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

ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY



QUARTERLY ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT NO. 9 QUARTER 3, FISCAL YEAR 2021 (APRIL 1– JUNE 30, 2021)



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JULY 2021

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Cover Photo: Regional and National Women's Land Rights Task Force meeting held on April 2-3, 2021 in Adama Robi Hotel, Adama town.

Photograph by Abebaw Abebe, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia

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ACRONYMS

CALM	Climate Action through the Landscape Management Program for Results
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CLGE	Community Landholding Governance Entity
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus of 2019
CPIA	Communication and Public Information Awareness
CRPRS	Cadaster and Real Property Registration System
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
EFCCC	Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change Commission
ELAPA	Ethiopian Land Administration Professionals Association
FTF	Feed the Future
FULLPRIA	Federal Urban Land and Landed Property Registration, and Information Agency
FY	Fiscal Year
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GIS	Geographic Information System
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 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
WLTF	Women's Land Rights Task Force

GENERAL INFORMATION

Activity Title	Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity
Prime Partner	Tetra Tech ARD
Contract Number	7200AA18D00003/72066319F00002, IDIQ
Activity Start Date	May 24, 2019
Activity End Date	May 23, 2024
Life of Project Budget	Approximately \$10.9 million
Reporting Period	Quarter 3, Fiscal Year (FY) 2021: April 1, 2021, to June 30, 2021

I.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ethiopia contracted Tetra Tech as the prime contractor to implement the five-year Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity (LGA) Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contract. Tetra Tech will implement the LGA over a five-year period from May 2019 to May 2024. This Quarterly Report No. 9 summarizes implementation progress made during the period of April 1- June 30, 2021 (Quarter 3, FY 2021).

The 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, the LGA will work in close partnership with relevant institutions in the GoE, Ethiopian universities and research institutions, civil society organizations, and other development partners operating in the land sector to implement activities under two components:

Component 1: Strengthening the land governance system

- i. Facilitate policy reforms and strengthen land administration and land use (LALU) 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 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, the LGA developed and implemented contingency planning to (1) protect the health, safety, and well-being of project staff; and (2) ensure continuity of operations.

The LGA continued its policy of requiring staff to work from home during the reporting period. To the extent possible, it conducted biweekly meetings with the USAID Contract Officer's Representative (COR) to discuss progress made and challenges faced during implementation. The LGA prepared minutes of these meetings and shared them with the COR. The LGA is planning to reopen its offices in July 2021, with staff working in shifts to reduce physical contact. A complete protocol for workplace hygiene and efforts to keep staff safe will be prepared.

3.0 COMPONENT I: STRENGTHENING THE LAND GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

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

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

The LGA facilitated the establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC) with central level stakeholders to provide oversight and take key policy decisions to support implementation of LGA interventions. The NSC did not convene to hold a meeting during this reporting period. The 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. During the reporting period, the NTC is conducting technical and legal analysis to help determine whether the Resettlement Regulation that LGA is supporting to develop, should be a federal or a regional law. It has recommended that a meeting chaired by the State Minister of Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MOUDC) should be convened to resolve the matter (see Activity 1.3 below). The NTC is currently evaluating three options for integrating Ethiopia's two separate urban and rural land information systems (LISs) into a single, unified LIS. The three options were defined in the report supported by LGA that assessed the attributes of both systems for scalability and sustainability and provided recommendations for developing a unified LIS (see Activity 1.4 below).

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

The LGA previously agreed with the Head of the NILUPP PO to provide support to the following priority areas:

- i. Assist in drafting the land use legislation (proclamation and regulation);
- ii. Seconding a senior land use expert to the NILUPP PO; and
- iii. Provide support on short-term trainings for land use planning, GIS and Remote Sensing and information technology (IT)

During the last reporting period, the interim Head of the PO agreed to the terms of reference LGA helped to develop for the senior land use expert under the second priority area and stated his commitment to work with LGA and other development partners to expedite NILUPP implementation. During this reporting period, and after a series of discussions between LGA's experts and PO management about seconding the expert and supporting short-term trainings, LGA was advised that the PO will wait for the endorsement of the national policy by GOE and its decision on the institutional organization for its implementation before recruiting the expert and training PO staff.

Also during this reporting period, the legislative drafting committee responsible to draft the land use legislation, comprising representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MoUDC), the Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), and the PO met online to discuss the way forward and exchange their respective ministry's land use policy related documents to be reviewed by other members. The committee then conducted a desk review on what a national integrated land use law would look like. Two members of the drafting committee were assigned to prepare an outline of the legislation.

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

Resettlement Regulation.

Upon the request of MoUDC State Minister, H.E. Ato Fenta Dejen, LGA organized a meeting of the NTC on May 04, 2021 to reach a consensus on whether the Resettlement Regulation should be issued as federal or regional law. The State Minister, six officials from his office, the Director of Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture (RLAUD/MoA) and LGA's Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) and Land Policy Specialist (LPS) attended the meeting. After a thorough discussion of the issues in debate, H.E. Ato Fenta Dejen advised the NTC to reconvene a smaller group of experts to produce a viable recommendation on the way forward. The State Minister tasked the Bureau Head of Urban Land Development and Management in the MoUDC to convene the smaller group and guide it to provide its recommendation.

Capacity Building.

The LGA delivered training on the new Federal Expropriation, Valuation, Compensation and Resettlement law to a total of 44 *woreda* staff (M=42; F=2) from urban land administration bureaus in the recently established Sidama National Regional State (NRS) during June 4-7, 2021 in Hawassa Town. The LGA also delivered training to land administration staff in the Somali NRS (see Activity 2.3 below).

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

As reported previously, LGA is collaborating with Tetra Tech’s small business partner Resonance to produce an assessment report that will assist the GoE to assess the functionality of Ethiopia’s two existing and separate rural and urban land information systems (LISs) and options for developing a single unified LIS integrating urban and rural land rights information. The support is being delivered in conjunction with its support under Activity 1.10 below to pilot “fit for purpose” technologies and a methodology to help improve the efficiency of systematic urban land adjudication and registration (ULAR). ULAR rights data will need to be migrated into a functioning LIS to be sustainably maintained and updated.

During the reporting period, Resonance produced the final “Assessment of the Urban and Rural Land Information Systems and Options for Integration” report that integrated comments and feedback from the software designers for the rural National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS) software and the urban Cadaster and Real Property Registration System (CRPRS).

The LGA shared the report with the members of the NTC and scheduled a virtual meeting for June 30, 2021 to discuss the report’s recommended options and come to consensus on the most appropriate path forward. The meeting was postponed to July 8, 2021 because a majority of the NTC’s members could not attend.

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

Finalizing Development of Approaches to Implement the Gender and Youth Strategy’s (GYSAP’s) Recommendations.

The LGA’s Gender Specialist (GS) is collaborating with Tetra Tech consortium partner, Landesa to finalize approaches to implement recommendations proposed in the GYSAP. develop approaches to implement the final draft report that addresses the comments from USAID and LGA teams was submitted to LGA by Landesa. LGA’s technical team reviewed and commented on the detailed action plan included in the report. The strategic approach for implementing the recommendations of the report was discussed with the Landesa Team. Approaches will focus on support to help strengthen capacity of the national and regional Women’s Land Task Forces (WLTFs) and developing protocols to mitigate risks of gender-based violence (GBV) occurring during implementation of the ULAR pilot in Dukem Town. The approaches will be finalized and specific activities to implement them will be developed during the next reporting period.

Reconstituting Regional WLTFs.

The LGA supported the national WLTF to convene a meeting during April 2-3, 2021 in Adama town to validate its revised charter and reconstitute the regional WLTFs in Oromia, Amhara,

SNNPR, and Benishangul Gumuz NRSs. Members agreed during validation discussions to include civil society organizations (CSOs) including youth focused CSOs and associations as members and suggested to consider universities that have land specializations and law departments with centers for free legal aid services. Members also suggested to include the Investment Commission in the national WLTF to help strengthen rights of persons whose land will be expropriated under investment projects and to include federal and regional Pastoralist Affairs Bureaus in the respective WLTFs.

Members also reviewed the Amhara region’s expropriation directive and identified shortcomings in the directive’s language that do not adequately protect the rights of women and members of vulnerable groups. Members of the Oromia and SNNPR WLTFs noted that issues identified in Amhara’s directive will inform their efforts to strengthen the directives to be developed in their respective regions. Members also requested for a copy of the national WLTF revised charter in order to revise it to fit their regional context and adopt it.



Regional and National Women’s Land Rights Task Forces’ meeting held on April 2-3, 2021 at Robi Hotel, Adama town.

Resettlement Regulation.

The national WLTF reviewed the draft resettlement regulation that is still under development. It organized a virtual meeting on May 14, 2021 and an in-person meeting on June 17, 2021 at the RLAUD/MoA offices to discuss ways to address gender and vulnerable groups issues. Several comments given by the task force members were compiled and shared with the regulation’s drafting committee.

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

TVET Level Training for Oromia NRS Land Bureau Staff.

The Oromia land bureau requested the LGA to convert its allocation of 11 M.Sc. fellowships to TVET level training for 186 of its staff working at the *woreda* level. The LGA subcontracted four TVET colleges in the region (Ambo, Athlete Kenenisa Bekele, Jimma and Shashemene polytechnic colleges) to deliver the training that is now under way. According to the status report of the colleges, four trainees have dropped out during the reporting period for personal reasons.

MSc Fellowship at the Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University (ILA/BDU).

The first batch of 31 students have begun their studies under the “Land Administration and Management” and “Property Valuation” programs. During the reporting period, two of the candidates dropped out for personal reasons while the remaining 29 successfully completed the first semester and have returned to their regions. They will attend distance courses for the next semester. LGA staff travelled to the ILA/BDU to conduct a monitoring mission on May 11, 2021. The candidates interviewed reported satisfaction with the course work and that it provides the opportunity to strengthen their skills to deliver services and more effectively implement the land administration legal framework in their respective regions. They also acknowledged the effort of BDU/ILA staff to impart to them the necessary knowledge and skills as per the curriculum of the program.

During the mission, LGA staff determined that the daily meal allowance and round-trip public land transport budget allowances for candidates were not adequate and they had to make up the shortfall out of their own pockets. This is due to an increase in the public land transport tariff and costs for food that have significantly risen since the subcontract with ILA/BDU was signed. The LGA will increase the allowances for candidates during the next semester.

Jimma University Land Use Planning Curriculum Review. LGA staff conducted a virtual meeting with the university’s curriculum drafting committee on April 29, 2021. The committee reported the consultations that the LGA facilitated with various GOE land administration institutions (including the MoA, MoUDC, Oromia land bureau, the NILUPP PO, the Ethiopian Geospatial Information Institute and other development partners) helped it to understand

existing capacities and the skills that will need to be strengthened through the M.Sc. land use planning curriculum.

The LGA team and staff from the ILA/BDU reviewed the first draft of the proposed land use planning curriculum and provided comments to the committee that considered them constructive and useful for strengthening the curriculum the committee then submitted a draft revised curriculum to the Academic Committee of Jimma University College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine for approval. It provided comments that the curriculum committee is incorporating into the final curriculum that will be submitted for approval during the next reporting period.

Dr. Fikadu Mituku, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine of Jimma University, acknowledged the effort of previous and current USAID supported projects to address challenges of land administration and land use planning and capacity building of the sector at the federal and regional levels. He appreciated LGA's efforts to support development of the M.Sc. in land use planning and land management program at the university and expects it will be established soon.

The LGA and the university have come to agreement on the cost of enrolling 20 land administration staff into the new program. A subcontract will be signed after the curriculum is approved. Meanwhile, the LGA will work with regional land bureaus and the NILUPP PO to identify candidates that will sit for the entrance exam that will be administered by the university.

Printing the RLAUD/MoA Land Use Planning Manual. The LGA supported the RLAUD/MoA to revise its Integrated Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning manual prepared for highland areas and fund its publication. During the reporting period, 600 copies of the manual were printed and delivered to the RLAUD/MoA.

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

The Ethiopia Land Administration Professional Association (ELAPA) submitted a concept note to the National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) offering to organize a debate on the national land policy among the political parties contesting the sixth national election. ELAPA's concept note was accepted, and it was informed that 13 political parties were willing to participate in the debate.

The LGA provided financial assistance and logistic support to ELAPA to conduct the debate at the Best Western PLUS Hotel. The LGA subcontracted ESAT-TV to transmit the debate live and make a video recording to be posted on its social media. The land policy debate took place on June 15, 2021. However, only three of the six parties that had confirmed their participation participated in the debate. These included the Ethiopian Citizens for Social Justice Party, Enat

Party and the All Ethiopian Unity Party. The other three parties, the Prosperity Party, National Movement of Amhara, and Freedom and Equality Party failed to appear at the debate venue without prior notice. Due to the COVID-19 protocol, the debate was attended by only 30 invited land professionals and ELAPA members.

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

The LGA has identified the following topics for research under its competitive grants scheme:

- i. Privatisation of communal lands in Pastoral Areas and its Impact on Land Tenure Security of Different Pastoral Communities in Ethiopia;
- ii. Customary land tenure and communal resource use in SNNP, Gambella and BeneShangul – Gumuz national regional states : Rules, Practices, and Challenges;
- iii. Urban Real Property Valuation and Property Taxation in Ethiopia: Implications for Urban Infrastructure Development and Delivery of Basic Social Services ;
- iv. Informal Land Occupation Challenges in Peri-Urban and Urban Centers, and Potential Remedies to Improve Land Governance; and
- v. Women and Youth Access to Land for Housing and Work in Urban Settings: Challenges and Opportunities in Laws and Land Governance Processes

The draft TORs for the selected topics will be shared with USAID and implementing partners before finalizing them and issuing a call for concept notes on the research topics in the next quarter.

3.3.2 ACTIVITY 1.9: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF LEARNING WOREDAS

As reported previously, with USAID approval, LGA is acting on the MoA's request to recruit, fund, and second a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Specialist and a Communications Specialist to the MoA to assist it in developing its MEL framework and communications strategy for its overall program in rural land administration. The LGA has seconded the Communications Specialist. Recruitment of the MEL specialist is pending clarification on whether another development partners will second the expert.

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

As reported previously, the LGA is collaborating with government stakeholders from GoE institutions including the MoUDC's Federal Urban Land and Landed Property Registration and Information Agency (FULLPRIA), Oromia NRS land bureau, and Dukem Town Cadaster Office

to identify, develop and pilot in Dukem Town land administration software and technologies that are affordable and sustainable and that can be scaled up and replicated in urban areas throughout the country to help improve efficiency and accuracy of urban land adjudication and registration (ULAR) processes. Tetra Tech, together with its small business consortium partner, Resonance, and in close collaboration with government stakeholders, conducted a competitive procurement process to identify the most appropriate ULAR software and technologies that resulted in the selection of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Open Tenure/SOLA open-source software as most appropriate software to best meet the GoE's needs and requirements for improving and scaling-up ULAR processes.

The LGA contracted the SOLA service provider during the reporting period to configure the SOLA software to accommodate Ethiopia's legal framework and government's ULAR business rules and processes.

A virtual meeting was held on June 7, 2021 with GoE stakeholders to kick-off the process of determining the Software Requirements Specifications (SRS) that will guide software configuration. Stakeholders agreed roles and responsibilities, communication protocols and timeline for software development. The following week, LGA's DCOP provided MoUDC staff a half-day briefing and orientation on land tenure typologies and guidance to prepare legally recognized source documents to inform development of the software's rules and requirements including claim application and certificate numbering protocols and supporting both the Ethiopian and Gregorian calendars. Stakeholders agreed that the software's user interface will link to the Ethiopian Calendar, while forms and reports will be generated in English and native language and support both calendars. Parcel addresses will be managed by Unique Parcel Identifier Number (UPIN), but also be available through selection/drop down lists to standardize output on certificates and resulting system template reports.

These consultations with stakeholders supported the service provider obtain consensus and finalize the SRS. Additionally, the LGA has obtained from USAID, at no cost, satellite imagery for Dukem Town and also procured a cloud-based storage services to implement pilot activities in a web-based platform. During the next reporting period, the software provider will configure and complete the initial software release on a web-enabled platform.

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

Afar NRS

The LGA is supporting the Debnik Woyima pastoral community to form its Community Land Governance Entity (CLGE) and complete the requirements to register its landholding located in the Amibara and Haruka *woredas*. To help operationalize the CLGE, the LGA supported development of draft by-laws that will regulate the CLGE's functions and presented the draft by-laws to community elders and experts in the Afar land bureau for comment and feedback. The LGA will incorporate the feedback into a final draft of the by-laws that will be presented to the community for ratification during the next reporting period.

Oromia NRS

Members of the Oromia NRS land bureau's legal team travelled to Bale and Eastern Hararghe to fact-check the findings of the study of pastoral community's customary land governance institutions and rangeland resource management and rules conducted by Haramaya University in 2016. Officials from the land bureau informed LGA that it must verify the study's findings before it will amend the draft Oromia Pastoral Communal Lands Registration and Management Regulation that was developed with assistance of the predecessor Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project financed by USAID. The Deputy Head of the land bureau instructed the head of the legal department to form a committee comprising bureau experts and LGA's Land and Policy Specialist to review findings from the verification mission and produce recommendations to amend the draft regulation. It is expected that the committee will meet to review the findings and begin to revise the draft regulation during the next reporting period.

Due to delays encountered to support demarcation and registration of pastoral communities' landholdings, the LGA will need to identify new locations and communities interested to participate in registration activities. During the next reporting period, the LGA will deploy staff into pastoral areas located in Oromia, Afar and Somali NRSs to conduct rapid assessments of

landholdings and customary land governance institutions to identify suitable communities the LGA can support to register their landholdings.

Somali NRS

As reported previously, LGA subcontracted Jijjiga University to assess pastoral land tenure and governance rules and practices in 20 *kebeles* located in the Degehabur, Ararso, Awbere, and Harshin *woredas*. The university submitted a draft report that LGA's experts thoroughly reviewed during the reporting period. They found that the quality of the report's analysis was below standard. The university was provided detailed comments and recommendations to strengthen the report. Additionally, LGA offered to send its experts to the university to support its research team to revise and improve the report. Although the offer was accepted, the university did not make available its staff to collaborate with the experts. Delivery of a final draft report is now significantly overdue. The university has agreed to a new deadline of July 30, 2021 to deliver the final draft report.

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

The LGA previously assessed performance of the CLGE's established in the Dire, Golbo and Malbe *dheedas* in the Borana Zone that were established with support from the LAND project. The assessments found that the CLGEs were not functioning as originally planned due to resource constraints, lack of coordination and logistical problems. For example, the CLGE is required by its by-laws to have in place a secretary, treasurer, and other sub-committees. However, these positions have yet to be filled. Additionally, the CLGEs have not opened a bank account to manage community funds as required by the by-laws. The assessment also identified a poor understanding of and weak implementation of the CLGE's bylaws and the communal land registration and administration guideline issued by the Oromia land bureau. This can be attributed, in part, by the absence of copies of the guideline and by-laws in the possession of the local land bureau offices and the CLGEs.

To help address these issues during the reporting period, the LGA co-delivered training with Oromia land bureau staff to help strengthen capacity of nine members of the Dirre CLGE (7=M; 2=F); 12 members of the Golbo CLGE (9=M; 3=F); 13 members of the Malbe CLGE (10=M; 3=F); and 7 land bureau staff (7=M). The LGA originally planned to deliver trainings to 58 persons, but 17 community members were not able to participate due to security issues and miscommunication.

The training covered the following topics:

- The concept of tenure security;
- Benefits of communal land registration ;
- The communal land registration guideline ;
- *Dheeda* bylaws;
- The role of CLGE in communal land administration; and
- The importance of protecting the communal land rights of pastoralists.

The LGA facilitated discussions with participants at the conclusion of the training session. Issues raised included criticism of local land bureau officials for not delivering the assistance and protecting the communities' land rights as they promised during the process of registering the communities' landholdings. Specific issues raised included the land bureau's allocation of land to investors in or near grazing areas in the region without consulting the communities. The participants pointed to the allocation of 250 hectares of agricultural land in El-waye, quarry sites in Dirre and Malbe, and a water harvesting irrigation project at Miyo-Gorogodalooni. Members of the CLGE complained that the landholding certificates issue for their landholdings are not enforced by government offices to protect their communal land rights. Nonetheless, CLGE members did not lodge an appeal with the zonal land bureau or otherwise protest the allocations.

These complaints shed light on necessary revisions to both CLGE by-laws and revisions to the draft Oromia Pastoral Communal Lands Registration and Management Regulation that the LGA will support.

Needed revisions to the by-laws include:

- Definition of the composition of the *reera* committee and procedures to guide its role to resolve issues related to accessing and using land and natural resources.
- Provisions to regulate different types of land within communal property such as crop land.
- Provisions to regulate payment of compensation to all community members for communal land expropriated by government for investment.

Needed revisions to the Communal Lands Registration and Management Regulation include:

- Provisions regulating the allocation of pastoral land for investment or delivery or government use.

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

Oromia NRS

Despite all efforts made by LGA staff and their counterparts in the Oromia land bureau, no progress was made to register the Gomolle *dheeda* pastoral landholding due to the national election. Officials in the Borana Zone Administration stated, however, that they are keen to reinstate the discussion with Gabra and Guji communities after the election.

Afar NRS

The security situation in Afar NRS prevented LGA from supporting work to finalize registration and certification of the Amibara-Haruka *woreda* communal landholding. Military officials responsible to resolve the boundary issues with the military training center were not available because they were engaged on the security situation the country is facing at this time. The LGA will petition officials at the highest level of regional government to address the boundary issue. In the meantime, LGA staff will begin consultations with pastoral communities in the Asayta, Dubti and Gerni *woredas* to secure their participation in activities to demarcate and register their landholdings.

Somali NRS

The LGA, in collaboration with the RLAUD/MOA delivered a 10-day training during May 17-26, 2021 to build the capacity of 40 (38=M; 2=F) *woreda*, zonal and regional land bureau professionals in surveying, mapping and registration of both communal landholdings of pastoral communities and individual landholdings in rural areas. Two training sessions on each topic were conducted in parallel with 20 trainees in each section.

Both trainings were practical and skill-based with 70 percent of the training devoted to hands-on and field exercises that were well-received by the participants. Although the participants were eager to apply their skills in their work, additional practical training will be provided prior to adjudication activities begin under close supervision of LGA and Somali land bureau experts.



Fig 2. The pastoral group participating in classroom and field training

At the completion of the training event, LGA staff met with Sultan Farhan Mahamoud, Director of the Somali land bureau to discuss next steps in beginning activities to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings in the region. He agreed to launch awareness raising sessions with regional, zonal and woreda officials and pastoral communities and their leaders. Sultan Farhan suggested Ayesha woreda would be an appropriate site to begin activities because an industrial park is being developed there. He was of the opinion that if the bureau succeeds in registering and pastoral landholdings in this woreda, it would be easier to convince other communities in the region to register their landholdings. Sultan Farhan drafted and submitted a proposal to the LGA to deliver a one-week training to 30 land bureau staff at the woreda level and selected clan leaders on conflict management. LGA staff suggested revisions to his proposal and his response is pending.

5. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION AWARENESS

The Communication and Public Information Awareness Specialist (CPIAS) shares responsibilities between both LGA and the RLAUD/MOA. His time between them is allocated 33% and 67%, respectively.

During the reporting period, the CPIAS worked with communications specialists from other development partners implementing land governance projects in collaboration with the RLAUD/MOA to assist it to publish its report for external audiences that highlights progress made to strengthen land governance in the country. Highlights from LGA's support include helping to improve the rural land policy and legislative framework, demarcation and registration of pastoral communities' landholdings, and strengthening capacity of land administration staff at federal, regional, and local levels. The CPIAS also supported the RLAUD/MOA to develop reporting on its national rural land administration and information system (NRLAIS), outcomes from second-level landholding registration activities throughout the country and its Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

The CPIAS developed two short story and update pieces about LGA's work that were posted on [USAID Ethiopia](#) Facebook page including LGA's support to enroll land administration officials in the M.Sc. fellowship program at the ILA/BDU and to deliver training to land administration staff in the Somali NRS. The posting on the M.Sc. fellowships received 2.4 k likes, 37 comments, and was shared by 40 Facebook users helping to increase LGA's national visibility. The LGA will continue to provide USAID with at least one social media piece per month.

The CPIAS also supported publication and printing of a brochure, car stickers and a roll up banner to publicize LGA's support to the GoE on behalf of the American people. All materials comply with Feed the Future branding and marking requirements. Please see examples below. Additionally, the CPIA supported the RLAUD/MOA to publish and print, in A5 format, copies of the new federal proclamation that governs expropriation of landholding rights and payment of compensation to the effected rights holders.



LGA Brochure



LGA Sticker



Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity

• Aims to assist the Government of Ethiopia, its regions and citizens, in strengthening land governance, increasing incomes, reducing conflict, and supporting well-planned urbanization, thereby contributing to the country's Ten-Year Development Plan.

- Has two components
 - (i) Strengthening the land governance system
 - (ii) Expanding communal land tenure security in pastoralist areas



LGA roll-up banner

6.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL)

The LGA produced its draft baseline survey report and updated its Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan document to reflect findings contained in the survey report. Revisions to the MEL Plan include:

- Definitions of two new indicators requested by USAID reflecting in the MEL Plan's Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS):
 - Indicator EG.3-2 Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs; and,
 - Amount of resources the Ethiopian Land Administration Professional Association mobilized to finance its operations.
- Baseline values were added, and the annual targets were revised for indicator ([EG.10.4-4], [GNDR-2], [EG.10.4-8], [YOUTH-3], [GNDR-4], [EG.10.4-7 IM-level], [EG. 3-2] and Number of land administration and land use personnel with a reported stronger capacity.
- Data sets to be reported in the Data Development Library (DDL) were added to the MEL plan.

USAID reviewed and approved the revised MEL Plan in May 2021.

The LGA's MEL Specialist conducted follow up phone calls with a representative sample of land administration staff who participated in LGA training activities during the quarter to implement a survey to document strengthened capacity as a result of the training provided. The phone survey provided inputs to measure progress against two LGA indicators:

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 [EG.10.4-2, Outcome]*. The LGA delivered trainings to a total of 40 (F=2, M=38) land administration staff in surveying, mapping, and registration of both communal and individual landholdings in Somali NRS. The survey, conducted at least 30 days after the training was delivered, documented that 39 of the 40 training participants (97.5%) correctly identified key learning objectives after 30 days of the training.

Indicator #7: *“Number of land administration and land use personnel with a reported stronger capacity (Custom, Outcome)”*. This indicator requires a follow up survey six months after delivery of training to measure the number of personnel who report stronger capacity. The LGA trained a total of 39 land administration officials on the new federal expropriation and compensation proclamation who would then cascade the training to subordinates in their respective offices. The MEL

Specialist conducted the follow up survey with 14 of the 39 participants six months after the training. All 14 officials reported having stronger capacity to deliver cascaded training on the new proclamation.

Table 2 summarizes progress made to date to achieve FY21 Q3 performance indicator targets.

TABLE 2. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR SUMMARY TABLE

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
Purpose: Land governance at national, regional, and local levels strengthened, land-related conflicts reduced, and sustainable and productive use of land and natural resources promoted							
IRI: Land Governance System Strengthened							
5	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or another related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	Y3 and Y5	37%		0	75%	This is an outcome level indicator that will be measured in Year 3.
12	The amount of resources the Ethiopian Land Administration Professional Association mobilized to finance its operations	Quarterly	15,68 0ETB		298,300.00	2,114,080	The association collected 298,300 ETB from LGA to facilitate the land policy debate among Ethiopian political parties during the recent election period.
Sub-IRI.1: Land governance policies and laws strengthened							
1	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with	Annually	0	1	0	3	Outcome indicator. To be reported annually.

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Values	FY21 Target s	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
	USG support [EG.3.1-d Output, Outcome]						
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	0	27	
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	
Sub-IRI.2: Land rights clarified and registered to reduce conflict and enhance enabling environment for economic growth							
4	Number of land and property	Quarterly	0	193	0	840	

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
	rights disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]						Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
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	1500 peri-urban parcels	Development of the ULAR pilot is on-going and implementation has yet to begin.
Sub-IRI.3: Land administration capacity enhanced to better develop land-use plans for productive use of land and effective service delivery							
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	0	80% of all trainees	97.5%	80% of all trainees	In FY21Q3, a total of 40 (F=2, M=38) GoE staff were trained Surveying, mapping and registration of pastoral communal land holding and cadastral surveying and mapping of private landholding. Among them, 39 (97.5%) trainees have correctly identified key learning objectives after 30 days of the training.

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Valu es	FY21 Target s	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
7	Number of land administration and land use personnel with a reported stronger capacity [Custom, Outcome]	Annual	19	399	14	1636	A total of 14 out of the 39 participants of the Land Administration and Land Use personnel who received training on the newly approved expropriation proclamation in the first year of implementation were assessed to confirm that they have the necessary skills and cascading capacity of the training contents in their work. Accordingly, all the 14 (100%) participants were reported stronger capacity to implement and cascade the training contents.
9	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [EG.3.2-2, Output]	Quarterly	0	50	0	100	
10	Number of land administration and land use training curricula materials successfully developed and distributed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	2	0	7	Curriculum development to train LALU staff in land use planning and management at MSc level in Jimma University is started and will be finalized in the next quarter.

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
11	Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output]	Annual	0	ETB 1,740,000	0	ETB 9,228,000	This indicator will be reported annually as per the approved MEL Plan.
IR2: Communal land Tenure security in pastoral areas expanded							
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	This indicator will be reported annually as per the approved MEL Plan.
16	Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	0	30	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
Sub-IR 2.1 The pastoral community landholdings demarcated and registered							
8	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [E.G.3-2, Output]	Quarterly	255,717	144,050	0	723,100	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.

Ind .#	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
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	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
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	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
20	Number of hectares (in millions) mapped, demarcated, and adjudicated [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	3 million	0	15 million	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
Sub-IR 2.2 Customary institutions strengthened to be democratic and inclusive, creating access to productive resources for women and youth							
17	Number of inclusive, pastoral community institutions established [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	1	30	One CLGE Established in Afar NRS
19	Number of pastoral	Quarterly	0	6	0	30	

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
	community bylaws developed [Custom, Output]						Support to establish CLGEs and demarcate community landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
Sub-IR 2.3 Participatory land use plans developed that contribute to sustainable and productive use of rangeland resources, including livestock							
18	Number of pastoral community land use plans developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	6	0	30	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
Cross-Cutting Indicators							
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%	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.
23	GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive	Quarterly	21%	50%	0	50%	Support to GoE land bureaus to demarcate and register pastoral landholdings has been delayed as discussed in the progress narrative in the reporting above.

Ind .#	Indicator	Reportin g Frequency	Basel ine Values	FY21 Targets	Quarter 3 Actuals	LOA Targets	Remarks/Notes
	economic resources						
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%	To be measured in Year 5.

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORY

Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity supports formation of Community Land Governance Entity in Afar

The USAID-financed LAND project (2013 – 2018) assisted the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to pioneer processes and procedures to register, for the first time in Ethiopia, three landholdings in Oromia region, covering 2.729 million hectares used by 40,2014 pastoral households. Registration not only secures and protects pastoralists' land rights, but it also helps them manage their land with a greater sense of ownership, strengthening their incentives to make investments and manage resources sustainably over the long-term. The Feed the Future Ethiopia - Land Governance Activity (LGA), is supporting the Ethiopian government to scaleup registration of pastoral landholdings in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions. The LGA recently supported the pastoral communities in Amibara and Haruka *woredas* of Afar region to establish their community land governance entity (CLGE) and develop its by-laws that will regulate the CLGE's work to manage the community's land on behalf of its members.

The CLGE Council and its executive committee were elected by the communities' representatives. An important and novel contribution of LGA was to convince the community to include five women and five youth representatives in the council, which is not customarily practiced. Helping communities to establish their CLGE's is prerequisite for LGA support to the GoE to formalize rights of pastoral communities. This is the first time that a CLGE has been established in Afar NRS and will serve as model for other communities in the region.



Above: Representatives of the Amibara and Haruka *woreda* pastoral communities in Afar region voting during the review and adoption of the bylaws of the Communal Land Governance Entity

Mr. Seko Seid, a clan leader elected as Deputy Chairperson of the council said, “Some people perceive that pastoralists' open rangeland is no man's land or idle and try to grab it. The CLGE

will help us protect our land from alienation to other uses and also to negotiate with the government when part of our land is to be taken for public purposes.”

Similarly, chairperson of the council Mr. Abito Muka Bedeloyta said “ The formation of the council will help the communities to have legal representation on land issues and will also help the government and other stakeholders to approach the communities directly.”

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