX 7: LOCAL CAPACITY OBSERVATIONS

The capacity of Village Council members to administer land is being enhanced by their participation in the program. Those who function on the Demarcation and Adjudication Team are involved in community engagement (outreach and trainings) and dispute resolution as well as exposure to MAST, GIS and mapping.

Village Council Members who are involved in VLUP Committees are being exposed to land use issues and environmental planning issues. The MLHSSD PLUM team's work in preparing VLUPs provides an ideal opportunity for transfer of skills to DLO staff and to VLUP Committee members.

LTA staff closely supervised DLO and DED officials conducting printing and registration at the LTA office, strengthening capacity and efficiency.

DLO and Village Councils do not have sufficient capacity or funds to undertake detailed planning required for densely populated areas.

ANNEX 8: KEY TECHNICAL ISSUE OBSERVATIONS

SATELLITE IMAGERY

The availability of satellite imagery for mapping and demarcation was a problem and the land use planning has been relying on images from “Google Earth” to be able to continue its work. This situation has improved and LTA currently has panchromatic imagery (archive imagery, not in color but adequate for demarcation purposes) for all its first round 21 villages and 11 of 15 second round villages in Iringa District.

VILLAGE LAND USE PLANS AND DETAILED LAND USE PLANS

The extent to which villages had land use plans was underestimated. Envisaged that we would only need to assist with 9 VLUPs incorrect and have had to prepare 18 VLUPs. This has significant budget and time implications.

In January, the Commissioner of Lands indicated that they would like to see a more detailed land use planning process taking place for rapidly growing villages and peri-urban settlements. Work in two villages is being held up pending the preparation of detailed plans for densely populated areas.

DLO and MLHSD have insisted on Detailed Land Use Plans for two villages, which will be taken on as a pilot by LTA in order to accurately assess the time and cost for future work in this regard.

MEETING TARGETS

In order to meet the targets, it has been necessary to accelerate the pace of fieldwork. Consequently, the project had to scale up the number of field assistants, increase capacity for registration, and expand the GIS capacity to clean the data and map. This in turn increased the demand for field transportation and additional office space. As a result, arrangements were made to move to larger office premises early in the third quarter and to employ an additional GIS technician. With the increase in staff and the simultaneous demarcation and adjudication in two villages other fieldwork is hampered by the fact that the project has only two vehicles. Renting vehicles has worked to some degree, but last minute needs coupled with limited local availability means the type of vehicle necessary for the work may not be available.

The selection for the remaining 15 RCT villages was delayed which hampered efficient logistical planning for implementation and delayed the preparation of VLUPs for second round villages.

The actual number of parcels demarcated in villages is exceeding the number of parcels originally estimated for each village.

COMPLETION OF MAST PILOT VILLAGES

There has been a call for assistance from LTA in securing CCROs coming in from MAST pilot villages. Some may have been avoided due to disputes during the pilot; others may be related to registering subsequent transactions.

ANNEX 9: LESSONS LEARNED

The selection of the villages is required as early as possible to ensure that VLCs are registered and that VLUPs can be prepared where necessary prior to commencing demarcation.

As satellite imagery is required and is not readily available it has been necessary to use Google Earth for VLUP preparation purposes and panchromatic archived imagery for demarcation and mapping purposes.

LTA discovered that the Zonal Assistant Commissioner of Lands in Mbeya had not signed all Village Land Certificates and that this is required prior to VLUP preparation.

The automation of the registration process and the use of scanned signatures was critical to reduce the considerable time wasted in the back-and-forth of the CCROs from office to the village for claimants to sign and this streamlined process from printing to issuance.

Unforeseen inter village boundary disputes delayed implementation in three villages. LTA was able to resolve two and had to replace the third with an alternative village. The extent to which this will occur in Phase 2 is presently unknown.

LTA and USAID agreed that standard indicator EG 10.4-3 needs to be reviewed as the number of disputes is far lower than anticipated. It was suggested that the standard indicator be replaced with a custom indicator that reads “percentage of”, rather than “number of”, disputes resolved. This will be coupled with a more thorough description of what constitutes a dispute.

With the increase in staff and the simultaneous demarcation and adjudication in four villages other fieldwork was hampered by limited access to transport. Renting vehicles worked to some degree, but last minute needs coupled with limited local availability meant the type of vehicle necessary for the work may not be available. This is compounded by the fact that some field operations are occurring further away from the office requiring overnight stays in the village.

LTA has noted that there was a slow collection of CCROs in most of the villages. To obviate this LTA undertook low-cost CCRO issuance ceremonies to accelerate collection rates.

In some villages parcels straddle village boundaries. LTA proceeded to demarcate and adjudicate land parcels by claimants who were clear on which village they belonged to with support of hamlet and village leaders. Revised VLCs will need to be prepared accordingly.

Verification of the existing COs and CCROs delayed printing and registration activities, due to the fact that existing COs were prepared years ago by using sporadic adjudication hence conversion of the data to new system takes time. As a result, 20% of the demarcated parcels were not fully processed. LTA is currently identifying all existing COs and CCROs in its villages prior to demarcation and adjudication.

ANNEX: 10 DRAFT SUCCESS STORIES

SUCCESS STORY

Corridor to Secure Land Use for Pastoralists in Makuka



Nuru Sokoi Participating in the Village Land Use Planning process in Makuka Village, Tanzania

Before the USAID Land Tenure Assistance Project, the Masai pastoralist community felt detached from decisions about land allocation and land use in Makuka Village. Active representation by their representative on the Village Land Use Management Committee has led to their direct participation in decision-making and the resolution of conflict over land use in the village.

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In Makuka village in Iringa region, Tanzania, there were unresolved land use issues between pastoralists and permanent residents of the village. 26-year-old Nuru Sokoi is a member of the Masai pastoralist community who resides in the village. His livelihood and way-of-life are inextricably tied to the land. Nuru was appointed to represent the interests of pastoralists to the Village Council and Village Assembly during the Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) process.

Accustomed to feeling detached from decisions that impacted his life, Nuru explained: *"our conflict with farmers was linked to water resources and pastures, since we had no way to categorize land for different purposes and thus share it. The farmers' custom of burning the land after harvest was not good for our livestock and pastures. When we tried to speak up, farmers did not listen and excluded us because we were transient, so they did not take our concerns seriously."*

With support from the USAID-Land Tenure Assistance Project (LTA), Nuru participated as a member of the Village Land Use Management Committee with farmers to address deep-seated land disputes about agriculture, grazing, settlement, and corridor areas. Nuru participated in training on land use and land management and in the preparation of the Village Land Use Plan (VLUP). Nuru participated in land use preparation in finding practical ways to categorize and allocate land proportionally based on the needs of farmers and pastoralists.

Through increased participation of Nuru and other pastoralists in the village in the VLUP process the Village Land Use Planning Committee accepted that designated corridors for the movement of cattle were critical to the Masai pastoralist community. The pastoralist community proudly embraced the outcomes—an allocated corridor for the movement of cattle, designated grazing areas and an improved relationship with farmers.

SUCCESS STORY

Innovating and Automating Rural Land Registration in Iringa District



DLO staff producing CCROs at scale in the USAID-Land Tenure Assistance Iringa office

Eager to produce CCROs at scale, District Land Office staff in Iringa, Tanzania partnered with the USAID Land Tenure Assistance project to increase production of CCROs from 50 to 500 per day, leveraging low-cost and scalable open-source technologies and innovations.

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Conventional methods of preparing Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) meant that Iringa District Land Office (DLO) were not able to produce more than 50 CCROs per day. CCROs represent the formalization of land ownership and often the difference between livelihoods and land access, or conflict and land loss as the Tanzanian population and land values rapidly increase.

Encouraged by heightened community awareness of land security and clamor for CCROs, the DLO sought to meet demand, but needed a sustainable approach to increase production and decrease the manual and financial burden on their office.

The District Authorized Land Officer Geoffrey Kaluwa explains: *"The use of scanned signatures in registration of CCROs has significantly improved land formalization process in villages. The innovations of MAST rendered the possibility of having mass production of CCROs hence meeting the target set in the project implemented under USAID. Previously, I needed up to 30 days to sign 1000 CCROs, which rendered land registration tiresome and unnecessarily long."*

Against this backdrop, the USAID-LTA project empowered the DLO to increase CCRO production by ten-fold to 500 CCROs per day through a low-cost and easily scalable approach that transformed a cumbersome, multi-step process into a seamless one.

The team enhanced the open-source application Mobile Application to Secure Land Tenure (MAST) to use scanned signatures, which reduced unnecessary and bureaucratic steps in land registration. In practical terms, this meant that the District Land Officer did not need to expend time and energy to provide multiple manual signatures on each certificate. With the assistance of USAID LTA, DLO also minimized the back-and-forth between offices and villages through combining CCRO issuance with other land administration procedures. Now, the DLO best practice is to make one trip to local villages to issue CCROs, as opposed to three.

USAID-LTA currently embeds DLO staff in the project's Iringa office to increase CCRO production and test more innovations. To date, USAID-LTA assisted the DLO to deliver more than 15,000 CCROs in 13 villages in Iringa.

SUCCESS STORY

Building Partnerships and Mapping Futures in Kiponzelo



Kiponzelo Village Council Chairperson Allen Dallu proudly showing the new Village Land Registry.

Inspired by the USAID Land Tenure Assistance and District Land Office Partnership, Kiponzelo residents mobilized the funds and resources to build a new Village Land Registry and Village Office. The USAID LTA project reached 100% of Kiponzelo villagers in land rights security and formalization, and issued 1,992 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs).

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If you told Kiponzelo Village Council Chairperson Allen Dallu one year ago that his village would pull together and build a new Village Land Registry Office, he would not have believed you. But that is exactly what they did.

In Kiponzelo village in Iringa, Tanzania, the Village Office is a gathering point for communities and land registration. But few utilized it as a platform to raise their questions, or voice their concerns, about the land they depended on. As Allen Dallu, explains: *"before we participated in training and sensitization meetings and collaborated with the USAID-Land Tenure Assistance project, we did not realize that adjudication and demarcation allowed us to help map our land and our futures. We feared that if we formalized our land parcels, the government could impose fees and reclaim the land."*

Seeing USAID-LTA and the District Land Office (DLO) partner under the LTA project inspired trust and confidence as villagers understood they could help drive the land administration process and that their participation was crucial to the success of the process. DLO officials work alongside the USAID-LTA project team and village representatives to mobilize all residents in the demarcation, adjudication and mapping of village land for first registration of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs).

Experiencing this partnership in action motivated the community to mobilize the funds and build the Village Office and Land Registry anew with minimal financial support from USAID-LTA or the DLO. Indeed, Kiponzelo villagers demonstrated that they wanted more than office refurbishments — they wanted the office to symbolize their commitment to securing and protecting their land. The new Village Land Registry Office is large, but not imposing. Most importantly, people feel safe and secure to collaborate with the DLO as equal partners in land use planning and resolution. USAID LTA reached 100% of Kiponzelo villagers and registered 1,992 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs). Allen is proud of this progress and the catalytic impact that USAID LTA fostered in his community.

SUCCESS STORY

Land Registration Opens Economic Doors for Women in

Kiponzelo



Prisca Lutego and Lemmy Mwegeli work together in their Kiponzelo store

After land-tenure training and joint-tenant CCROs, Prisca and Lemmy used their CCROs as collateral for Tsh 3 million loan, which they invested in the shop they own in Kiponzelo.

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Before Prisca proudly obtained her Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO), she did not realize that a certificate, combined with enhanced land-rights understanding, would open doors she thought were closed to her.

As a young mother of three, she and her husband Lemmy wanted the best for their family and dreamed about expanding their small shop, but did not have the means to make it happen. As she recalls: *"My husband and I wanted to grow our shop and do more for our family. I did not understand that land is powerful and that I could also have land access—I thought only husbands and fathers could. I'll never forget the days I signed a CCRO, and later used it as collateral for a loan from Access Bank."*

Her first attendance to a USAID Land Tenure Assistance Women's Sensitization Training in Kiponzelo piqued her interest in formal land registration and land rights. Through that training, she learned that as a woman her right to own land was entrenched in the constitution and well defined in land laws. Lemmy, too, deepened his land-tenure understanding through USAID-LTA village assembly and hamlet level sensitization meetings, laying the groundwork for a better future for their family. Together they opted for a joint tenancy CCRO arrangement, which gives them, both, an equal right to occupy the land and the right to inherit the other party's share on his or her death.

With newfound confidence, Prisca and Lemmy used their CCRO as collateral at Access Bank and qualified for a Tshs. 3 million (US\$1,300) loan. Reflecting her land rights understanding before USAID-LTA, she recalls; *"We had some awareness before, but not like this. My husband sees me as a partner and I feel secure with my rights."*