



# FEED THE FUTURE

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

## ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY



QUARTERLY ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT NO. 14

QUARTER 4, FISCAL YEAR 2022

(JULY 1 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2022)



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October 2022

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**Cover Photo:** Election of customary land governance entity executive committee of Katta Dibbe pastoral community in Sawena, *Woreda* of East Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State

Photograph by Massresha Tadesse, Land Governance Activity

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# ACRONYMS

CALM	Climate Action through the Landscape Management Program for Results
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CLGE	Customary 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
GPS	Global Positioning 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 Nurture 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
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MOUDI	Ministry of Urban Development 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
WLTF	Women's Land Rights Task Force



# GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Activity Title</b>	<b>Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity</b>
<b>Prime Partner</b>	Tetra Tech ARD
<b>Contract Number</b>	7200AA18D00003/72066319F00002, IDIQ
<b>Activity Start Date</b>	May 24, 2019
<b>Activity End Date</b>	May 23, 2024
<b>Life of Activity Budget</b>	Approximately \$10.9 million
<b>Reporting Period</b>	Quarter 4, Fiscal Year 2022: July 1, 2022, to September 30, 2022

# 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. 13 summarizes implementation progress made during the period of July 1 - September 30, 2022 (Quarter 4, 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 is implementing interventions 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

In November 2020 violent conflict erupted in the Tigray NRS resulting 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 the development of legislation and register pastoralists’ land rights. The Afar NRS was particularly impacted by the conflict and officials are still focusing efforts on stabilizing the security situation and reconstructing destroyed infrastructure, preventing LGA from re-establishing collaboration with officials required to implement support to strengthen land rights of the region’s pastoral communities under LGA’s Component 2 below.

In response to these challenges, LGA assessed feasibility of supporting communal land rights registration in the Bale and East Bale Zones of Oromia NRS that were much less effected by the conflict and where the security situation appeared stable. Based on this assessment, LGA focused its support in the Raitu and Sawena woredas of East Bale Zone during most of this fiscal year.

After several months of a cease-fire, the war in the northern part of the country resumed on August 24, 2022 and continues. The fighting has been contained to the north of the country and has not affected LGA’s field work in East Bale Zone, its support for introducing innovation in urban land adjudication and registration at Dukem Town, Oromia NRS, and completing a rapid assessment of customary land administration and governance institutions in selected pastoral communities of Somali NRS, although that assessment was delayed due to a fuel shortage. The war continues to prevent LGA from resuming support to strengthen rights of pastoral communities in Afar NRS.

After Ethiopia experienced increased rates of COVID vaccinations, a steady downward trend in hospitalizations and reported COVID-related deaths and USAID’s decision allowing its staff to return to their offices LGA staff returned to daily attendance in LGA’s offices on April 4, 2022. Just two months later, the incidence of COVID infections dramatically increased. USAID instructed its staff to work from home and LGA staff, beginning on June 20, 2022, began working in the office in shifts and on alternate days to mitigate the risks of transmission. In response to recent downward trends in infection rates, it is anticipated that daily attendance will resume during the first week of October 2022.

## 3.0 COMPONENT I: STRENGTHENING THE LAND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

### 3.1 SUB-COMPONENT I.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 Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA's) State Minister for Natural Resources, His Excellency (H.E.) Prof. Eyasu Elias, was appointed to his position in October 2021. After LGA made numerous requests over several months to schedule a meeting with the State Minister, his schedule permitted a luncheon briefing, facilitated by LGA's Chief of Party (COP), Dr. Solomon Bekure, during the previous reporting period. The briefing took place after a half-day technical workshop requested by the State Minister, and supported by LGA, for the MOA's legal drafting committee and ministry officials to review key proposed amendments to Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 on Rural Land Administration and Use. During the briefing, H.E. Prof. Eyasu stated his commitment to support LGA's implementation and instructed the Director of the MOA's Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD) to arrange the next National Steering Committee (NSC), on which the State Minister serves as the Chairperson, to take place during July 2022. When LGA learned the State Minister's schedule did not permit him to chair the July meeting, it suggested that the MOA's RLAUD Director be delegated authority to function as the chair. Although he agreed, recent reshuffling of federal ministries, including the Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MOUDI) and moving the National Integrated Land Use Policy/Plan Project Office under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) (Activity 1.2 below) prevented the meeting from taking place. Since August, after fighting renewed in the north of the country, it has not been possible to schedule a meeting with the State Minister.

#### 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's predecessor, the USAID-funded Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) activity supported preparation of the National Integrated Land Use Plan and Policy (NILUPP), a road map document to guide its implementation and preparation of the national land use plan, and establishment of a NILUPP Project Office (PO). GOE approval of the national policy has been pending for several years. While approval is pending, LGA has supported the PO to

prepare a draft land use proclamation and regulation, prepare a terms of reference (TOR) for providing short-term training in land use planning, geographic information system (GIS) technologies, remote sensing, and information technology (IT), and awarded seven PO staff scholarships to participate in the M.Sc. training program in land use planning and management at Jimma University (Activity 1.6 below), to build the capacity of PO staff to carry out their duties once the policy is approved.

Recently, the GOE decided to move the PO from the Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) to the MOPD and this transition is currently underway. The transition and unavailability of the State Minister of the MoPD to meet with LGA's COP has prevented discussions and agreement on additional support LGA could provide to the PO to roll out the NILUPP.

### **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 Drafting of Amendments to Federal Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005**

The State Minister of the MOA, requested the ministry's drafting committee responsible for drafting amendments to Proclamation No. 456/2005 to present the salient features of the draft legislation to his senior advisors. The Director of the MOA's RLAUD, RLAUD's Legal Expert and LGA's Land Policy Specialist (LPS) participated in the presentation. Experts discussed several challenges and potential solutions to be addressed in a revised draft of the proposed amendments. These included:

Provisions in Ethiopia's Constitution that prevent any persons not engaged in farming activities from accessing rural land. This would prevent urban residents and government employees from accessing rural land. The drafters agreed to revise the draft amendments to the proclamation to comply with the Constitution's requirements and also allow some flexibility in the draft proclamation's implementation.

Resolving discrepancies between the Revised Draft Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and draft amendments to the proclamation. A significant discrepancy related to transfers of land use rights. Drafters agreed to amend the draft proclamation to align with the policy that allows rights holders to gift their rights to persons of their choosing rather than limiting transfers to landless persons and close relatives. Drafters also agreed to remove language in the draft amendments that would prohibit farmers from selling equipment, barns and other buildings used in farming.

#### **Support Preparation of Urban Land Legislation**

The MOUDI requested LGA to assist in developing legislation that would enable urban and peri-urban landholders, displaced by development initiatives, to benefit from the initiative by treating their land as an equity contribution that would allow them to receive revenue

proportionate to the amount of land they contributed. LGA provided financial support and technical inputs through its LPS to assist the drafting committee in preparing draft legislation that was presented to ministry legal experts at a technical workshop LGA facilitated in early July 2022. At the conclusion of the workshop, the legal experts recommended that a study of the current policy and legislative framework, options for establishing a regulatory framework to implement the legislation and experience of other countries be conducted to further inform, enrich and guide revisions to the draft legislation. The MOUDI then requested LGA assistance to engage consultants to conduct the study. LGA has prepared draft terms of reference that will be presented and discussed with MOUDI officials during the next reporting period.

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

As reported previously, Tetra Tech’s small business partner, Resonance, prepared the “Assessment of the Urban and Rural Land Information Systems (LISs) and Options for Integration” report that assessed current functionality of Ethiopia’s separate rural and urban land information systems (LISs) and proposed options for developing a single, unified national LIS integrating urban and rural land rights information. The National Technical Committee (NTC), established to provide technical advice to the NSC under Activity 1.1 above, met during the reporting period to critically review the assessment report’s findings and provided guidance and suggestions to strengthen the report’s recommendations on potential reform actions. The NTC will present the revised recommendations to the NSC when it is able to convene its next meeting and decide on the next steps to unify the two LIS systems.

### **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**

**Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Protocol:** LGA, in collaboration with Tetra Tech’s consortium partner Landesa, is finalizing the protocol to define GBV in the context of urban land rights adjudication and registration (ULAR) and the steps and procedures to help mitigate the risk of and respond to potential GBV arising during the ULAR pilot. LGA utilized content from the draft protocol to provide initial training to members of the ULAR implementation team from Dukem Town Cadaster Office that provided comments and suggestions to help enrich the protocol. Following the training, LGA organized a consultative workshop with the ULAR implementation team members and land administration experts from the MOUDI, Oromia NRS land bureau and representatives from the National Women’s Land Rights Task Force (WLRTF) on August 4, 2022 in Bishoftu Town to obtain additional comments and inputs to inform development of the protocol. LGA will test implementation of the protocol during the first phase of ULAR piloting that will register rights in approximately 400 parcels (two adjudication neighborhoods) in early November 2022 (see Activity 1.10 below) and then prepare a final draft protocol.

**Public Awareness Raising Campaign on Women’s Land Rights:** LGA, through development of the GBV protocol, identified and developed an initial list of public information and awareness (PIA) messages to help inform men and women about the land use rights and access issues that may trigger violence against women during the ULAR pilot and to help

mitigate their risk. LGA then provided intensive training to the ULAR implementation team on August 17, 2022 on the purpose of the messages and effective implementation of PIA during the pilot. The training also served to reinforce initial training to the implementation team on the GBV protocol.

LGA concluded negotiations with the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) and signed a contractual agreement with the association to implement the ULAR PIA campaign. EWLA prepared and submitted its work plan for conducting the PIA campaign and is in the process of hiring a consultant to help refine the messages and prepare an outreach strategy for disseminating the messages. EWLA will test the campaign during the first phase of the ULAR pilot and informed by the experience, revise and strengthen the campaign's strategy.

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

LGA contracted EWLA to help strengthen capacities of the national and regional WLRTFs. LGA facilitated a meeting between the EWLA, the Gender Focal Person from the MOA's RLAUD, and the Director of the Women, Children and Youth Affairs Directorate to plan support that EWLA will provide. This includes building capacity of the national WLRTF to deliver trainings to the land bureau staff and members of regional WLRTFs and to legal professionals to help strengthen enforcement of regional land administration and use proclamations, review draft regional legislation and help develop provisions for integrating gender equity provisions into the legislation, identify legal and practical barriers constraining women from exercising their land use rights and prepare a policy brief to help address these constraints, informed by the legal aid services that EWLA currently provides.

## **3.2. 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**

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

#### **M.Sc. Degree Fellowship Program at the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University (ILA/BDU)**

LGA is supporting a total of 53 candidates (50 Male, 3 Female) selected from federal and regional land bureau offices and instructors from Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET) colleges to enroll in the M.Sc. training 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, 25 candidates have completed two semesters of residence training and one session of distance training. They are now conducting field research required to prepare their theses. It is expected that they will

graduate with their degrees in January 2023. An additional 28 candidates have completed the first semester's residence courses and are now continuing their studies through distance courses. It is expected they will graduate in January 2024.

### 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 training program in land use planning and land management. This is the first such program ever offered in Ethiopia and could serve as a model for other universities to develop to meet Ethiopia's growing demand for skilled land use planners in federal and regional land bureau offices. LGA is currently supporting twenty-five (24 Male and 1 Female) candidates selected from land bureau offices to earn M.Sc. degrees. The candidates, enrolled into the program on September 16, 2021, have completed their second-semester courses. Unlike ILA/BDU, Jimma University does not offer distance learning courses. Instead, the candidates will be required to complete a 30-day community-based training program where the candidates identify issues in the community that relate to their areas of specialization and conduct action research to help address them. It is expected that these candidates will graduate with M.Sc. degrees in January 2024.

### Internship Program

LGA is supporting two rounds of internship opportunities in *woreda* level land bureau offices for TVET students who completed Levels III-IV training and first-degree university students who have completed at least two years of land administration or related studies. LGA concluded negotiations with Ambo and Hawassa Universities and the Athlete Kenenisa Bekele, Bahir Dar, and Hosaena TVET colleges and agreed to support a total of 89 TVET (47 Male and 42 Female) and 38 first degree (28 Male and 10 Female) students in the program.

LGA contacted regional and Zonal land bureau offices in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Sidama NRSs to identify the *woreda* offices where the interns would be placed. The internship locations agreed with land bureau officials are provided in Table 1 below.

**Table. 1: Distribution of internships across the regions**

Region	Number of woredas	Number of students						Zone and Woreda
		I <sup>st</sup> degree			TVET			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	
Amhara	7	9	3	12	8	26	34	<b>North Shewa Zone</b>  <b>Woredas:</b> Menze Lalo and Menz Gera Midir  <b>West Gojam Zone</b>  <b>Woredas:</b> Gonji, Bahir Dar Zuria, North Mecha, South Achefer, Yilimana Densa
Oromia	6	6	3	9	21	5	26	<b>East Shewa Zone</b>



								<b>Woredas:</b> Bora, Lumie and Adaa <b>Arsi Zone</b> <b>Woredas:</b> Robe, Digalu Tijo and limuu Bilbilo
SNNPR	8	11	3	14	18	11	29	<b>Hadiya Zone</b> <b>Woredas:</b> Lemo, Analemo, Sororo and Gibie <b>Wolayita Zone.</b> <b>Woredas:</b> Humbo, Sodo Zuria, Damot Wayda, and Damot Gale
Sidama	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	<b>Woredas:</b> Dale and Aleta Wendo
Total	23	28	10	38	47	42	89	

The interns gained practical, hands-on experience from July 15 to August 30, 2022. LGA staff monitored the interns' experience in the Oromia, Sidama, and SNNPR NRSs. *Woreda* land bureau officials appreciated that this internship program differed from previous internship programs they hosted. The officials noted that LGA actively engaged them in providing interns with meaningful learning opportunities and that the partner academic institutions supervised participation of their students which helped to significantly strengthen the interns' capacities and the quality of the work they performed in the offices. This included helping the land bureau offices to reduce their backlogs and to organize files and set up offices that were damaged during the war. Interns gained skills in operating the National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS), implementing back-office workflows and conducting day to day land administration duties and also built their knowledge of applicable land laws and offices' operational manuals. Several offices are considering hiring the interns after they complete their studies.

### 3.2.2 ACTIVITY 1.7: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL LAND PROFESSIONALS' ASSOCIATION (ELAPA)

As reported previously, ELAPA, together with ILA/BDU co-organized Ethiopia's 5<sup>th</sup> Annual National Land Conference held on June 2-3, 2022 at Bahir Dar University. During the conference, ELAPA presented its mission statement and core objectives to strengthen partnerships between land administration professionals and the GOE in the preparation of land administration and land use policies and law and to help inform the GOE's efforts to reform Ethiopia's land administration institutions. During the conference, ELAPA stated its commitment to facilitate establishment of a Land Administration Institutions Task Force and prepare a paper outlining current land administration and institutional challenges at the national and regional levels.

After the conference, ELAPA established the Task Force comprising land administration professionals working in government land bureaus, academia and CSOs. ELAPA supported the Task Force to prepare its action plan for preparing the paper outlining the current land administration challenges and hosting a technical workshop with experts to review the paper and provide comment and feedback to enrich its findings and recommendations. ELAPA plans to share the paper with the Office of the Prime Minister.

ELAPA prepared a concept note that it shared with LGA proposing the assistance LGA could provide ELAPA to prepare the paper and host the workshop. The concept note also described additional capacity building support LGA could provide to ELAPA in assisting it to carry out its mission and core objectives. LGA is currently discussing the proposed support with ELAPA and will agree the support to be provided during the next reporting period.

### **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**

As reported previously, LGA received a total of 35 concept notes from eight universities, seven private consultancy firms, three civic organizations, and one research institute in response to the four research topics described in the Annual Program Statement LGA published under its competitive grants scheme. LGA established two evaluation committees that reviewed the concept notes and prepared a short-list of applicants according to their technical scores. Shortlisted applicants were invited to a “next-step clinic” workshop where LGA provided the applicants instructions and guidance for submitting proposals compliant with USAID regulations and instructed the applicants to submit their full proposals by July 23, 2022. LGA’s evaluation committees are currently reviewing the proposals and expects to award the competitive grants early in November 2022.

#### **3.3.2 ACTIVITY 1.9: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF LEARNING WOREDAS**

As noted in LGA’s revised work plan approved in December 2021, support that LGA had planned to provide under this activity has been put on hold, in consultation with USAID, pending further assessment.

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

#### ***Deployment of Updated ULAR Land Information System (LIS) Software***

After conducting final acceptance testing sessions during the last reporting period, LGA facilitated follow up discussions between the software developer and experts from the MOUDI, Oromia NRS land bureau, and Dukem Town Cadaster Office to discuss additional revisions the developer would make to improve the software’s functionality. Revisions included increasing visibility of adjacent parcels’ boundaries and including unique parcel identification codes in

temporary adjudication certificates issued during the pilot. After updating the software, the developer provided end-user training to GOE and LGA experts to effectively utilize the improved functionality.

### *Training ULAR Adjudication Teams*

LGA experts, together with the Dukem town Adjudication Team Leader, provided two practical, hands on training sessions to 14 members (11 Male and 3 Female) of the recently hired adjudication teams that will implement the pilot. The first session, delivered in an office setting from August 1-5, 2022 provided the trainees a comprehensive understanding of the entire ULAR process, components and functionality of the LIS software and the team members' roles and responsibilities in adjudicating rights to land. The second session, delivered at the adjudication site from August 16-19, 2022, helped build specialized skills required to perform specific adjudication tasks including setting up and configuring survey instruments, preparing base and parcel maps, confirming accuracy of survey measurements, importing/exporting data using the LIS software Mobile Application, managing Geographic Information System (GIS) data and procedures for reviewing, approving and rejecting claims. LGA experts observed that in addition to strengthening skills, the training helped to build the adjudication teams' confidence in the new LIS software and adjudication processes. Additionally, as noted under Activity 1.5 above, LGA trained the adjudication teams on the GBV protocol that is currently being developed and engaged the team members in a consultative workshop to help strengthen the protocol.

### *Pre-adjudication Activities*

Officials from the Dukem Town Cadaster Office and LGA agreed to implement the pilot in the Ketena Section, Sefer neighborhood numbers 30 and 31. LGA supported the adjudication teams to utilize recent, high-resolution satellite imagery procured by LGA to map the administrative boundaries of section and neighborhoods, prepare base maps for these locations and draw parcel maps for neighborhood number 30. LGA facilitated cooperation between the Rights Creation Agency and the adjudication teams to identify and compile original documents creating land use rights in 160 parcels in neighborhood 30 and prepare copy files that the teams will use in the field to adjudicate rights.

## 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

The Pastoral Communal Land Registration and Management Directive for Bale and East Bale Zones, developed with LGA assistance, was approved by the Oromia Land Bureau during the previous reporting period. The Directive was originally issued in the Oromo language. LGA supported its translation into the English language. Approval of the Directive has provided the legal basis required for LGA to assist 22 pastoral communities to form their customary land governance entities (CLGEs) and prepare draft by-laws to define CLGE functions and guide its work. (See Activity 2.2 below).

##### Somali NRS

As reported previously, Jigjiga University submitted the final draft of its “*Pastoral Customary Land Tenure and Governance Assessment in Selected Woredas of the Somali Region*” report that was to inform preparation of legislation to strengthen land use rights of pastoral communities and to help inform selection of pastoral communities that are interested and appropriate to participate in processes to register and formalize their rights to use the landholdings they inhabit. The report described assessments conducted in Ararso, Awbare, Degehabur and Harshin Woredas and found that conditions in Degehabur Woreda only was suitable for carrying out pastoral land rights registration activities. Although the report helped to identify potential locations for supporting registration activities, the final draft of the report did not meet required quality standards despite repeated efforts on the part of LGA staff to assist the report’s drafters to improve the quality of the report. LGA will now contract expert consultants to work with university staff to edit and improve the quality of the report.

In response to the report’s findings of few suitable locations, LGA recommended that its experts collaborate with land bureau staff to conduct a rapid assessment of the customary land management and governance system in the region to identify additional locations suitable for

registration support. PGA, together with land bureau staff, assessed the customary land governance systems located in the Jarar, Shebele, Koraye, and Siti Zones through consultations with 15 communities inhabiting 10 *woredas*. Initial findings from the assessment include:

- Livelihoods of nine of the assessed communities are purely pastoral and communal land comprises 80-100% of their landholdings. The remaining six communities practice agro-pastoralism and between approximately 30-75% of their landholdings is communal land.
- Clans control both communal and private farming landholdings. All members of the clan enjoy equal access to communal landholdings while only members of immediate families can access private farmland.
- Food insecurity and recurrent drought have become more severe over the past ten years, resulting in an increase of unregulated privatization of communal land.
- Most landholdings correspond to *kebele* administrative boundaries and the community representatives consulted expressed preference to use the *kebele* boundaries as the unit for issuing land use rights certificates.
- Although nine of the communities reported having strong customary institutions capable of managing communal lands independently from the *kebele* government administration, it also appeared that these institutions are not well organized and are comprised of a relatively small group of elders. Community representatives expressed a willingness to establish new and more inclusive CLGEs.
- Although the majority of community representatives expressed a willingness to participate in registration activities, extensive public information and awareness (PIA) and outreach campaigns will be required to sensitize communities on the importance of tenure security.
- The Somali NRS land bureau will require significant capacity building support to implement registration activities. The bureau lacks offices and staff at the zonal and *woreda* level and the staff that are assigned at the *kebele* level require training to conduct basic land administration tasks.

Based on these initial findings, LGA estimates that approximately eight of the assessed communities are suitable for participation in registration activities. LGA will share final assessment findings and recommendations with land bureau officials and USAID/Ethiopia during October 2022.

## Afar NRS

Government resources and staff are fully engaged in restoring security and rehabilitating infrastructure destroyed during the war. LGA's focal point in the regional government indicated

that officials may return to their normal duties in the near future. LGA will contact officials to restart activities to register rights of the Amibara pastoral community as soon as they have returned to their normal postings.

## 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's experts collaborated with Oromia land bureau staff and local government officials in the Raitu and Sawena *woredas* in East Bale Zone between July 29 and August 27, 2022 to support 22 pastoral communities to form their respective CLGEs, elect CLGE members and adopt the by-laws that govern CLGE functions. LGA initially facilitated meetings with officials representing all three levels of government to increase their understanding of the provisions contained in the model CLGE by-law that LGA assisted the Oromia land bureau to draft, agree procedures for mobilizing community members to participate in CLGE elections, and then to conduct elections. Each pastoral land holding in these two *woredas* encompasses one *kebele* and includes three *sub-kebeles*.



Figure 1. Left, election of CLGE executive committee members for Cophi community in Sawena Woreda. Right, CLGE executive committee members elected to represent the Sororo-Biyyo Haraqile community in Sawena Woreda.

After agreeing procedures with the government officials, LGA facilitated community consultations in each *kebele* center where members from each community elected their CLGE members and approved their respective community by-laws that were guided by the model by-law prepared by the Oromia land bureau. The by-laws require election of three representatives from each *sub-kebele* for a total of nine CLGE members to represent each community (figure 1 above). The model by-law also requires that each CLGE be comprised of at least one female

member. Communities did not object to the inclusion of women and youth representatives in the CLGEs but noted concerns that the female members may have difficulties performing the household duties they bear in addition to performing CLGE tasks. Of the 22 CLGEs formed, five elected three female CLGE members, 15 elected two female members while only two elected the minimum required one female member. Of the 198 CLGE members elected, 47 (24%) were female. (See Table 2) Additionally, each CLGE also selected one member who is literate and proficient in performing administrative tasks to serve as the CLGE secretary, responsible for keeping minutes of the CLGE's meetings.

**Table 2. CLGE Composition in the Raitu and Sawena Woredas**

<i>Selected Customary Land Governance Entity in Raitu Woreda</i>				<i>Selected Customary Land Governance Entity in Sawena Woreda</i>			
<b>Kebele</b>	<b>Number of CLGE members</b>			<b>Kebele</b>	<b>Number of CLGE members</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Dhadacha Fardaa	6	3	9	Sororo-Biyo Haraqile	7	2	9
Ardaa Nagaa	7	2	9	Cophii	7	2	9
Borore	7	2	9	Biliso	6	3	9
BaraDimitu	7	2	9	Ajoo Qonye	7	2	9
Faltee	6	3	9	Rasa	7	2	9
Ardaa Kaloo	6	3	9	Mandhera	7	2	9
Haloo Coomaa	7	2	9	Boditi	6	3	9
Adaala	7	2	9	Dibbe Katta	7	2	9
Qarre Xuulee	8	1	9	Gale	7	2	9
Hara Adii	7	2	9	Lakku	8	1	9
Gurura	7	2	9	<b>Total Sawena Woreda</b>	69	21	90
Jarraa Torbii	7	2	9				
<b>Total Raitu Woreda</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Total Raitu &amp; Sawena Woredas</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>198</b>

### Community observations

Community members shared several observations during the CLGE formation processes related to the protection of pastoralists' land rights that will require collaboration between communities, land bureau and local government officials to resolve. These include:

**Absentee herd owners.** Absentee owners from Somali NRS hire poor herders who do not own livestock from the Raitu and Sawena *woredas* to herd thousands of camels each year from Somali NRS into these *woredas* to access communal pastureland. This practice goes against local resource-sharing agreements, degrades pasturelands (including cutting down large trees) and may be tacitly allowed by local government officials. However, this practice also provides jobs for local herders and generates revenue from the camels' milk they sell back to Somali NRS. For this reason, local communities have been reluctant to confront the local herders directly to preserve the community's pastureland.

**Land grabbing.** Community members complained that land speculators are paying bribes to local officials to enclose communal lands to provide access for irrigation projects in the Raitu and Sawena *woredas*. Community members expect the Oromia land bureau to develop clear guidelines and demonstrate commitment to protect the community's lands by enforcing their land use rights that have been formalized through the registration process.

**Demand for registration of communal land use rights.** Communities now understand the benefits of demarcating the boundaries of their landholdings through the communal land rights registration process. As a result, community members are now demanding that the boundaries of theirs and their neighbor's landholdings in bordering *woredas* be demarcated by local land bureaus to strengthen rights of pastoralists.

**Lack of collaboration with local kebele government officials.** LGA observed that community members were not motivated to attend public meetings. Some members attribute this to a perception that kebele officials are being imposed upon the community by higher levels of government. Opportunities for local government and communities to work together on initiatives of common interest, such as preventing environmental degradation may help to improve collaboration and facilitate partnerships.

**Low levels of community understanding about pastoral land rights.** Despite on-going outreach and public information, many community members are not aware of their land rights and their roles and responsibilities to effectively exercise their rights and help protect the community's natural resources.

### **Strengthening capacity of CLGEs previously established in the Borana Zone**

LGA approached the civil society organization (CSO) Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI) based at Yabello Town to provide training and support services to strengthen the governance capacities of CLGEs previously formed in the Borana Zone under the USAID LAND activity. GPDI's 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 assessed, however, that GPDI has stronger implementation capacity and credibility among the pastoral communities in the zone to undertake this work. LGA developed a scope of work for which it invited GPDI to prepare a proposal and a budget for its implementation. This was done and revised by LGA. A



subcontract agreement was prepared and is expected to be signed for implementation to begin in October 2022.

### Somali NRS

LGA will support establishment and strengthening of CLGEs once a decision has been taken in collaboration with land bureau officials on which pastoral communities will be included in registration support activities.

### Afar NRS

As noted above, LGA will resume activities in the region once officials have returned to their normal postings.

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

### Oromia NRS

LGA had planned to support pastoral rights registration in 30 landholdings located in the Oromia, Afar and Somali NRSs. While excellent progress has been made in Oromia, activities in Afar and Somali have been delayed for the reasons noted above. In response to the situation on the ground, LGA has focused its registration support in the Raitu and Sawena *Woredas* located in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS. At the conclusion of this reporting period, LGA supported 22 pastoral communities to form CLGEs and elect their members as described under Activity 2.2 above. Under this activity, LGA supported processes to demarcate, map and register rights in a total of 24 pastoral landholdings. All processes were completed in 22 landholdings with only the final process, public display, on-going in two landholdings. LGA expects that public display will be completed and CLGEs formed in these two landholdings during the first week of October 2022. This will then able the Oromia land bureau to issue landholding certificates to 24 pastoral communities at a ceremony scheduled for October 20, 2022. The attributes of these communities' landholdings are summarized below in Table 3.

**Table 3. Summary attributes of registered pastoral community landholdings in the East Bale Zone**

Raitu Woreda						
No.	Community	Number of Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total Population	Area (Ha)
1	Arda Nageya	778	447	331	4,279	22,381
2	Beredimitu	687	391	296	3,779	21,290
3	Borore	1,092	678	414	6,006	54,255
4	Dhedecha Ferda	697	429	268	3,834	12,827
5	Felte	767	566	201	4,219	25,357
6	Adala	648	417	231	3,564	8,172

7	Arda Kalo	840	491	349	4,620	12,308
8	Gurura	835	552	283	4,593	7,229
9	Hallo Choma	844	483	361	4,642	10,157
10	Jara Torbi	743	469	274	4,087	7,930
11	Hara Adi	594	326	268	3,267	5,528
12	Kere Tule	1,245	823	422	6,848	15,126
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>6,848</b>	<b>15,126</b>
<b>Sewina Woreda</b>						
1	Ajo Kogne	664	455	209	3,652	8,616
2	Boditi	671	491	180	3,691	7,564
3	Chopi	958	725	233	5,269	15,795
4	Keta Dibe	941	695	246	5,176	9,584
5	Resa	901	660	241	4,956	28,941
6	Biliso	601	391	210	3,306	7,213
7	Gale	760	506	254	4,180	13,613
8	Leku	510	333	177	2,805	15,979
9	Mandera	765	569	196	4,208	14,150
10	Sororo & BiyoHarakile	1,364	1,075	289	7,502	65,582
11	Orosa	On Display	-	-	-	-
12	Kelekelcha	On Display	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>44,743</b>	<b>187,037</b>
	<b>Total Figures for 22 landholdings</b>	<b>17,905</b>	<b>11,972</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>98,478</b>	<b>389,597</b>

### Demarcation, surveying and mapping pastoral landholdings

Boundary disputes between four communities had previously delayed efforts to complete these registrations tasks. During the reporting period, LGA supported zonal and *woreda* government officials, land bureau experts, pastoral land adjudication committee members (PLACs) and community elders to resolve disputes between the Kere Tule and Hara Adi communities in Raitu *woreda* and the Orosa and Kelekelecha communities in the Sawena *Woreda*. (See below for additional information regarding the nature of these disputes).

After the communities came to agreement on their boundaries, LGA supported land bureau survey crews and PLACs to make a concerted effort to expedite the demarcation and surveying work. They mapped the boundaries of the Kere Tule and Hara Adi landholdings in Raitu *Woreda* during July 7-9, 2022 and the Orosa and Kelekelecha communities in Sawena *Woreda* between August 22 and September 3, 2022. Table 4 below lists the detailed attributes of these landholdings.

**Table 4. Detailed Attributes of Four Landholdings Registered in Raitu and Sawena Woredas**

Land Holding	Land Area (ha)	Social services area (ha)		No. of water points	No. of Gere/village	Household by sex and age						Total
		Kebele center	Social services			Male HH	Age group		Female HH	Age group		
							15-29	29+		15-29	29+	
<b>Raitu woreda</b>												
Kere Tule	15126	309	7	23	42	823	394	429	285	115	170	1108
Hara Adi	5528	309	0.15	5	10	326	130	196	131	47	84	457
sub-total	20654	618	7.15	28		1149	524	625	416	162	254	1565
<b>Sawena woreda</b>												
Orosa	21037	309	2	2	16	408	176	232	40	0	40	448
Kelekelecha	13440	309	7	8	10	337	154	183	46	0	46	383
sub-total	34477	618	9	10	26	745	330	415	86	0	86	831
<b>Grand total</b>	55131	1236	16.15	38	26	1894	854	1040	502	162	340	2396

## Boundary disputes

Disputes between the communities in the Sawena woreda became particularly heated because, in addition to disputing physical boundaries, they involved access to water. On several occasions the disputes escalated to physical confrontations. In response, LGA advised zonal and woreda officials to play a central role in helping to resolve the dispute. Woreda officials then took on a leading role with support from zonal officials, land bureau staff, PLACs and community elders. After long and intense discussions, *woreda* officials successfully brokered an agreement between the communities. Disputes in Raitu *woreda* did not escalate to this level because they were limited to boundary issues rather than access to resources. Please see Table 5 below for more information.

**Table 5. Boundary Dispute Issues in Raitu and Sawena Woredas**

No.	Communities involved	Woreda	Cause of dispute	Date resolved	Actors Involved
1	Kere Tule with Hara Adi	Raitu	Territorial claim	7/7/2022	PLACs, community elders, zonal and <i>woreda</i> land bureau officials
2	Hara Adi with Anole	Raitu	Territorial claim	7/22/2022	PLACs, community elders and <i>woreda</i> land bureau officials

3	Orosa with Kelkelcha	Sawena	Territorial claim and control over the river	8/19/2022	PLACs, community elders and <i>woreda</i> land bureau officials
4	Burka Daro, Resa with Wanigeya	Sawena	Control over a river	8/18/2022	PLACs, community elders and <i>woreda</i> land bureau officials

### Adjudication and validation of communal land boundaries

Following the field-level demarcation and mapping of the communal land boundaries and social services locations, LGA supported the land bureau survey teams to compile the field data, prepare maps and textual data tables and then present the information to PLACs from the subject and neighboring communities for adjudication. In Raitu *Woreda*, Kere Tule and Hara Adi PLAC members and their neighbors completed the adjudication process on July 10, 2022. No disputes emerged during the process and all PLAC members signed the adjudication minutes. LGA then supported community validation of the adjudicated maps and textual data on July 11, 2022. In addition to all members of the PLACs, 25 community representatives, including five female and four youth representatives, and *kebele* leaders attended the validation workshop. The PLAC members briefed the participants on the demarcation process and resolution of the boundary disputes.



*Fig 2. PLAC members from the subject and neighboring communities in Sawena Woreda signing adjudication minutes*

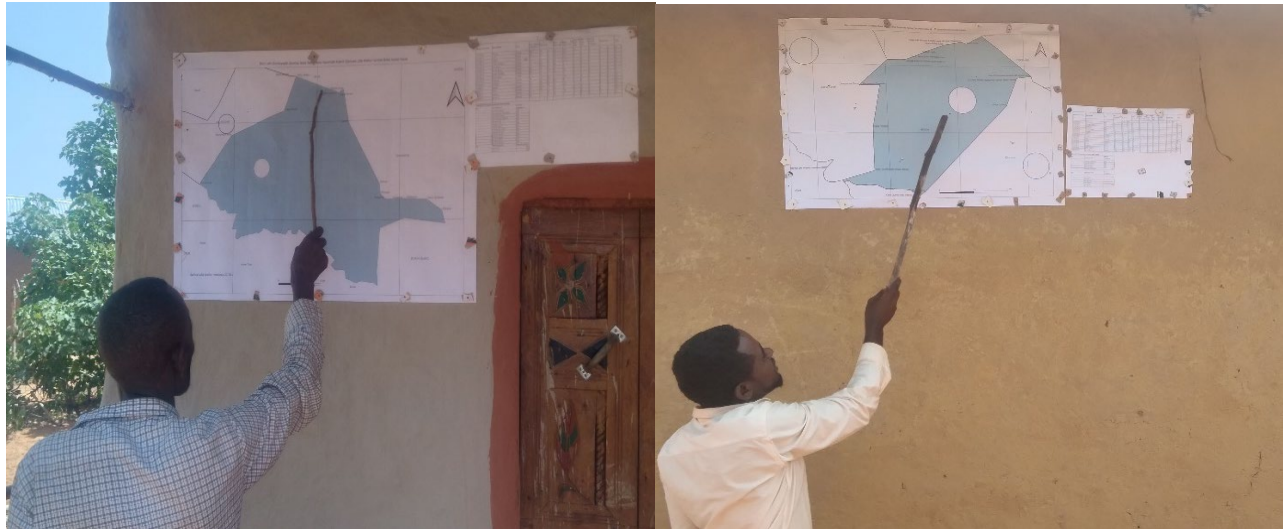
After a thorough discussion on the boundaries, the community representatives unanimously accepted the demarcated maps and the associated textual data.

LGA facilitated a similar process in the Sawena *Woreda* for the Orosa and Kelekelcha communities. On September 7, 2022, members of the subject community and neighboring PLACs participated in adjudication consultations and signed the minutes after no disputes had emerged. The following day, 31 community representatives, including four female and six youth representatives, and *kebele* leaders participated in the validation workshop. After being briefed

by the respective PLACs and thorough discussion, the participants unanimously accepted the maps and associated textual data.

### Public display

The final step in the registration process is publicly displaying the validated maps and textual data in a location accessible to the wider community for comment and feedback. LGA supported



*Fig.3: Maps and textual information displayed for public opinion in Sawena (left) and Raitu (right) Woredas.*

public display of the maps and textual data for ten landholdings in both *woredas* during June and July 2022 and then for the Kere Tule and Hara Adi landholdings in Raitu *Woreda* in August 2022, followed by the Orosa and Kelekelcha landholdings in Sawena *Woreda* in September. Public display has been completed for all the landholdings except for Orosa and Kelekelcha that are anticipated to be completed in time for these communities to obtain their land use certificates at a ceremony LGA plans to host on October 20, 2021. LGA supported public display in a total of 42 publicly accessible sites located in both *woredas*.

LGA engaged and trained local facilitators at each public display location to help community members to submit their feedback. *Woreda* land bureau surveyors and PLAC members were present at each site two times per week to provide explanation and clarification of issues raised by community members. A total of 14,172 adult pastoralists visited the public display sites. Of these, 7,839 were male and 6,333 were female, indicating that the sites were equally accessible to male and female community members. Data collected from the sites is presented in Table 6 below. The data shows that 99.27 percent of the community members who participated in public display fully accepted the maps and textual data without reservation or comments. There was no statistically significant difference in the acceptance rate between community members in the two *woredas*.

**Table. 6. Responses Recorded During Public Display in Raitu and Sawena Woredas.**

Woreda	Community	Fully Accepted				Accepted with comment				Rejected			Total community members visited the map		
		M	F	Total	Fully accepted %	M	F	Total	Accepted with comments (%)	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<b>Raitu</b>															
1	Adala	557	468	1025	100.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	557	468	1025
2	Arda kalo	665	644	1309	100.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	665	644	1309
3	Halo choma	492	334	826	99.76	2	0	2	0.05	0	0	0	494	334	828
4	Gurura	670	485	1155	99.48	2	4	6	0.01	0	0	0	672	489	1161
5	Jara Torbi	426	360	786	98.13	15	0	15	0.02	0	0	0	441	360	801
6	Hara Adi	470	392	862	99.19	7	0	7	0.01	0	0	0	477	392	869
7	Kere Tule	1,025	772	1,797	99.56	8	0	8	0.00	0	0	0	1,033	772	1,805
<b>sub-total</b>		<b>4305</b>	<b>3455</b>	<b>7760</b>	<b>99.51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4339</b>	<b>3459</b>	<b>7798</b>
<b>Sawena</b>															
8	Ajo Kogne	508	518	1026	100.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	508	518	1026
9	Boditi	400	433	833	96.64	8	21	29	3.36	0	0	0	408	454	862
10	Cophi	972	242	1214	98.78	13	2	15	1.22	0	0	0	985	244	1229
11	Keta Dibe	994	758	1752	98.98	18	0	18	1.02	0	0	0	1012	758	1770
12	Resa	583	900	1483	99.73	4	0	4	0.27	0	0	0	587	900	1487
<b>sub-total</b>		<b>3457</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>6308</b>	<b>98.96</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>2874</b>	<b>6374</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,762</b>	<b>6,306</b>	<b>14,068</b>	<b>99.27</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,839</b>	<b>6,333</b>	<b>14,172</b>

## **Capacity building support**

LGA is providing on-going support to help strengthen and sustain capacities of zonal and *woreda* land bureaus to register communal land rights. After completing most of the demarcation and mapping activities, LGA provided refresher training to 12 Raitu and Sawena Woreda land bureau staff (all male) to reinforce better practices and successful approaches developed during the demarcation and mapping tasks. During July 2022, LGA provided training on data organization, processing, preparation of map layouts, and managing spatial data, including Geographic Information System (GIS) data layers and attribute data using QGIS software.

## **Somali NRS**

LGA anticipates that during the next reporting period it will obtain agreement with Somali NRS land bureau officials on the pastoral communities and landholdings to be included in registration activities.

## **Afar NRS**

As noted above, the security situation has prevented regional officials from returning to their normal postings. LGA will continue to communicate with its counterparts in regional government to determine when registration activities in the Amibara and Chiffra *Woredas* can resume.

## 5.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION AWARENESS

LGA participated in USAID’s Learning Expo held at the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa on August 26, 2022. LGA prepared two-page briefing documents highlighting its support to strengthen land governance in three key areas – formalizing and securing pastoral land use rights, increasing land administration capacity and promoting institutional reforms and piloting improved ULAR technologies and processes – that it disseminated from the booth it hosted at the Expo. LGA also printed roll-up banners depicting LGA work in these areas that were prominently displayed at LGA’s booth.

LGA participated in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) learning event held in Adama Town on September 16, 2022 where LGA presented its experience supporting registration of pastoral land rights to land administration peers visiting from Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan. LGA prepared a photo exhibition and printed materials describing its work to formalize and strengthen land use rights and land governance in pastoral communities. It also developed social media content publicizing LGAs participation in the learning event that it submitted to USAID’s communication team.



## 6.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL)

LGA collected baseline data from cities with which to measure effectiveness of the ULAR technologies and processes that it is piloting in Dukem Town. LGA's MEL Specialist developed data collection tools and templates to measure current time, costs and citizen's perceptions about ULAR processes in Dukem, Hawassa, Wolayita Sodo, Bahir Dar, and Adama Towns to establish baseline data of current performance related to time and cost and citizen's perceptions about the adjudication and registration processes. Data for measuring time and cost was collected during the reporting period. Additional data on citizens' perceptions will be collected during the next quarter.

LGA has nearly completed its internal mid-term learning assessment conducted by an external Ethiopian expert consultant to assess performance achieved and identify lessons learned and better practices emerging during implementation. LGA reviewed and approved the consultant's proposed methodology and data collection tools. The consultant has completed field research and data collection and begun to draft his assessment report. LGA expects the consultant will submit a first draft of his report containing findings and recommendations during the first week of October 2022.

The MEL Specialist conducted a phone survey with the land bureau staff who recently participated in LGA capacity building trainings. Data from the survey is required to measure performance of LGA 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"*. As described above, LGA provided three trainings to 14 (3 Female, 11 Male) members of the Dukem Town adjudication teams on ULAR LIS workflow and practical skills required to adjudicate and demarcate urban land use rights. The survey revealed that all 14 trainees correctly identified key learning objectives 30 days after the training. The MEL Specialist also conducted the survey with 12 (all Male) land bureau staff LGA trained in adjudicating and demarcating pastoralists' land rights in East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS. All trainees correctly identified key learning objectives 30 days after the training.

As noted above, LGA participated in IGAD's learning route program that facilitates peer to peer learning among land administration officials and staff from member states. The learning route event held on September 16, 2022, at Adama town at which LGA's Chief of Party, Land Administration and Use Specialist and Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist participated, shared experiences and lessons learned from USAID's LAND Activity support in the Borana Zone of Oromia NRS to learning route participants from Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan.



*Fig.4: CLGE member briefing the workshop participants on Borana pastoral land registration experience*

LGA presented best practices developed under LAND for utilizing cost-effective technologies and supporting participatory processes to efficiently register rights and help mitigate conflicts that emerged during adjudication and demarcation activities. Nine members of CLGEs that LAND helped the Diree, Golbo and Malbe communities to establish well narrated the land rights registration processes in which they participated and the benefits that it has provided their communities. These include securing their land from government appropriation without their consent, empowering the communities to remove private enclosures on communal land that had resulted in conflicts within the communities, resolving internal disputes over land boundaries and strengthening management of communal resources. CLGE members expressed that the activity's support to the community to better manage its rangeland resources helped them to reclaim their identity as "pastoralists".

Table 7: below summarizes progress made during Quarter 4 against Fiscal Year 2022 performance indicator targets.

**TABLE 7. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR SUMMARY TABLE**

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 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	<b>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]</b>	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%
<b>Comment:</b> The urban and pastoral land registration activities started recently in August 2022, therefore the progress on this indicator will be reported in the next quarterly report.						
Sub-IRI .1: Land governance policies and laws strengthened						
1	<b>Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [EG.3.1-d Output, Outcome]</b>	Annually	0	1	0	3
	<i>Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation</i>		0	1	0	3
<b>Comment:</b> There is no progress reported for this indicator during the reporting period.						
2	<b>Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting</b>	Quarterly	0	2	0	27

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<b>property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome]</b>					
	<i>Stage 1: Analyzed</i>		-	-	0	23
	<i>Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation</i>		-	-	0	1
	<i>Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation</i>		-	1	0	2
	<i>Stage 4: Presented for Legislation/decreed</i>		-	1	0	1
	<i>Stage 5: Passed/Approved</i>		-	1	0	1
	<i>Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun</i>				0	0
	<b>Women's Equal Rights to Land Ownership</b>					
	<i>Number related specifically to guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership</i>			1	0	1
	<b>Comment:</b> The result is zero for the reporting period. However, progress was made toward achieving the result in the previous quarters. The Communal Land Use, Administration, and Registration Directive for Bale and East Bale zones were initially issued in Afan Oromo and translated into English.					
	<b>Number of research studies conducted on land administration and land use issues [that influence the policies or programs of the GOE] [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	5	4	0	12
	<i>Research topics</i>			4	0	12
<b>20</b>	<b>Comment:</b> Potential companies submitted concept notes for the research grant scheme. Accordingly, the research evaluation committee comprised of the LGA technical specialists reviewed the concept notes. LGA organized a half-day workshop for applicants to brief them on previous USAID-funded land projects on policy-oriented research and to provide them guidance on submitting the final proposals. Research proposals were submitted to LGA on July 23, 2022. The review of research proposals is in progress. The final selected applicants for the grant award will be notified and awarded in October 2022.					

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
4	<b>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]</b>	Quarterly	5	255	4	840
	<i>Disputes resolved by local/traditional authorities</i>		0	255	4	840
	<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	
<b>Comment:</b> Four (4) boundary disputes emerged during fieldwork to adjudicate and demarcate boundaries of community landholdings in the East Bale Zone, Sewina, and Raitu <i>woredas</i> of Oromia NRS. The four disputes were resolved. LGA facilitated discussions between Pastoral Landholding Adjudication Committees (PLACs) and the land bureau officials to resolve the boundary disputes.						
6	<b>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]</b>	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
<b>Comment:</b> Pre-adjudication activities such as neighborhood map preparation, landholders' file organization, and training for the field crew were completed. The adjudication task will begin in the next quarter.						
<b>Sub-IRI.3: Land administration capacity enhanced to better develop land-use plans for productive use of land and effective service delivery</b>						
3	<b>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 [EG.10.4-2, Outcome]</b>	Quarterly	60%	80% of all trainees	100%	80% of all trainees

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<b>Sex</b>					
	<i>Percent of men trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		40%	56%	88%	56%
	<i>Percent of women trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		20%	24%	12%	24%
	<b>Comment:</b> In Q4 FY22, a total of 26 individuals including 23 men (88%) and 3 women (12%) were trained who all (100%) correctly identified the key learning objectives after 30 days of attending the training sessions, representing 125% achievement against the FY22 target of 80%. Of these individuals, 12( all males) (7 Sewena and 5 Raitu) were land bureau staff from the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS who participated in two days of refresher training on data organizations, processing the GPS data on QGIS, layout, and map preparations.; 14 (F=3, M=11) Dukem town adjudication crews trained on the general understanding of the ULAR LIS system workflow from July 18 to July 21, 2022. The same individuals also attended the two-round practical pieces of training provided on surveying, GIS, adjudication, and scanning from August 01-05, 2022, and August 16-19, 2022.					
7	<b>CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level]</b>	Annual	0	80%	0	80%
	<b>Numerator:</b> Total number of organizations with improved performance		0		0	
	<b>Denominator:</b> Total number of organizations receiving organizational capacity development support		0		0	
	<b>Comment:</b> As a result of contract modification, LGA recently started in September 2022 engaging CSOs in the implementation of interventions. Therefore, the performance improvement of partner CSOs will be measured and reported in FY 23.					
9	<b>Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [EG.3.2-2, Output]</b>	Quarterly	82	88	82	82
	<b>Sex</b>		71	82	82	82
	<i>Male</i>		71	82	77	77
	<i>Female</i>		11	6	5	5

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<b>Duration</b>			88	82	82
	<i>New</i>			0	0	0
	<i>Continuing</i>			88	82	82
	<b>Comment:</b> This indicator measures the number of people who are currently enrolled in or have graduated during the reporting year from a degree-granting technical, vocational, associate, bachelor, master, or Ph.D. program. In Q4 FY22, no new individuals enrolled in degree granting trainings. The results reported in Q4, refer to the MSc. students in Bahir Dar and Jimma Universities who are enrolled summer classes.					
10	<b>Number of land administration and land use training curricula materials successfully developed and distributed [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	0	2	0	7
	<i>Type of training materials</i>				0	
	<b>Comment:</b> No progress was made during the reporting period on this indicator.					
11	<b>Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output]</b>	Annual	0	ETB 2,680,000	0	ETB 9,228,000
	<i>Ethiopian Birr</i>				0	
	<b>Comment:</b> Data is not available for this indicator for the reporting period, as LGA is expecting data from the MoA.					
<b>IR2: Communal land Tenure security in pastoral areas expanded</b>						
	<b>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]</b>	Annual	230,145	48,514	0	91,769
	<b>Sex</b>			48514	0	91,769

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
13	<i>Male</i>		107,775	23,119	0	44,746
	<i>Female</i>		122,370	25,395	0	47,023
	<b>Tenure Type</b>			48514	0	91,769
	<i>Customary</i>		230,145	45,814	0	89,069
	<i>Leasehold</i>			2,700	0	2,700
	<b>Location</b>			48514	0	91,769
	<i>Rural</i>		229,821	45,814	0	89,069
	<i>Urban</i>		324	2,700	0	2,700
<b>Comment:</b> Results for this indicator will be reported once the certification is issued.						
15	<b>Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	0	22	0	35
	<b>Comment:</b> During the reporting period, 4 pastoral land boundaries in Sewena (2), and Raitu (2) woreda were surveyed, demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The establishment of 22 CLGE was completed, and the certificate program will be conducted in the next quarter.					
<b>Sub-IR 2.1 The pastoral community landholdings demarcated and registered</b>						
	<b>Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [E.G. 3-2, Output]</b>	Quarterly	255,717	53,904	235	101,966
	<b>Sex of individuals participating (no double counting)</b>			53,904	235	101,966
	<i>Male</i>		119,750	25,688	175	49,719
	<i>Female</i>		135,967	28,216	60	52,247



Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
8	<b>Age Category of individuals participating (no double counting)</b>			53,904	235	101,966
	15-29		23,015	5,390	157	10,197
	30+		232,702	48,514	78	91,769
	<b>Type of individuals participating (double-counting allowed)</b>				235	
	Household members		0	0	0	0
	People in a government		0	0	82	0
	People in USG-assisted private sector firms		0	0	0	0
	People in civil society		0	0	26	0
	Type of individual not applicable		0	0	127	0
	Type of individual disaggregates not available		0	0	0	0
<p><b>Comment:</b> This indicator refers to the number of individuals participating in the program. In Q4, FY 22 overall 223 individuals participated in the LGA interventions, representing 0.41% achievement against the FY22 target of 53, 904. Among those individuals, 27 % (60) were women. By age category, 67% (149) were youth and 33% (74) were adults. These individuals include: 82 (77 men and 5 women) individuals enrolled in the MSc. programs at Bahir Dar and Jimma Universities; 14 individuals (11 men and 3 women) who participated in the general understanding of the ULAR LIS system in Dukem and Bishoftu towns; 12 individuals (all men) who attended a refresher training on data organizations, processing the GPS data on QGIS, layout, and map preparations in Sewena and Raitu woredas. Additionally, LGA made an agreement with two universities (Ambo and Hawassa) and three TVET colleges (Athlete Kenenisa Bekele (Assela), Bahirdar, and Hosanna) and supported 89 (47 men and 42 women) TVET level students and 38 (28 men and 10 women) 1<sup>st</sup>-degree interns respectively. The duration of the internship program was forty-five consecutive days, from July 15 to August 30, 2022.</p>						
	<b>Number of adults with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-7 IM-level]</b>	Quarterly	255,717	53,904	0	101,966

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
12	<b>Sex</b>		255,717	53,904	0	101,966
	<i>Male</i>		119,750	25,688	0	49,719
	<i>Female</i>		135,967	28,216	0	52,247
	<b>Type of documentation</b>		255,717	53,904	0	101,966
	<i>Individual/Household</i>		360	3,000	0	3,000
	<i>Community/group</i>		255,357	50,904	0	98,966
	<i>Business/Commercial</i>		0	0	0	0
	<b>Location</b>		255,717	53,904	0	101,966
	<i>Rural</i>		255,357	50,904	0	98,966
	<i>Urban</i>		360	3,000	0	3,000
<b>Comment:</b> During the reporting period, 4 pastoral land boundaries in Sewina (2), and Raitu (2) woreda were surveyed, demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The establishment of 22 CLGE was completed, and the certificate program will be conducted in the next quarter.						
14	<b>Number of households or organizations with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	40,214	26,952	0	50,983
	<i>Household</i>			26,952	0	50,983
	<i>Urban</i>			1,500	0	1,500
	<i>Rural</i>			25452	0	49,483
<b>Comment:</b> During the reporting period, 4 pastoral land boundaries in Sewina (2), and Raitu (2) woreda were surveyed, demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The establishment of 22 CLGE was completed, and the certificate program will be conducted in the next quarter.						

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
19	<b>Number of hectares (in millions) mapped, demarcated, and adjudicated [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	2.7 million ha	1,054,034 ha	55,131 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<b>Status</b>					
	<i>Mapping</i>			1,054,034 ha	55,131 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Demarcated</i>			1,054,034 ha	55,131 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Adjudicated</i>			1,054,034 ha	55,131 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<b>Location</b>				55,131 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Urban</i>				0	
	<i>Rural</i>				55,131 ha	
<b>Comment:</b> In Q4 FY22, 55,131 ha pastoral land boundaries in Sewena and Raitu woreda were demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The result represents 5.2% against the FY22 target of 1,054,034 ha.						
<b>Sub-IR 2.2 Customary institutions strengthened to be democratic and inclusive, creating access to productive resources for women and youth</b>						
16	<b>Number of inclusive, pastoral community institutions established [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	3	22	22	35
	<b>Comment:</b> In Q4, FY 2022, LGA supported the establishment of Community Landholding Governance entities (CLGE) in 22 pastoral communities of Raitu (12), and Sewena (10) woredas, East Bale zone. A total of 198 (151 men and 47 women) members in 22 communities, each consisting of 9 members enrolled. Each 22 CLGE, have at least one youth and two women members.					
18	<b>Number of pastoral community bylaws developed [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	0	22	22	35
	<b>Comment:</b> The CLGEs established in 22 communities of Raitu and Sewena have reviewed and approved their bylaws, representing 100% achievement against the FY 22 target of 22.					

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
<b>Sub-IR 2.3 Participatory land use plans developed that contribute to sustainable and productive use of rangeland resources, including livestock</b>						
17	<b>Number of pastoral community land use plans developed [Custom, Output]</b>	Quarterly	0	22	0	30
<b>Comment:</b> Land use planning will commence after communities register rights in their landholdings.						
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>						
21	<b>YOUTH-3: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]</b>	Quarterly	9%	10%	0	10%
	<i>Numerator: Number of youth program participants</i>			5,390	0	10,197
	<i>Denominator: Number of Total participants in the program</i>			53,904	0	101,966
<b>Comment:</b> During the reporting period, 4 pastoral land boundaries in Sewena (2), and Raitu (2) woreda were surveyed, demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The establishment of 22 CLGE was completed, and the certificate program will be conducted in the next quarter. Youth participation data will be reported once the land bureaus issue certifications.						
22	<b>GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources</b>	Quarterly	21%	50%	0%	50%
	<i>Numerator: Number of female program participants</i>			26,953	0	50,983
	<i>Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in the program</i>			53,904	0	101,966
<b>Comment:</b> During the reporting period, 4 pastoral land boundaries in Sewina (2), and Raitu (2) woreda were surveyed, demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. The establishment of 22 CLGE was completed, and the certificate program will be conducted in the next quarter. Female participation data will be reported once the land bureaus issue certifications.						

Ind . #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	Quarter 4 Actuals	LOA Targets
23	<b>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.</b>	Y3 & Y5	37%	42%	0	47%
	<b>Numerator/Denominator</b>					
	<b>Numerator:</b> Total Number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time		37%	42%	0	47%
	<b>Denominator:</b> Total number of participants				0	
	<b>Sex</b>					
	Percent of male participants who showed increased agreement				0	
	Percent of female participants who showed increased agreement				0	
	<b>Comment:</b> Since the urban and pastoral land registration activities were started very recently in the month of September 2022, there is no progress data to report regarding this indicator in the reporting period.					

# ANNEX A SUCCESS STORY

## **LGA facilitates formation of pastoral customary land governance entities in East Bale Zone, Oromia National Regional State (NRS)**

Supporting formation of pastoral customary land governance entities (CLGEs) and preparation of by-laws to guide their work in administering land governance affairs of pastoral landholdings is one of the key steps in formalizing and registering pastoral communities' land use rights. LGA has facilitated collaboration between Oromia NRS Land Bureau staff in zonal and *woreda* offices and pastoral communities to form CLGEs and complete processes required to register and certify the community's rights to pastoral landholdings located in East Bale Zone. Currently, LGA has supported formation of 22 CLGEs. Each pastoral community has its own CLGE with an executive committee of nine members and has adopted its by-law, compliant with the model by-law the regional land bureau office prepared with LGA support. Each by-law requires representation of at least one female on the CLGE's executive committee. Of the total 198 members elected to serve on 22 CLGEs, 51 are female.



The process of electing CLGE members, Borore Pastoral community, Raitu Woreda of East Bale Zone

LGA facilitated active participation of pastoral community members to discuss and gain a thorough understanding of the CLGE's role and the benefits it, together with registering and certifying communal land rights, provides the community and to then elect their CLGE executive committee members. Several community members said that communal land registration and

formation of their CLGE will help protect the environment by strengthening a sense of community ownership and responsibility to manage the land and natural resources sustainably. At each CLGE formation meeting, participants were very enthusiastic, attentively followed the discussion, asked clarification questions, and fully participated in the election of their CLGE members.

The CLGE executive committees represent the community in interactions with government agencies and third parties including investors and resolve conflicts within the community and between the community and neighboring communities. They are also expected to mobilize pastoral communities to better manage their land resources in order to improve pastoral livelihoods. LGA expects the Oromia NRS Land Bureau will issue community land use certificates to the 22 communities represented by these CLGEs in the third week of October 2022.



Elected executive members of Sororo-Biyyo Haraqile Kebele, Sawena Pastoral community CLGE