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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY



QUARTERLY ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT NO. 11 QUARTER 1, FISCAL YEAR 2022 (OCTOBER 1– DECEMBER 31, 2021)



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Cover Photo: Shoats herd in Raitu *Woreda*, December 2021.

Photograph by Amha Getachew, Land Governance Activity

This report was prepared by:

Tetra Tech

159 Bank Street, Suite 300

Burlington, Vermont 05401 USA

Telephone: (802) 495-0282

Fax: (802) 658-4947

Email: international.development@tetrattech.com

Tetra Tech Contacts:

Dr. Solomon Bekure Woldegiorgis, Chief of Party

Email: Solomon.Woldegiorgis@etlandgov.org

John (Jack) Keefe

Project Manager

Email: Jack.Keefe@tetrattech.com

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ACRONYMS

CALM	Climate Action through the Landscape Management Program for Results
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CLGE	Community Landholding Governance Entity
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus of 2019
CPIA	Communication and Public Information Awareness
CRPRS	Cadaster and Real Property Registration System
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EFCCC	Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change Commission
ELAPA	Ethiopian Land Administration Professionals Association
FTF	Feed the Future
FULLPRIA	Federal Urban Land and Landed Property Registration, and Information Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammen
GS	Gender Specialist
GYSAP	Gender and Youth Strategy and Action Plan
H.E.	His Excellency
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity
ILA/BDU	Institute of Land Administration at Bahir Dar University
IR	Intermediate Result
IT	Information Technology
LAND	USAID-funded Land Administration to Nature Development Program
LGA	Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity
LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation
LIS	Land Information System
LPS	Land Policy Specialist
MAST	Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoUI	Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure
M.Sc.	Master of Science
NILUPP	National Integrated Land Use Plan/Policy
NRLAIS	National Rural Land Administration Information System
NRS	National Regional States
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PO	Project Office
REILA	Responsible and Innovative Land Administration
RFQ	Request for Quotations

RLAUD	Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate
TOR	Terms of Reference
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples'
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
ULAR	Urban Land Adjudication and Registration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WLRTF	Women's Land Rights Task Force

GENERAL INFORMATION

Activity Title	Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity
Prime Partner	Tetra Tech ARD
Contract Number	7200AA18D00003/72066319F00002, IDIQ
Activity Start Date	May 24, 2019
Activity End Date	May 23, 2024
Life of Activity Budget	Approximately \$10.9 million
Reporting Period	Quarter 1, Fiscal Year 2022: October 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021

I.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ethiopia contracted Tetra Tech as the prime contractor to implement the five-year Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity (LGA) Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contract. Tetra Tech will implement the LGA over a five-year period from May 2019 to May 2024. This Quarterly Report No. 11 summarizes implementation progress made during the period of October 1- December 31, 2021 (Quarter 1, FY 2022).

LGA's purpose is to support the Government of Ethiopia (GOE), its regions, and citizens to strengthen land governance, increase incomes, reduce conflict, and support well-planned urbanization, thereby contributing to the country's Ten-Year Development Plan. To help achieve these goals, LGA will implement activities under two components:

Component 1: Strengthening the land governance system

- i. Facilitate policy reforms and strengthen land administration and land use institutions by promoting structural reforms of rural and urban institutions and the land information system.
- ii. Improve technical capacity for suitable land administration and land use planning activities to address emerging issues, such as urbanization, industrialization, and youth.
- iii. Conduct policy-oriented research on land governance and provide scalable solutions to improve land governance.

Component 2: Expanding communal land tenure security in pastoral areas

- i. Expand communal land tenure security in pastoral areas through improved policy and legal reform.
- ii. For pastoral community lands, develop a scalable approach for land demarcation, registration, and certification in collaboration with community institutions.

2.0 LGA RESPONSE TO CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC AND CONFLICT

Beginning in September 2020, the GOE loosened many of the restrictions it had imposed on government work, travel, and public gatherings in March 2020 during the onset of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The GOE's easing of restrictions together with the LGA team's compliance with GOE COVID-19 health and safety guidelines, and Tetra Tech protocols and procedures, have enabled LGA to maintain continuity of operations while protecting the health and well-being of its staff.

Soon after the GOE began to ease restrictions and the COVID-19 vaccine became more available to citizens, violent conflict erupted in the Tigray NRS in November 2020 that resulted in armed attacks and security "hotspots" throughout the country, including the pastoral areas in Oromia and Afar NRS where LGA planned to support interventions to register pastoral communities' land rights. The conflict required LGA's government counterparts to focus their time and energy on responding to security threats, making them unavailable to take key decisions required to advance development of legislation and register pastoralists' land rights.

While LGA's field interventions in the Afar NRS had to be suspended, the security situation in Oromia NRS, particularly in Bale and East Bale Zones during the reporting period was safe enough to carry out field work under Component 2. This enabled LGA to support local land bureaus and pastoral communities to map and demarcate the boundaries of ten pastoral landholdings spanning a total of 249,588 hectares.

3.0 COMPONENT I: STRENGTHENING THE LAND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

3.1 SUB-COMPONENT 1.1: FACILITATE POLICY REFORMS AND STRENGTHEN LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE INSTITUTIONS BY PROMOTING STRUCTURAL REFORMS OF RURAL AND URBAN INSTITUTIONS AND THE LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

3.1.1 ACTIVITY 1.1: ESTABLISH AND PROVIDE ONGOING SUPPORT TO THE FEED THE FUTURE ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY STEERING COMMITTEE

The new State Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, H.E. Prof. Iyasu Elias was appointed to his post in October 2021. Although he is keen to meet with LGA staff to obtain a full briefing on its mandate and implementation progress, priority matters demanding his time and attention have prevented the meeting from taking place. LGA has coordinated with Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director of Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture (RLAUD/MoA) who is making best efforts to arrange a meeting for late January 2022. LGA will also request H.E. Prof Iyasu to convene the LGA National Steering Committee (NSC) that has not met for almost one year due to the conflict in the north of the country.

3.1.2 ACTIVITY 1.2: SUPPORT THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED LAND USE POLICY/ PLAN (NILUPP) PROJECT OFFICE (PO) TO ADVANCE DEVELOPMENT AND ROLL OUT OF THE NILUPP

LGA continued to provide its support to the NILUPP PO to draft legislation required to implement the National Land Use Policy that has yet to be approved by the Council of Ministers. The legislation is based on the current draft of the Policy that is before the Council of Ministers. LGA's support to the NILUPP PO has been constrained by the uncertainty surrounding restructuring of its host institution, the Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change Commission. Discussions are currently underway in the government to integrate the NILUPP PO into the Planning and Development Commission.

3.1.3 ACTIVITY 1.3: SUPPORT REFORM OF FEDERAL AND REGIONAL PROCLAMATIONS AND REGULATIONS AND STRENGTHEN CAPACITY OF LAND ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS TO IMPLEMENT NEW LEGISLATION

Support the NRSs to Amend Their Respective Land Administration and Land Use Proclamations and Regulations.

Amendments to regional land administration and use proclamations depend on the federal government approving amendments to the Federal Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005. The predecessor Land Administration to Nurture Development

(LAND) Activity supported the MoA to prepare draft amendments to the federal proclamation during 2017. The GOE has taken no further action to pass the draft amended proclamation since that time.

The Office of the Council of Ministers recently instructed the MoA to reconstitute the drafting committee and revise the draft amended proclamation's provisions to reflect developments since 2017 that include emerging practices related to the collateralization of land use rights and cluster farming, strengthen land rights of women and to simplify registration of rights in the MoA's national land information system (LIS). The RLAUD/MoA has reconstituted the drafting committee, prepared its work plan and requested LGA assistance to prepare the amended proclamation.

The work plan includes a rapid assessment of the developments in rural land tenure and administration that have taken place in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP), Oromia, and Amhara NRSs. These NRSs were selected because they offer a representative sample of the land tenure developments experienced in other NRSs. During December 12-21, 2021, two experts from the RLAUD/MoA, together with LGA's Gender Specialist and Land Policy Specialist conducted assessments in SNNP and Oromia NRSs. The assessment in Amhara NRS was postponed to mid-January 2022 because Amhara's land bureau officials and experts were not available to participate in the assessment. It is expected that the drafting committee will prepare revised draft amendments and hold a consultative workshop with stakeholders within ten days after finalization of the Amhara NRS assessment.

Support to Implement the Federal Expropriation, Valuation, Compensation and Resettlement Proclamation No. 1161/2019.

LGA advised the MoA and the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure (MoUI) that effective implementation of the proclamation requires a regulation to guide the resettlement process and establish a compensation fund, together with an administrative directive defining the methodologies for valuing expropriated land and immovable property. LGA supported the ministries to establish a drafting committee to produce a zero-draft version of the resettlement regulation. After producing the draft regulation, drafters from the MoUI raised objections that a federal regulation should not control these matters, rather they should be controlled by legislation promulgated by NRSs. This objection created an impasse that has yet to be resolved, preventing LGA from delivering further support.

LGA attempted to facilitate consensus about the need for a federal regulation among the members of the drafting committee without success. LGA then engaged the MoUI State Minister to help resolve the impasse. The MoUI was recently reorganized under the new government and the former State Minister has been reassigned. His replacement has not been announced and the impasse remains.

3.1.4 ACTIVITY 1.4: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED RURAL/URBAN SERVICE DELIVERY PLATFORM

LGA's NSC, supported under Activity 1.1 above, will function as the government body that will coordinate institutional reforms required to establish a unified land administration service delivery platform. As noted under Activity 1.1 above, despite the best efforts of LGA and support from the Director of the RLAUD/MoA, the NSC was unable to convene during the

reporting period due to the unavailability of the recently appointed State Minister of the MoA. LGA and the RLAUD/MoA Director will request the State Minister to convene the NSC during late January 2022.

3.1.5 ACTIVITY 1.5: INCREASE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN THE LAND AGENDA

Integrate Gender Responsive Mechanisms in Design of the Urban Land Adjudication and Registration Pilot in Dukem Town.

LGA is preparing a gender-based violence (GBV) protocol to mitigate the risk that women will experience violence during piloting. LGA collected secondary data from USAID supported land governance projects, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) funded Land Investment Transformation (LIFT) Program in Ethiopia that recently closed, together with the document prepared by the Council of Constitutional Inquiry (CCI) on cases of women and children rights which includes court cases of women that were awarded verdicts related to property and land to inform development of the protocol. LGA will collect primary data to triangulate the secondary data, including referral information for support service providers in Dukem Town. LGA also developed a checklist and tool to manage the data and list the available services for victims of violence.

LGA prepared terms of reference for the public information and awareness campaign about women's land rights that will be conducted by a local civil society organization (CSO) during the pilot. It also prepared a draft work plan and budget estimates that will guide the work of the CSO that will be selected to support the pilot.

Additionally, LGA's Gender Specialist reviewed the MoUI's adjudication manual and provided recommendations to strengthen gender responsive adjudication procedures.

Strengthening Regional Women's Land Rights Task Forces (WLRTFs).

LGA had to move its planned assistance during this reporting period to the second and third quarters of this fiscal year due to on-going security issues in the Afar and Somali NRSs. LGA is now focusing on identifying CSOs to support the work of the Regional WLRTFs and is preparing terms of reference and a budget to support and strengthen the National WLRTF. LGA conducted an assessment of women and youth focused CSOs that it will help strengthen to support Regional WLRTFs and to integrate gender responsive approaches into LGA implementation.

3.2 SUB-COMPONENT 1.2: FACILITATE POLICY REFORMS AND STRENGTHEN LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND USE INSTITUTIONS BY PROMOTING STRUCTURAL REFORMS OF RURAL AND URBAN INSTITUTIONS AND THE LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

3.2.1 ACTIVITY 1.6: FELLOWSHIP GRANT TO STAFF OF GOE MINISTRIES AND REGIONAL BUREAUS FOR TRAINING AT GRADUATE-LEVEL DEGREE AND TECHICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) PROGRAMS AND INTERNSHIPS

M.Sc. Degree Fellowship Program in Land Use Planning and Management at Jimma University.

LGA supported the Jimma University College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine team to develop a curriculum required to offer an M.Sc. degree in land use planning and land management, the first such program ever offered in Ethiopia. After the university's Academic Commission approved the curriculum, LGA assisted 26 candidates selected from federal and regional land bureau offices to enroll in the new program. Currently, 25 candidates have completed the first semester of studies and have returned to their homes to continue their studies online. Prior to returning to their homes, LGA conducted follow-up interviews with university staff and candidates who reported no administrative or academic challenges faced by candidates to earn their degrees.

M.Sc. Degree Fellowship Program at the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University (ILA/BDU). LGA supported 53 candidates selected from federal and regional land bureau offices and 9 instructors from Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET) colleges to enroll in the program focusing on land administration and property valuation. LGA had supported the university to better integrate gender equity into its curricula and improve the rigor of its land valuation course offerings. Currently, a total of 57 candidates have successfully completed the first semester of their studies have returned to their homes to continue their studies online.

3.2.2 ACTIVITY 1.7: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL LAND PROFESSIONALS' ASSOCIATION

The Ethiopia Land Administration Professional Association (ELAPA) Executive Committee finalized the action plan to implement ELAPA's five-year strategic plan and begun preparations for its annual general assembly meeting. ELAPA's President, Dr. Achameleh Gashu, and Ato Taye Minale, Secretary, visited Addis Ababa during December 26-29, 2021. During their visit, they met with representatives of two well-established and sustaining professional associations, Ethiopian Economics Association and the Ethiopia Geographic Information System (GIS) Society, to learn from their experiences and successes in growing and sustaining their respective associations. They also met with officials from the MoA and MoUI to discuss areas for future collaboration and with LGA's Chief of Party and Deputy Chief of Party to identify support that LGA could provide to strengthen its capacities to function as a self-sustaining association. Additionally, they renewed ELAPA's license to operate as a registered CSO and

met with officials from the Ethiopia Geospatial Information Institute to follow up on the GInstitute's promise to provide ELAPA an office for its Addis Ababa branch.

3.3 SUB-COMPONENT 1.3: CONDUCT POLICY-ORIENTATED RESEARCH ON LAND GOVERNANCE AND PROVIDE SCALABLE SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE LAND GOVERNANCE

3.3.1 ACTIVITY 1.8: SUPPORT POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH ON LAND GOVERNANCE

LGA prepared the concept notes that will be included in the Annual Program Statement (APS) that will be publicized to attract applications from CSOs, think tanks and universities and launch the competitive grants scheme. USAID approved the concept notes in late December 2021 and the APS will be published in January 2022. It is expected that the grants will be awarded in May 2022.

3.3.2 ACTIVITY 1.9: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF LEARNING WOREDAS

RLAUD/MoA's original vision for establishing learning *woredas* has changed over time. More recently, it requested LGA support to recruit communications and monitoring, evaluation and learning specialists to support its implementation of the World Bank financed Climate Action through the Landscape Management (CALM) Program for Results. In light of the United States Government's recently ordered pause in economic assistance to Ethiopia and in consultation with USAID, support under this activity has been put on hold pending further assessment.

3.3.3 ACTIVITY 1.10: SUPPORT PILOTING OF SYSTEMATIC CERTIFICATION IN A SELECTED PERI-URBAN AREA

LGA, in close collaboration with government stakeholders and with support from Tetra Tech's small business partner, Resonance, conducted a competitive procurement process that resulted in the selection of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Open Tenure/SOLA open-source software as the most appropriate technology to help improve efficiency and accuracy of urban land adjudication and registration (ULAR) processes through piloting in Dukem Town. LGA subsequently contracted a software developer to configure the Open Tenure software to accommodate Ethiopia's legal framework and government's ULAR business rules and workflows to help ensure the new ULAR technologies and processes can be sustainably maintained and implemented by government stakeholders after LGA closes.

To help ensure sustainability of the software, LGA has engaged government stakeholders in each step of its development. In early October 2021, LGA facilitated a virtual workshop to discuss the outstanding issues that government stakeholders had to address to advance development of the software's web application. This included resolving discrepancies between the Federal and Oromo NRS versions of adjudication forms, business processes and workflows. The software developer then presented the improved iteration of the web application to government stakeholders during a virtual workshop on December 7, 2021 during which the developer explained the applications improved functionality.

In response to stakeholders' positive feedback on the application, LGA, in collaboration with the MoUI, Oromia NRS land bureau and Dukem Town Cadastre office, organized a five-day

session with stakeholder experts to test the application during December 20-24, 2021) in Adama Town. The testing session afforded stakeholders and the software developer the opportunity to evaluate the software's functionality *vis a vis* the current legal framework and federal ULAR workflows and identify options for reducing manual processes and streamlining workflows. This helped to build government stakeholders' confidence in the new technology and proposed streamlining of current ULAR workflows. It also enabled LGA and government stakeholders to begin planning for field testing of the new software in Dukem Town in March 2022.

LGA notes that its efforts to ensure sustainability of new technologies and processes by engaging government stakeholders in each step of their development has required more time than originally envisioned. Additionally, restructuring within the Oromia land bureau, MoUI and the Federal Urban Land and Landed Property Registration, and Information Agency (FULLPRIA) has extended the timeline for implementation.

4.0 COMPONENT 2: EXPANDING COMMUNAL LAND TENURE SECURITY IN PASTORAL AREAS

4.1 SUB-COMPONENT 2.1: EXPAND COMMUNAL LAND TENURE SECURITY IN PASTORAL AREAS THROUGH IMPROVED POLICY AND LEGAL REFORM

4.1.1 ACTIVITY 2.1: SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF PASTORAL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Oromia NRS

As noted under Activity 1.3 above, until draft amendments to the federal land administration and land use proclamation are passed, Oromia NRS will not be able to amend its Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 130 to comply with the federal proclamation. To address this gap in legislation and expedite commencement of fieldwork to register communal rights in pastoral landholdings, LGA secured agreement with the Oromia NRS land bureau to prepare a Communal Land Use, Administration and Registration Directive (Directive) to provide the legal basis for LGA's registration support in Bale and East Bale Zones.

The Oromia land bureau, with support from LGA prepared the draft Directive during December 2021. LGA then facilitated a one-day consultation event with representatives from the pastoral communities inhabiting the East Bale zone and Raitu and Sewina *Woreda* cabinet members to obtain comment and feedback on the draft Directive. Government officials noted that the Directive should regulate semi-private land rights that are becoming evident in practice in addition to communal land rights and be issued for the region as a whole rather than the two Bale zones. Officials also expressed concerns about the Directive's compensation provisions. Contrary to the provisions of the federal proclamation on the subject, they erroneously argued that payment of compensation hinders investment, diverts government funds away from the provision of basic public services and is provided for in other laws governing expropriation and compensation.

The Oromia land bureau legal team is currently incorporating this feedback into a final draft of the Directive. Provided the final draft addresses the officials' comments and concerns that are consistent with the federal proclamation, it is expected that the Directive will be officially issued during the next reporting period.

Somali NRS

LGA subcontracted Jigjiga University to assess the land management organizations, rules and practices of pastoral communities inhabiting 20 *kebeles* located within four *woredas* in Somali NRS. The assessment will help identify communities to participate in registration activities and to inform guidelines that will provide the legal basis for registration. Several draft versions of

the report submitted by the university did not meet standards for quality, delaying its completion. The university continues to struggle to produce a report of acceptable quality. An LGA team will travel to Jigjiga in late January 2022 to discuss options for finalizing the report and holding a validation workshop. The team will also hold discussions with Somali NRS land bureau officials on a plan of action to implement LGA interventions in the region.

Afar NRS

As noted in its approved third year work plan, LGA will support the Afar land bureau to prepare guidelines to re-start registration fieldwork in Quarter 3 of this fiscal year.

4.2 SUB-COMPONENT 2.2: DEVELOP A SCALABLE APPROACH FOR LAND DEMARCATION AND CERTIFICATION IN COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS FOR PASTORALIST COMMUNITY LANDS

4.2.1 ACTIVITY 2.2: SUPPORT STRENGTHENING OF PASTORAL INSTITUTIONS

Oromia NRS

LGA facilitated public consultations with pastoral communities in the Raitu and Sewina *Woredas* located in East Bale Zone and the Delo Mena *Woreda* located in the Bale Zone during October 8-22, 2021. LGA used the consultations to present the findings from the rapid assessment it conducted, in collaboration with Oromia land bureau staff, of the communities' land administration and resource management rules and practices. The findings were presented to encourage the communities to formalize and register rights to the landholdings they inhabit, form their respective community land governance entities (CLGEs), obtain consensus on the geographic unit according to which their rights will be registered, and to begin the process of resolving the internal and external boundary conflicts identified during the assessment. A total of 276 community representatives (242 male; 34 female) and 18 Government officials and experts (one female) participated in the discussions.

The consultations revealed consensus among the participants that customary institutions managing rangeland resources have weakened over time and the government land bureaus have not adequately filled this governance vacuum to prevent degradation of grazing land and other natural resources. Community representatives also agreed to establish their respective CLGEs to strengthen land governance and improve management of wet and dry season pastures and water resources. The representatives further committed to establishing inclusive CLGEs that set aside positions for women and youth members.

Because the draft Directive that will, among its other provisions, govern the functions of CLGEs has yet to be adopted by Oromia officials, LGA was not able to assist these communities to form their respective CLGEs.

LGA also approached the Executive Director of the CSO Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative to discuss possible collaboration with LGA to strengthen governance capacities of CLGEs formed with LAND support in the Borana Zone. The Executive Director agreed in principle to collaborate but noted that this could not commence before April 2022 because of the severe

drought currently impacting the Borana Zone. LGA also made initial contact with the local CSO HUNDE that supports pastoralists in the Bale and Borana Zones. LGA will follow up with HUNDE during the next reporting period.

During the reporting period, LGA focused all its support to strengthen communal land tenure of pastoral communities in Bale and East Bale Zones and did not support interventions in the Afar or Somali NRSs.

4.2.2 ACTIVITY 2.3: DEVELOP SCALABLE APPROACHES TO DEMARCATÉ AND CERTIFY PASTORAL LANDHOLDINGS AND SUPPORT PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING

Oromia NRS

In East Bale Zone, *kebele* administrative boundaries generally correspond to the landholding inhabited by a pastoral community. LGA supported a total of 10 pastoral communities (five each in the Raitu and Sewina *Woredas*) to map and demarcate the boundaries of their landholdings. The mapping and demarcation processes supported by LGA are summarized as follows.

Prior to beginning field work, LGA ensured consensus between community representatives and land bureau officials on three key points:

- i. **Unit of certification:** Agreement was reached to register communal land rights based on *kebele* administrative boundaries to avoid risks that neighboring communities accessing grazing land during drought periods will settle and claim rights to the land.
- ii. **Custodian of the community's landholding certificate:** It was agreed that the certificates should be kept by the executive committees of the CLGEs elected by the pastoral communities.
- iii. **Registration of private enclosures:** Land bureau officials informed the communities that the current legal framework does not allow for registration of private rights within communal landholdings and rights to private enclosures will not be registered under this intervention.

Training Zonal and Woreda Land Bureau Staff

LGA provided a one-week practical and skill-based training on demarcation, surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral communities' landholdings to 20 staff (two female) from the Raitu, Sewina and Leghida *Woredas* and East Bale Zone land bureau offices during November 22-29, 2021. LGA obtained agreement with the Ginir TVET college in Ginir Town to use its facilities in delivering trainings on the following topics:

- Objectives, principles, key actors and steps of registering and certifying rights in pastoral landholdings;
- Basic concepts and application of Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning (GPS) and remote sensing technologies;

- Introduction to open-source Quantum GIS, base map preparation and extraction of data from Google earth imagery;
- Data acquisition using GPS and loading GPS data onto Quantum GIS;
- Defining coordinate system and map projection;
- Scanning and geo-referencing field maps;
- Screen digitizing; and
- Mapping GPS data using ASCII file format and convert into Shape file



Fig1. Trainees producing and analyzing survey data in laboratory and field work training (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

Each theoretical session was followed by practical work in the field. This included a one-day field data collection exercise where trainees were required to demonstrate, in stepwise manner, how they arrived on their final GIS outputs. The head of the zonal land bureau office provided closing remarks congratulating the trainees on demonstrating well their newly learned skills.

Forming and Training of Pastoral Landholding Adjudication Committees (PLACs)

Demarcation and adjudication of pastoral communities' landholdings require participation of elected representatives from the intervention as well as neighboring communities. Better practices developed under LAND show that the representatives should be elders who possess years of knowledge about how rights to the landholdings have been exercised and its rangeland and other resources have been managed over time. Typically, PLACs formed for the intervention community comprise six members and PLACs formed for the neighboring community comprise three members.

Between November 30 and December 14, 2021, LGA supported formation and provided training to a total of 29 PLACs comprising 156 members to conduct adjudication and demarcation activities in both Raitu and Sewina Woredas. Training topics included:

- background information on formalizing pastoral landholding use rights, objectives, and benefits;
- LAND’s experience on formalizing pastoral landholding use rights in Borana Zone, Oromia NRS and Amibara Woreda, Afar NRS;
- principles and steps to be followed to certify community land use rights;
- roles and responsibilities of government authorities and the CLGEs; and,
- key functions and responsibilities of PLACs in demarcating and adjudicating pastoral landholdings.

Sketching Pastoral Landholding Boundaries

A useful tool for assisting communities to define the boundaries of their landholding is to first sketch its boundary points on a base map using Google satellite imagery. LGA facilitated discussions with PLAC members who utilized their experience and knowledge of the terrain and its resources to identify natural features to plot boundary points on the base map. This process enabled LGA to facilitate negotiations between communities to resolve disputes prior to formally demarcating boundaries. LGA found that, depending on location, this process can be very time-consuming, requiring up to several days for communities to reach agreement in the case of Sewima Woreda. In some instances, both PLAC members and kebele officials attempted to include neighboring land and water resources within their boundaries.

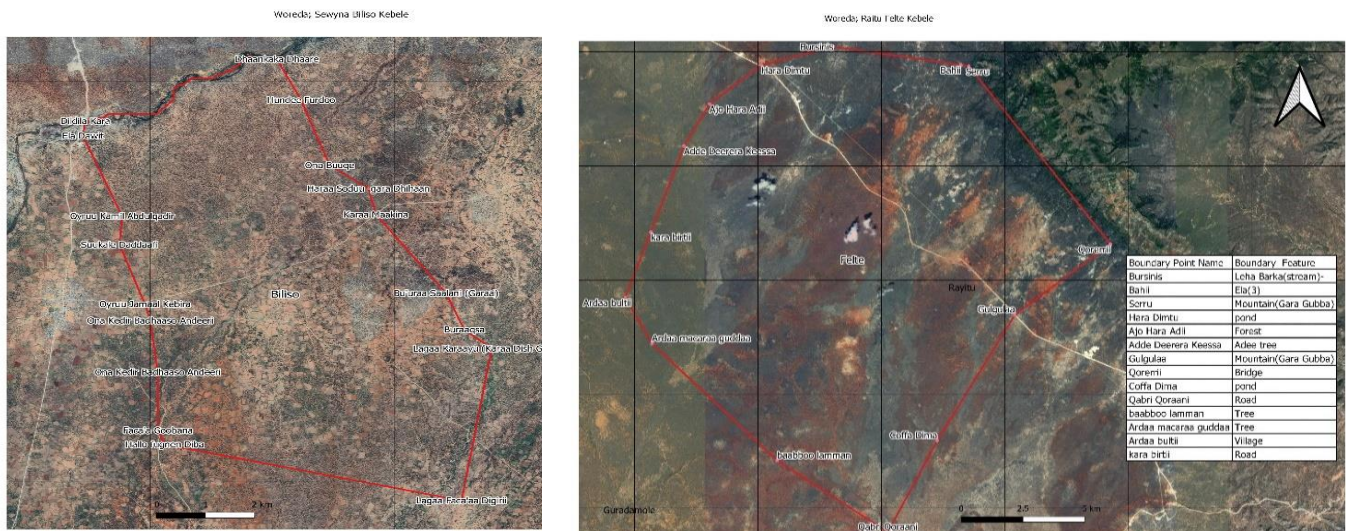


Fig 2. Sketch map of Biliso community landholding (left) and Felete community landholding (right)

Surveying and Demarcating Landholding Boundaries and Identifying Social Service Sites

LGA staff provided technical assistance and coordinated survey activities between the land bureau survey teams and PLACs. Typically, in each community landholding two survey teams together with PLAC members used the sketch maps to help verify boundary points in the field

and survey the boundaries of the landholding while a third team produced survey points for social service locations within the landholding. After PLACs from the intervention and neighboring communities agree on the boundary point and any associated natural features, the survey teams produce GPS coordinates and survey notes describing the natural features to be included in the land bureau's registration form. LGA observed that even after PLACs agree boundaries at the sketching phase, disputes over specific boundary points in the field often arise. This required the land bureau survey teams to devote a significant amount of their time facilitating negotiations to resolve such disputes.



Fig 3. PLAC members negotiating a boundary point in Sewina Woreda (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

LGA supported field work in Raitu Woreda during December 3-10, 2021 that completed the mapping of four pastoral landholdings with total area of 135, 574 ha. These included those inhabited by the Negeya, Borore, Dhedecha Ferda and Felte communities. (See Figure 4).

The fifth community Beredimtu, was engaged in a protracted dispute with its neighboring community, Fincho. When the two communities were unable to resolve the dispute, LGA facilitated its referral to woreda officials who successfully resolved the dispute. Survey crews then mapped the boundaries of this landholding, together with coordinates of the kebele center, 8 schools, 15 Mosques, 86 villages and 34 water holes, called *ellas*, during December 19-20, 2021. Table 1 provides additional attributes of this landholding.

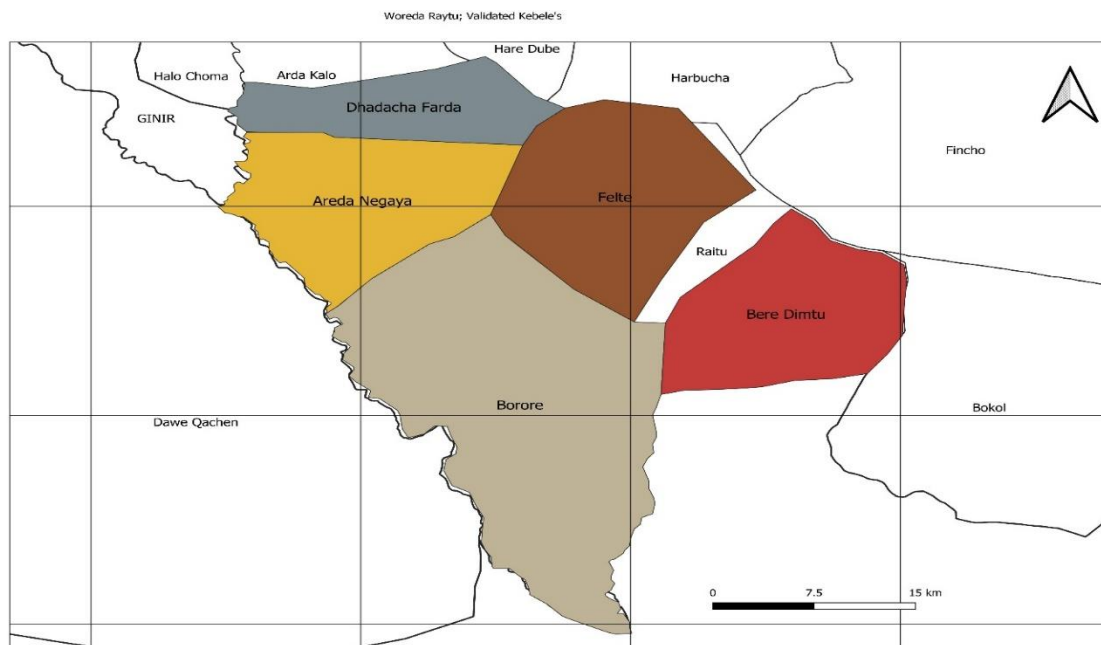


Figure 4. Pastoral landholdings surveyed and mapped in Raitu Woreda

No.	Community/ Kebele	Land area (ha)	Area of social service surveyed (ha)			No. of villages	No. of Households		
			Kebele center	School	Mosque		Male-headed	Female-headed	Total
1	Arda Negeya	22,288	309	3	0.52	13	447	194	641
2	Borore	54,331	309	3.63	2.64	28	678	277	955
3	Dhedecha Ferda	14,079	309	0.97	1.61	14	429	131	560
4	Felte	23,225	309	2.42	0.77	19	566	64	630
5	Beredimtu	21,651	309	0.43	1.3	12	391	159	550
	Total	135,574	1545	10.45	6.84	86	2,511	825	3,336

Table 1. Attributes of the five adjudicated community landholdings in Raitu Woreda

LGA supported field work in Sewina Woreda during December 18-31, 2021 to map the boundaries of five pastoral landholdings with a total area of 113,984 ha. These included the Mendhera, Leku, Sororoo and BiyoHarakile, Gale and Biliso landholdings (See Figure 6).

In addition to the landholding boundaries, survey teams produced coordinates of the kebele center, 8 schools, 48 Mosques, 93 villages and 20 water holes/ellas. Table 2 provides additional attributes of this landholding.

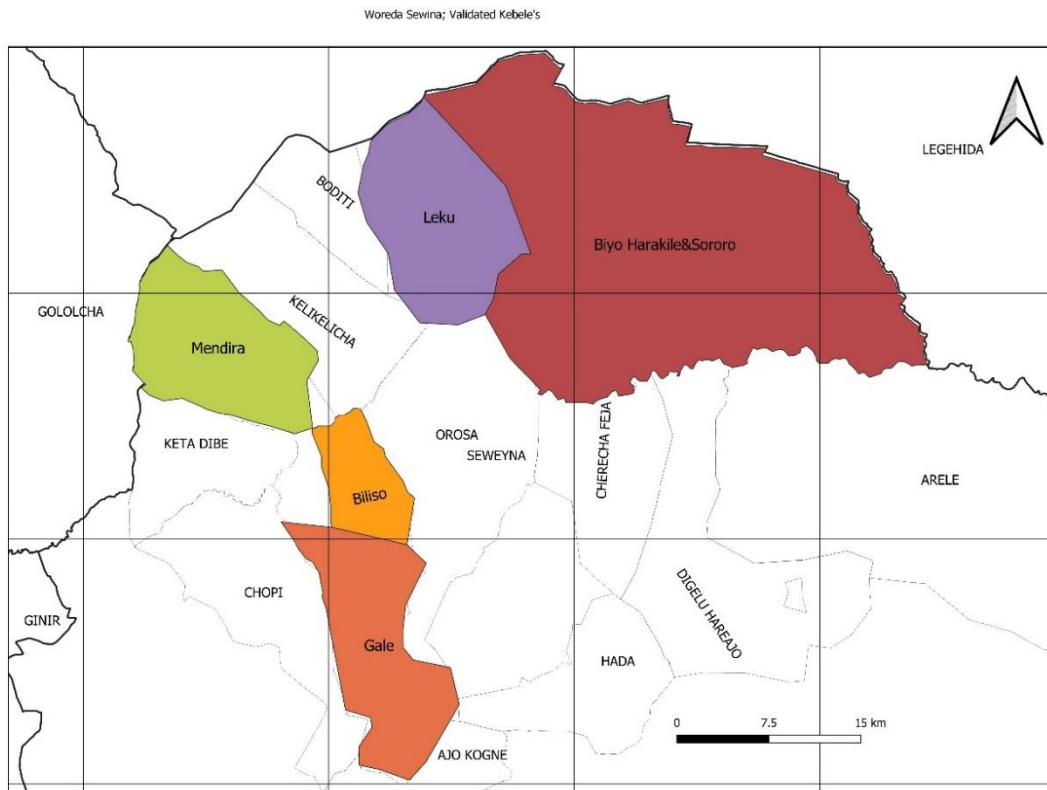


Fig 5. Pastoral landholdings demarcated and mapped in Sewina Woreda

No.	Community/ Kebele	Land area (ha)	Area of social service surveyed (ha)			No. of villages	No. of Households		
			Kebele center	School	Mosque		Male-headed	Female-headed	Total
1	Mendhera	14,229	309	1.50	1.73	20	569	59	628
2	Leku	15,971	309	1.56	2.12	14	333	40	373
3	Sororoo & BiyoHarakile	64,296	309	4.13	2.81	33	1075	152	1,227
4	Gale	14,212	309	3.29	1.17	17	481	115	596
5	Biliso	5,276	309	3.1	2.79	9	391	73	464
		113,984	1545	13.58	10.62	93	2849	439	3288

Table 2. Attributes of the five community landholdings demarcated and mapped in Sewina Woreda

Adjudication and Validation of Landholding Boundaries and Social Services

The adjudication meeting in Raitu *Woreda* was held on December 12, 2021 where 37 PLAC members participated. The survey maps and attribute data were presented by *woreda* surveying staff. After rigorously reviewing the maps and associated attributed data, the participants adjudicated the boundaries of four community landholdings and the social services located within them. Boundaries of the Beredimtu community landholding were adjudicated by 24 PLAC members on December 20, 2021. In both events, the minutes were drafted and read out to and signed by all PLAC members. The signed minutes were filed at zonal and *woreda* land administration and use offices.



Fig 6. PLAC members adjudicating boundaries in Raitu *Woreda* (left) and group photo after adjudication meeting (right) (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

After the boundaries were adjudicated, LGA facilitated validation meetings on December 13, and 20, 2021 attended by *kebele* officials and community members including women, and youth representatives. The PLAC members chaired the validation workshops. They briefed the participants on the processes followed in demarcating and surveying the pastoral landholding boundaries and social service sites. They also informed participants about the challenges faced during demarcation and the discussions and negotiations held to resolve boundary disputes.

Woreda surveying staff presented the maps and attribute data as well as boundary points, features and adjacent land holdings to the participants who reviewed and validated the pastoral landholding boundaries and social service sites. A total of 122 community representatives (12 women) including the PLAC members attended the validation workshop in Raitu *Woreda*.

Adjudication and validation of the survey work completed in Sewina *Woreda* will be conducted during the first week of January 2022.



Fig 7. Community representatives validating communal land boundaries in Raitu Woreda (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

Recording Survey Data

LGA supported woreda land bureau staff to enter survey data into their lap top computers, check the data for any errors and then upload the data into the land bureau’s database. This enabled land bureau staff, with LGA assistance, to prepare and print maps and produce statistical analysis of the survey data. The maps and statistical data, along with signed minutes, boundary and social service survey data were then stored in digital and hard copies at the zone and woreda land bureau offices.

Afar NRS

Due to on-going security concerns in the NRS, LGA was prevented from assisting land bureau staff to finalize certification of the Amibara-Haruka Woreda pastoral landholding. LGA has, however, followed up with land bureau staff to initiate trainings for CLGE council members and to raise awareness among community members on the importance of preparing CLGE bylaws.

Somali NRS

LGA will meet with the newly appointed land bureau officials during the next reporting period to inform them about the status of LGA interventions to date and the challenges ahead to demarcate, register and certify rights in pastoral landholdings in Somali NRS.

5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION AWARENESS

LGA has been working to enhance its visibility on various platforms. These include:

- Producing social media content to be posted on the USAID Ethiopia Facebook page. LGA prepared information about its support for the M.Sc. fellowship program at Jimma University, highlighting the assistance it provided the university to offer, for the first time in Ethiopia, a masters degree in land use planning and management and enroll 26 M.Sc. candidates selected from regional and local land bureaus. Information about this initiative was posted on USAID's Facebook page: [LGA's partnership with Jimma University](#) on November 1, 2021.
- Producing visual content to be included in the next LGA Update. This includes a short video clip and photos from LGA's support to adjudicate and demarcate the boundaries of pastoral communities' landholdings in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS. Additionally, LGA will publish photos and interviews with government stakeholders who are collaborating with LGA to pilot and test new technologies and processes to improve efficiency and accuracy of urban land adjudication and registration in Dukem Town, Oromia NRS.

6.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL)

Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

The annual USAID DQA was conducted in mid-November 2021 on LGA’s indicator, “EG.10.4-7 - Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance”. The indicator was selected by USAID prior to the assessment. The MEL Specialist provided the necessary information, justifications, and support documents for the assessors. The assessment ensured that data for this specific indicator was collected by the LGA team are useful, accurate, complete, and consistent.

The DQA was facilitated by USAID’s COR, Dr. Zemen Haddis, the Alternate COR, Ato Semachew Kassahun, and the Activity’s COP, DCOP and MEL Specialist. Results from the DQA are shown in the table below:

Indicator	Average score (out of 2)					Total score
	Validity	Reliability	Timeliness	Precision	Integrity	
EG.10.4-7	2	2	2	2	1.67	1.93

Data access authorization was the only data quality issue identified by the assessment team that resulted in a lower score of 1.67 out of two. Even though the data is password-protected and accessed by an authorized person (MEL Specialist), the DQA assessment team suggested increasing authorization to COP level and keeping backup data maintained to ensure unauthorized changes are not made. Accordingly, the LGA team started keeping backup data and working to create additional authorization at the COP level through the Tetra Tech’s Egnyte platform (a secure, cloud-based file storage system, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions).

MEL plan update

Based on the new USAID Pivot Guidelines, the LGA activity MEL plan was updated in December 2021. The major areas where changes were made include: a new indicator “CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance” to measure the efforts on the partnerships with CSOs and private sector entities; disaggregation of indicators were clearly identified and inserted; and some terminologies were modified to align with the USAID pivot guidelines. The updated MEL plan was shared with USAID for review and approval in December 2021.

LGA training follow-up survey

The MEL Specialist conducted a phone survey to determine if the capacity of land administration and use personnel has improved as a result of LGA trainings. This training follow-up survey was conducted through phoning a representative sample of participants from participants in LGA trainings. The phone survey was conducted to serve as an input for the following LGA indicator:

Indicator #3: *“Percent 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”.*

A total of 20 (F=2, M=18) land administration experts from *woredas* under East Bale Zone were trained on surveying, mapping and registration in November 2021. The MEL Specialist conducted a phone follow-up survey to determine the percentage of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training delivered by LGA. The survey revealed that all 20 trainees correctly identified key learning objectives 30 days after the training.

Design of data collection templates

The MEL Specialist drafted data collection templates that were shared with the LGA Chief of Party and Deputy Chief of Party and the relevant technical specialists for review and feedback. The templates were developed to collect data for the following LGA indicators:

1. Number of land and property disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]
2. Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output].

The templates have been finalized and are now being used in the field to collect data.

Table 3 below summarizes progress made to date to achieve Quarter I performance indicator targets for Fiscal Year 2022.

TABLE 3. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR SUMMARY TABLE

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 1 Actuals	LOA Targets
Purpose: Land governance at national, regional, and local levels strengthened, land-related conflicts reduced, and sustainable and productive use of land and natural resources promoted						
IRI: Land Governance System Strengthened						
5	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or another related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	Y3 and Y5	37%	40%	0	60%
	<i>Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the service offered</i>		24%	25%	0	40%
	<i>Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the service offered</i>		13%	15%	0	20%
Comment: Results for this outcome level indicator will be reported in Quarter 4, FY 2022.						
Sub-IRI.1: Land governance policies and laws strengthened						
1	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [EG.3.1-d Output, Outcome]	Annually	0	1	0	3
	<i>institutional architecture for improved policy formulation</i>		0	1	0	3
Comment: The progress for this indicator will be reported in Quarter 4, FY2022.						
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome]	Quarterly	0	2	1	27

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 1 Actuals	LOA Targets
	Stage 1: Analyzed		-	-	1	
	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation		-	-	1	
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation		-	1	0	
	Stage 4: Presented for Legislation/decree		-	1	0	
	Stage 5: Passed/Approved		-	1	0	
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun				0	
	Women's Equal Rights to Land Ownership					
	Number related specifically to guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership			1	0	
	Comment: During the reporting period, a draft Communal Land Use, Administration and Registration Directive for Bale and East Bale zones was prepared and consultations held with community representatives and land bureau officials to gather inputs to enrich the draft directive.					
20	Number of research studies conducted on land administration and land use issues [that influence the policies or programs of the GOE] [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	5	4	0	12
	Research topics				0	
	Comment: The result for this indicator is zero for this reporting period. However, LGA made progress towards the achievement of the FY2022 target. The LGA team identified four grant research topics on land governance and prepared a concept note for each research topic. The concept notes for the grant research topics were approved by USAID in December 2021. LGA obtained approval from USAID to proceed in preparation of the annual program statement (APS) and make a call for proposals. LGA will advertise the call for proposals in January 2022 and award the grants in May 2022.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
4	Number of land and property rights disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	Quarterly	5	255	8	840
	<i>Disputes resolved by local/traditional authorities</i>		0	255	8	
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>		0	0	0	
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>		0	0	0	
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>		0	0	0	
<p>Comment: Eight (8) boundary disputes emerged during field work to adjudicate and demarcate boundaries of community landholdings in East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS during Q1, FY2022. Of these five (5) were in Raitu woreda and three (3) were in Sewina woreda. LGA facilitated discussions between Pastoral Landholding Adjudication Committees (PLACs) and land bureau officials to resolve the boundary disputes.</p>						
6	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Output]	Quarterly	0	0	0	1,500 peri-urban parcels
	<i>Number of Parcels corrected</i>	200	-	0	0	0
	<i>Number of parcels newly incorporated</i>	0		1,500	0	1,500
<p>Comment: Development of the ULAR pilot is ongoing, and implementation has yet to begin.</p>						
<p>Sub-IRI.3: Land administration capacity enhanced to better develop land-use plans for productive use of land and effective service delivery</p>						
3	Percent of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify	Quarterly	60%	80% of all trainees	100%	80% of all trainees

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
	key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Outcome]					
	Sex					
	<i>Percent of men trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		40%	56%	100%	
	<i>Percent of women trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		20%	24%	100%	
	Comment: In Q1 FY22, a total of 20 land bureau staff (18 male and 2 female) in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS were trained in surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral communal landholding. The post-training survey results revealed that all 20 trainees correctly identified the key learning objectives after 30 days of attending the training.					
7	CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level]	Annual	0	80%	0	80%
	Numerator: Total number of organizations with improved performance		0		0	
	Denominator: Total number of organizations receiving organizational capacity development support		0		0	
	Comment: Results for this indicator will be reported in Q 4, FY 2022.					
9	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [EG.3.2-2, Output]	Quarterly	82	88	82	88
	Sex					
	<i>Male</i>		71	82	78	

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
	<i>Female</i>		11	6	4	
	Duration					
	<i>New</i>			0	0	
	<i>Continuing</i>			88	82	
<p>Comment: A total of 82 individuals (78 male and 4 female) are currently enrolled in the M.Sc. degree-granting program. This includes 57 (53 male and 4 female) candidates who completed the second semester at Bahir Dra University, returned to their homes and will pursue distance courses online for the next semester; and 25 male candidates completed the first semester at Jimma University and will continue with distance courses online.</p>						
10	Number of land administration and land use training curricula materials successfully developed and distributed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	2	0	7
	<i>Type of training materials</i>				0	
<p>Comment: No progress was made during the reporting period on this indicator.</p>						
11	Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output]	Annual	0	ETB 2,680,000	0	ETB 9,228,000
	<i>Ethiopian Birr</i>				0	
<p>Comment: To be reported in Q4 FY2022.</p>						
<p>IR2: Communal land Tenure security in pastoral areas expanded</p>						
	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, IM-level]	Annual	230,145	175,500	0	650,700

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
13	Sex					
	<i>Male</i>		107,775	87,750	0	325,350
	<i>Female</i>		122,370	87,750	0	325,350
	Tenure Type					
	<i>Customary</i>		230,145	175,500	0	650,700
	Location					
	<i>Rural</i>		229,821	172,800	0	648,000
	<i>Urban</i>		324	2,700	0	2700
Comment: Results for this indicator will be reported in Q4 FY2022 once the survey is conducted.						
15	Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	0	0	30
	Comment: During the reporting period, the boundaries of ten (10) pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Only the responsible land bureau, however, has the authority and mandate to certify the communities' rights to these landholdings. Formal land bureau certification of these rights is pending.					
Sub-IR 2.1 The pastoral community landholdings demarcated and registered						
	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [E.G. 3-2, Output]	Quarterly	255,717	195,050	102	723,100
	Sex of individuals participating (no double counting)					
	<i>Male</i>		119,750	97,545	96	361,590
	<i>Female</i>		135,967	97,505	6	361,510

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
8	Age Category of individuals participating (no double counting)					
	15-29		23,015	19,505	18	72,310
	30+		232,702	175,545	84	650,790
	Type of individuals participating (double-counting allowed)				102	
	Household members		0	0	0	0
	People in a government		0	0	102	0
	People in USG-assisted private sector firms		0	0	0	0
	People in civil society		0	0	0	0
	Type of individual not applicable		0	0	0	0
	Type of individual disaggregates not available		0	0	0	0
<p>Comment: A total of 102 individuals participated in the LGA interventions during the reporting period. Of those individuals who benefited from the LGA interventions, 82 individuals (78 male and 4 female) were enrolled in the MSc. Program at Bahir Dar and Jimma universities and 20 land bureau staff (18 male and 2 female) from East Bale Zone who were trained in surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral community landholdings.</p>						
	Number of adults with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-7 IM-level]	Quarterly	255,717	195,000	0	723,000
	Sex					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
12	Male		119,750	97,500	0	361,500
	Female		135,967	97,500	0	361,500
	Type of documentation					
	Individual/Household		360	3,000	0	3,000
	Community/group		255,357	192,000	0	720,000
	Business/Commercial		0	0	0	0
	Location					
	Rural		255,357	192,000	0	720,000
	Urban		360	3,000	0	3,000
	Comment: During the reporting period, the boundaries of ten (10) pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Only the responsible land bureau, however, has the authority and mandate to legally recognize and certify rights to these landholdings. Formal land bureau certification of these rights is pending.					
14	Number of households or organizations with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	40,214	97,500	0	361,500
	Household			97,500	0	361,500
	Urban			1,500	0	1,500
	Rural			96,000	0	360,000

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
	Comment: During the reporting period, the boundaries of ten (10) pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Only the responsible land bureau, however, has the authority and mandate to legally recognize and certify rights to these landholdings. Formal land bureau certification of these rights is pending.					
19	Number of hectares (in millions) mapped, demarcated, and adjudicated [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	2.7 Million	4 million	A total of 249,558 hectares mapped and demarcated. Of this total, 135,574 hectares mapped, demarcated and adjudicated	15 million
	Status					
	<i>Mapping</i>			4 million	249,558	15 million
	<i>Demarcated</i>			4 million	249,558	15 million
	<i>Adjudicated</i>			4 million	135,574	15 million
	Location					
	<i>Urban</i>				0	
	<i>Rural</i>				249,558	
	Comment: During the reporting period, a total of 135,574 ha of pastoral landholdings in the Raitu <i>Woreda</i> were mapped, demarcated and adjudicated. In the Sewina <i>Woreda</i> , 113,984 ha of pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Adjudication could not be completed during the reporting period. It will be completed during the first week of January 2022.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
Sub-IR 2.2 Customary institutions strengthened to be democratic and inclusive, creating access to productive resources for women and youth						
16	Number of inclusive, pastoral community institutions established [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	3	8	0	30
	Comment: None of the 10 pastoral communities in East Bale Zone that participated in mapping of their landholdings also formed their respective CLGEs.					
18	Number of pastoral community bylaws developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	8	0	30
	Comment: None of the 10 pastoral communities in East Bale Zone that participated in mapping of their landholdings also formed their respective CLGEs and prepared their bylaws.					
Sub-IR 2.3 Participatory land use plans developed that contribute to sustainable and productive use of rangeland resources, including livestock						
17	Number of pastoral community land use plans developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	8	0	30
	Comment: Land use planning will commence after communities form their CLGEs and register rights in their landholdings.					
Cross-Cutting Indicators						
21	YOUTH-3: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	Quarterly	9%	10%	0	10%
	Numerator: Number of youth program participants			19,500	0	72,300
	Denominator: Number of Total participants in the program			195,000	0	723,000
	Comment: During the reporting period, the boundaries of ten (10) pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Only the responsible land bureau, however, has the authority and mandate to legally recognize and certify rights to these landholdings. Formal land bureau certification of these rights is pending. Youth data will be reported once the land bureaus issue certifications.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
22	GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	Quarterly	21%	50%	0%	50%
	Numerator: Number of female program participants			97,500	0	361,500
	Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in the program			195,000	0	723,000
	<p>Comment: During the reporting period, the boundaries of ten (10) pastoral landholdings were mapped and demarcated. Only the responsible land bureau, however, has the authority and mandate to legally recognize and certify rights to these landholdings. Formal land bureau certification of these rights is pending. Female participation data will be reported once the land bureaus issue certifications.</p>					
23	GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities.	Y3 & Y5	37%	42%	0	47%
	Numerator/Denominator					
	Numerator: Total Number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time		37%	42%	0	47%
	Denominator: Total number of participants				0	
	Sex					
	Percent of male participants who showed increased agreement				0	
	Percent of female participants who showed increased agreement				0	

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter I Actuals	LOA Targets
	Comment: The results for this indicator will be reported in Q4, FY2022.					

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORY

Pastoral communities keen to register their landholdings

Pastoral communities in East Bale Zone of Oromia National Regional State (NRS) were delighted when consulted and offered the opportunity to benefit from the support provided by the Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity (LGA) to register rights in their communal landholdings. LGA is assisting the East Bale Zone land bureau office to implement a participatory process with communities to demarcate, adjudicate, survey and validate the boundaries of their landholdings prior to the land bureau formalizing and registering their communal land rights.

LGA's support began with a rapid assessment of the communities' use of their landholdings and the customary land governance structures that manage their natural resources. Experts from the Oromia NRS, East Bale Zone and *woreda* land bureaus and LGA conducted focus group discussions and in-depth interviews of with key informants to help determine the appropriate geographic unit of registration and governance structures to represent the community's interests.

LGA provided land bureau staff with hands-on, practical training on the application of geographic information systems (GIS), global positioning systems (GPS), and remote sensing technologies, as well as on the process and procedures to register communal land rights. LGA also helped communities to elect land adjudication committees comprising individuals with knowledge of their community's landholding boundaries and rangeland management practices.



Demarcating the boundaries of a pastoral landholding in Sewina Woreda (Photograph by Massresha Tadesse, LGA)

In response to the question of whether formal registration would exclude neighboring pastoral communities from sharing grazing resources, Abdurrahman Kedir, a member of one of the

adjudication committees replied “As pastoral community, we do have a long-standing tradition of sharing rangeland resources such as water holes, pasture, salt licks, etc. with our neighbors. Thus, we know that registering our pastoral landholdings does not mean that we will abandon this important tradition. The registration, however, will boost our confidence to negotiate with the government and/or other actors for reasonable compensation if our land is expropriated for different purposes.” Adem Seido, member of another adjudication committee stated “We have never been compensated when our land was expropriated for road and other construction that took place in our area as our land rights were not formally recognized by the local authorities. I think this registration process will help us to fully exercise our land use rights.”

During field work conducted during mid-November to end-December 2021, five pastoral landholdings with an area of 135,574 hectares in Raitu *Woreda*, and five pastoral landholdings in Sewina *Woreda* covering 113,984 hectares and used by a total of 6,624 households were demarcated, surveyed, adjudicated and validated. LGA will support the land bureaus to publicly display maps of the landholdings in appropriate locations accessible by the communities and assist the communities to establish their respective community land governance entities (CLGEs) in February 2022. This will enable the land bureaus to complete the formalization process by registering rights in the landholdings and issuing the communities their landholding certificates.

Obbo Samson Abebe, Administrator of the Sewina *Woreda* expressed his local government’s commitment to continue to support the process “the *woreda* administration assigned surveyors for demarcation and adjudication activities, actively participated to raise awareness of the community on the value of the registration, and helped them to reach consensus on fuzzy and conflicting boundaries between neighboring communities. It will continue to do so until all pastoral communities in the *woreda* receive certificates for their landholdings.”



From left to right: Abdurrahman Kedir, and Adem Seido members of adjudication committees; and Samson Abebe, administrator of Sewina *Woreda*. (Photograph by Massresha Tadesse, LGA)

LGA will assist the Oromia, Afar and Somali NRSs to register and certify rights in 30 pastoral landholdings prior to its conclusion in May 2024.

U.S. Agency for International Development

Ethiopia

Entoto Street

PO BOX 1014

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 130 6002

Fax: +251 11 124 2438

www.usaid.gov/ethiopia