



FEED THE FUTURE

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

FEED THE FUTURE ETHIOPIA LAND GOVERNANCE ACTIVITY



ANNUAL ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2022 (OCTOBER 1, 2021 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2022)



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OCTOBER 2022

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Photo Caption: LGA explaining the process of formalizing pastoral land rights in Ethiopia to IGAD member state visitors from Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan.

Photograph by Massresha Tadesse, Land Governance Activity

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ACRONYMS

ATI	Agricultural Transformation Institute
CLGE	Community Landholding Governance Entity
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus of 2019
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
MOUDI	Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure
M.Sc.	Master of Science
NILUPP	National Integrated Land Use Plan/Policy
NRLAIS	National Rural Land Administration Information System
NRS	National Regional States
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PO	Project Office
REILA	Responsible and Innovative Land Administration
RFQ	Request for Quotations

RLAUD	Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate
TOR	Terms of Reference
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Program
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples'
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
ULAR	Urban Land Adjudication and Registration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
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 2022: October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022

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 Third Annual Report summarizes progress made to implement the Activity and the results achieved during the 2022 Fiscal Year (October 1, 2021– September 30, 2022). 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.

LGA faced several external challenges that impacted and delayed program implementation. Although the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflicts in different parts of the country that began in 2020 continued into this year, they primarily affected LGA operations in Afar National Regional State (NRS) where it was not possible to resume field activities. LGA focused its support to strengthen communal land tenure in pastoral areas in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS. Drought conditions experienced in the east of Ethiopia delayed implementation of this support during the beginning of this year. Fuel shortages also delayed LGA’s assessment of customary land governance in four zones of Somali NRS. The GOE has yet to issue its National Integrated Land Use Policy that has delayed LGA’s support for its roll out. Draft amendments to the federal Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 have yet to be approved by the Council of Ministers. Although there has been some movement in revising the amendments to accommodate recent developments on the ground, including land consolidation and cluster farming, final passage of the amendments in the Ethiopian Parliament will be a slow process and will delay LGA’s support to NRSs to amend their respective proclamations in compliance with the federal proclamation during the coming year. Despite these challenges, LGA supported 22 pastoral communities in East Bale Zone to register rights to their landholdings, form their Customary Land Governance Entities (CLGEs) and adopt by-laws to govern their functions. LGA’s support for GOE land bureau staff to earn M.Sc. degrees at Ethiopian universities and build their capacity to implement policy, legal and institutional reforms and deliver improved land administration services was conducted on schedule. LGA also supported internship opportunities at zonal and *woreda* land bureau offices for 38 first degree and 89 Technical Vocational Education and Training students studying land administration and land use to gain practical work experience. LGA’s assistance to pilot and test appropriate, “fit-for-purpose” technologies and streamline and improve urban land rights adjudication and registration processes progressed well, with field implementation in Dukem town, Oromia NRS scheduled to commence in November 2022.

Highlights of LGA achievements during this Fiscal Year include:

- (i) **Formulation of Land Policy and Legislation.** LGA (a) supported the GOE to revise the draft amendment to federal Proclamation 456/2005 by incorporating provisions to accommodate recent developments such as land consolidation and cluster farming as well as broadening land use rights and making them more gender sensitive; (b) assisted the Oromia NRS Land Bureau to draft its land administration and use proclamation in conformity with draft amendments to federal Proclamation 456/2005; (c) supported the

Oromia NRS land bureau to prepare and issue a directive that guides registration of pastoral landholdings; (d) agreed with the Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure (MOUDI) to conduct a study on how urban and peri-urban landholders, displaced by development initiatives, can benefit from such initiatives by being shareholders of the development, treating the value of their properties as equity contributions; and (e) completed evaluations of four competitive grant applications for conducting research in four thematic areas that will help inform GOE land governance reform policies. The research grants will be issued in November 2022 to enable field work to begin.

(ii) Strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs). LGA is engaging CSOs in its interventions and supporting them to participate in GOE processes to prepare land policy and legislation and implement institutional reforms to improve land governance and delivery of land administration services. During the reporting period LGA engaged:

(a) the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association to:

- help strengthen capacities of the National and Regional Women Land Rights Task Forces to effectively collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture's Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate, MOUDI and the Women's Affairs Directorate in promoting gender equity in land governance reforms;
- train adjudication and survey teams that will implement the urban land rights registration pilot in Dukem town on LGA's gender-based violence (GBV) protocol to mitigate GBV that may arise during the pilot ; and,
- conduct public information and awareness campaign prior to launching pilot field work in Dukem town.

(b) the Ethiopian Land Professional Association (ELAPA) to:

- co-sponsor Ethiopia's 5th Annual National Land Conference;
- conduct an organizational capacity assessment of ELAPA's structures, policies, systems, and processes to identify areas where capacity building support may be needed;
- develop the association's 5-year strategic plan; and
- draft a concept note describing the capacity building support LGA would provide to strengthen its capacity in influencing GOE's efforts in improving land governance.

(c) Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI). LGA reached agreement with GPDI to render support to strengthen the three CLGEs established in Borana Zone, Oromia NRS under the preceding USAID-funded Land Administration to Nurture Development activity and the fourth CLGE LGA will help establish in the Borana Zone under LGA.

(iii) Introduction of innovative technologies for a unified rural and urban land information system (LIS) and to adjudicate and register urban land and property rights. (a) LGA facilitated a participatory process with GOE experts and

contracted a software developer to configure open-source LIS software to comply with Ethiopia's urban land legal framework and help create efficiencies in adjudicating and registering urban land rights. GOE experts participated in final acceptance testing of the LIS software to verify that it meets the experts' requested functionality requirements and supports entry of attribute data in Oromo, Amharic and English languages. The software developer provided end-user training to GOE and LGA experts to effectively utilize the software's improved functionality. Pre-pilot preparations have been completed, including purchasing cloud-free satellite imagery and equipment, renting field office, training adjudication and surveying teams, and compiling information on property rights created in the sections of the town where the pilot will be conducted. It is expected that the field work will start in the second half of November 2022, following the PIA campaign to be conducted by EWLA during the first half of the month.

- (iv) **Registration of communal land rights.** LGA supported Oromia regional, zonal and *woreda* land bureau staff and pastoral community representatives in Raitu and Sawena *Woredas*, East Bale Zone to demarcate, map and register rights in 24 pastoral landholdings. Additionally, LGA supported 22 communities to form inclusive CLGEs and elect the members of their executive committees. The 22 landholdings are inhabited by 17,905 households (5,933 female headed) and encompass 389,597 hectares of land. Early in October 2022, LGA will conclude the public display process and assist formation of CLGEs for the two remaining two landholdings that will enable the Oromia NRS Land Bureau to issue landholding certificates to 24 pastoral communities at a ceremony scheduled for October 20, 2022.

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 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022).

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

- **Component 1: Strengthening the Land Governance System:** Interventions 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:** Interventions 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 November 2020 violent conflict erupted in the Tigray NRS resulting in armed attacks and security “hotspots” throughout the country, including the pastoral areas in Oromia and Afar NRS where LGA planned to support interventions to register pastoral communities’ land rights. The conflict required LGA’s government counterparts to focus their attention on responding to security threats, making them unavailable to take key decisions required to advance the development of legislation and register pastoralists’ land rights. The Afar NRS was particularly impacted by the conflict and officials are still focusing efforts on stabilizing the security situation and reconstructing destroyed infrastructure, preventing LGA from re-establishing collaboration with officials required to implement support to strengthen land rights of the region’s pastoral communities. Additionally, inter-community boundary conflicts prevented LGA from supporting pastoral land rights registration in the Borana Zone of Oromia NRS.

In response to these challenges, LGA assessed feasibility of supporting communal land rights registration in the Bale and East Bale Zones of Oromia NRS. LGA’s assessment found the security situation to be stable and communities were agreeable over the boundaries of their landholdings. Based on these findings, LGA focused its support in the Raitu and Sawena *woredas* of East Bale Zone during most of this fiscal year.

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

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

4.0 SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS IN FY 2021

4.1 COMPONENT I: 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

The Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA's) State Minister for Natural Resources, His Excellency (H.E.) Prof. Eyasu Elias, was appointed to his position in October 2021. According to the LGA's National Steering Committee's (NSC's) Terms of Reference (ToR), the State Minister is to serve as the NSC Chairperson. Due to the violent conflict in the north of the country, and several scheduling conflicts, the State Minister was not available to convene and chair an NSC meeting during most of the year. In April 2022, at an LGA supported technical workshop requested by the State Minister to review key proposed amendments to Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 on Rural Land Administration, the State Minister expressed his commitment to lend his utmost support to LGA's implementation. He also instructed the Director of the MOA's Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD) to arrange the next NSC meeting to take place in July 2022 but the meeting did not take place due to scheduling conflicts. LGA has supported preparation of an amended ToR 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 (Activity 1.4 below) to administer both urban and rural lands. Although it was anticipated that the State Minister would convene a NSC meeting before the end of this fiscal year, the meeting did not take place due to his unavailability. LGA has consulted with the National Technical Committee (NTC), a subcommittee of the NSC established to guide and monitor LGA's technical implementation for compliance with national and international standards and good practices and adherence with modalities for collaboration. The NTC suggested that the composition of both the NSC and NTC should be adjusted to align with the recent reorganization of GOE ministries and agencies. LGA will continue to lobby the State Minister to convene the NSC as soon as possible to discuss and agree adjustments to both NTC and NSC's composition.

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

LGA's predecessor, USAID-funded Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) activity supported preparation of the National Integrated Land Use Plan and Policy (NILUPP), a road map document to guide its implementation and preparation of the national land use plan, and establishment of a NILUPP Project Office (PO). GOE approval of the national policy has been pending for several years. Pending its approval, LGA supported the PO to prepare a draft land use proclamation and regulation, prepared a TOR for providing short-term training in land use planning, geographic information system (GIS) technologies, remote sensing, and information technology (IT), and awarded seven PO staff scholarships to participate in the M.Sc. training program in land use planning and management at Jimma University, to build the capacity of PO staff to carry out their duties once the policy is approved.

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

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

LGA's predecessor LAND activity supported the MOA to prepare draft amendments to the federal proclamation during 2017. The GOE had taken no further action to pass the draft amended proclamation until this fiscal year, when the Office of the Council of Ministers instructed the MOA to reconstitute the drafting committee and revise the draft amended proclamation's provisions to reflect developments since 2017. At the request of the MOA, members of its drafting committee, together with LGA's Gender Specialist (GS) and Land Policy Specialist (LPS) conducted rapid assessments in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP), Amhara, Oromia and new Sidama NRSs to identify current developments impacting rural land tenure that will inform preparation of the proclamation's amendments.

After completing the assessment, the drafting team addressed its findings in draft amended revisions to the proclamation. LGA facilitated initial consultations on the draft amended proclamation with federal and regional land bureau officials and experts that was followed by consultations with members of the National Women's Land Rights Task Force (WLRTF). Key features of the proposed amendments were then reviewed during a technical workshop LGA supported that was Chaired by the State Minister of the MOA and attended by directors within the MOA. The MOA's legal drafting committee prepared a revised draft of the proclamation informed by technical inputs and comments shared at the workshop. More recently, the State Minister requested the drafting committee to present the salient features of the revised draft legislation to his senior advisors. The Director of the MOA's RLAUD, RLAUD's Legal Expert

and LGA's LPS participated in the presentation. Discussion during the presentation focused on provisions in Ethiopia's Constitution that prevent any persons not engaged in farming activities from accessing rural land. This would prevent urban residents and government employees from accessing rural land. The drafters agreed to revise the draft amendments to the proclamation to comply with the Constitution's requirements yet allow some flexibility in the draft proclamation's implementation. Additionally, the drafting committee agreed to revise the draft amendments to enable rights holders to gift their rights to persons of their choosing rather than limiting transfers to landless persons and close relatives; and to remove language in the draft amendments that would prohibit farmers from selling equipment, barns and other buildings used in farming.

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

The delay in approving amendments to Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 has limited the support that LGA can deliver to the regions to amend their respective proclamations and regulations in compliance with the draft amended federal proclamation. LGA has, however, advised regional land bureaus that they may begin to revise their proclamations based on the provisions currently contained in the draft federal proclamation to help save time when these amendments are finally approved. Amhara NRS has approved amendments to its proclamation, but LGA has advised that several of its provisions are not compliant with those in the draft federal proclamation and are, therefore, unconstitutional and must be revised. Oromia NRS has prepared draft amendments with LGA assistance, but further work is pending approval of the federal proclamation.

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

LGA advised the MOA and the MOUDI 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 MOUDI raised objections that a federal regulation should not control these matters and that they should be controlled by legislation promulgated by NRSs. 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 MOUDI State Minister to help resolve the impasse. He tasked MOUDI staff to convene a small group of experts from the MOUDI and MOA to reach consensus. Because the government experts were unable to resolve the impasse, the State Minister advised that the matter should be referred to the Attorney General. The referral has been delayed because of institutional restructuring and change of personnel in both the MOUDI and the Attorney General's office. LGA has reminded the MOUDI to renew its efforts and acquire the opinion of the Attorney General's Office on whether the resettlement regulation is under federal or regional jurisdiction.

Additionally, LGA had planned to support development of a model valuation and compensation directive to guide regional states in development of their respective directives. The MOUDI,

however, advised that the regions may consider this approach as the federal government imposing its will upon them and advised, instead, that LGA to assist each NRS to develop its own directive. LGA assisted the Oromia Land Bureau to conduct a survey and assessment that informed development of a draft directive that is pending approval by the regional cabinet.

Preparation of Urban Land Legislation.

The MOUDI requested LGA to assist in developing legislation that would enable urban and peri-urban landholders, displaced by development initiatives, to benefit from the initiative by treating their land as an equity contribution that would allow them to receive revenue proportionate to the value of the land and immovable property thereon. In response to this request, LGA proposed to conduct a study of the pros and cons of provisions that could be included in the legal framework. The MOUDI, however, advised that a draft regulatory framework would be more effective to facilitate discussion and debate on the merits of the proposed framework. LGA then provided technical and financial assistance to prepare a draft framework that was reviewed by ministry experts at an LGA facilitated technical workshop. At the conclusion of the workshop, the legal experts agreed with LGA's earlier recommendation and to conduct a study of current policy and legislative framework, options for establishing a regulatory framework to implement the legislation and experience of other countries to further inform, enrich and guide revisions to the draft legislation. The MOUDI then requested LGA assistance to engage consultants to conduct the study. LGA has prepared draft TOR that will be presented and discussed with MOUDI officials in the next quarter.

Support Legislation on Cluster Farming and Land Consolidation

The Amhara NRS is collaborating with the Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI) on the issue of cluster farming and is considering launching a program of land consolidation with the support of Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammen (GIZ). Upon request of USAID, LGA is exploring opportunities for supporting the initiative and will develop a statement of work to define the support that could be provided. LGA's COP and LPS met with ATI officials to discuss the initiative's current status.

ATI officials indicated that the cluster model may require more than five years to develop and the timing for preparing the legislation to regulate the model is still under consideration. ATI officials agreed with the LGA team to exchange information on progress being made to implement the initiative and will seek collaboration with LGA as appropriate. GIZ team members working on land consolidation in the Amhara region discussed GIZ's plans and experience so far. They related that they have just begun consultation with various farming communities and compiling information for developing their action plan and expressed their willingness to collaborate with LGA as appropriate.

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

Tetra Tech's small business partner, Resonance, prepared the "Assessment of the Urban and Rural Land Information Systems (LISs) and Options for Integration" report that evaluated current functionality of Ethiopia's separate rural and urban land information systems (LISs) and proposed options for developing a single, unified national LIS integrating urban and rural land rights information. The NTC, established to provide technical advice to the NSC under Activity

I.1 above, has reviewed and endorsed the report's findings and recommendations. LGA expects that the NTC will present its endorsement when the NSC convenes its next meeting.

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

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

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Protocol. LGA, in collaboration with Tetra Tech's consortium partner Landesa, is finalizing the protocol to define GBV in the context of urban land rights adjudication and registration (ULAR) and the steps and procedures to help mitigate the risk of and respond to potential GBV arising during the ULAR pilot. The draft protocol was informed by a rapid assessment conducted by LGA's GS, in collaboration with Landesa's Ethiopian and international experts and with Dukem town stakeholders to identify referral pathways for addressing potential land-related disputes and violence against women. The draft protocol was presented to and validated by stakeholders from the MOUDI, Oromia regional land bureau, Dukem town Cadaster Office's ULAR implementation team members and the Ethiopia Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) during a technical workshop. LGA utilized content from the draft protocol to provide initial training to members of the ULAR implementation team who provided comments and suggestions to help enrich the protocol. Following the training, LGA organized a consultative workshop with the ULAR implementation team members and land administration experts from the MOUDI, Oromia NRS land bureau and representatives from the National WLRTF in Bishoftu Town to obtain additional comments and inputs to inform development of the protocol. LGA will test implementation of the protocol during the first phase of ULAR piloting that will register rights in approximately 400 parcels (two adjudication neighborhoods) in early November 2022 (Activity 1.10 below) and then prepare a final draft protocol.

Public information and awareness (PIA) campaign. Following LGA's assessment of CSOs supporting gender equity initiatives in or near Dukem town to support implementation of the PIA campaign on women's land rights, LGA selected and concluded negotiations with the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) and signed a contractual agreement with the association to implement the ULAR PIA campaign. EWLA prepared and submitted its work plan for conducting the PIA campaign and is in the process of hiring a consultant to help prepare an outreach strategy to help guide the campaign's implementation. EWLA will test the campaign during the first phase of the ULAR pilot and informed by the experience, revise and strengthen the campaign's strategy. Development of the GBV helped LGA to identify and develop an initial list of PIA messages to inform men and women about their land use rights and issues related to accessing land that may trigger violence against women during the ULAR pilot. LGA then provided intensive training to the ULAR implementation team on the purpose of the messages and effective implementation of PIA during the pilot to help mitigate the risk of GBV.

Strengthening Women's Land Rights Task Forces (WLRTFs)

LGA contracted EWLA to help strengthen capacities of the national and regional WLRTFs to effectively collaborate with the MOA/RLAUD, MOUDI and Women Affairs Directorate in promoting gender equity in land governance reforms. LGA facilitated a meeting between the

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

Gender Review of Draft Amendments to Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005

As noted under Activity 1.3 above, LGA's GS participated in the MOA drafting committee's assessment of recent rural land tenure issues in the Amhara NRS. After the drafting committee incorporated the assessment findings into the draft amendments, the GS facilitated its review by the National WLRTF's. As part of this review, United Nations (UN) Women Ethiopia, a task force member, shared its assessment report from the Second-level Land Certification Program in Ethiopia with the national WLRTF to inform a deeper understanding of the proposed amendments' impact on gender equality. The GS worked with the MOA's Gender Specialist and the drafting committee to incorporate inputs from the gendered review into the draft amendments to the proclamation that continue to be discussed by the MOA's senior management.

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 INTERNSHIPS

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

LGA is supporting a total of 53 candidates (50 Male, 3 Female) selected from federal and regional land bureau offices and instructors from Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET) colleges to enroll in the M.Sc. training program focusing on land administration and property valuation. LGA had supported the university to better integrate gender equity into its curricula and improve the rigor of its land valuation course offerings. Currently, 25 candidates have completed two semesters of residence training and one session of distance training. They are now conducting field research required to prepare their theses. It is expected that they will graduate with their degrees in January 2023. An additional 28 candidates have completed the first semester's residence courses and are now continuing their studies through distance courses. It is expected they will graduate in January 2024.

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

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

Internship Program

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

LGA contacted regional and Zonal land bureau offices in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, and Sidama NRSs to identify the *woreda* offices where the interns would be placed to gain practical, hands-on experience in providing land administration services. The internship locations agreed with land bureau officials are provided in Table I below.

Table. I: Distribution of internships across the regions

Region	Number of woredas	Number of students						Zone and woreda
		I st degree			TVET			
		M	F	T	M	F	T	
Amhara	7	9	3	12	8	26	34	North Shoa Zone <i>Woredas:</i> Menz Lalo, Menz Gera Midir West Gojam Zone <i>Woredas:</i> Gonji, Bahir Dar Zuria, North Mecha, South Achefer, Yilimana Densa
Oromia	6	6	3	9	21	5	26	East Shewa Zone <i>Woredas:</i> Bora, Lumie and Adaa Arsi Zone <i>Woredas:</i> Robe, Digalu Tijo and limuu Bilbilo

SNNPR	8	11	3	14	18	11	29	Hadiya Zone Woredas: Lemo, Analemo, Sororo and Gibie Wolayita Zone Woredas: Humbo, Sodo Zuria, Damot Wayda, and Damot Gale
Sidama	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	Aleta Wendo Zone Woredas: Dale and Aleta Wendo
Total	23	28	10	38	47	42	89	

LGA staff monitored the interns’ experience in the Oromia, Sidama, and SNNPR NRSs. *Woreda* land bureau officials shared their observations that this internship program differed from previous internship programs they hosted. The officials expressed appreciation for LGA’s collaboration in providing interns with meaningful learning opportunities and the partner academic institutions’ oversight of their students which helped to improve the quality of the work they performed in the offices. Interns assisted land bureau offices in reducing their backlogs, organizing files and helping to set up offices that were damaged during the conflict. Interns also gained skills in operating the National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS), implementing back-office workflows and conducting day to day land administration duties and also built their knowledge of applicable land laws and offices’ operational manuals. Several offices are considering hiring the interns after they complete their studies.

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

LGA continued to support ELAPA to become a self-sustaining organization and to strengthen its capacities to support the GOE in formulating land administration policies and reforms and to deliver training support to regional land bureau offices. LGA’s Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Specialist, in consultation with Tetra Tech’s home office MEL Specialist, conducted an organizational capacity assessment (OCA) of ELAPA’s structures, policies, systems, and processes to identify areas where capacity building support may be needed. The assessment revealed that ELAPA is still in the early stages of its development and recently passed a resolution to relocate its main office to Addis Ababa and hire a program manager and accountant to support implementation of its work plan and strengthen its financial management capacities. The OCA’s recommendations included establishing resource mobilization strategies to identify new potential partners and generate revenue required to hire new positions, and to prepare finance management policies and procedures. Additionally, the association should develop a MEL system and assign a MEL focal point to support evidence- based learning. LGA is exploring support it will provide the association to implement these recommendations in the coming year.

ELAPA, together with the Institute of Land Administration at Bahir Dar University, co-organized Ethiopia’s 5th Annual National Land Conference held on June 2-3, 2022 at Bahir Dar

University. The conference's theme was "Land Policies for Sustainable Development." ELAPA presented to conference participants its mission statement and core objectives to strengthen partnerships between land administration professionals and the GOE in the preparation of land administration and land use policies and law and to help inform the GOE's efforts to reform Ethiopia's land administration institutions.

After the conference, ELAPA established a Task Force comprising land administration professionals working in government land bureaus, academia and CSOs to prepare a paper analyzing current land administration institutional challenges at the national and regional levels and make recommendations for reform. ELAPA supported the Task Force to prepare its action plan and will host a technical workshop with experts to review the paper and provide comments and feedback to enrich its findings and recommendations. ELAPA plans to submit the paper to the Office of the Prime Minister. LGA is currently discussing the support ELAPA has requested to strengthen its capacity. An agreement will be signed with ELAPA on the support LGA will provide during the next quarter.

Additionally, ELAPA members approved the association's 2022/2023 annual work plan, its human resource management, procurement procedures, and financial administration manuals. It scheduled its annual generally assembly meeting in Addis Ababa for August 2022 but had to move the meeting back to the coming year when members of its executive committee are available to meet. ELAPA membership continues to grow. It now has 229 (18 Female) members and has mobilized a total of 339,980 ETB in operating revenue from membership fees to finance part of its operating costs.

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

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

4.1.3.2 ACTIVITY 1.9: SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT OF LEARNING WOREDAS

LGA had planned to establish a learning *woreda* in the Borana Zone of Oromia NRS where staff from land bureaus and pastoral community representatives from other pastoral areas of Ethiopia would come to learn about the processes and procedures that LGA's predecessor

LAND activity piloted to demarcate, adjudicate, survey, verify and register communal rights of pastoral communities. On-going security issues stemming from the violent conflict in the north of the country manifested also in southern Ethiopia, compounded by the serious drought experienced in the Borana zone prevented LGA from making progress in implementing this initiative. Additionally, MOA's RLAUD had requested that the learning *woredas* also demonstrate the processes and procedures for registering farm landholdings but later withdrew its request after reporting it has obtained sufficient resources from other donor funded projects. In consultation with USAID, the support that LGA had planned to provide under this activity has been placed on hold pending further assessment.

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

LGA, in close collaboration with government stakeholders and with support from Tetra Tech's small business partner, Resonance, conducted a competitive procurement process that resulted in the selection of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Open Tenure/SOLA open-source software as the most appropriate technology to help improve efficiency and accuracy of ULAR processes through piloting in Dukem town. LGA subsequently contracted a software developer to configure the Open Tenure software to accommodate Ethiopia's legal framework and ULAR business rules and workflows. LGA has also engaged GOE stakeholders throughout the software design process to inform its specifications, provide inputs into its design and test and evaluate its functionality to help ensure that the new ULAR technologies and processes can be sustainably maintained and implemented by government stakeholders after LGA closes. LGA notes that its efforts to ensure the sustainability of new technologies and processes by engaging government stakeholders in each step of their development have required more time than originally envisioned. Additionally, restructuring within the Oromia land bureau, MOUDI, and the Federal Urban Land and Landed Property Registration, and Information Agency (FULLPRIA) has extended the timeline for implementation.

Deployment of Updated ULAR Land Information System (LIS) Software

LGA facilitated LIS software final acceptance testing sessions with experts from the MOUDI, Oromia NRS land bureau, and Dukem town Cadaster Office to verify functionality of the software's Administration, Web Application, and Mobile Application Modules. The expert team conducted a total of 129 individual tests of these modules to confirm that the software developer has successfully integrated the experts' requested functionality requirements. The experts also confirmed that the Mobile Application Module now supports front-end applications for entering attribute data in Oromo, Amharic and English languages. In addition to testing the software's functionality, the expert team conducted field testing to assess the level of spatial accuracy the software could achieve. The team analyzed integration of the Mobile Application and tablet's built-in global positioning system technology with global navigation satellite system instruments including a base-rover to capture land parcel coordinates. Rigorous testing resulted in a very encouraging initial positional accuracy of one centimeter.

Following the final acceptance testing, LGA facilitated discussions between the software developer and GOE experts to agree additional revisions the developer would make to improve the software's functionality. Revisions included increasing visibility of adjacent parcels'

boundaries and including Unique Parcel Identification Codes in temporary adjudication certificates issued during the pilot. After updating the software, the developer provided end-user training to GOE and LGA experts to effectively utilize the software's improved functionality.

Training ULAR Adjudication Teams

LGA supported the Dukem town Cadaster Office to recruit members of two ULAR implementation teams, each comprising an Adjudication Expert, Surveyor, Assistant Surveyor, Demarcation Expert, Scanning Technician, GIS Expert, and Outreach Specialist for a total of 14 team members (11 Male, 3 Female). The two teams will be directly supervised by a GOE Team Leader who participated in developing the LIS software while the Dukem town Cadaster Office will provide overall supervision of the pilot with back-stopping support from LGA experts. LGA provided the implementation teams general orientation training on new ULAR technologies and processes, followed by two practical, role-based training tailored to the specific roles and responsibilities of each team member. LGA experts, together with the Dukem town Adjudication Team Leader, conducted one session of office-based training to provide a comprehensive understanding of the entire ULAR process, and the components and functionality of the LIS software. The second session was held at the adjudication site to build specialized skills required to perform specific adjudication tasks including setting up and configuring survey instruments, preparing base and parcel maps, confirming accuracy of survey measurements, importing/exporting data using the LIS software Mobile Application, managing Geographic Information System (GIS) data and procedures for reviewing, approving and rejecting claims.

LGA experts observed that in addition to strengthening skills, the training helped to build the adjudication teams' confidence in the new LIS software and adjudication processes. Additionally, as noted under Activity 1.5 above, LGA trained the adjudication teams on the GBV protocol that is currently being developed and engaged the team members in a consultative workshop to help strengthen the protocol.

Pre-adjudication Activities

LGA prepared, in collaboration with Tetra Tech's small business partner, Resonance, a pilot implementation plan that outlines specific steps to help guide implementation under each phase of the ULAR process. The plan provided the basis for the orientation training of implementation team members described above.

LGA procured recent (within 90 days), cloud-free satellite imagery for Dukem town that will serve as the cartographic base layer for preparing parcel maps. LGA also leased office space in the town where adjudication teams will be based during pilot implementation.

LGA conducted surveys on current performance of the manual ULAR processes in four NRSs. This established a baseline against which to measure improved efficiency and reduction in time and cost achieved under the pilot.

As noted under Activity 1.5 above, LGA is finalizing a GBV protocol to help mitigate the risk of GBV occurring during pilot implementation. LGA has also contracted the EWLA to conduct PIA and outreach to inform the population about the ULAR process, their rights and responsibilities and to disseminate messages to help implement the GBV protocol.

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

4.2 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 NRS

Oromia NRS officials advised that a pastoral lands registration regulation could not be issued until amendments to Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 are passed and the region then amends its Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation No. 130 to comply with the amended federal proclamation and to guide provisions of the regulation. As noted above, to address this gap in legislation and expedite commencement of fieldwork to register communal rights in pastoral landholdings, LGA secured agreement with the Oromia NRS land bureau to prepare a Pastoral Communal Land Registration and Management Directive (Directive) to provide the legal basis for LGA's registration support in Bale and East Bale Zones. The Oromia land bureau, with support from LGA prepared the draft Directive that was presented to representatives from the pastoral communities Raitu and Sawena *Woreda* cabinet members for comment and feedback during a consultation event facilitated by LGA. A final draft of the Directive was submitted to senior management in the regional land bureau and approved in May 2022. Land bureau officials informed LGA that the directive will be issued as a regional regulation once the federal and regional land administration and land use proclamations have been amended.

Somali NRS

LGA subcontracted Jigjiga University during the previous fiscal year to prepare the "*Pastoral Customary Land Tenure and Governance Assessment in Selected Woredas of the Somali Region*" report to inform preparation of legislation required for strengthening land use rights of pastoral

communities and to help inform selection of pastoral communities that are interested and appropriate to participate in processes to register and formalize their rights to use the landholdings they inhabit. The report described assessments conducted in Ararso, Awbare Degehabur and Harshin *Woredas* and found that conditions in Degehabur *Woreda* only was suitable for carrying out pastoral land rights registration activities. Although the assessment report helped to identify potential locations for supporting registration activities, it did not meet required quality standards for approval, despite on-going support provided by LGA experts to help the university to improve the quality of its report. LGA will now contract an expert consultant to work with university staff to edit and improve the quality of the report.

In response to the report's findings of few suitable locations, LGA recommended that its experts collaborate with land bureau staff to conduct a rapid assessment of the customary land management and governance system in the region to identify additional locations suitable for registration support. LGA, together with land bureau staff, assessed the customary land governance systems located in the Jarar, Shebele, Koraye, and Siti Zones through consultations with 15 communities inhabiting 10 *woredas*. Initial findings indicate that eight communities and pastoral landholdings appear suitable for participation in registration activities. Final conclusions from the assessment will be shared with land bureau officials and USAID/Ethiopia Mission in October 2022.

Afar NRS

Government resources and staff are fully engaged in restoring security and rehabilitating infrastructure destroyed during the war. LGA's focal point in the regional government indicated that officials may return to their normal duties in the near future. LGA will contact officials to restart activities to register rights of the Amibara and Chiffra pastoral communities as soon as they have returned to their normal postings.

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

Oromia NRS

The global pandemic and disagreement among the Borana, Guji and Garba communities in the Gomolle Dheeda, prevented LGA from supporting interventions to strengthen pastoral institutions and communal land rights in the Borana Zone. To address this delay, LGA conducted a rapid assessment and consultations with pastoral communities inhabiting nine *woredas* located in the East Guji, Bale, East Bale, East Showa and West Hararge Zones to identify communities suitable for participation in LGA interventions. This assessment, conducted in collaboration with zonal and *woreda* land bureau and local government staff, identified 36 communities and landholdings that demonstrated a high probability of successfully completing the registration process because they were at low risk of conflict. Informed by the assessment, LGA focused its support in the Raitu and Sawena *woredas* located in the East Bale

zone during the year to support 22 pastoral communities in forming their CLGEs and registering their communal land rights.

Passage of the Pastoral Communal Land Registration and Management Directive provided the legal basis for pastoral communities to form legally recognized CLGEs and prepare by-laws to regulate their functions. LGA facilitated meetings with regional, zonal and *woreda* land bureau staff and elected officials to increase their understanding of the provisions contained in a model CLGE by-law that LGA assisted the Oromia land bureau to draft, agree procedures for mobilizing community members to participate in CLGE elections, and then to conduct the elections. Each pastoral land holding in the Raitu and Sawena *woredas* encompasses one *kebele* and includes three *sub-kebeles*.

After agreeing procedures with the government officials, LGA facilitated community consultations in each *kebele* center where members from each community elected their CLGE members and approved their respective community by-laws that were guided by the model by-law prepared by the Oromia land bureau. The by-laws require election of three representatives from each sub-kebele for a total of nine CLGE members to represent each community. The by-laws also require that each CLGE be comprised of at least one female member and encourage appointment of one educated youth to keep minutes of the CLGE's meetings. Communities did not object to the inclusion of women and youth representatives in the executive committees of CLGEs but noted concerns that the female members may have difficulties performing the household duties they bear in addition to performing CLGE tasks. Of the 22 CLGEs formed, five elected three female CLGE members, 15 elected two female members while only two elected the minimum required one female member on their executive committees. Of the 198 CLGE executive committee members elected, 47 (24%) were female. (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Composition of CLGE Executive Committee Members Selected in Raitu and Sawena Woredas, East Bale Zone, Oromia NRS

Selected Customary Land Governance Entity in Raitu Woreda				Selected Customary Land Governance Entity in Sawena Woreda			
Kebele	Number of CLGE members			Kebele	Number of CLGE members		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Dhadacha Fardaa	6	3	9	Sororo-Biyo Haraqile	7	2	9
Ardaa Nagaa	7	2	9	Cophii	7	2	9
Borore	7	2	9	Biliso	6	3	9
BaraDimitu	7	2	9	Ajoo Qonye	7	2	9
Faltee	6	3	9	Rasa	7	2	9
Ardaa Kaloo	6	3	9	Mandhera	7	2	9
Haloo Coomaa	7	2	9	Boditi	6	3	9
Adaala	7	2	9	Dibbe Katta	7	2	9

Qarre Xuulee	8	1	9	Gale	7	2	9
Hara Adii	7	2	9	Lakku	8	1	9
Gurura	7	2	9	Total Sawena Woreda	69	21	90
Jarraa Torbii	7	2	9				
Total Raitu Woreda	82	26	108	Total Raitu & Sawena Woredas	151	47	198

Strengthening capacity of CLGEs previously established in the Borana Zone

LGA approached the civil society organization (CSO) Gayo Pastoral Development Initiative (GPDI) based at Yabello Town to provide training and support services to strengthen the governance capacities of CLGEs previously formed in the Borana Zone under the predecessor LAND activity. GPDI's Executive Director agreed in principle to collaborate but noted that this could not commence before April 2022 because of the severe drought currently impacting the Borana Zone. LGA also made initial contact with the local CSO HUNDE that supports pastoralists in the Bale and Borana Zones. LGA assessed, however, that GPDI has stronger implementation capacity and credibility among the pastoral communities in the zone to undertake this work. LGA developed a scope of work for which it invited GPDI to prepare a proposal and a budget for its implementation. This was done and revised by LGA. A subcontract agreement was prepared and is expected to be signed for implementation to begin in November 2022.

Somali NRS

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

Afar NRS

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

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

Oromia NRS

LGA supported *woreda* land bureau staff and pastoral communities complete all steps required to register rights in a total of 22 landholdings by the end of this fiscal year, with the final step prior to registration, public display, pending in an additional two landholdings. LGA expects that public display will be completed and CLGEs formed in these two landholdings during the first week of October 2022. This will then enable the Oromia Land Bureau to issue landholding

certificates to 24 pastoral communities at a ceremony scheduled for October 20, 2022. The attributes of these communities' landholdings are summarized below in Table 3.

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

Raitu Woreda						
No.	Community	Number of Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total Population	Area (Ha)
1	Arda Nageya	778	447	331	4,279	22,381
2	Beredimitu	687	391	296	3,779	21,290
3	Borore	1,092	678	414	6,006	54,255
4	Dhedecha Ferda	697	429	268	3,834	12,827
5	Felte	767	566	201	4,219	25,357
6	Adala	648	417	231	3,564	8,172
7	Arda Kalo	840	491	349	4,620	12,308
8	Gurura	835	552	283	4,593	7,229
9	Hallo Choma	844	483	361	4,642	10,157
10	Jara Torbi	743	469	274	4,087	7,930
11	Hara Adi	594	326	268	3,267	5,528
12	Kere Tule	1,245	823	422	6,848	15,126
	Subtotal	9,770	6,072	3,698	6,848	15,126
Sawena Woreda						
1	Ajo Kogne	664	455	209	3,652	8,616
2	Boditi	671	491	180	3,691	7,564
3	Chopi	958	725	233	5,269	15,795
4	Keta Dibe	941	695	246	5,176	9,584
5	Resa	901	660	241	4,956	28,941
6	Biliso	601	391	210	3,306	7,213
7	Gale	760	506	254	4,180	13,613
8	Leku	510	333	177	2,805	15,979
9	Mandera	765	569	196	4,208	14,150
10	Sororo & BiyoHarakile	1,364	1,075	289	7,502	65,582
11	Orosa (Public Display in process)	-	-	-	-	-
12	Kelekelcha (Public Display in process)	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	8,135	5,900	2,235	44,743	187,037
	Total Figures for 22 landholdings	17,905	11,972	5,933	98,478	389,597

Registration of pastoral landholdings entails five steps: (i) conducting PIA and outreach; (ii) demarcating, surveying and mapping; (iii), adjudication and validation; (iv) public display of landholding map and attributes; and (v) registration and certification.

Conducting PIA and Outreach

LGA observed that that intensive PIA and outreach was required to inform large numbers of community members and address misinformation and misunderstandings about the certification process that contributed to delays in completing the demarcation and mapping process. In collaboration with the respective land offices, LGA implemented a PIA and outreach campaign in both Raitu and Sawena *Woredas* for approximately four months.

The campaign was designed to help address community concerns about land grabbing that has become more frequent with increases in its value. LGA supported a series of grass roots meetings in all 22 communities to inform their members about the concepts of tenure security, threats to the community's security of tenure through land grabbing and the importance of communal land registration to protect pastoral landholding rights.

Due to the severe drought that is afflicting pastoral areas across East Africa, many pastoralists migrated to the Bale and Arsi highlands or were devoting their time searching for water and obtaining basic commodities for their families. To reach as many community members as possible, LGA identified meeting place locations that could be accessed whenever and wherever community members gathered. These included water rationing points where members responsible for distribution allocated time for public meetings; locations where monthly payments were made to productive safety net participants; and locations where development works, such as road construction were underway. A total of 2,237 (1,770 Male, 467 Female) community members participated in the meetings. Many of the participants expressed their appreciation for the initiative.



Fig. 1: PIA Campaign, East Bale Zone

Demarcating, Surveying and Mapping

Demarcation and adjudication of pastoral communities' landholdings require participation of elected representatives from the intervention as well as neighboring communities to serve in pastoral land adjudication committees (PLACs). Better practices developed under the preceding LAND activity have shown that the representatives should be elders who possess years of knowledge about how rights to the landholdings have been exercised and its rangeland and other resources have been managed over time. Typically, PLACs comprise six members from the intervention community and three members from the neighboring community. LGA supported PLAC formation and provided trainings on topics including the benefits of formalizing land use rights, better practices developed under the LAND activity, the registration and certification process and duties and responsibilities of PLACs in demarcating and adjudicating communal land rights.

LGA staff provided technical assistance and coordinated survey activities between the land bureau survey teams and PLACs. Typically, in each community landholding, two survey teams together with PLAC members used satellite imagery to sketch the boundary points of the landholding using easily recognizable natural features including tracks, streams, hills, and trees while a third team produced survey points for social service locations within the landholding. After PLACs from the intervention and neighboring communities agree on the boundary points and any associated natural features, the survey teams produce Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates and survey notes describing the natural features to be included in the land bureau's registration form. LGA observed that even after PLACs agree on boundaries at the sketching phase, disputes over specific boundary points in the field often arose. This required the land office survey teams to devote a significant amount of their time facilitating negotiations to resolve such disputes. A total of 20 disputes arose during the adjudication process that were resolved by PLACs, community elders and government officials.



*Fig.2: PLAC members negotiating a boundary point in Sawena Woreda
(Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)*

Adjudication and Validation

PLAC members are responsible to adjudicate maps and attribute data prepared by *woreda* land bureau staff that depict the community landholding's boundary points, natural features, boundaries of adjacent landholdings, watering holes, social service locations and village boundaries. After reviewing the maps for accuracy, PLAC members are required to sign minutes documenting their agreement with the maps' accuracy. Experience showed that this step in the process can also trigger boundary disputes. Involvement of government officials demonstrated to be effective in helping to resolve them.



Fig.3: PLAC members adjudicating boundaries in Raitu Woreda (left) and group photo after adjudication meeting (right). (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

After the boundaries are adjudicated, PLAC members chair validation workshops where they brief community participants on the processes followed in demarcating and surveying landholding boundaries and social service sites. Land bureau staff present the maps to community members who were provided the opportunity to raise any issues concerning accuracy of the maps.

Public Display

The final step in the registration process is publicly displaying the validated maps and textual data in locations accessible to the wider community for comments and feedback. LGA engaged



Fig.4: Maps and textual information displayed for public opinion in Sawena (left) and Raitu (right) Woredas.

and trained local facilitators at each public display location to help community members submit their feedback. *Woreda* land office surveyors and PLAC members were present at each site two days per week to provide explanation and clarification of issues raised by community members. LGA supported public display in a total of 42 publicly accessible sites located in both *woredas*. A total of 14,172 adult pastoralists visited the public display sites. Of these, 7,839 were male and 6,333 were female, indicating that the sites were equally accessible to male and female community members. Data collected from the sites indicates that 99 percent of the community members who participated in public display fully accepted the maps and textual data without reservation or comments. There was no statistically significant difference in the acceptance rate between community members in the two *woredas*. Public display was completed for all the landholdings except for Orosa and Kelekelcha that are anticipated to be completed in time for these communities to obtain their landholding certificates at a ceremony LGA plans to help organize on October 20, 2022.

Capacity building support

LGA provided a one-week practical and skill-based training on demarcation, surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral communities' landholdings to 20 staff (two female) from the Raitu, Sawena and neighboring Leghida *Woredas* at Ginir TVET college on the following topics:

- Objectives, principles, key actors and steps of registering and certifying rights in pastoral landholdings;
- Basic concepts and application of Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning (GPS) and remote sensing technologies;
- Introduction to open-source Quantum GIS, base map preparation and extraction of data from Google earth imagery;
- Data acquisition using GPS and loading GPS data onto Quantum GIS;
- Defining coordinate system and map projection;
- Scanning and geo-referencing field maps;
- Screen digitizing; and
- Mapping GPS data using ASCII file format and converting into Shape file



Fig.5: Trainees producing and analyzing survey data in laboratory and field work training (Photograph by Amha Getachew, LGA)

Each theoretical session was followed by practical work in the field. This included a one-day field data collection exercise where trainees were required to demonstrate, in stepwise manner, how they arrived at their final GIS outputs.

After completing most of the demarcation and mapping activities, LGA provided refresher training to 12 Raitu and Sawena *Woreda* land bureau staff (all male) to reinforce better practices and successful approaches developed during the demarcation and mapping tasks and help sustain capacities of zonal and *woreda* land bureaus to register communal land rights. Training topics included data organization, processing, preparation of map layouts, and managing spatial data, including GIS data layers and attribute data using QGIS software. LGA also provided office and surveying equipment to enable the bureaus to continue to implement registration processes after LGA closes. Equipment provided to each *woreda* includes 5 handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units, 5 desktop computers, one laptop computer, 5 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) units, 3 multi-purpose copiers (printer, scanner, and copier), and external hard disks.

Somali NRS

LGA anticipates that it will obtain agreement with Somali NRS land bureau officials on the pastoral communities and landholdings to be included in registration activities during the first quarter of the next fiscal year and start field operations.

Afar NRS

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

5.0 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 6.:

Figure 6 : Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity Theory of Change

interactions are grounded in this theory of change and are focused squarely on parallel “*IF*” statements visualized in Figure 6.:



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

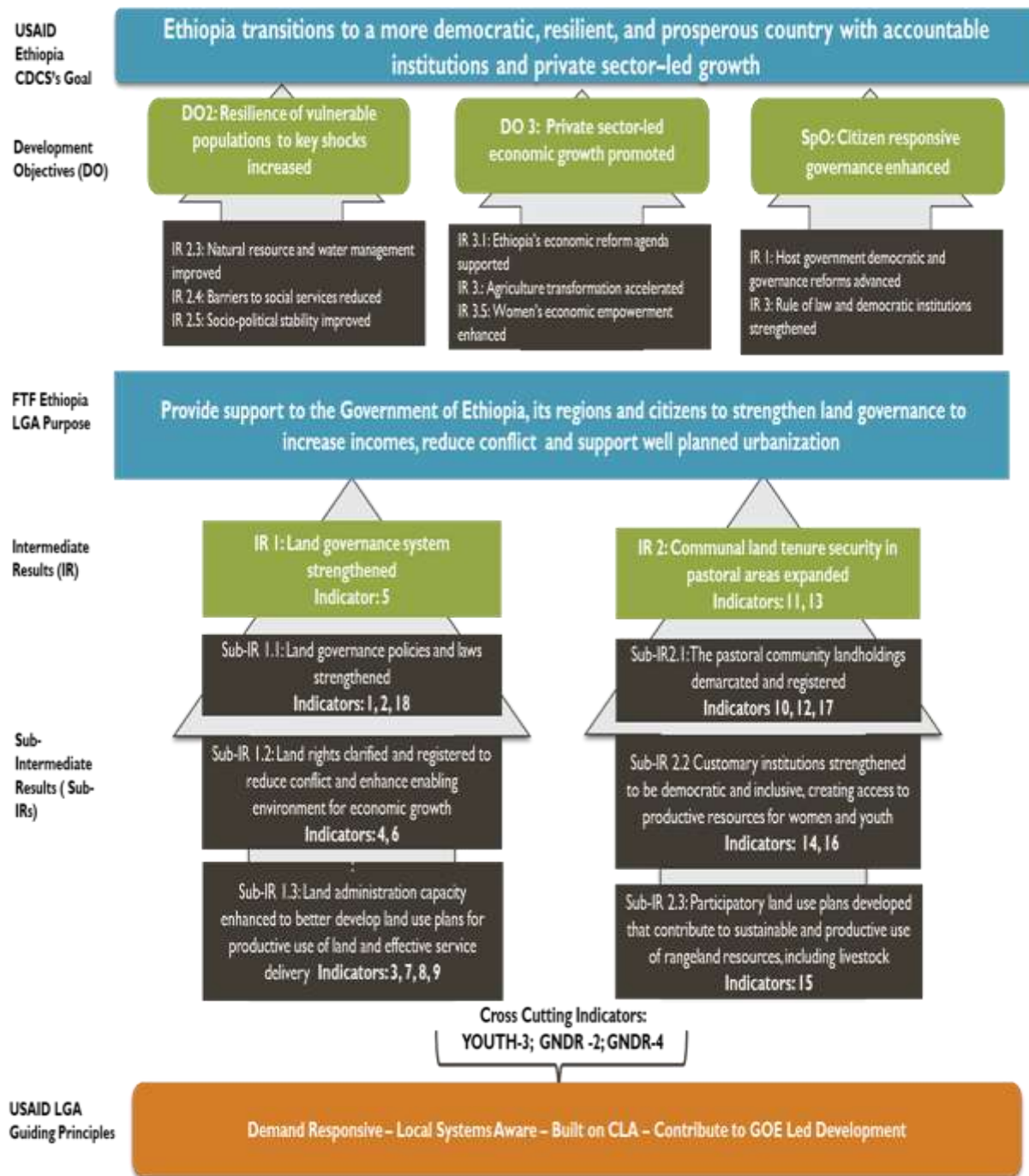
IF the capacity of local land actors is enhanced and improvements are made in the system of land and resource administration across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas;

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 7 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 7: Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity Results Framework



5.2 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS

Table 4 below groups LGA's performance indicators under each IR and Sub-IR comprising its Results Framework. Fiscal Year 2022 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 4. Performance Indicator Summary Table

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
Purpose: Land governance at national, regional, and local levels strengthened, land-related conflicts reduced, and sustainable and productive use of land and natural resources promoted						
IRI: Land Governance System Strengthened						
5	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or another related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	Y3 and Y5	37%	40%	0	60%
	<i>Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the service offered</i>		24%	25%	0	40%
	<i>Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the service offered</i>		13%	15%	0	20%
	Deviation Narrative: Oromia NRS land bureau will issue certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period. The ULAR LIS pilot implementation will also begin during the next reporting period. LGA will begin to collect data to report progress against this indicator during the next reporting period after land rights certificates have been issued.					
Sub-IRI.1: Land governance policies and laws strengthened						
1	Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support [EG.3.1-d Output, Outcome]	Annually	0	1	0	3
	<i>Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation</i>		0	1	0	3
	Deviation Narrative: LGA will issue four research grants during November 2022 to help inform GOE policy development.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome]	Quarterly	0	2	1	27
	Stage 1: Analyzed		-	1	3	23
	Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation		-	1	4	1
	Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation		-	1	2	2
	Stage 4: Presented for Legislation/decree		-	1	1	1
	Stage 5: Passed/Approved		-	1	1	1
	Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun				1	
	Women's Equal Rights to Land Ownership					
	<i>Number related specifically to guaranteeing women's equal rights to land ownership</i>			1		1
	Comment: LGA supported the Oromia NRS Land Bureau to prepare a Communal Land Use, Administration and Registration Directive for Bale and East Bale Zones that was passed/approved during the reporting period. LGA supported the MoUDI to conduct legal analysis and study of how urban and peri-urban landholders displaced by investment initiatives and receive revenue from the initiative. LGA supported the MoA to re-analyze and re-draft amendment to federal Proclamation 456/2005. LGA supported the Oromia NRS Land Bureau to draft its Land Administration and Use proclamation in conformity with draft amendments to Proclamation 456/2005. LGA assisted Oromia NRS land bureau to prepare a draft valuation and compensation directive.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
20	Number of research studies conducted on land administration and land use issues [that influence the policies or programs of the GOE] [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	5	4	0	12
	<i>Research topics</i>			4	0	12
	Deviation Narrative: LGA's competitive grants evaluation committee, comprised of LGA technical experts is currently reviewing the shortlisted applicants' research grant proposals. LGA will complete the evaluation and administrative processes to award four research grants in November 2022.					
4	Number of land and property rights disputes resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	Quarterly	5	255	20	840
	<i>Disputes resolved by local/traditional authorities</i>		0	255	20	840
	<i>Disputes resolved by contractors</i>		0	0	0	
	<i>Disputes resolved by mediators</i>		0	0	0	
	<i>Disputes resolved by courts</i>		0	0	0	
	<p>Comment: Twenty (20) boundary disputes emerged during fieldwork to adjudicate and demarcate boundaries of community landholdings in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS. Of these, twelve (12) were in Raitu woreda and eight (8) were in Sawena woreda. The twenty disputes were resolved. LGA facilitated discussions between Pastoral Landholding Adjudication Committees (PLACs) and land bureau officials to resolve the boundary disputes.</p> <p>Deviation Narrative: The actual number of disputes that arose and were resolved during the boundary adjudication and validation process were significantly lower than the number estimated before field work began.</p>					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
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	1500	0	1,500 peri-urban parcels
	<i>Number of Parcels corrected</i>	200	-	0	0	0
	<i>Number of parcels newly incorporated</i>	0		1,500	0	1,500
Deviation Narratives: LGA supported demarcation and surveying of 22 pastoral landholding parcels. These parcels will be incorporated into the official land administration system after the Oromia NRS Land Bureau issues certificates for these parcels. LGA will begin to implement the pilot to register rights in 1,500 urban land parcels in the coming year.						
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	60%	80% of all trainees	100%	80% of all trainees
	Sex					
	<i>Percent of men trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		40%	56%	89%	56%
	<i>Percent of women trained who correctly identify key learning objectives</i>		20%	24%	11%	24%
Comment: In FY22, a total of 46 individuals including 41 men (89%) and 5 women (11%) were trained who all (100%) correctly identified the key learning objectives after 30 days of attending the training sessions, representing 125% achievement against the FY22 target of 80%. Of these individuals, 20 were land bureau staff (18 male and 2 female) in the East Bale Zone of Oromia NRS trained in surveying, mapping, and registration of pastoral communal landholding; 12(all males) (7 Sawena and 5 Raitu) were land bureau staff from the East Bale Zone of						

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
	Oromia NRS who participated in two days of refresher training on data organizations, processing the GPS data on QGIS, layout, and map preparations.; 14 (F=3, M=11) Dukem town adjudication crews trained on the general understanding of the ULAR LIS system workflow from July 18 to July 21, 2022. The same individuals also attended the two-round practical pieces of training provided on surveying, GIS, adjudication, and scanning from August 01-05, 2022, and August 16-19, 2022.					
7	CBLD-9 Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [IM-level]	Annual	0	80%	0	80%
	Numerator: Total number of organizations with improved performance		0		0	
	Denominator: Total number of organizations receiving organizational capacity development support		0		0	
	Deviation Narrative: LGA issued subcontracts to CSOs to support implementation of LGA interventions during the reporting period. LGA will begin to measure and report improved performance of partner CSOs in the coming reporting period.					
9	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training [EG.3.2-2, Output]	Quarterly	82	88	82	82
	Sex		71	88	82	82
	Male		71	82	77	77
	Female		11	6	5	5
	Duration			88	82	82
	New			0	0	0
	Continuing			88	82	82
Comment: This indicator measures the number of people who are currently enrolled in or have graduated during the reporting year from a degree-granting technical, vocational, associate, bachelor, master, or Ph.D. program. During the reporting period, no new individuals enrolled						

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<p>in degree granting trainings. The number above refers to the number of candidate students currently enrolled in M.Sc. programs at Bahir Dar and Jimma Universities.</p> <p>Deviation Narratives: Of the 88 candidates originally enrolled in the universities, six were unable to continue with their studies for personal reasons. Although this resulted in a deviation from the target, the degree of deviation is less than 10%.</p>					
10	Number of land administration and land use training curricula materials successfully developed and distributed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	1	2	0	7
	<i>Type of training materials</i>				0	
	Deviation Narratives: LGA trainings delivered during the reporting period did not require development of curricula according to the precise definition of this indicator.					
11	Amount of GoE resources leveraged in support of training on land tenure and property rights [Custom, Output]	Annual	0	ETB 2,680,000	0	ETB 9,228,000
	<i>Ethiopian Birr</i>				0	
	Deviation Narrative: Data for this indicator is provided by the federal MOA. Data from the ministry is pending.					
IR2: Communal land Tenure security in pastoral areas expanded						
	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	48,514	0	91,769
	Sex			48,514	0	91,769
	<i>Male</i>		107,775	23,119	0	44,746
	<i>Female</i>		122,370	25,395	0	47,023
	Tenure Type			48,514	0	91,769

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
13	<i>Customary</i>		230,145	45,814	0	89069
	<i>Leasehold</i>			2,700	0	2,700
	Location			48,514	0	91,769
	<i>Rural</i>		229,821	45,814	0	89069
	<i>Urban</i>		324	2,700	0	2700
Deviation Narrative: Results for this indicator will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.						
15	Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	22	0	30
	Comment: LGA supported Oromia NRS land bureau staff and 24 pastoral communities, 12 in each Sawena and Raitu woredas to demarcate, adjudicate and map their landholdings. Deviation Narrative: Results for this indicator will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.					
Sub-IR 2.1 The pastoral community landholdings demarcated and registered						
	Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs [E.G. 3-2, Output]	Quarterly	255,717	53,904	243	101,966
	Sex of individuals participating (no double counting)		255,717	53,904	243	101,966
	<i>Male</i>		119,750	25,688	181	49,719
	<i>Female</i>		135,967	28,216	62	52,247
	Age Category of individuals participating (no double counting)		255,717	53,904	243	101,966

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
8	15-29		23,015	5390	160	10,197
	30+		232,702	48,514	83	91,769
	Type of individuals participating (double counting allowed)				243	
	Household members		0	0	0	0
	People in a government		0	0	102	0
	People in USG-assisted private sector firms		0	0	0	0
	People in civil society		0	0	14	0
	Type of individual not applicable		0	0	127	0
	Type of individual disaggregates not available		0	0	0	0
<p>Comment: This indicator refers to the number of individuals participating in LGA interventions. During the reporting period, 223 individuals participated in the LGA interventions, representing 0.41% achievement against the FY22 target of 53,904. Among those individuals, 27 % (60) were female. By age category, 67% (149) were youth and 33% (74) were adults. These individuals include: 82 (77 men and 5 women) individuals enrolled in the MSc. programs at Bahir Dar and Jimma Universities; 14 individuals (11 men and 3 women) who participated in ULAR LIS training in Dukem and Bishoftu towns; 12 individuals (all men) who attended a refresher training on data organization, data processing and map preparation in Sawena and Raitu woredas. Additionally, LGA supported internship opportunities for 89 (47 men and 42 women) TVET students and 38 (28 men and 10 women) first degree university students at woreda level land bureau offices.</p> <p>Deviation Narrative: In the next reporting period, LGA will report under this indicator the number of adults with legally recognized land tenure rights (Indicator No. 12 below) once the Oromia issues land rights certificates to pastoral communities.</p>						
	Number of adults with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-7 IM-level]	Quarterly	255,717	53,904	0	101,966
	Sex		255,717	53,904	0	101,966

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
12	Male		119,750	25,688	0	49,719
	Female		135,967	28,216	0	52,247
	Type of documentation		255,717	53,904	0	101,966
	Individual/Household		360	3,000	0	3,000
	Community/group		255,357	50,904	0	98,966
	Business/Commercial		0	0	0	0
	Location		255,717	53,904		101,966
	Rural		255,357	50,904	0	98,966
	Urban		360	3,000	0	3,000
<p>Comment: During the reporting period, 24 pastoral communities, 12 in each Sawena and Raitu woredas were mapped, demarcated adjudicated, and validated and a total of 22 CLGEs were formed. Results for this indicator will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.</p> <p>Deviation Narrative: The number of adults with legally recognized land tenure rights will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.</p>						
14	Number of households or organizations with legally recognized land or marine tenure rights as a result of USG assistance [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	40,214	26,952	0	50,983
	Household			26,952	0	50,983
	Urban			1,500	0	1,500
	Rural			25,452	0	49,483

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<p>Comment: During the reporting period, 24 pastoral communities, 12 in each Sawena and Raitu woredas were mapped, demarcated adjudicated, and validated and a total of 22 CLGEs were formed. Results for this indicator will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.</p> <p>Deviation Narrative: The number of households with legally recognized land tenure rights will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.</p>					
19	Number of hectares (in millions) mapped, demarcated, and adjudicated [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	2.7 million ha	1,054,034 ha	424, 074 ha	2,058,001 ha
	Status					
	<i>Mapping</i>			1,054,034 ha	424, 074 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Demarcated</i>			1,054,034 ha	424, 074 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Adjudicated</i>			1,054,034 ha	424, 074 ha	2,058,001 ha
	Location				424, 074 ha	2,058,001 ha
	<i>Urban</i>				0	
	<i>Rural</i>				424, 074 ha	
	<p>Comment: During the reporting period, a total of 420,416 ha pastoral land boundaries in Sawena and Raitu woreda were demarcated, adjudicated, and validated. However, after corrections were made based on the comments and feedback collected during public displays, the final revised pastoral land boundaries were 424, 074 ha in 24 communities (i.e., Raitu - 202,560 ha in 12 communities, and Sawena 221,514 ha in 12 communities). The result represents 40.23% against the FY22 target of 1,054,034 ha.</p> <p>Deviation Narrative: the original targets were set based on the assumption that an entire woreda would be the geographic unit for registering rights in pastoral landholdings. As a result of negotiations with community members and local land bureau officials, agreement was reached to use a single kebele as the geographic unit which is significantly smaller than a woreda.</p>					
Sub-IR 2.2 Customary institutions strengthened to be democratic and inclusive, creating access to productive resources for women and youth						

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
16	Number of inclusive, pastoral community institutions established [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	3	22	22	30
	Comment: LGA supported establishment of 22 CLGEs in Raitu (12), and Sawena (10) woredas, East Bale zone. Communities elected a total of 198 (151 men and 47 women) executive committee members, 9 members per each CLGE. According to CLGE by-laws each CLGE must include women and youth members. This represents 100% achievement against the target for this reporting period.					
18	Number of pastoral community bylaws developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	22	1	30
	Comment: Each CLGE, LGA supported, approved its by-laws for a total of 22 by-laws developed that were guided by the model by-law prepared by the Oromia land bureau. This represents 100% achievement against the target for this reporting period.					
Sub-IR 2.3 Participatory land use plans developed that contribute to sustainable and productive use of rangeland resources, including livestock						
17	Number of pastoral community land use plans developed [Custom, Output]	Quarterly	0	22	0	30
	Deviation Narrative: Land use planning will commence after the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.					
Cross-Cutting Indicators						
21	YOUTH-3: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-29) [IM-level]	Quarterly	9%	10%	0	10%
	Numerator: Number of youth program participants			5,390	0	10,196
	Denominator: Number of Total participants in the program			53,904	0	101,966
	Deviation Narrative: Youth participation in LGA interventions will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.					

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
22	GNDR-2 Percentage of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	Quarterly	21%	50%	0%	50%
	Numerator: Number of female program participants			26,953	0	50,983
	Denominator: Total number of male and female participants in the program			53,904	0	101,966
	Deviation Narratives: Female participation in LGA interventions will be reported once the Oromia NRS land bureau issues certificates to pastoral communities during the next reporting period.					
23	GNDR-4 Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities.	Y3 & Y5	37%	42%	0	47%
	Numerator/Denominator					
	Numerator: Total Number of participants whose survey scores have improved over time		37%	42%	0	47%
	Denominator: Total number of participants				0	
	Sex					
	Percent of male participants who showed increased agreement				0	
	Percent of female participants who showed increased agreement				0	

Ind. #	Indicator	Reporting Frequency	Baseline Values	FY22 Targets	FY22 Actuals	LOA Targets
	<p>Deviation Narrative: Because the pastoral land rights registration activities were recently completed and the urban land rights registration pilot will commence in November 2022, there is no progress data to report regarding this indicator in the reporting period. Data will be collected during the next 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 5 below. There are no updates to the activities because rights in pastoral landholdings was concluded at the end of the reporting period. LGA will support land use planning interventions in the next fiscal year. LGA will continue to report on the status of the implementation of the risk mitigation measures over the life of the activity.

Table 5. 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"> • Encourage access to and use of climate services (data, information, communication) in strategic planning, management, and budgeting for activities. • In the planning process integrate communal land tenure expansion activity plan with programs operating on development interventions and emergency responses • Work on community awareness-raising activities to inform them on possible impacts of climate change threats • Identify opportunities to strengthen food supply chains to areas targeted for land governance activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the traditional institution to have access to early warning information • Support traditional institutions to modernize information sharing system related to weather, feed, and water resources availability using mobile technology
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"> • Increase participation of communities especially women and vulnerable groups through public awareness mechanisms • Hold discussions with communities on possible climate change threats that could affect the participation of the community institutions in developing the scalable approach. • Develop an emergency response plan in consideration of food security crisis that could affect the efficiency of land governance activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve traditional drought coping mechanisms • Strengthen the traditional institution to incorporate climate change into their activities.

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