



# FEED THE FUTURE

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

## FEED THE FUTURE ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY



ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2021

OCTOBER 1, 2020- SEPTEMBER 30, 2021



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OCTOBER 2021

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

**This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through the USAID/Ethiopia Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity, Contract Number 72066319F00002, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract.**

Photo Caption: Candidates admitted to the new M.Sc. Program in Land Use Planning and Land Management offered at Jimma University with Land Governance Activity support

Photograph by Massresha Tadesse, Land Governance Activity

This report was prepared by:

Tetra Tech

159 Bank Street, Suite 300

Burlington, Vermont 05401 USA

Telephone: (802) 658-3890

Fax: (802) 495-0282

Email: [international.development@tetrattech.com](mailto:international.development@tetrattech.com)

Tetra Tech Contacts:

Dr. Solomon Bekure Woldegiorgis, Chief of Party

Email: [Solomon.Woldegiorgis@etlandgov.org](mailto:Solomon.Woldegiorgis@etlandgov.org)

John (Jack) Keefe

Project Manager

Email: [Jack.Keefe@tetrattech.com](mailto:Jack.Keefe@tetrattech.com)

Laura Gallup

Deputy Project Manager

Email: [Laura.Gallup@tetrattech.com](mailto:Laura.Gallup@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
DDL	Development Data Library
DIS	Development Information Solution
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
MoUDC	Ministry of Urban Development and Construction
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, IDIQC
Activity Start Date	May 24, 2019
Activity End Date	May 23, 2024
Activity Budget	Approximately \$10.9 million
Reporting Period	Fiscal Year (FY) 2021: October 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021



## I.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity (LGA) is a five-year, \$10.9 million Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract implemented by Tetra Tech. This second Annual Report summarizes progress made to implement the Activity and the results achieved during the 2021 Fiscal Year (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021). LGA’s purpose is to provide support to 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 socio-economic development plans.

Fiscal Year 2021 proved to be very challenging with the evolving COVID-19 Pandemic, widespread insecurity caused by conflicts in different parts of the country, and the national election that was postponed twice. The cumulative effect of these events was to delay implementation of LGA’s interventions, particularly those designed to expand communal land tenure security in pastoral areas under LGA’s Component 2 (please see Section 3.2 below) that required field work in Afar, Oromia and Somali national regional states (NRSs). To mitigate the impact of these delays, LGA staff travelled as frequently as the security situation would permit to these three NRS to prepare the foundation for implementing interventions to help strengthen land rights of pastoral communities. This included preparation of draft regional legislation that was not passed into law, mainly due to issues connected with the national elections. Additionally, the national integrated land use policy and the federal proclamation to amend the Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 are still pending at the Council of Ministers because the GOE deemed it would be more appropriate to deal with them after June’s national election was completed. This derailed the plan to assist NRSs to amend their laws to comply with the amended federal proclamation. Preparations for a pilot to introduce appropriate, “fit-for-purpose” technologies and streamline and improve urban land rights adjudication and registration processes were less affected. Training of GOE land bureau staff at the diploma and M.Sc. levels to build their capacity to implement legal and institutional reforms and deliver improved land administration services was conducted on schedule.

Important LGA achievements during the year include:

- (i) **Formulation of Land Policy and Legislation.** LGA supported the GOE to draft (a) the national integrated land use proclamation; (b) regulation on resettlement of people displaced by expropriation of land for public purposes; (c) guidelines for registration of pastoral landholdings in Afar and Oromia NRSs; and (d) bylaws for establishing customary land governance entities (CLGEs) to manage pastoral landholdings in Afar NRS. The bylaws require inclusion of women and the youth in the CLGE council and management committee. LGA drafted concept notes for its competitive grants scheme to conduct research on topics that will inform GOE policy to reform land governance. The grants scheme will be announced in the first quarter of FY 2022.
- (ii) **Introduction of innovative technologies for a unified rural and urban land information system and to adjudicate and register urban land and property**

- rights.** (a) The final “Assessment of the Urban and Rural Land Information Systems and Options for Integration” report was reviewed by GOE stakeholders and the LGA National Technical Committee (NTC) that endorsed the findings and recommendations of the report; (b) LGA supported participatory processes with key GOE stakeholders to identify and select appropriate, sustainable software and imagery and IT technologies to streamline workflows to improve efficiency and accuracy of systematic urban land adjudication and registration processes to strengthen land and property rights in urban areas.
- (iii) Registration of pastoral landholdings.** Despite the events noted above that made field work difficult, LGA technical staff, in collaboration Oromia land bureau staff at the local levels, conducted assessments that identified communities where registration of pastoral land rights is viable.
- (iv) Establishing and Strengthening Customary Land Governance Entities (CLGEs) in Pastoral Communities.** (a) LGA assessed performance of CLGEs established under the prior USAID-funded Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) activity in Oromia NRS to inform strengthening support that LGA will provide. LGA collaborated with land bureau staff to develop and deliver tailored trainings to help improve land administration capacities of both CLGEs and the local land bureau staff in Borana Zone; and (b) LGA supported the Debenike-Weima pastoral community inhabiting the Amibara-Haruka *woredas* landholding in Afar NRS to adopt its bylaws and establish its CLGE that included five women and five youth in its Council. This was a notable achievement as women and youth were not represented in pastoral governance bodies previously.
- (v) Mainstreaming Women and Youth Issues in LGA Interventions.** LGA helped to reconstitute and strengthen national and regional Women’s Land Rights Task Forces (WLRTFs) in the Oromia, Amhara, SNNPR, and Beneshangul Gumuz NRSs. The National WLRTF, with LGA support, prepared a model gender action plan to be implemented by regional land administration bureaus, a gender equity training program for new WLRTF members and land bureau staff in the regions and participated in the formulation of the Women’s Land Rights Agenda for Ethiopia. LGA also supported the National WLRTF to review and help strengthen gender equity provisions in the draft federal resettlement regulation and also supported the Amhara WLRTF to review the region’s draft land expropriation and compensation directive and strengthen its provisions. LGA supported the Debenike-Weima pastoral community in Afar NRS to develop bylaws that will help its community land governance entity to become more inclusive and representative of the community it serves and developing procedures to make LGA’s pilot activities to strengthen urban land adjudication and registration processes to become more inclusive and accessible to women and youth and to help mitigate potential risk of gender-based violence that could emerge during the pilot.
- (vi) Strengthening capacity of national and regional land bureau staff.** LGA supported a wide range of capacity building programs that included short-term and long-term training: (a) Short courses were offered to 84 staff (80M; 4F) in land laws and land adjudication, demarcation, surveying, mapping and registration; (b) 180 staff (136M; 44F) completed an 8-month diploma course in land administration at four Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET college); (c) 88 staff (81M; 7F) were enrolled for M.Sc. degree programs in land administration and valuation and land use planning and land management.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

USAID/Ethiopia contracted Tetra Tech as the prime contractor to implement the five-year, \$10.9 million Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity (LGA) Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity Contract. Tetra Tech will implement LGA over a five-year period from May 2019 to May 2024. This Annual Report summarizes progress made to implement LGA and the results achieved during the Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021).

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:** Activities under this component are designed to facilitate policy reforms, strengthen rural and urban land administration and use institutions, and achieve structural reforms to establish a unified urban and rural land administration platform and improve the capacity of land administration. LGA supports evidence-based research to help inform policy development and is piloting scalable, fit-for-purpose technologies and methodologies register rights in urban and pastoral landholdings.
- **Component 2: Expanding Communal Land Tenure Security in Pastoral Areas:** Activities under this component will strengthen communal land tenure security in 30 selected pastoral areas. LGA supports pastoral communities to establish inclusive community land governance entities to administer communal land on behalf of the community and negotiate terms of investments with the private sector for the benefit of all community members, including women and youth, and support communities to develop participatory land-use plans to guide sustainable and productive use of communal land.

### 3.0 PROJECT RESPONSE TO THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OF 2019 (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

In March 2020, the GoE declared a state of emergency, restricted domestic travel, issued a national stay-at-home order, and banned large congregations to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Based on these events, LGA developed and implemented contingency planning to (1) protect the health, safety, and well-being of project staff; and (2) ensure continuity of operations. In accordance with its contingency planning, LGA prepared its protocol to guide workplace hygiene and keep staff safe and opened its offices to staff during Quarter 4 who are currently working in shifts to reduce physical contact. LGA staff, to the extent possible, conducted bi-weekly meetings with USAID's Contract Officer's Representative (COR) to discuss progress made and challenges faced during implementation. LGA prepared minutes of these meetings and shared them with the COR.

Beginning in September 2020, the GoE started to loosen many of the restrictions it had imposed on government work, travel, and public gatherings during the onset of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The GoE's easing of restrictions together with the LGA team's compliance with all 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 National Regional State (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 has had an even greater impact on activity implementation because LGA's government counterparts have had to devote an extraordinary amount of time and energy to address on-going security threats, making them unavailable to take key decisions required to advance development of legislation and register pastoralists' land rights. This has particularly delayed implementation of activities, particularly under Component 2, as described below.

# 4.0 SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS IN FY 2021

## 4.1 COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING THE LAND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

### 4.1.1 SUB-COMPONENT 1.1: FACILITATE POLICY REFORMS AND STRENGTHEN LAND ADMINISTRATION AND LAND-USE INSTITUTIONS

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

LGA facilitated establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC) with central level stakeholders to provide oversight and make key policy decisions to support implementation of LGA interventions. LGA also facilitated establishment of a National Technical Committee (NTC) that comprises technical experts from the GOE institutions represented in the NSC. The NTC supports the NSC by analyzing technical issues and documents and providing its findings and recommendations to the NSC.

Although the NSC met infrequently during the year due to the national elections and the national security situation, LGA was able to engage with the NSC and NTC to develop a research agenda (please see Activity 1.8 below) that will guide evidence-based research to inform policies needed to strengthen security of tenure for pastoral communities, resolve informality and generate revenue to finance well-planned urban development and increase women's and youth's access to land.

LGA also assisted the NSC to produce draft amended terms of reference that clarify the NSC's role to function as the GOE body that will coordinate institutional reforms required to establish a unified land administration service delivery platform (please see Activity 1.4 below) to administer both urban and rural lands. A unified land information system (LIS) is an important element of a unified land administration service platform. LGA, in collaboration with Tetra Tech's small business partner Resonance, produced the "Assessment of the Urban and Rural Land Information Systems and Options for Integration" report to inform GOE decision making and investment in a unified LIS. The NTC endorsed the report's findings and recommendations and referred them to the NSC to begin discussion on potential institutional reforms. LGA requested that the NSC convene in mid-September to approve its revised terms of reference and discuss recommendations contained in the assessment report but the scheduled meeting was postponed by the Chair pending formation of a new government.

#### 4.1.1.2 ACTIVITY 1.2: SUPPORT THE NATIONAL INTEGRATED LAND USE POLICY/PLAN (NILUPP) PROJECT OFFICE TO ROLL OUT THE NILUPP

LGA support to roll out the NILUPP has been constrained by a lack of project office leadership and the national land use policy's pending status. In response, LGA narrowed its assistance to

helping the project office to form a legislative drafting committee that developed a zero-draft version of a federal proclamation that will guide implementation of the national land use policy once it is adopted by the GOE. Additionally, LGA awarded seven project office staff scholarships to participate in the M.Sc. program at Jimma University that LGA helped to establish.

LGA has raised its concerns to USAID about the sustainability of the assistance it could provide to the project office. USAID is the process of assessing the appropriate type of support it will provide. In the meantime, LGA is coordinating with the World Bank and *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammen* (GIZ), that are also providing support to the project office, to identify support that will not duplicate that of these organizations. LGA recently shared observations and recommendations with a GIZ appraisal mission that is assessing the project office's needs. The appraisal report will be shared with LGA in the coming year.

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

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

LGA advised the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MoUDC) 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 MoUDC 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 MoUDC State Minister to help resolve the impasse. He tasked MoUDC staff to convene a small group of experts from the MoUDC and MoA to reach consensus. When this measure failed to produce consensus, the State Minister advised that he would refer the matter to the matter to the Office of the Attorney General. The referral is pending.

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

The amended Federal Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 456/2005, developed with USAID support, has been pending approval by the Council of Ministers for more than three years. The LGA team has received information indicating that the GOE may not be interested in approving the amended proclamation because it is currently envisioning major changes to its land policies that would supersede the scope of reforms reflected in the amended proclamation. Additionally, NRS representatives indicated to LGA staff that they were not interested in revising their respective proclamations during the elections period and

devoting time and resources to drafting legislation that may be enacted upon by a successor administration. These developments have prevented LGA from delivering legislative support at the regional level.

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

As noted under Activity 1.1 above, LGA assisted the NSC to produce draft amended terms of reference that clarify the NSC's role to function as the GOE body that will coordinate institutional reforms required to establish a unified land administration service delivery platform. LGA, in collaboration with Tetra Tech's Tetra Tech's small business partner Resonance, produced an assessment report that it presented to the NTC to help inform GOE about options that are currently available to establish a unified land information system, an important element of a unified service delivery platform to administer and manage urban and rural lands. The national security situation and the national elections prevented the NSC from assessing the options presented and beginning policy discussions on the institutional reforms required to enable delivery of unified land administration services.

#### **4.1.1.5 ACTIVITY 1.5: INCREASE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN THE LAND AGENDA**

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

LGA helped to reconstitute the National WLRTF and regional WLRTFs in the Oromia, Amhara, SNNPR, and Benishangul Gumuz NRSs. It facilitated a plenary meeting where national and regional representatives revised the National WLRT's charter and produced its annual work plan and agenda. LGA supported the National WLRTF and gender experts from the Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD) of the MoA to produce a model gender action plan that will be adopted and implemented by regional land administration bureaus. The Amhara NRS land bureau accessed funding from the World Bank financed Climate Action through the Landscape Management Program for Results (CALM) program to implement interventions it developed and included in its action plan. The SNNPR NRS land bureau is in the process of developing its action plan.

LGA assisted the National WLRTF to develop a gender equity training program for new Regional WLRTF members and regional land bureau staff that incorporates five modules on land included in the gender and agricultural development training manual developed by the MoA and UN Women. The program will be further developed to help address challenges that youth and vulnerable members of communities, including pastoral women, face to access and use land.

##### **Integrating Gender Equity Across LGA Interventions**

Through its assistance to the Debenike-Weima pastoral community in Afar NRS to develop bylaws that will regulate the functions of its community land governance entity (CLGE), LGA supported the community to integrate provisions that will help its CLGE to become more inclusive and representative of the community it serves. The community's bylaws create positions for 5 women and 5 youth to serve on the CLGE Council. This is particularly noteworthy because previously, women and youth could not participate on pastoral land governance bodies.

Establishing the community's CLGE is a pre-requisite to participate in LGA interventions to support the community to formally register its rights over communal land. A detailed description of the CLGE establishment process is provided under Activity 2.2 below.

As part of its design of the pilot that will help to improve urban land rights adjudication (ULAR) processes, LGA supported focus group discussions and key informant interviews with Dukem Town land administration and use officials and town residents where the pilot will be implemented. Inputs from the discussions will inform development of procedures to make the process more inclusive and accessible to women and youth, to inform a public information and awareness campaign to help increase citizens' knowledge and participation in the process, and to help mitigate potential risk of gender-based violence that could emerge during the pilot.

LGA supported the National WLRTF to review and help strengthen gender equity provisions in the draft federal resettlement regulation. LGA also supported the National and the Amhara WLRTF to review draft Amhara NRS land expropriation and compensation directive and strengthen its provisions.

### **Supporting the Ethiopia Women's Land Rights Agenda**

The National WLRTF, in collaboration with the RLAUD/MoA and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the eight-country trade bloc in Africa of which Ethiopia is a member, helped to formulate the Women's Land Rights Agenda for Ethiopia that was subsequently approved. LGA facilitated a two-day planning workshop with members of the National WLRTF and representatives from the RLAUD/MoA and IGAD to prepare the ten-year action plan and estimated budget to implement the Women's Land Rights Agenda.

#### **4.1.2 SUB-COMPONENT 1.2: IMPROVE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF SUITABLE LAND ADMINISTRATION AND USE PLANNING ACTIVITIES**

##### **4.1.2.1 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 INTERSHIPS**

#### **M.Sc. Degree Program at the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University**

LGA supported the first batch of 31 candidates selected from regional land bureau offices to enroll in the Institute for Land Administration at Bahir Dar University's (ILA/BDU) M.Sc. program in land administration and property valuation. Twenty-nine candidates successfully completed the first semester of studies and began the second semester. Currently, 26 candidates are participating in the program as three withdrew for personal reasons. LGA then supported a second batch of 31 candidates to enroll in the program, of which nine are instructors at Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET) colleges. LGA supported their enrollment to strengthen their skills as instructors and to help improve the quality of TVET land administration training programs.

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



LGA supported the Jimma University College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine team to revise its curriculum 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 regional land bureau offices to enroll in the new program.

### **TVET Level Training**

LGA assisted the Oromia NRS land bureau to select and enroll 186 technicians posted in *woreda* offices in an eight-month training program at four local TVET colleges. A total of 180 trainees completed the program. Two trainees did not successfully complete the program while another four candidates did not attend the program as required.

#### **4.1.2.2 ACTIVITY 1.7: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL LAND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION**

LGA continued to support the Ethiopia Land Administration Professional Association (ELAPA) towards becoming a self-sustaining institution. It supported the association to conduct its Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings where ELAPA's members ratified the association's 2019/20 annual operational and financial report and its 2020/21 annual plan. To date, ELAPA's membership has grown to 98 members and it has mobilized a total of 313,980 ETB from membership fees and from LGA that supported the association to host a televised debate on land policy issues among political parties that were contesting the national election.

#### **4.1.3 SUB-COMPONENT 1.3: CONDUCT POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH ON LAND GOVERNANCE AND PROVIDE SCALABLE SOLUTIONS**

##### **4.1.3.1 ACTIVITY 1.8: SUPPORT POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH ON LAND GOVERNANCE**

As described under Activity 1.1 above, LGA worked through the NSC to identify priority research topics that will help to inform policy development. LGA developed concept notes for each topic as part of the competitive grants scheme it will implement to guide evidence-based research on land governance issues including strengthening security of tenure for pastoral communities, resolving informality and generating revenue to finance well-planned urban development and increasing women's and youth's access to land. LGA prepared an Annual Program Statement that will be issued in October 2021 to launch the competitive grants scheme.

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

LGA was prevented from making progress to establish learning *woredas* in pastoral areas because of the national security situation. The United States Government (USG) recently ordered a pause in economic assistance to Ethiopia. USAID is in the process of drafting guidelines to clarify any potential restrictions on working directly with the GoE. Further support under this activity has been put on hold pending issuance of the guidelines.

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

LGA is supporting the Oromia NRS land bureau, and Dukem Town Cadaster Office to implement a pilot in the town to develop and test appropriate “fit for purpose” land administration software and technologies and improve the current urban land rights adjudication and registration (ULAR) procedures and processes to make them more efficient and accurate. Effective technologies and improved ULAR processes developed under the pilot could then be replicated and scaled nationally.

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 be piloted. 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 date, the software developer has configured the “Administration Module” and “Web Application” that have both been deployed for government stakeholder testing on the cloud-based computing environment that LGA procured from the Amazon Web Service. Additionally, the developer has implemented key classes of the Workflow Engine, implemented business rules management, and configured the software to accommodate local languages. In tandem with these activities, LGA is supporting government staff to revise its adjudication forms and identify opportunities to streamline adjudication processes.

In the coming year, LGA expects the Open Tenure software will be fully configured by the end of quarter 1, government staff will be trained and capacitated to utilize the software in quarter 2 and pilot fieldwork will begin in quarter 3.

## **4.2 COMPONENT 2: EXPANDING COMMUNAL LAND TENURE SECURITY IN PASTORAL AREAS**

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

#### **4.2.1.1 ACTIVITY 2.1: SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF PASTORAL RIGHTS LEGISLATION**

##### **Oromia and Afar NRSs**

Both the Oromia and Afar NRSs’ draft pastoral lands registration regulations were developed with support from the prior USAID-funded Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project but were pending passage at the time of LAND’s closure. Due to the national security situation and national elections, high-ranking government officials in both regions were not available to take decisions required to finalize the regulations that are required to provide a legal basis to register pastoral communities’ land rights. Additionally, in Oromia NRS, land bureau officials expressed the opinion that their regulation could not be finalized until the

region's Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 130 is passed. This is because the regulation will implement the proclamation and must comply with its provisions.

After months of negotiations, officials in both regions' land bureaus agreed to issue administrative guidelines that will provide the legal basis to adjudicate and register rights in pastoral holdings. Draft guidelines have been prepared in both regions and LGA expects they will be finalized to enable field work to begin in November 2021.

### **Somali NRS**

LGA secured an agreement with the Somali NRS land bureau officials to support demarcation and registration of pastoral landholdings located in the Awbare Harshin, Ararso, and Degehabur *woredas*. Because the prior USAID-funded LAND activity had not supported interventions to strengthen pastoral rights in this region, an assessment of the customary land administration institutions and land management practices is required to inform legislation and help determine the appropriate unit to register rights (either according to grazing areas or administrative boundaries). LGA subcontracted Jigjiga University to carry out the assessment in 20 *kebeles* located within the four *woredas*. Several draft versions of the report submitted by the university did not meet standards for quality, delaying its completion. LGA provided additional support and guidance and had to extend the deadline for submission twice. It expects the report will be finalized in October 2021 to help pave the way for field work to begin in the next year.

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

### **4.2.2.1 ACTIVITY 2.2: SUPPORT STRENGTHENING OF PASTORAL INSTITUTIONS**

#### **Afar NRS**

LGA, in collaboration with land bureau and local administration staff, supported the Debenike-Weima pastoral community inhabiting the Amibara-Haruka *woredas* landholding to draft its CLGE bylaws and formally establish its CLGE. The bylaws agreed by the community provide for a CLGE Council with a total of 45 members, 23 from the Debenike clan and 22 from the Weima clan. They also provide for a CLGE Executive Committee with a total of 15 members, 8 from the Debenike clan and 7 from the Weima clan. As noted above, the bylaws also create positions for 5 women and 5 youth members on the Council. This is particularly noteworthy because previously, women and youth could not participate in pastoral land governance bodies. With the bylaws in place, the community conducted elections and established their CLGE. The community elected 45 CLGE Council members, of which 5 are women and 5 are youth. The community also elected one male youth member to serve on the CLGE Executive Committee.

#### **Oromia NRS**

Protracted internal disputes between the Borana, Guji, and Gabra communities prevented the formation of a CLGE to manage the Gomole *dheeda* and register the community's rights to this grazing unit. After numerous consultations LGA facilitated with Oromia land bureau officials

and community representatives failed to resolve the impasse, Oromia officials advised LGA to identify communities in other pastoral zones to participate in LGA's interventions to formalize their land use rights.

LGA assessed performance of the CLGEs established in the Dire, Golbo and Malbe *dheedas* in the Borana Zone that were established with support from the USAID-funded LAND project. The assessments found that the CLGEs were not functioning as originally planned due to resource constraints, lack of coordination and logistical problems. To help address the shortcomings identified in the assessment, LGA co-delivered training with Oromia land bureau staff to help strengthen the capacities of the members of the three CLGEs to perform their duties more effectively.

#### **4.2.2.2 ACTIVITY 2.3: DEVELOP SCALABLE APPROACHES TO DEMARCATe AND CERTIFY PASTORAL LANDHOLDINGS AND SUPPORT PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING**

##### **Oromia NRS**

In response to intractable disagreement between the Borana and Guji communities, LGA assessed and identified potential alternative communities and locations where to support registration activities in the East Guji, Bale, East Bale, East Showa and West Hararghe Zones. The assessment spanned a total of nine *woredas*, focusing on two *kebeles* selected from each. LGA has begun to closely collaborate with representatives of the Oromia land bureau to prepare a plan of action that will guide the field work required to adjudicate and register the identified landholdings during the next fiscal year.

##### **Afar NRS**

Although LGA and local land bureau officials supported the Debenike-Weima community inhabiting the Amibara-Haruka *woreda* to establish its CLGE, field work to demarcate and register its landholding was delayed by the on-going boundary dispute with the neighboring military training camp and the Halaydeghi-Assebot national park. High ranking officials were unavailable to resolve the issue due to the national election in June 2021 and the security crisis prevailing in the NRS.

##### **Somali NRS**

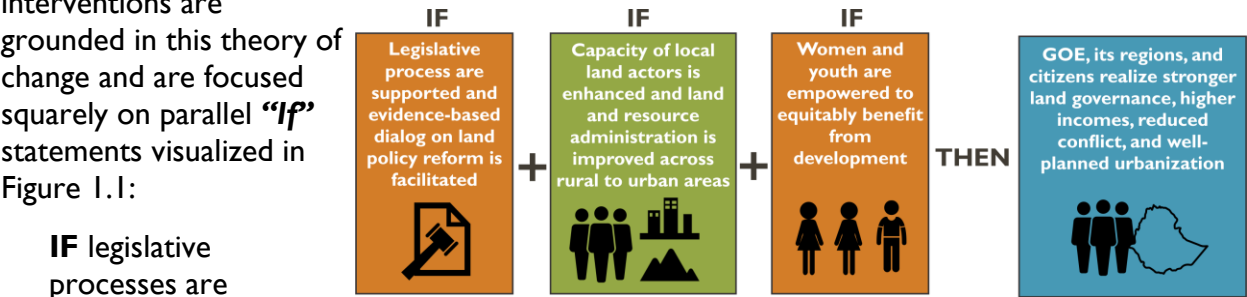
LGA observed that land bureau officials were reluctant to begin field work to register pastoral community landholdings, a sensitive issue in the region, while the national election was being contested. This reluctance coupled with the delay in finalizing the Jigjiga University assessment report prevented LGA and local land bureau staff from commencing field work to register community landholdings. While field work was pending, land bureau staff prepared a draft public awareness raising plan and LGA helped strengthen capacity of 40 land bureau staff on surveying, mapping, and registering both communal and private land holdings.

# 5.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING

## 5.1 THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LGA’s purpose is to provide support to the GOE, its regions, and citizens to strengthen land governance, increase incomes, reduce conflict, and support well- planned urbanization, thereby contributing to the country’s socio-economic development plans. The theory of change is that establishment of more effective land governance systems, and implementation of comprehensive reforms to improve equitable access to land and security of tenure, will facilitate inclusive sustained growth and development, ensure peace and security, and provide sustainable management of the environment. LGA interventions are grounded in this theory of change and are focused squarely on parallel “*IF*” statements visualized in Figure 1.1:

*Figure 1.1. Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity Theory of Change*



**IF** legislative processes are supported, and evidence-based dialogue around land policy reform is facilitated to strengthen land administration and institutions concurrently;

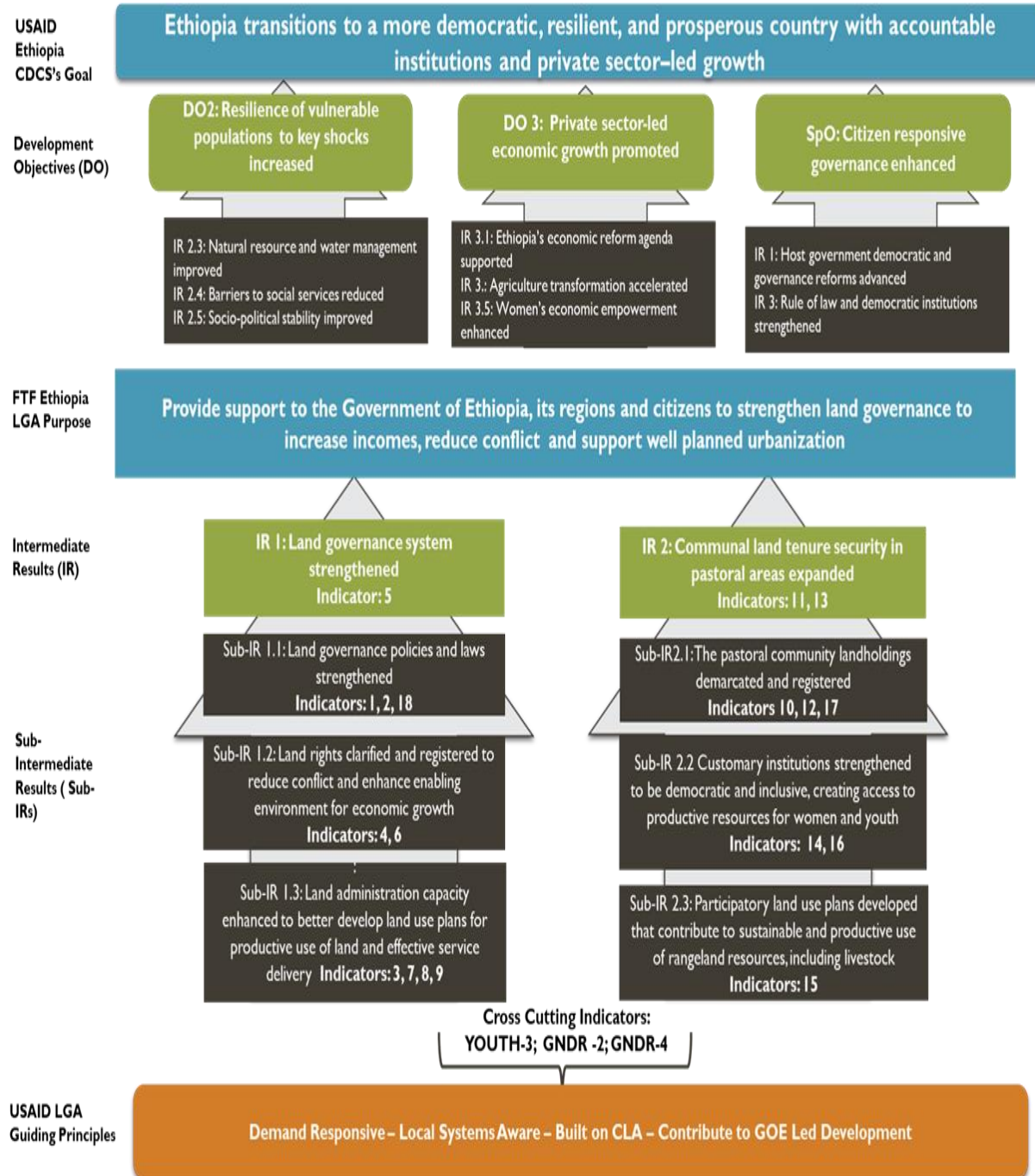
**IF** the capacity of local land actors is enhanced and improvements are made in the system of land and resource administration across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas;

**AND IF** women and youth are empowered by ensuring their effective participation to equitably benefit from development;

**THEN** the GoE, its regions, and its citizens will realize strengthened land governance, increased incomes, reduced conflict, and well-planned urbanization that together contribute to the country’s transformation plan.

LGA’s Results Framework in Figure 1.2 below defines performance indicators and links each indicator to either a Sub-Intermediate Result (Sub-IR) or Intermediate Result (IR) to measure progress toward achieving the relevant result. Results at the Sub-IR and IR levels contribute towards achieving LGA’s purpose. Cross-cutting gender and youth indicators contribute toward Sub-IRs and IRs. Performance indicators further serve to identify shortcomings in implementation; inform decisions to adjust activity course; and facilitate communication of results to USAID, GoE, other counterparts, and stakeholders.

Figure 1.2. Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity Results Framework



## **5.2 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS**

Table I below groups LGA's performance indicators under each IR and Sub-IR comprising its Results Framework. FY 2021 targets and actuals together with Life of Activity targets are listed for each indicator. Included below each indicator are comments that provide context for the results achieved and explanations for any deviations from the targets.

Table 1. Performance Indicator Summary Table

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
<b>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</b>								
<b>IRI: Land Governance System Strengthened</b>								
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		0	0	75%	0	0
	Male			0	0			
	Female			0	0			
	Youth			0	0			
	Adult			0	0			
<b>Comment:</b> This outcome level indicator will be measured in Year 3 and Year 5 of the project cycle.								
<b>Deviation:</b> No deviation.								
12	The amount of resources the Ethiopian Land Administration Professional Association mobilized to finance its operations	Quarterly	15,680 ETB	656,000 ETB	313,980 ETB	2,114,080 ETB	48%	15%
<b>Comment:</b> The Ethiopian Land Administration Professional Association collected a total of 313,980 ETB. Of this amount, 15,680 ETB was collected in membership fees from 98 association members, and 298,300 ETB was provided by LGA to facilitate the land policy debate the association facilitated among political parties during the recent national election period.								
<b>Deviation:</b> Currently, the Association is focused on staffing its office and has not mobilized resources as planned.								
<b>Sub-IRI.1: Land governance policies and laws strengthened</b>								
1	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [EG.3.1-d Output, Outcome]	Annually	0	1	8	3	800%	267%



Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
	<i>institutional architecture for improved policy formulation</i>			1	8	3		
<p><b>Comment:</b> This indicator measures the processes for policy formulation and implementation. LGA achieved the following milestones for both the resettlement regulation and the national integrated land use proclamation:  <i>Milestone 1:</i> Conducted studies on the selected land-related issue and advised on policy and legislation options to be pursued by the partner ministry.  <i>Milestone 2:</i> The Government of Ethiopia established a drafting committee to prepare the draft policy or legislation.  <i>Milestone 3:</i> LGA provided technical and financial assistance to organize and facilitate retreat among the committee members.  <i>Milestone 4:</i> Preparation completed to organize a series of consultations with various stakeholder communities, experts, and government officials and gather input to improve the draft policy and law.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> Initial targets were based on support to finalize and implement the National Integrated Land Use Plan/Policy (NILUPP) and support two additional policies informed by research grants. NILUPP is pending government approval and initiation of the grants scheme has been delayed.</p>								
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	3	2	27	67%	7%
	<i>Analyzed</i>			3	2			
	<i>Drafted</i>			3	2			
	<i>Revised</i>			3	0			
	<i>Approved</i>			3	0			
<p><b>Comment:</b> The draft resettlement regulation and the national integrated land use proclamation achieved the drafted stage.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> The national security situation and the national election prevented additional progress to meet targets.</p>								
21	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	0%	0%
	<i>Research topics</i>							

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
<p><b>Comment:</b> LGA identified four grant research topics and prepared a concept note for each as part of its competitive grants process. An Annual Program Statement (APS) to launch the competitive grants scheme will be issued next year.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> Release of the APS was delayed while guidance from USAID on working with Ethiopian universities was pending.</p>								
<p><b>Sub-IRI .2: Land rights clarified and registered to reduce conflict and enhance enabling environment for economic growth</b></p>								
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]	Y3	5	0	0	840	0	0
	<i>Disputes resolved by local/traditional authorities</i>		0	0				
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>		0	0				
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>		0	0				
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>		0	0				
<p><b>Comment:</b> The results for this indicator will be reported in Year 3.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> None</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	0	0
	<i>Urban</i>		0	0	0			
	<i>Rural</i>		-	-	-			
	<i>Corrected</i>							
	<i>Newly incorporated</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> Development of the urban land rights adjudication and registration pilot is on-going, and implementation has yet to begin.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> None</p>								
<p><b>Sub-IRI .3: Land administration capacity enhanced to better develop land-use plans for productive use of land and effective service delivery</b></p>								

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
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 [EG.10.4-2, Outcome]	Quarterly		80% of all trainees	98.8%	80% of all trainees	123.5%	
	<i>Total Trained</i>				84			
	<i>Male</i>				80			
	<i>Female</i>				4			
	<i>correctly identified key learning objective</i>				83			
	<i>Male</i>				79			
	<i>Female</i>				4			
<p><b>Comment:</b> : In Q3, a total of 40 (38 male and 2 female) land bureau staff from the Somali NRS were trained in surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral communal landholding and cadastral surveying and mapping of private landholding. Among them, 39 (97.5%) trainees correctly identified the key learning objectives after 30 days of attending the training. In Q3, a total of 44 (42 male and 2 female) land bureau staff from the Sidama NRS were trained on the new federal expropriation, valuation, and compensation law. All 44 trainees correctly identified key learning objectives after 30 days of the training</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> Exceeded the indicator target by 123.5%.</p>								
7	Number of land administration and land use personnel with a reported stronger capacity [Custom, Outcome]	Annual	19	399	14	1,636	3.5%	0.8%
	<i>Male</i>							
	<i>Female</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> : LGA assessed the capacity of 14 male participants of training delivered on the recently approved federal expropriation and compensation during the first year of implementation. The assessment determined that all 14 (100%) reported a stronger capacity to implement and cascade the training content in their work.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> LGA has not delivered training to as many land bureau staff as originally anticipated due to the national security situation and national elections. Staff trained during Q4 were not included in the assessment because this indicator measures the capacity of land administration and land use personnel six months after the training delivery.</p>								

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
9	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [EG.3.2-2, Output]	Quarterly	82	50	88	100	176%	88%
	Male		71		82			
	Female		11		6			
	New				88			
	Continuing				0			
<p><b>Comment:</b> LGA supported 62M.Sc. candidates (57 male, 5 female) to enroll in the Institute of Land Administration at Bahir Dar University and supported 26 (25 male, 1 female) MSc candidates to enroll in the Land Use Planning and Management master's program at Jimma University. All candidates were enrolled during this FY and will continue their studies in the next FY. <b>Deviation:</b>The LGA team was able to expedite the process of enrolling candidates into the two M.Sc. programs.</p>								
10	Number of land administration and land use training curricula materials successfully developed and distributed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	2	1	7	50%	14%
	Urban				1			
	Rural							
	Type of training materials							
<p><b>Comment:</b> LGA supported Jimma University to develop a M.Sc. curriculum in Land Use Planning and Management</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> LGA anticipated that it would need to support Bahir Dar University to revise its M.Sc. curriculum, but this did not prove necessary.</p>								
11	Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output]	Annual	0	ETB 1,740,000	ETB 53,441,846	ETB 9,228,000	Above 3000%	579%
	Ethiopian Birr							
<p><b>Comment:</b> The Ministry of Agriculture leveraged resources from a different source to facilitate the following trainings; RLAS Implementation Monitoring Toolkits, Training on Land Registration and Certification for Sidama and Harari Regional Experts, ICT related training for NRLAIS, Fast Track Training on Land,</p>								

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
Administration for Kebele and Woreda Land Administration Experts, LandPKS and land use, GIS and Kobo toolbox, GIS for Local Level Land Use Planning, Training on NRLAIS, Data Quality Assurance, CALM MIS, Land Law, NRLAIS and LAS for Judges for a total of 3,149 (of which 596 were females) technical staff in the country during the reporting period.								
<b>Deviation:</b> TBD								
<b>IR2: Communal land Tenure security in pastoral areas expanded</b>								
14	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	129,600	0	650,700	0%	0%
	Male							
	Female							
	Youth							
	Adult							
	Rural							
<b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.								
<b>Deviation:</b> TBD								
16	Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	0	30	0%	0%
	Urban							
	Rural							
<b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.								
<b>Deviation:</b> TBD								
<b>Sub-IR 2.1 The pastoral community landholdings demarcated and registered</b>								
8	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [E.G.3-2, Output]	Quarterly	255,717	144,050	358	723,100	0.2%	0%

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
	Male				300			
	Female				58			
	Youth							
	Adult				358			
	Urban							
	Rural							
<p><b>Comment:</b> A total of 358 individuals, including 180 land bureau staff (134 male; 46 female) who earned TVET training degrees, participated in the LGA supported trainings. The target for this indicator includes both trainees and members of pastoral communities whose land rights are registered with LGA support.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> Members of pastoral communities with registered rights could not be included because support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed, as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.</p>								
13	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	144,000	0	723,000	0%	0%
	Male							
	Female							
	Youth							
	Adult							
	Rural							
<p><b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed, as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> TBD</p>								
15	Number of households or organizations with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	72,000	0	361,500	0%	0%
	Household							
	Organization							
	Urban							

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
	<i>Rural</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> TBD</p>								
20	Number of hectares (in millions) mapped, demarcated, and adjudicated [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	3 million	0	15 million	0%	0%
	<i>Mapping</i>							
	<i>Demarcated</i>							
	<i>Adjudicated</i>							
	<i>Urban</i>							
	<i>Rural</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> TBD</p>								
<p><b>Sub-IR 2.2 Customary institutions strengthened to be democratic and inclusive, creating access to productive resources for women and youth</b></p>								
17	Number of inclusive, pastoral community institutions established [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	1	30	16.7%	3.3%
	<i>Urban</i>							
	<i>Rural</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> One CLGE Established in Afar NRS.</p> <p><b>Deviations:</b> Related to delays in conducting pastoral field work.</p>								
19	Number of pastoral community bylaws developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	1	30	16.7%	3.3%
	<i>Urban</i>							
	<i>Rural</i>				1			

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
<b>Comment:</b> One pastoral community by law was developed in Afar NRS.								
<b>Deviation:</b> Related to delays in conducting pastoral field work.								
<b>Sub-IR 2.3 Participatory land use plans developed that contribute to sustainable and productive use of rangeland resources, including livestock</b>								
18	Number of pastoral community land use plans developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	0	30	0%	0%
<b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.								
<b>Deviation:</b> TBD.								
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
22	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%	0%	0%
	<i>Numerator</i>							
	<i>Denominator</i>							
<b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.								
<b>Deviation:</b> - The deviation is due to delay in registering pastoral landholdings.								
23	GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	Quarterly	21%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
	<i>Numerator</i>							
	<i>Denominator</i>							



Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	FY21 Actuals	LOA Targets	Performance	
							FY21	LOA
	<p><b>Comment:</b> Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> The deviation is due to delay in registering pastoral landholdings.</p>							
24	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%	0	0	47%	0%	0%
	<i>Numerator</i>							
	<i>Denominator</i>							
	<i>Male</i>							
	<i>Female</i>							
<p><b>Comment:</b> To be measured in Year 5.</p> <p><b>Deviation:</b> None, since there is no target for this indicator for the reporting period.</p>								

## 6.0 REPORTING ON CLIMATE RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

LGA is required to report on climate risk mitigation measures for activities that USAID identified as having “moderate” risks. These activities are shown in Table 2 below. There are no updates to the activities due to delays encountered to implement interventions in pastoral areas. LGA will continue to report on the status of the implementation of the risk mitigation measures over the life of the activity.

**Table 2. Climate risk mitigation measures**

Defined or Anticipated Interventions	Potential Climate Risks	Climate Risk Rating (Low, Moderate, High)	Risk Mitigation Measure	Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience
Expand communal land tenure security in pastoral areas	Increased frequency of droughts and floods may place increased strain on available resources or otherwise contribute to sustaining land-driven conflicts.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage access to and use of climate services (data, information, communication) in strategic planning, management, and budgeting for activities.</li> <li>• In the planning process integrate communal land tenure expansion activity plan with programs operating on development interventions and emergency responses</li> <li>• Work on community awareness-raising activities to inform them on possible impacts of climate change threats</li> <li>• Identify opportunities to strengthen food supply chains to areas targeted for land governance activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the traditional institution to have access to early warning information</li> <li>• Support traditional institutions to modernize information sharing system related to weather, feed, and water resources availability using mobile technology</li> </ul>
Develop a scale-able approach for land demarcation and certification in collaboration with community institutions	Recurrent Drought may affect the participation of communities and their institutions in developing a scalable approach for communal land demarcation, registration, and certification	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase participation of communities especially women and vulnerable groups through public awareness mechanisms</li> <li>• Hold discussions with communities on possible climate change threats that could affect the participation of the community institutions in developing the scalable approach.</li> <li>• Develop an emergency response plan in consideration of food security crisis that could affect the efficiency of land governance activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve traditional drought coping mechanisms</li> <li>• Strengthen the traditional institution to incorporate climate change into their activities.</li> </ul>

**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](http://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia)