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LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND)

QUARTERLY REPORT NO. 8

JANUARY 01– MARCH 31, 2015

APRIL 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APS	Annual Program Statement
BDU	Bahir Dar University
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CORS	Continuously Operating Reference System
D/COP	Deputy Chief of Party
DO	Development Objective
ELAP	Ethiopian Land Administration Program
ELTAP	Ethiopian Strengthening Land Tenure and Administration Program
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
EPIMS	Ethiopian Pastoralist Information Management System
GAAP	Gender Assessment and Action Plan
GEPIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	Grants Management Plan
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
ILA/BDU	Institute of Land Administration of Bahir Dar University
INSA	Information Network Security Agency
IPS/HU	Institute of Pastoral Studies of Haramaya University
LALU	Land Administration and Land Use
LAND	Land Administration to Nurture Development Project
LAUD	Land Administration and Use Department
LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation Project
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
LUP	Land Use Planning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture

MSc.	Master of Science
MSI	Management Systems International
MSU	Michigan State University
OPUS	On-line Positioning User Service
PAP	Pastoral and Agro-pastoral
PCDP	Pastoral Community Development Project
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PRIME	Pastoralists Resiliency Improvement and Market Expansion Project
REILA	Responsible Land Administration in Ethiopia Project
REC	Review and Evaluation Committee
ROPAC	Regional Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Project
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZOPAC	Zonal Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Land plays a pivotal role in the life of the people of Ethiopia and the development of its economy. More than three-quarters of the population derive their income from agriculture; social and cultural norms in rural areas are largely shaped by land use practices. Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth is a pillar in Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) accords high priority to the sustainable use and management of land and its proper governance in the nation's agenda for food security, poverty reduction, and accelerated economic growth to achieve the status of a middle-income country.

The purpose of the Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project is to expand and extend two previously successful projects—Ethiopia Strengthening Land Tenure and Land Administration Program (ELTAP) implemented in 2005-2008 and Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program (ELAP) implemented in 2008-2013—financed by The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ethiopia Mission and implemented by the federal Ministry of Agriculture and six regional states with technical assistance provided by Tetra Tech. These projects helped strengthen rural land tenure security and women's land use rights, encouraged efficient land transactions, built capacity of federal and regional land administration agencies to improve service delivery, and piloted cadastral surveying and certification methodologies to recognize and document rural land use rights.

LAND's activities will be implemented to achieve four objectives:

1. Improved legal and policy frameworks at national and local levels;
2. Strengthened capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and use planning;
3. Strengthened capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals; and
4. Strengthened community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth.

The LAND project will be implemented with and through the Ministry of Agriculture's Land Administration and Use Directorate (MOA/LAUD) at the national level and the land administration bureaus of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regional states. On a minor scale, training support in rural land administration would be provided to Beneshangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Harari and Dire Dawa City Administrative Council. It will further deepen and broaden the policy, legal, and regulatory framework governing rural land tenure and property rights (LTPR) and expand its capacity-building support at all levels of government to ensure sustainability of past USAID investments. LAND will assist Ethiopian universities to strengthen their capacity to train land administration officials and professionals in survey and certification procedures and property rights, including women's land use rights, conflict mitigation and land use planning. This will provide a sustainable training mechanism and supply of skilled land administration officials beyond the life of LAND. In pastoral areas, LAND will pilot activities to demarcate and certify community boundaries and strengthen community land holding governance entities in which community title to land will vest and that will represent the community before government and in dealings with investors. LAND will work closely with Pastoralists Resiliency Improvement and Market

Expansion (PRIME) project, which is also supported by USAID, and regional governments to develop participatory land use plans. LAND will also support creation of an enabling environment in which PRIME will develop opportunities for linking communities to markets. LAND activities in pastoral areas will help improve governance at the local level by assisting communities with decision-making rights over their natural assets: land, water and other natural resources.

This is the quarterly report for LAND, covering progress made in its implementation during the quarter January 1 to March 31, 2015

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the reporting period, LAND made considerable progress on all project components. On Component 1 (Improve legal and policy frameworks at national and local levels), LAND, and its partner, Landesa, supported the creation of the National Taskforce on Women's Land Rights, whose aim is to deliberate on women's land rights issues in order to inform formulation and implementation of land policy and legislation in Ethiopia. It will identify customary, legal and regulatory constraints affecting women's rights to access and use land and make recommendations to policy makers and legislators on how they could be addressed. As a voice for women's inheritance and land rights, the Taskforce will review and comment on forthcoming laws and regulations and make recommendations to ensure that the laws are in place and implemented to promote the realization of women's land rights. The Taskforce currently has 20 members including representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Justice, Women, Children and Youth Affairs; the Federal Supreme Court, Oromia Pastoral Development Commission, USAID/Ethiopia, UN/WOMEN, UK funded LIFT and USAID PRIME projects and civil society groups such as the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association. Two important national workshops were organized in collaboration with Land Administration and Use Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture (LAUD/MOA), the first one being on regional experiences in expropriation, valuation and compensation. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss the varying practices in the region states to value and compensate land taken for public purposes and make recommendations to develop policy frameworks to harmonize practices to ensure citizens impacted by the takings are fully compensated for the loss of use rights to their land. The second workshop dealt with review of the suggested amendment to the Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005, which provided for lively debate on how best to broaden and more effectively secure tenure rights for both the farming and pastoral communities. Drafting of the Somali Pastoral Land Administration and Use Regulation was completed.

On Component 2 (Strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and use planning), the Ethiopian Mapping Agency's (EMA) continuously operating reference station (CORS) at Gondar airport became operational after system reconfiguration and improving internet connectivity. Currently the EMA is receiving data from all four stations made operational with LAND assistance. LAND organized a graduation ceremony for the 20 CORS technology trainees. Trainers of trainees (ToT) who were trained by LAND in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regional states cascaded ToT trainings at the grass roots level to build capacity of an additional 1,146 staff during this quarter. University partners continued preparation of training materials on the federal and rural land laws of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regional states. First drafts were submitted by Haramaya and Mekelle Universities, respectively for Oromiya and Tigray.

On Component 3 (Strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals), LAND obtained USAID approval for six grants under its Competitive Grants Scheme for a total value of \$669,554. The ETHIOLANDNET network has started operation. It is preparing its five-year strategic plan and to conduct a national conference on land issues to be held in July 2015.

Lastly, on Component 4 (Strengthen community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitated market linkages and economic growth), LAND held a series of consultation with Oromia Regional Officials and other stakeholders on reaching a consensus and a common vision for the way forward to demarcate and certify grazing units in Borana and Guji zones. It was agreed that a new Oromia Pastoral Land Administration and Use regulation will be prepared with the technical and financial assistance of LAND and further discussions and consultation should be held on the demarcating, surveying and mapping of the physical boundaries of the grazing units to be registered and certified.

During the next quarter LAND will support drafting of legislation to protect the land use rights of pastoral communities in Oromia Regional State. LAND secured agreement with Oromia officials to develop a legislative drafting committee to draft a regulation that will pave the way for LAND supported activities to demarcate boundaries of community grazing systems and strengthen community governance structures to work with regional officials to effectively manage rangeland resources. Additionally, LAND's partner, Landesa, will provide gender trainings for the Ad hoc Federal Drafting Committees to amend Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005, the Oromia legislative drafting committee and the Ethiopian Women's Land Rights Task Force.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY COMPONENT

Component 1: Improving legal and policy frameworks at national and local levels

Activity 1.1: Review National and Regional Land Administration and Land Use Legislation and Certification Practices.

Task 1.1.1: Effectiveness of existing national and regional land administration and land use (LALU) laws will be assessed and analyzed in Amhara and SNNP regional states and recommendations given for revision as appropriate.¹

LAND has engaged the universities of Bahir Dar and Hawassa to collaborate with regional LALU agencies and bureaus of justice to conduct field surveys among stakeholders including community groups (men, women, youth, elders, and leaders' groups), woreda officials, and judges to document experiences and identify constraints and unintended consequences arising from implementation of current rural land legislation. Research topics include:

- i. Stakeholder participation in development of land administration and land use polices and laws;
- ii. Consistent application of land use inheritance laws;
- iii. Impediments to transfer of land use rights;
- iv. Equal access to land for women and the disadvantaged;
- v. Equitable expropriation, valuation, and compensation laws and practices; and
- vi. The efficiency of land dispute resolution and settlement mechanisms and processes.

Field work was completed during the previous quarter and data analysis begun. Analysis continued during this quarter and Bahir Dar University, Institute of Land Administration presented preliminary findings at a national workshop that discussed the draft federal rural lands administration, use, and registration proclamation (Task 1.2.1 below).

The Taskforce on Ethiopian Women's Land Rights was launched at an inception workshop held on 5-6 February 2015 in Bishoftu town. The objective of the Taskforce is to deliberate on women's land rights issues in order to inform formulation and implementation of land policy and legislation in Ethiopia. It will identify customary, legal and regulatory constraints affecting women's rights to access and use land and make recommendations to policy makers and legislators on how these issues could be addressed. As a voice for women's inheritance and land rights, the Taskforce will review and comment on forthcoming laws and regulations and make recommendations to ensure that the laws are in place and facilitate their implementation to promote the realization of women's land rights.

The Taskforce has 20 members representing various sectors and the workshop was well attended by a total of 19 participants from Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women's, Children and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Federal Affairs, Federal Supreme Court, Oromia

¹ LAND had proposed to conduct a similar assessment in Tigray regional state. However, this was dropped because the regional state expressed its wish that this be done after two to three years.

Pastoral Development Commission, USAID/Ethiopia and LAND and LIFT projects. Participants were briefed on the context of their engagement in the land policy and legislation reform process, and provided with an overview on some of the most critical issues of women and other vulnerable groups in exercising their land rights. Experiences of similar task forces in Rwanda and Liberia were also presented. The draft memorandum of understanding of the Taskforce and its work plan were reviewed. The Women's Affairs Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture was selected as the Chair of the taskforce and the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs as Vice Chair. In addition, the Taskforce established a "Women Land Desk" within the Ministry of Agriculture, Women's Affairs Directorate to serve as a technical resource for both the ministry and the Taskforce. Institutionalizing the desk within the Ministry of Agriculture is expected to sustain the work and enhance effectiveness of the taskforce.

Task 1.1.2: Harmonize rural land registration and surveying methodologies.

Rural land registration and surveying methodologies will be addressed in proposed revisions to Federal LALU Proclamation No. 456/2005. See Task 1.2.1 below.

Activity 1.2: Implement Consultative Process to Draft and Amend Needed Land Legislation

Task 1.2.1: Assist revision of federal rural land administration and use legislation.

In FY 2014, LAUD/MoA requested the LAND project for technical and financial assistance in drafting an amendment to the federal Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 that would incorporate the draft Rural Lands Registration and Surveying Regulations that was submitted to the Council of Ministers. A committee composed of four MOA experts and the LAND's Property Rights Lawyer was formally established to carry out this task and has conducted preliminary work and desk review in the previous quarter. They had a retreat at Zeway town for eight days to conduct a desk review. They also visited all the seven regional states and the Dire Dawa City Administration and interviewed judges, administrators of regional courts, experts and officials of regional land administration bureaus, officials from water bureaus and settlement division heads to identify issues that need to be considered in the revised federal land administration law.

The committee presented the first draft of the amended proclamation to a national Workshop held 14-15 March 2015 in Adama town. The Workshop participants were briefed on the amendments and new legal provisions that are proposed to enhance the property rights of farmers within the constitutional framework. Participants discussed the draft thoroughly in breakout sessions and provided the Committee with important feedback. The Committee will consider the feedback for incorporation into the draft amendment.

LAND's gender specialist has been working with the drafting committee to address major issues regarding women's land rights: inheritance; marital property; division of property up on divorce; conflict resolution and representation in courts; land registration and certification and rights of women in polygamous households.

LAND is organizing a gender sensitivity training to the Ethiopian Women's Land Rights Taskforce and the drafting committees of the federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 and the Oromia Pastoral Land Administration and Use Regulation. This capacity building effort is made to ensure that Ethiopian land laws recognize and protect women's land rights, and a gender sensitive approach is adopted as an integral part of the drafting and amending processes. The training is intended to strengthen the capacity of selected stakeholders by providing practical skills in gender analysis and raising awareness of women's land rights issues. The training will equip the drafting committees with knowledge and skills to assess the strengths, gaps, and inconsistencies in the existing land related laws; identify best practices in women's land rights; and consider potential entry points for redressing the identified challenges. The training will be offered by gender and land tenure specialists from Landesa in the next quarter.

Task 1.2.2: Revise regional LALU legislation and Land Expropriation, Valuation, and Compensation guidelines through consultative processes.

LAND collaborated with LAUD/MoA and regional land administration and use offices to conduct a workshop on land expropriation, valuation and compensation practices in Ethiopia, which was held on 12-13 March 2015 in Adama Town. Land expropriation, valuation and compensation is a major problem in Ethiopia even after the enactment of the federal Expropriation of Lands for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No. 455/2005 and the implementing regulation that was issued in 2006.

Despite these pieces of legislation, regional states are using different valuation methods and making compensation payments based on the funds available rather than on the values of the properties expropriated. Cases have been reported where rural land was expropriated even without payment of compensation in violation of constitutional and legal provisions.

The main purpose of the workshop was to discuss the experiences of the regional states and city administrations and make recommendations to improve the policy framework. The two-day workshop drew 58 participants (six females) from federal ministries (Agriculture, Urban Development and Construction, Federal Affairs, Justice and Youth, Children and Women's Affairs), regional states (Amhara, Beneshangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Tigray, and Harrari) and Dire Dawa City

Administration, and representatives of academia and research organizations (Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Mekelle and Hawassa universities, and the Ethiopian Agricultural Institute) and other stakeholders. Most of the participants had participated in implementing the regulations on land administration and experienced in land expropriation, valuation and compensation processes in different regions of the country.

The LAND COP presented international best practices on land expropriation valuation and compensation. The main topics he covered were:

- Reasons for expropriation and the meaning of public purpose or public interest;
- Procedures employed in the process of expropriation, valuation and compensation;
- Components of compensation
- Valuation methods of land and assets on the land;
- Methods of payment of compensation;
- Assistance provided to people displaced from lands expropriated in restoring their livelihoods;
- Common problems that occur in expropriation and compensation processes in developing nations; and
- Conclusions and recommendations.

The regional states of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray and the Dire Dawa City Administration presented their experiences in implementing the land expropriation, valuation and compensation laws. Dr. Daniel Ambaye, a LAND commissioned Consultant from Bahir Dar University, presented a synthesis of



Kibnesh Chala, LAND

Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director, Land Administration and Use Directorate, MoA “the key outcome of the workshop is providing input which are based upon practical experience that will help develop policy recommendation.”

the experiences presented at the workshop, outlining their similarities, differences and gaps as:

- Most regions do not give affected people a notice of one year ahead of the expropriation to be carried out as stipulated in the law, creating pressures on land holders and *woreda* officials;
- The power of expropriation is vested in the *woreda* or urban administration, the task being implemented by regional land administration institutions;
- Public discussions are conducted by all regions mainly for big projects;
- No written notice is given to each person affected, rather public notice or public discussion is used
- The minimum ninety day notice is not respected, less days are adopted in regional laws;
- Public purpose is given different definitions in different regions;
- Valuation committees are established in all regions, but there are differences in composition and number. They are ill-equipped to handle the work and there is a pressing need for building their capacity;
- The valuation rules do not address the land rights of pastoral communities;
- Rehabilitation and resettlement programs are implemented in respect of big projects;
- There is lack of clarity in calculating value of perennial crops and trees;
- There is delay or denial of compensation payments due to lack of funds;
- In urban areas, there are big gaps between sales value and compensation value and large discrepancy between compensation paid to farmers and lease price obtained from investors that take the land.

The Workshop participants recommended that the land expropriation, valuation, and compensation laws need to be amended, regional land taking practices be harmonized and the capacity of property valuers be strengthened and that institutional reform is required to implement the recommendations of the workshop.



Kibnesh Chata, LAND

58 professionals from federal ministries, regional states and representatives of research organizations and other stakeholders participated in the two-day workshop.

The Afar regional state requested the LAND Project provide technical and financial assistance to develop a Communal Land Property Valuation and Compensation guideline. LAND prepared a TOR and advertised in the national papers soliciting technical and financial proposals from potential consultants. The submitted proposals are being evaluated.

Activity 1.3: Implement Consultative Processes to Create Legal Frameworks that Recognize and Protect Communal Land Rights and Enable Development of Land Use Policy

Task 1.3.1: Draft Oromia Regional State pastoral land use rights regulation.

The Oromia Bureau of Rural Land and Environmental Protection revised and approved the draft terms of reference for drafting its Pastoral Land Administration and Use Regulation and agreed to constitute the committee, comprising lawyers and other experts with deep understanding of how the Oromia pastoral systems operate. LAND will conduct a regional learning workshop to share the findings and recommendations of the Institute of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Studies of Haramaya University (IPAS/HU) and LAND study described under Activity 4.2 below, including lessons learned from best practices from other countries' experience in formalizing pastoral land use rights². Training will also be given to the drafting committee members on legislative drafting. In addition to the inputs of the LAND's Property Rights Lawyer and Gender Specialist, LAND will provide consultants to assist the drafting committee in its work. LAND will arrange field visits for members of the drafting committee to the five Oromia pastoral areas to consult with pastoral communities before they start drafting the regulation. There will be wide consultation on the draft regulation among the key stakeholders, including pastoralist communities (including women and the youth) local, regional and federal government staff and representatives of academia and NGOs active in pastoral development work. The feedback obtained from these consultations will inform further revision of the draft regulation, which will be discussed in a national workshop before it is finalized and submitted to the Oromia Bureau of Rural Lands and Environmental Protection (OBORLEP) for tabling it before the Oromia National Regional State Council for approval. To this end, a paper that outlines the issues that would be considered in the Oromia Pastoral Lands Administration Regulation was prepared during this quarter.

Task 1.3.2: Draft the Somali Regional State pastoral land administration and use regulation.

The TOR for this task was already prepared and agreed upon in FY 2014. LAND attempted to hire consultants who are native Somali speakers in the previous two quarters. Two consultants were identified, but were unable to start work in the time frame that was agreed upon. A non-Somali speaking consultant had to be hired to carry out the task. The consultant started work in the previous quarter. He has drafted the regulation in consultation with staff of the Somali regional state Bureau of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development and presented it at a regional workshop that was conducted in Jigjiga on 10 February 2015, at which 40 members of the regional Cabinet; regional Council; and experts from Justice and Agriculture bureaus participated. LAND's property right lawyer assisted the consultant and also participated in this workshop. The draft regulation will be finalized by incorporating the comments made at the workshop and submitted to the Bureau of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development for tabling it before the regional cabinet for approval by the regional council.

Task 1.3.3: Draft Afar Regional State pastoral land regulation to empower customary institutions in the management of natural resources.

The Afar regional state government approved a pastoral lands administration and use law in 2009. The

² A brief on the protection of communal land rights in pastoral areas was prepared by LAND subcontractor Land and Development Solutions International, Inc. (LADSI) in FY 2014. It reviewed the international experience in ten countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, addressing pastoralist land use and rights and lessons learned related to rights recognition and reform; community resource management institutions, and protection of resources and provided suggestions for general approaches to protect pastoralist lands.

pastoral land law provides that the regional government shall strengthen the customary systems in order to protect the region's natural resources. LAND will work with the regional Environmental Protection, Rural Land Administration and Use Agency to prepare a draft regulation that recognizes customary institutions and give them powers and functions to manage natural resources.

This activity will be commenced after site selection by the Afar Regional State in the next quarter.

Task 1.3.4: Conduct a national stakeholder workshop and publish a policy brief to assist a drafting committee comprised of sector agencies formed and coordinated by the MoA to produce a national land use policy.

Five papers have been drafted and revised to be presented at the national workshop, which aims to pave the way for crafting national land use policy. The papers have the following thematic areas:

1. International experience on preparing and implementing national and regional land use policies and their impacts on socio-economic development:- The case of Rwanda;
2. Landscape transformation and subsequent changes observed on natural resources and socio-economic development in Ethiopia;
3. Review of current Ethiopian policies and laws that encompass land use issues;
4. The importance of a sound and robust land use policy;
5. Land use planning in Ethiopia:-Past performance.

Four of the papers which were designed to inform the government officials on the importance of the land use policy have been officially submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for review. LAND has received the final draft of the fifth paper which is being reviewed. The papers will be reviewed by three external reviewers before being finalized and presented at a national workshop for which the dates have not been decided upon by MoA.

Task 1.3.5: Conduct regional stakeholder workshops to inform drafting of regional land use policies.

The national land use policy will serve to guide development of regional land use policies. LAND will present and discuss the national policy at a series of consultative regional workshops to begin development of regional policies in FY 2016. Technical assistance will then be delivered to develop land use policies in six regions. This activity will be carried out after accomplishment of Task 1.3.4.

Task 1.3.6: Introduce stakeholders to the concept of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) policy and the protocols for its implementation.

EMA was supposed to draft and issue Ethiopia's National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Policy to guide the integration of spatial data, metadata, users, and tools to develop an infrastructure that utilizes the nation's spatial data in an efficient and flexible manner. The NSDI Policy would provide guidance for standardizing, accessing, and producing spatial data without duplicating efforts and promote spatial data sharing among government agencies, private sector, and academia. The LAUD/MoA requested LAND to support EMA's effort to introduce stakeholders to the concept of NSDI and the protocols for its implementation. A recent government decision, however, shifted the responsibility to develop Ethiopia's NSDI infrastructure to Information Network Security Agency (INSA).

Component 2: Strengthen National, Regional, and Local Land Administration and Land Use Planning Capacity

Activity 2.1: Deliver Trainings to Build Capacity to Develop Cost-Effective Land Use Planning Methodologies Incorporating GIS Technology

Task 2.1.1: Institutional needs assessment of EMA and training its staff to operationalize and maintain Ethiopia’s existing CORS network.

In FY 2014, LAND contracted an Ethiopian expert to make a presentation to stakeholders on the potential benefits of CORS and online positioning user service (OPUS) and the most cost-effective options for providing this service to MoA, EMA, and public and private sector users of GIS. This expert conducted a training needs assessment and provided short-term training to EMA and INSA staff to strengthen the capacity of EMA to establish “*The Ethiopia Spatial Reference System (ESRS)*” by making its own CORS infrastructure operational as well as coordinating and processing the outputs of the CORS operated by other institutions to provide OPUS to surveyors, GIS users, engineers, scientists, and the public at large that collect and use GPS and GIS data to improve the precision of their positions and measurements.

The rehabilitation of EMA’s CORS at Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Jimma were completed in the previous quarter and began streaming data. In this quarter, the remaining CORS station located at Gondar airport became operational after system reconfiguration and improving internet connectivity. Currently, EMA is receiving data from all four stations. However, there still are interruptions resulting from power cuts. The consultant conducted assessment of the stations and made recommendations to make operations of the CORS stations sustainable. This includes purchases of a new server, software for RTK Survey, alternative solar or battery power back up for the stations and CORS configuration system applicable in the context of Ethiopia. The recommendation includes detail specification with cost breakdown.

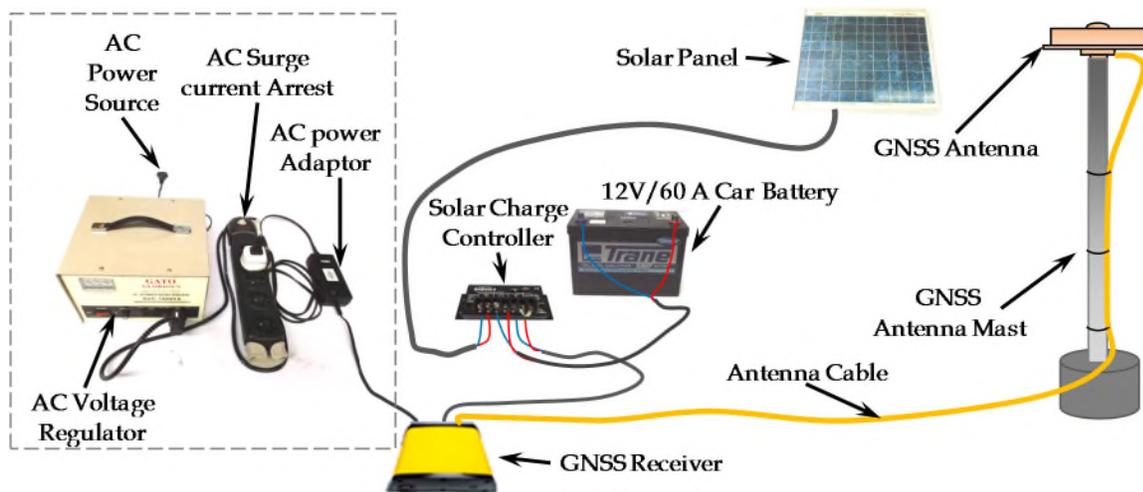


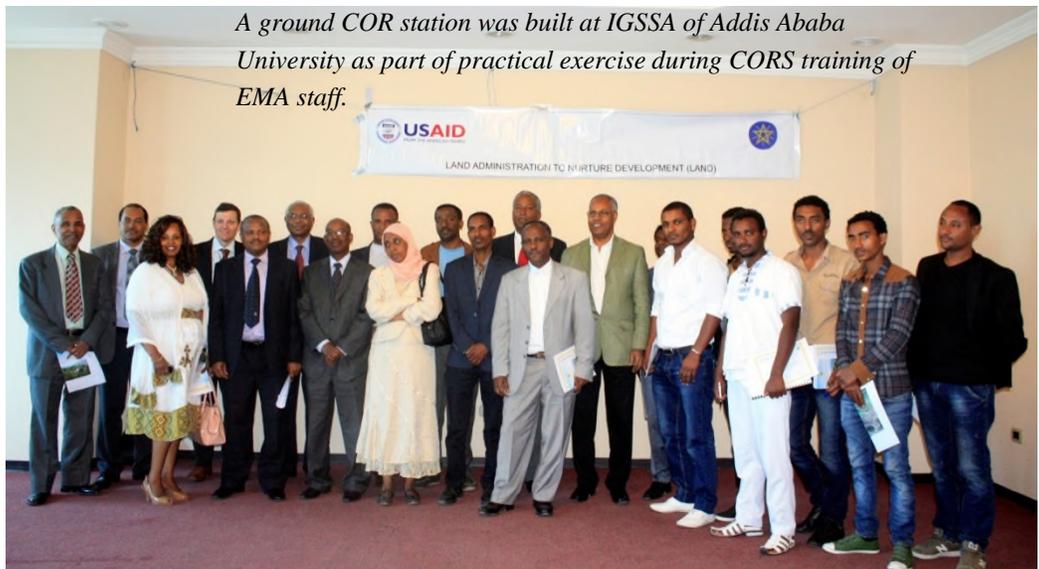
Figure 1 The Consultant recommended backup solar or battery power supply to sustain CORS stations in the different parts of the country.

LAND supported practical training of EMA staff in the establishment of CORs. At the IGSSA of Addis Ababa University, staff constructed a roof mounted as well as a ground CORs. Participating in the establishment of CORs gave trainees practical experience and made them capable of establishing and managing both kinds of reference stations. The IGSSA makes use of these stations for research and teaching purposes. Moreover they will be used as points of cooperation between the University and EMA.



Atehegn Dagnew, LAND

After completing the practical oriented CORs training, trainees received a certificate of participation from His Excellency Ato Selishi Getahun, State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture at a graduation ceremony that was held on January 08, 2015. The ceremony was also attended by a representative of USAID, Director of EMA, Director of LAUD/MoA, and the LAND Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy COP.



Kibnesh Chala, LAND

In the next quarter, the consultant will finalize his report on the needs assessment and complete the project proposal for densification of the CORs network in Ethiopia to provide countrywide coverage of OPUS. It is expected the EMA will seek technical and financial assistance from GoE and development partners to ensure sustainability of the system.

17 EMA and 3 INSA staff received the CORs training, jointly organized by LAND, EMA and MOA, to build their capacity in establishing, maintaining, troubleshooting and operating CORs infrastructure and provide online positioning user services.

Task 2.1.2: Develop a series of workshops/and training programs for federal, regional, and woreda level LALU staff on best practices in development of land use plans using GIS technology.

In FY 2014, LAND arranged for training of trainers (ToTs) of two federal and 12 regional experts in GIS and remote sensing technology. In addition, LAND engaged a land use planning specialist to train 5 federal and 16 regional experts on conventional and participatory land use planning as trainers.

Following these trainings, the federal and regional ToTs cascaded the trainings at the grass roots level. During this quarter female, were trained number of zonal and trained with LAND which 226 are respectively give the regions and subjects.

LALU Practitioners Trained By Regional States			
Region	Male	Female	Total
Tigray	124	36	160
Amhara	329	57	386
Oromia	565	124	689
SNNP	108	9	117
Total	1,126	226	1,352

1,146 staff, of which 169 were by the ToTs to bring the total *woreda* land administration staff assistance to date to 1532, of female. Table 1 and 2, distribution of trainees by

Table 1. GIS and land use planning training in different regions

Table 2. Trainings for zonal and woreda land administration and use practitioners by type of training

Training Type	LALU Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
GIS & remote sensing	299	59	358
GIS and Land use planning	108	9	117
Land use planning	719	158	877
Total	1,126	226	1,352

Activity 2.2: Undertake Training Workshops and Consultations for Judges, Local Land Administration Committee Members, and Traditional Dispute Resolvers

Task 2.2.1: Develop course materials for regional training programs.

The law schools at Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Mekelle, and Dehub universities were selected to develop training manuals on rural land laws for their respective regions. In addition, the Institute of Land Administration (ILA) of Bahir Dar University was requested to prepare the property rights and federal land law training manual that will be used by all regions. The ILA was selected for the task because it offers more courses on land law and land administration and has more experienced staff than other law faculties or departments.

Haramaya University submitted the draft manual in this quarter and others are expected to submit theirs in the next quarter. The manuals will be used to train land administration experts, judges, and administrative officials on regional and federal land laws.

Task 2.2.2: Deliver regional training programs.

LAND is making preparations to implement a series of training courses for regional Supreme Court, regional court and *woreda* court judges and judiciary, land administration, and local administration staff on federal and regional rural land administration and use laws to improve their understanding and application of these laws in their day-to-day work. The topics to be covered in the training will include property rights, federal and regional rural land laws, women's land rights and rural land dispute resolution. Local elders who are known in their communities for resolving disputes and women's representatives and women known for their involvement in promoting women's rights in communities and women's representatives will also be given training. These trainings will be given in the five regional states of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Tigray.

Task 2.2.3: A series of consultation workshops delivered to bring formal sector judges, land administration committee members, and traditional dispute resolvers together to discuss opportunities to strengthen ties between customary and formal legal systems in Ethiopia.

Consultation has been held with judges, judiciary, and land administration staff to discuss problems encountered in adjudicating land related cases brought before the courts. Issues of concern include:

- i. Interpretation of the laws by judges and land administration officers;
- ii. Difficulty of acceptance of land use right certificate information before the courts in favor of witnesses; and
- iii. Attempts by tenants to dispossess women of their land use rights.

Component 3: Strengthen Capacity of Ethiopian Universities and Research Organizations in Rural Land Tenure Policy Analysis and Research and Training of LALU Professionals

Activity 3.1: Strengthen Capacity of Ethiopian Universities and Vocational Schools in Training Land Administration and Land Use Professionals

Task 3.1.1: Conduct market assessment of demand for land administration professionals and private surveyors, Review University undergraduate and TVET training curricula, and develop undergraduate and TVET training strategy and implementation plans.

LAND sub-contracted partner Michigan State University (MSU) to conduct market survey on the demands of land administration professionals and hired a local consultant to assist MSU. The survey covered a total of 139 contact points covering two federal ministries, two private sector firms, five universities, six TVET colleges, eight regional LALU agencies, and eight city administrations.

MSU had produced a preliminary findings which LAND determined required further research to substantiate. It was then agreed to triangulate the result with further survey. Accordingly, LAND in collaboration with MSU and a local consultant completed a second round survey.

The Team designed a self-administered questionnaire and collected information on demands for land administration professionals at the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing, Construction and Urban Development and four major regions (Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP). The surveyed data has been analyzed and interpreted. It was then determined that the six pastoral and agro-pastoral regions of the country

needed to be included in the survey to provide a more accurate reflection of national demand. Inclusion of these regions produced varying estimates that required triangulation with administration of further surveys in Afar, Gambela, Beneshangul, Dire Dawa, Harari and Somali regional states.

Analysis revealed the additional survey produced more accurate and realistic projections. MSU is now in the process of finalizing the report. Once finalized, LAND plans to organize a participatory workshop to present the findings to key stakeholders.

Task 3.1.2: Develop short-course training programs for junior, mid-career, and private sector professionals and assist development of university undergraduate training courses.

LAND signed an agreement with LA/BDU to train 42 federal and regional experts in land administration and land use planning at the MSC degree level to be conducted in two summers and take-home assignments. Forty-two LALU professionals from federal and regional agencies were enrolled at ILA for their first year summer courses. Five of them were women. The trainees are from two federal ministries (MoA and Ministry of Urban Development and Construction), 9 regions and two city administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). Although offered the fellowship, TVETs in Afar and Somali regions did not nominate any candidate. The first batch students have completed the first summer course work and currently, they are back in ILA/BDU attending tutorial classes in progress (March 24 – April 8, 2015). Nominations for the second group of 42 candidates are being received from organizations invited to nominate candidates who will be admitted in June 2015 and will graduate in FY 2017. ILA/BDU have submitted its quarterly report that confirmed the successful completion of the first summer session. LAND will monitor progress of the training in the next quarter to determine the state of progress and arrangements for the admission of the second group. Efforts are underway to increase women's participation in this program. LAND's Gender Specialist is closely following up providing encouragement to organizations to increase the number of women they nominate in FY 2015

Task 3.1.3: Curriculum to offer certificate courses at one TVET in each region established.

The Government of Finland-funded REILA project is supporting development of TVET curriculum to produce *woreda* and *kebele* level land administration and land use planning technicians. In conjunction with the assessment conducted under Task 3.1.1 above, LAND will select and provide support to one TVET in each region to build teacher capacity and provide the training materials. LAND will link with universities to develop training modules. LAND is already sponsoring one TVET teacher each from Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regional states for the summer M.Sc. program at ILA/BDU mentioned in Task 3.1.2 above. This will be repeated for the second intake into this program during FY 2015.

Activity 3.2: Develop a Research and Development Network to Engage in Rigorous Policy Analysis

Prior to 2011, no national institution in Ethiopia was engaged in a focused and systematic research program in this field of inquiry. Research on these topics was taken up by interested institutions and individuals on an ad hoc basis but a lack of funding limited opportunities for research. A more sustainable and robust approach to research is needed to develop evidence-based policies and laws. The Federal Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 (Article 15) recognizes the importance of research to policy development and calls for the establishment of “*a system of study that focuses on identification of problems on land administration and land use to recommend solutions.*” research and development network is being established to provide the academic, research and development communities a forum for

promoting research and disseminate research outputs on land issues, providing access to the expertise and information they need and to inform the nation's research, training and development agenda. In FY 2014, LAND established a Research Grant Scheme (RGS) to promote research excellence and to nurture and develop a research network and peer cooperation in the land sector among universities and research organizations.

The Executive Committee of ETHIOLANDNET had its first meeting this quarter and deliberated on the plan of activities and budget for FY 2015. It also instructed ILA/BDU, the Secretariat, to develop a five year strategic plan and submit it to the EC at its next meeting scheduled for June, 2015. The Committee advised the Secretariat to consult and involve member organizations in developing the strategic plan. Furthermore, it reminded the Secretariat to collaborate with Bahir Dar University in the organization of the upcoming international conference that would be hosted by BDU.

Task 3.2.1 Establishment of an Ethiopian Land Research and Development Network (ETHIOLANDNET) for research and peer collaboration and exchange of information among universities, government organizations and research institutions to strengthen theoretical and applied research in the land sector.

ETHIOLANDNET was formally established with the approval of the Memorandum of Association at the General Assembly meeting held in Bahir Dar on 24 November 2014. ILA/BDU has been designated as the secretariat for the network. A non-competitive grant was proposed to support ETHIOLANDNET and USAID approved the proposal. A memorandum of agreement will be signed with Bahir Dar University to administer activities of ETHIOLANDNET with funding from LAND's Grant Scheme in the next quarter.

ETHIOLANDNET will work to promote and disseminate research outputs on land to address development of the country and the largely rural population. The network will also serve as a national repository of data and research findings on the land sector. LAND will also provide follow up and support to ETHIOLANDNET in carrying its tasks.

Activity 3.3: Establish a Competitive Research Grant Program to Advance Knowledge on Causal Linkages among Land Tenure Security, Food Security, Economic Growth, and Natural Resources Management (NRM)

In June 2014, LAND issued an Annual Program Statement (APS) under its' Competitive Grant Scheme (CGS) inviting submission of concept papers on 8 themes that LAND developed in consultation with ETHIOLANDNET. The APS was published in newspapers and the internet to meet requirements for competitiveness. Thirty-two concept papers were received. The LAND CGS Review and Evaluation Committee (REC) selected 14 concept papers from 12 institutions to advance to the next stage of the process. The Tetra Tech ARD Director of Grants visited Ethiopia and trained LAND staff on the management of the CGS. A "Next step clinic" was conducted to orient and assist the 12 short-listed institutions in developing detailed responsive grant proposals. Subsequently, the selected institutions submitted fully developed technical and financial proposals before or on the deadline set for submission (August 04, 2014).

The REC assessed and recommended five competitive applications for grant award and requested approval from USAID/Ethiopia that was provided this quarter. A workshop will be organized to orient the grantees on the terms and conditions of the awards as well as the grant administration process prior to commencement of the field work in the next quarter. Total value of the grants issued is \$669,554.

Component 4: Strengthen Community Land Rights in Pastoral Areas to Facilitate Market Linkages and Economic Growth

Implementation of Component 4 will be focused on Oromia and Afar regional states in FY 2015 in a staggered fashion. Activities will first be started in Oromia to be followed in Afar so that activities there can be informed, in part, by the experience from Oromia. Although reference is made to Oromia regional state in subsequent sections, the same activities, tasks and processes will be replicated in Afar regional state with modification to suit the local conditions there.

Activity 4.1: Component 4 Governance

Task 4.1.1: Supporting the operations of the regional and zonal pastoral advisory committees:

Establishing advisory committees both at the regional and zonal levels is the strategy LAND follows to enhance the participation of stakeholders in the effort to secure pastoral land use rights. LAND established the Regional Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee (ROPAC) and the zonal Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committees (ZOPACs) for both Borana and Guji Zones in FY 2014. In the previous quarter, formalization of the zonal advisory committees was accomplished.

LAND organized a field visit to the Borana and Guji zones for the ROPAC members in the previous quarter. The purpose of the visit was four-fold. First, it was intended to bring together the regional and zonal OPAC members to acquaint with one another and to make formation of the committees' official. Second, it was essential to discuss the terms of reference of the OPACs with the membership and how they work together to achieve their common goals. Third, it was deemed necessary to create a common understanding among all the stakeholders on the objectives and activities of the LAND and PRIME projects and how the participation of the government agencies and the communities they represent feature

in the implementation of both projects. Fourth, it was considered important to visit the field and discuss with pastoral community leaders and government officials on their opinions about pastoral land use security and rangeland resources administration and management.

During this quarter, LAND arranged similar field visit for Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director of MOA, Land Administration and Land Use Directorate, who was unable to take part in the visit organized in the previous quarter.

In addition, LAND arranged a follow up consultation workshop on 3rd and 4th January 2015 in Hawassa town. Detail of the workshop is discussed in section 4.4.



Amha Getachew, LAND

LAND arranged similar field visit to Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director of MOA, Land Administration and Land Use Directorate, who was unable to take part in the visit organized in the previous quarter

Task 4.1.2: Building the capacity of customary land governance entities (CLGEs).

The findings of the IPAS/HU desk review study will be used as an input for drafting the CLGE empowering legislation while the PRIME and LAND *reera* and *dheeda* assessments will inform understanding and identification of local entities that are responsible for resource management and administration. The set of regulations and rules they use to administer and manage natural resources will also be compiled to inform development of formal written bylaws that will be used to govern the CLGEs. LAND and the PRIME project will jointly develop and provide training to *dheeda* and *reera* governance entities based on the result of a training needs assessment.

In addition, members of the *dheeda* communities will be given awareness on the *dheeda* bylaws and the roles and responsibilities of the CLGEs and their members and officers via public meetings at *reera* levels, posters and leaflets. LAND will also support bi-annual grazing unit management meetings to enable CLGEs to share best practices and lessons learned. This task will be started as soon as agreement is reached on the scope of authority and functions of the CLGEs with the regional authorities.

Task 4.1.3: Organizing Study Visits.

Local and international study visits will be arranged for selected members of the regional and zonal PACs to learn from successful models of secure pastoral land use rights and good governance and management of pastoral rangeland resources. LAND will support two peer to peer learning visits for pastoral stakeholders to other regions in Ethiopia that have developed procedures for demarcation and group titling of communally owned land (for example, Amhara region that has certified communal grazing lands and Oromia region where participatory forest management is being practiced successfully). One international study tour will be arranged to another country in sub-Saharan Africa or Asia to share lessons learned and best practices related to development of legislation to protect communal land rights of pastoralists, demarcation of community boundaries and rangeland resource management. Assistance from the Rangeland Initiative will be sought to arrange a program of learning events that support LAND and PRIME efforts.

Activity 4.2: Assessment of Customary Administration and Management of Rangelands to inform development of Oromia pastoralist land use rights legislation

Oromia Bureau of Rural Lands and Environmental Protection (OBORLEP) requested LAND's assistance in assessing pastoralist rangeland management institutions and the rules and procedures they use in administering and managing their rangelands and natural resources among the five major pastoral groups found in Oromia; the Borana, Guji, Kereyu, Itu, and Bale pastoralists. While there is ample literature on the Borana and Guji pastoralists, such information on the remaining three pastoral systems is sparse. In FY 2014, the TOR for this task was agreed upon and a joint team of IPAS/HU and LAND experts started working on it. Field work began in August 2014 and was completed in September 2014. The data has been analyzed and the findings and conclusions will be validated in 2015 in a regional consultative workshop in which representatives of the major stakeholders will participate. The workshop is scheduled to be conducted in the next quarter.

LAND's Gender Specialist has been engaged with the research team and ensured that the study incorporate gender aspects of the customary institutions. She participated in interviews with more than 150 persons from local community groups and regional, zonal and woreda government officials and experts in the areas including Metehara and Fentale woreda, in east Shewa zone, Mieso in west Hararghe zone and Rayitu and Saweena woreda of Bale zone. The study tries to address gender related issues such as:

- the roles and knowledge of women in natural resource management practices;
- gender differences that exist in rights to access, use and control of natural resources, including land,

- water, livestock, forests;
- how women share benefits drawn from land and natural resources;
- knowledge that male and female members/representatives have of women's rights, specific knowledge and role with respect to natural resources/ resource management practices;
- representation and roles of women in customary institutions regarding management of natural resources, and their positions, duties and responsibilities within the institutions;
- how women use the communal resources in the rangelands; the different impact sedenterization, conflict, weakening of customary institutions, rangeland degradation etc. has on women; alternative income opportunities and supplementary incomes (i.e. access to credits; access to markets etc.);
- perceptions of youth and women regarding customary institutions and the rules by which they operate, manage and enforce these rules.

Activity 4.3: Profiling Grazing Units and establishing a knowledge management system

Task 4.3.1: Grazing unit description, validation, and confirmation in the Borana pastoral zones of Oromia Regional State.

LAND in collaboration with the zone's Rural Land Administration and Environmental Protection Offices collected basic profiling data for land certification and registration in five Dheedas in Borana zone and four Dheedas in Guji zone. The profiling focused on different topics, including demographic, investments, mining, irrigation, land use plans, roads infrastructures, parks, ranches, NGOs operating in the area, government owned Productive Safety Net Project (PSNP) and Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) information. These data will supplement the IPAS/LAND field assessment and provide input for the development of pastoral land use rights legislation.

LAND completed land inventory in the Borana zone, which was conducted in collaboration with OBORLEP. This exercise intended to record data on lands having a size of 10 hectare or more and that are being exclusively used by investors and private holders. It was assumed that the data would include such factors as size of land, how they were allocated (when and by whom) and the terms of land allocation. However, such detailed information were not readily available in the field. Hence, the field team collected all the farmland holdings that are above 1 hectare in 10 *woredas* of the Borana zone. Similar data collection activity is currently underway in 5 pastoral *woredas* of the Guji zone and will be completed in the next quarter.

Task 4.3.2: Development of an Information Management System on Pastoralists in Ethiopia.

LAND is working with PRIME and Haramaya University to develop the architecture for an Ethiopian Pastoralist Information Management System (EPIMS). The system will be designed to support the eventual formalization of land rights across the spectrum of customary rangeland management institutions in Ethiopia. Haramaya University will serve as the repository for this knowledge management platform, and work with both the LAND and PRIME projects to standardize the collection, management, online access and use, and dissemination of the information among targeted user groups.

Haramaya University submitted a draft proposal for establishing the EPKMS that has been circulated for comments. LAND is assessing the proposal and developing next steps.

Activity 4.4: Surveying and Demarcation of Borana Grazing Units

LAND views the surveying and demarcation of grazing units as the final step in the process of recognizing and protecting the land rights of pastoral communities. To ensure that any map of grazing units have legal effect, it is first necessary to develop consensus and obtain support from the Oromia regional government for the demarcation process and complete the legislative drafting that will produce Oromia's pastoral land use rights regulation that will define the rights communities will have over the grazing units demarcated and certified (see Task 1.3.1 above).

LAND commenced discussions with Oromia Regional Officials, including OBORLEP, to develop consensus and a common vision for the way forward to demarcate and certify grazing units in Borana and Guji zones. Technical workshops whereby OPAC members OBORLEP and MoA officials was organized from 3- 4 January 2015 in Hawassa. The purpose of the workshop was to make decisions on: (i) the level of grazing unit at which certification of pastoral land use rights and legal recognition of the community land governance entity (CLGE); and (ii) how the LAND and PRIME projects would use the Borana Zone land use plan that was prepared by the Oromia regional state government.

LAND and PRIME presented their recommendations on the level of grazing unit at which certification of pastoral land use rights will be conferred and legal recognition of the community land governance entity (CLGE) that will manage the land use rights. There were two aspects to this:

- The legal provisions that are required to secure and strengthen pastoral land use rights and its administration; and
- The physical process that includes identifying groups of pastoralist to whom land use rights are certified, demarcating, surveying and mapping of the physical boundaries of the grazing units and finally the registration and certification of the land use rights.

At the end of the workshop it was concluded that the rural land laws of Oromia regional state do not have adequate provisions for the administration and governance of pastoral land use rights and hence drafting a new regulation would be appropriate. On the other hand, the Oromia regional state was not convinced that



LAND and PRIME presented their recommendations on the level of grazing unit for certification and the governing body in a technical workshop that was held from 3- 4 January 2015 in Hawassa town

certifying land use rights on such a large area of pastoral land as the “*dheedas*” would be appropriate. Their main concern was that they are too large to manage and they do not conform to administrative boundaries. Their choice would be to use the *kebele* for this purpose. It also seemed that preserving the integrity of the *dheeda* and giving recognition to customary institutions to manage pastoral lands was not favored by the Oromia regional state government officials. An intense debate ensued and it was not possible to resolve the issues of the grazing unit and recognition and strengthening of the CLGEs. At the end of the discussions in Hawassa, it was decided that consultations be continued with representatives of the pastoral communities, other stakeholders and local government officials.

As per the recommendations, consultation on the agenda continued on 28th and 30th January 2015 in Yabello and Negelle towns of Borana, respectively, and discussions were held with pastoral community representatives and other stakeholders on how to certify communal pastoral land use rights. Officials from the MOA and OBORLEP as well as representatives from the Borana and Guji zones took part in the discussions.

The Yabello meeting was attended by more than a hundred participants including *abba dheedas* and *abba reeras*, traditional leaders from all the Borana *dheedas*, gada officials, representatives of the Guji and Gabra clans, zone officials, zonal and Oromia BORLEP, and PRIME and LAND staff. The meeting was co-chaired by Obbo Diribu Jemal, OBORLEP Head, and Obbo Abera Ayele, Chief Borana Zone Administrator, who asked the participants to focus on the unit of land certification and land governance entities together with justifications. The diversity of participants from the community, including non-Borana, and government representatives was reflected in their recommendations. Many of the community representatives suggested the *dheeda* unit but there are also some who said *reera*, *olla*, *zone*, *woreda*, PA, and even the 1:5 government political group would be appropriate units of certification, reflecting the lack of consensus on the issue.

The meeting at Negelle Borana had a similar format as that of Yabello where representatives of LAND, Guji Zone Administration, and OBORLEP. Unlike the Borana zone, which has 10 *woredas* inhabited by pastoralists, the Guji zone has only 5 out of the total 12 *woredas*, and three of them sent their representatives to the meeting. The community representatives invariably suggested the *dheeda* as the unit of certification and customary leaders as their representatives. On the other hand, the government representatives suggested the unit of certification to follow the government formal structures such as the *woreda* and *kebele*. Similar to the consultation at the Borana zone, no consensus was reached at the Guji zone.

At the end of each meetings in Yabello and Negelle Borana towns, the pastoral advisory committee held meetings on the ways forward. As a follow-up on the two consultations, it was agreed to conduct land inventory in Borana and Guji zones, identify the different roles of customary leaders and formal administration, and conduct a workshop on the findings of the IPAS/HU study.



Amba Getachew, LAND

LAND arranged community consultations in Borana and Guji zones during which community representatives invariably suggested the dheeda as the unit of certification and customary leaders as their representatives

Task 4.4.1 Establishing and implementing the methodology for communal grazing unit's demarcation and mapping.

The parameters and process for imagery analysis, the transfer of rangeland management system boundary demarcations, and a process to re-validate final versions of each rangeland management system map with the clarity demanded by *dheeda* communities will be determined in consultation with the OBORLEP and the communities

LAND drafted a procedure for participatory demarcation, registration and certification process. The draft will be enriched and detailed out in series of consultative processes, which has already been initiated. The discussion on the draft procedure will begin after a consensus is reached on the unit of certification. LAND has demonstrated the implications of certifying the communal land use rights at formal administrative units

against customary units (Woreda, kebele and grazing unit and sub-grazing unit). In all measurements certifying the communal land at the *Dheeda* (grazing unit) found to be far better to secure the rights of pastoralists on communal land and to ensure sustainable pastoral production system in the context of Borana and Guji zones. Field activity will be started once agreement is reached on this with OBRLEP.

Task 4.4.2 Confirmation of demarcation and mapping of *Dheeda* boundaries.

In concert with PRIME, the LAND technical team will observe and confirm both the process and products resulting from PRIME's participatory grazing system resource mapping and boundary demarcation activities of up to six *dheedas*. The end result of this activity will be an assessment of both the accuracy of the depiction and community engagement in the verification of rangeland resource mapping and demarcation of the boundaries of these *dheedas*. This exercise will also help describe more concrete roles and responsibilities of zonal, *woreda*, and *kebele* government offices in this process. Moreover, these confirmation exercises will begin to define the scope and scale of public information needed to support the eventual land rights formalization process. Field activity will be started once agreement is reached on this with OBRLEP.

Activity 4.5: Participatory Community Land Use Planning

Land use planning (or range/livestock land use planning) will continue under the PRIME project and proceed in anticipation of the passage of the regulation to formalize pastoral land use rights and to recognize CLGEs. LAND envisions a land use planning and governance strengthening process that is more over-arching than range/livestock management.

Task 4.5.1: Determining the land use planning process and conducting the land use planning exercise.

The procedure for preparation of local level participatory land use planning has been drafted and will be enriched through discussions. The land use plan preparation is assumed to be built on participatory resource mapping of PRIME and will be guided by Borana land use plan study conducted from 2007-2009. Moreover, it recognizes the indigenous ecological knowledge of the communities and institutional settings established for management of the natural resources.

LAND has reviewed Borana land use plan study and demonstrated the need to implement participatory land use planning at community level. The review analyzed the objective, approach, sustainability issue, the scale and scope of the Borana land use plan study. It also set out how the Borana land use plan study would complement the participatory land use plan. The review paper was presented at the ROPAC meeting held on 3-4 January, 2015 at Hawassa town. It also presented that the Borana zone land use plan is rich in information and very useful and valuable in guiding the implementation of land use planning. However, the scale, 1:50,000, at which the resource maps are made is too small and the recommendations are very general. One will have to magnify this to a scale of 1:10,000 which will show detailed resources on one hectare of land. The land use plan requires further work to bring it down to operations at the grazing unit level. A preliminary work of PRIME also showed how the interventions planned for bush clearing and water development fit the recommendations made by the Borana land use plan.

Activity 4.7: Targeted Communications – Public Information and Awareness Activities

The novelty and highly sensitive nature of land formalization among pastoralist groups must be approached with caution and respect for cultural norms and practices. The LAND Communications Specialist, in concert with PRIME's Communications Specialist, will engage with the zonal OPACs to develop a tailored communications plan for the Borana Zone that parallels each project's respective work plan. Zonal communication plans will have the following two target groups for directed communication:

- i. Zonal and woreda government representatives. They can be most effectively engaged through the zonal OPACs; and
- ii. Community members of each of the six zonal *dheedas* in Oromia and grazing units to be specified in Afar. This target group may be further sub-divided based on community governance roles, age-class, or gender.

Targeted communications to these sub-groups will be considered carefully and linked to specific activities resulting in important changes to knowledge, attitude or required changes in practice. The baseline survey conducted by Cloudburst during the final quarter of FY 2014 as part of its independent impact evaluation of the LAND project funded by USAID presents an opportunity to identify current Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) relevant to land rights formalization and land use planning. *Dheeda* community members will be informed of all activities of LAND and PRIME, including formation and roles of the ROPAC and ZOPACs, grazing unit profiling, participatory demarcation, land use planning, and land governance formalization process. Only after the pastoralist land use rights regulation is promulgated can LAND propose a more assertive public awareness campaign aimed at addressing newly secured rights and accompanying responsibilities. It is expected this campaign will be conducted starting in the third quarter of FY 2015.

Activity 4.8 Papers presented at the 2014 Land Policy in Africa Conference and the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.

The Land Policy Initiative (LPI), a joint undertaking of the African Union Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank, organized the 2014 Land Policy Conference in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on 11-14 November 2014. Dr. Solomon Bekure, LAND COP, Ato Abebe Mulatu, LAND Property Rights Lawyer and Dr. Dejene Negassa, LAND Pastoral Tenure Specialist attended the conference at which Dr. Solomon presented a paper entitled “*Safeguarding Pastoral Land Use Rights In Ethiopia*” that he co-authored with Ato Abebe, who also made a brief presentation on the objectives and activities of the LAND project.

Ato Abebe Mulatu and Dr. Solomon Bekure attended the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty conference. Ato Abebe presented a paper entitled “*An Approach to Securing Pastoral Land Rights in Ethiopia*” co-authored with Dr. Dejene Negassa and Dr. Solomon Bekure, who also made a PowerPoint presentation on the results of a pilot monitoring of two land governance indices in one woreda each of Amhara and SNNP regional states in Ethiopia. Dr. Solomon also attended the pre-conference session on the land governance assessment that is being conducted by 9 countries in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Namibia, Liberia and Sierra Leone).

LAND Communications and outreach

Activity 5.1: develop effective communications and press materials that maximize internal and external communications.

LAND published a roll up stand that gives general information about LAND in English and Amharic to promote recognition of LAND activities and the USAID brand. The stand was used during the workshops on land expropriation, valuation and compensation and consultation on the draft amendment of Proclamation No. 456/2005 which took place in this quarter.



LAND produced LAND UPDATE No. 3 that gives details on LAND’s activities of the quarter including, strengthening the capacity of Ethiopian Mapping Agency, establishment of a national taskforce on women’s land rights and the workshop on land expropriation, valuation and compensation practices. The update was shared with stakeholders and published at the USAID’s Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal.

Activity 5.2: establish relationship and engage with target media for positive media coverage of LAND’s activities and achievements

LAND’s activities of the quarter did not lend themselves to seeking media coverage.

Activity 5.3: Documentation of LAND’s activities for appropriate knowledge management sharing

LAND has been documenting major events and meetings during the quarter. Photographs of the workshops on land expropriation, valuation and compensation of land and consultation of draft regulation and other meetings conducted were taken.

Activity 5.4: Publish LAND’s studies and new LAWS

LAND completed publication of a desk study entitled ‘*Protection of Pastoralists’ Land Rights: Lessons from the International Experience*’. LAND commissioned the study to inform the development of pastoral land regulation by bringing to bear international best practices in securing pastoral land use rights. (See Task 1.3.1 above). Distribution of the publication among stakeholders in regional and federal government bureaus, universities, national library and other stakeholders in the country is on-going.

Activity 5.5: Provide communications support for LAND’S outreach and engagement activities under all components

LAND’s Communication Specialist has been engaged with LAUD/MOA, and LIFT’s communication staff to design the strategy for public information awareness (PIA) campaign on rural land issues. LAUD/MOA initiated the exercise bringing the communication teams from the relevant projects to design an overarching strategy which provides framework for PIA activities in each project. Having such framework at a national level is expected to provide guidance for projects that work with LAUD in the land sector so that they have harmonized and effective communication activities. The draft strategy is will be completed in the next quarter.

3.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

As part of the project adaptive management technique, LAND conducted a meeting to discuss its quarterly plan against achievement meeting and on ways forward in terms of achieving results and meeting development (FTF) objectives.

LAND submitted a revised M&E plan in September 2014, and is still working on the revision of its FY 2015 M&E plan by incorporating inputs forwarded by USAID/Ethiopia and the newly suggested STARR IQC indicators. The M&E plan will be finalized in the next quarter and submitted to the USAID/Ethiopia for approval.

3.3 LAND ACTIVITIES IN THE NEXT QUARTER (APRIL 1- JUNE 30, 2015) – A LOOK AHEAD

Component 1.

It is expected that all of the land law training manuals will be completed,

Report on Assessment of customary administration and management of rangelands in the three pastoral areas of the Oromia Regional State will be completed.

MoA experts and LAND's Property Rights Lawyer will continue working on the draft amendments to the federal rural lands administration legislation, incorporating comments received during the consultation workshop.

Papers for the national land use policy workshop will be reviewed by external peer reviewers and finalized.

The draft pastoral land administration and use regulation of Somali Regional State will be completed and submitted to the Bureau of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development.

Training on gender issues will be delivered to the federal drafting committees (LALU 456/2005), working group/subcommittee (Oromia Pastoral Legislation) and Ethiopian Women's Land Rights Taskforce.

Component 2.

EMA consultant will finalize the needs assessment report and the project proposal for improving the geodetic network of the country and provide the infrastructure for correct GPS measurements throughout the country.

A workshop will be organized to present the finding of the MSU assessment of demand for land administration professionals

Component 3.

A memorandum of agreement will be signed with Bahir Dar University to administer activities of ETHIOLANDNET with funding from LAND's Grant Scheme. .

Orientation workshop will be organized and agreements will be signed with five recipients of LAND's Grant Scheme.

Component 4.

LAND completed land inventory in the Borana zone, which included data on the farmland holdings that are above 1 hectare in 10 *woredas* of the Borana zone. Similar data collection activity is underway in 5 pastoral *woredas* of the Guji zone and will be completed.

A regional workshop will be organized to validate the data and findings of assessment of customary administration and management of rangelands by the Institute of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Studies of Haramaya University (IPAS/HU) and LAND

4.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Progress has been made during this quarter in meeting the LAND indicator targets for 2015, particularly in development of policy, regulations and administrative procedures. Most of the indicator variance deficits relate to Component 4 field activities, where the major drawback has been lack of progress in the consultations with regional governments of Oromia and Afar that enable LAND activities to commence in the field. Progress, however slow, is being made in this regard and it is expected that achievement of the indicators will improve once this is done.

Out of the 8 policy, regulations, and administrative procedures targeted only two, amendment of Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005 and the Somali regional state Pastoral Land Administration and Use Regulation have been drafted and stakeholder consultations were started during the reporting quarter. GOE decided that the federal regulation on rural land registration and cadastral survey should be included in the revision of 456/2005 and this is being done. This implies that three out of the eight (37%) targeted are in the process of being achieved. The 4th. Target, Oromia Regulation on Pastoral Land Administration and Use will be started during the next quarter. The remaining 4 targets will be started in FY 2016. A national gender taskforce has been constituted and will be trained to promote gender equality in rural land laws, policies and procedures and will participate in finalizing these draft laws

The targets on consultative and participatory processes show no achievement because they were based on Component 4 field activities that have not yet been started.

Training judges is awaiting completion of training materials that are being developed by university land administration and law faculties which due in the next quarter.

The tools for assessment of reported stronger capacity are being developed. The actual assessment will be start in the next quarter.

SN	Performance Indicator list	Unit	2014/2015			Cumulative 2014/2015		
			Target	Actual Jan-Mar 2014/2015	Variance	Target	Actual	Variance
1	O.1: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights [1]	Communities	10	0	100%	10	0	100%
2	O.2: Number of pre-existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	Conflicts resolved	15% above BL	0	100%	15% above BL	0	100%
3	O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	New Technologies	10	0	100%	10	0	100%
4	O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	Contracts	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
5	1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development (analyzed, drafted, & presented, passed, or being implemented) as a result of USG assistance. (CDCS and FTF)	Policies	8	3	63%	8	3	63%
6	1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the legal and regulatory framework	Disputes	10% below BL	0	100%	10% below BL	0	100%
7	1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted	Consultative process	60	7	88%	60	8	87%
8	2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights	Person-hours	121,400	0	100%	121,400	5680	95%
		Male-hours		0			4032	
		Female-hours		0			1647	
9	2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	Persons (M,F)	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
10	2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource management	Individuals	300	299	1%	300	305	0%
		Male		255			261	
		Female		44			44	
11	2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	Persons	50	0	100%	50	0	100%
12	2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed	Curricula	6	0	100%	6	0	100%

SN	Performance Indicator list	Unit	2014/2015 Target	Actual Jan-Mar 2014/2015	Variance	Cumulative 2014/2015 Target	Actual	Variance
13	2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity	Persons	100	0	100%	100	0	100%
14	3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	Awards	20	0	100%	20	0	100%
15	3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	Institutions	1	0	100%	1	0	100%
16	4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources developed through participatory processes	Communities	10	0	100%	10	0	100%
17	4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	Project activities	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
18	4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (FTF and CDCS)	Hectares	50000	0	100%	50000	0	100%
19	4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	Individuals	1200	0	100%	1200	0	100%
20	4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance	Dialog Mechanisms	3	0	100%	3	0	100%
21	4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors	Communities	5	0	100%	5	0	100%
22	4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGE) that are operational	CLGE	10	0	100%	10	0	100%
23	4.8: Number of site profiles completed	Site profiles	20	0	100%	20	6	70%
24	4.9: Number of studies (e.g., land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g., customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed	Studies	4	0	100%	4	0	100%
25	4.10: Number of individuals participating on LAND-sponsored study tours	Individuals	12	0	100%	12	0	100%
26	4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	Associations	30	0	100%	30	0	100%
28	G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (asset, credit, income, or employment)	% of women	15%	0	100 %	0	0	100%

SN	Performance Indicator list	Unit	2014/2015 Target	Actual Jan-Mar 2014/2015	Variance	Cumulative 2014/2015 Target	Actual	Variance
29	G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local levels	Laws	2	2	0%	2	2	0%
30	G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights	% of women	10%	0%	100%	10%	9 %	91%

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY

Strengthening the Capacity of Ethiopian Mapping Agency

LAND is supporting the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) to operate its continuously operating reference stations (CORS) to service the growing demands for geospatial information such as maps, satellite images and geodata sets for land surveying and GIS applications in Ethiopia.

EMA has been providing geospatial information and managing the country's fundamental geo-information data sets. It has a plan to expand the existing geodetic network in order

to respond to the pressing needs of private and public sectors for accurate and real time multi-purpose spatial data, using CORS and Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS).

For instance, the Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD) of MOA is overseeing the surveying and registration of 50 million rural parcels in the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II). Applying such effective technology is essential to conduct accurate parcel boundary demarcation, surveying and registration of rural land, which enhances land use rights security, and generate rural land information that will be used for multiple development purposes in both rural and urban areas.



Kibnesh Chata, LAND

"I received a number of trainings before but this one excels as it covers everything from the scratch. I learnt how control stations are coordinated and work together in harmony. It advanced my knowledge of surveying and answers the questions I have had for long."
Yared Agidew, Senior Surveyor and Team leader, EMA

The use of CORS enables increasing the level of accuracy of data obtained by various GPS technologies. Previously, EMA had established four CORS with assistance of USAID and made data from these stations available to the public through the national geodetic survey (NGS) website. However, not all the CORS were fully operational due to internet problem and limited capacity of EMA to manage them. LAND provided technical assistance by a local consultant to rehabilitate the CORS. The four existing CORS in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Jimma and Gondar have now become fully operational and begun streaming raw data continuously into the server located at EMA.

In addition, the consultant was tasked to build the capacity of EMA staff and support preparation of a project proposal for CORS geodetic network development in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the CORS training was jointly organized by LAND, EMA and MoA, for 20 staff to build their capacity in establishing, maintaining,



Kibnesh Chala, LAND

His Excellency Ato Selishi Getahun, State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture gave the CORS trainees a certificate of participation at a graduation ceremony held on 8th. January 2015. The ceremony was also attended by a representative of USAID, Director of EMA, Director of MoA Land Administration and Land Use Directorate and the LAND COP, Dr. Solomon Bekure.



Kibnesh Chala, LAND

“CORS is new for me and I gained a lot from the training and practiced using different equipment. The CORS we establish are going to be useful for a long time and they will be used for different infrastructure development. This makes me give more attention to my work, and put the lessons from the training into practice.” Haregewein Takele, Surveying technician, EMA

troubleshooting and operating CORS infrastructure and providing online positioning user service. The training was given at the Institute of Geophysics, Space Sciences and Astronomy (IGSSA) of Addis Ababa University (AAU), from 1st December 2014 to 6th January 2015.

The CORS training also included a practical exercise of setting up CORS which increased the number of CORS stations in the country by two. Setting up the CORS on the roof of IGSSA building was successfully completed during the training and has started streaming data.

EMA plans to establish 30 Zero-order, 75 first order, and about 10,000 second and third order geodetic control points and 12 COR stations. Moreover, it needs to coordinate outputs from CORS operated by other institutions such as universities and development projects. Currently, there are 30 CORS operated by Addis Ababa University and one CORS by Bahir Dar University, which were established for teaching, learning and research purposes. The trained staff will enable EMA operate its CORS and provide services.

Yared Agidew was among the trainees. After receiving advanced diploma in surveying, he has been working as a surveyor for the last six years. Currently he is a team leader and is often assigned to manage projects at the various government ministries. He said *“I received a number of trainings before but this one excels as it covers everything from the scratch. I learnt how control stations are coordinated and work together in harmony. It advanced my knowledge of surveying and answers the questions I have had for long. For instance we use 10 degree as GPS elevation mask and I have been doing that for six years, but it is only now that I understand why.”*

He said he would apply the knowledge from the training and brief his team and other colleagues on CORS. Like other trainees, Yared expressed his appreciation for the trainer, Dr. Elias Lewi, for his excellent and comprehensive delivery. He added, *“Learning from an Ethiopian trainer helped me have practical and contextual knowledge as he drew concrete and relatable examples and experiences.”*

LAND will continue to support EMA with a refresher course for staff and providing technical assistance in preparing a long-term project proposal for densification of the CORS network in Ethiopia so that EMA will be able to provide countrywide coverage of online positioning user services (OPUS).



Kibnesh Chata, LAND

The CORS training included theoretical lectures and practical exercises whereby trainees practiced setting up COR stations.



Formation of a National Taskforce on Women's Land Rights

Although the 1994 Ethiopian Federal Constitution ensures that Ethiopian women have equal rights as those of their male counterparts, women in Ethiopia still face obstacles to secure their land rights due to limited awareness of women's land rights and inadequate participation of women in land related processes in many parts of the country. And yet, there is no women's group working on policy issues related to women's land rights. LAND supported the establishment of a task force on women's Land Right to bridge this gap.

The objective of the Taskforce is to deliberate on women's land rights issues in order to inform formulation and implementation of land policy and legislation in Ethiopia. It will identify customary, legal and regulatory constraints affecting women's rights to access and use land and make recommendations to policy makers and legislators on how they could be addressed. As a voice for women's inheritance and land rights, the Taskforce will review and comment on forthcoming laws and regulations and make recommendations to ensure that the laws are in place and implemented to promote the realization of women's land rights.

The Taskforce has 20 members representing various sectors including the Ministries of Agriculture, Justice, Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Federal Supreme Court.

The Taskforce took its first step with an inception workshop that was held on 5-6 February, 2015 in Bishoftu town in which 19 people (7 of whom were men) participated. Women's Affairs Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture was selected as the Chair of the taskforce and Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs as Vice Chair.

In addition, the Taskforce established a "Women Land Desk" within the Ministry of Agriculture, Women's Affairs Directorate to serve as a technical resource for both the ministry and the Taskforce.

Amha Getachew, LAND



Women's land rights taskforce conducted its inception workshop from 5 to 6 February, 2015 in Bishoftu town. 19 participants from various government ministries and stakeholders attended the workshop

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ANNEX II: PROJECT

BRIEF UPDATE

LAND made considerable progress on several fronts to assist development of legal and policy frameworks. To ensure gender issues and women's rights to property are fully considered and addressed in revised legislation, LAND and its partner Landesa supported the creation of the National Taskforce on Women's Land Rights (Taskforce) and facilitated its inception on February 5-6, 2015. The Taskforce has 20 members including representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Justice, Women, Children and Youth Affairs; the Federal Supreme Court, Oromia Pastoral Development Commission, USAID/Ethiopia, UN/WOMEN, LIFT and PRIME projects and civil society groups such as the Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association. The Taskforce will identify the customary, legal and regulatory constraints affecting women's rights to access and use land, review and provide inputs to draft legislation and provide policy makers and legislators recommendations to strengthen the land rights of women. The Taskforce also established a "Women Land Desk" within the Ministry of Agriculture, Women's Affairs Directorate to serve as a technical resource for both the ministry and the Taskforce. Institutionalizing the desk within the Ministry of Agriculture, will ensure the Taskforce's sustainability and increase its impact.

The MOA/LAUD and the LAND project jointly organized and conducted a workshop on land expropriation, valuation and compensation practices in Ethiopia on 12 - 13 of March. The two-day workshop drew 58 participants (six female) from federal ministries (Agriculture, Urban Development and Construction, Federal Affairs, Justice and Women, Children and Youth Affairs), regional states (Amhara, Beneshangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, Tigray, and Harrari) and Dire Dawa City Administration, and representatives of academia and research organizations (Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Mekelle and Hawassa universities, and Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute) and other stakeholders. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss and varying practices in the region states to value and compensate land taken for public purposes and make recommendations to develop policy frameworks to harmonize practices to ensure citizens impacted by the takings are fully compensated for the loss of use rights to their land. Director of the MOA/LAUD expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of the workshop as it provided key "evidence-based policy recommendations."

LAND also organized a workshop on March 14-15, 2015 to present draft amendments to Federal Land Administration and Use Proclamation No. 456/2005 and informed by an assessment of its implementation prepared by Bahir Dar University with LAND support and by Haramaya University with the support of ELAP A predecessor project to LAND. Participants for this workshop were drawn from federal ministries including Agriculture, Urban Development & Construction, Women and Youth Affairs; 9 regional land bureaus, high courts and town administrations and other donor funded land projects. The draft amendments were presented by members of the drafting committee, including LAND's Land Lawyer. The workshop provided for lively debate on how best to broaden and more effectively secure tenure rights for both the farming and pastoral communities. Suggestions from participants will be incorporated into the next iteration of the draft that will be presented for further consultation in all regional states. From there, the draft amendments will be presented to senior management of the MOA together with a brief on the findings from the LAND supported assessments of

the implementation of the current law in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions.

LAND continued to deliver capacity building support to the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) to operate its continuously operating reference stations (CORS) that will provide real time multi-purpose spatial data to the public and private sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture's Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD) requires such data to support the surveying and registration of 50 million rural land parcels under Ethiopia's second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II). Application of this sustainable and low-cost technology is essential for accurate parcel demarcation and registration of rural land which enhances land use rights security, and generates rural land information that will be used for multiple development purposes in both rural and urban areas. LAND engaged a local consultant to assist the EMA rehabilitate and make fully operational four existing CORS to begin continuous streaming of raw data into the server located at EMA. The consultant also developed a proposal for densification of the CORS network in Ethiopia and building EMA capacity to provide countrywide coverage of online positioning user services (OPUS). The consultant, delivered training jointly organized by LAND, EMA and the MOA, to build capacity of 20 EMA staff to establish, maintain, troubleshoot and operate CORS infrastructure and providing online positioning user service. The training was completed on January 06, 2015. An important outcome of the training was successfully establishing two additional CORS.

In support of its efforts to help strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure, LAND obtained USAID approval for six grants under its Competitive Grants Scheme for a total value of \$669,554. Grantees include Institute of Land Administration, Bahir Dar University, Water and Land Resources Institute (WLRI), College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Institute of Development and Policy Research, Addis Ababa University, the Faculty of Social Science, Bahir Dar University and the Forum for Social Studies. Grant topics cover a range of the most pressing land tenure issues impacting development in Ethiopia including the sustainability of watersheds developed through community mobilization; the impacts of land fragmentation and landless on food security; the dynamics of land transactions in selected agricultural and agro-pastoral communities; impacts of urbanization on natural resources and livelihoods on the fringes of Ethiopia's largest cities; as well as promotion of policy dialogue.

During the next quarter LAND will support drafting of legislation to protect the land use rights of pastoral communities in Oromia Regional State. LAND secured agreement with Oromia officials to develop a legislative drafting committee to draft a regulation that will pave the way for LAND supported activities to demarcate boundaries of community grazing systems and strengthen community governance structures to work with regional officials to effectively manage rangeland resources. Additionally, LAND's partner, Landesa, will provide gender trainings for the Ad hoc Federal Drafting Committees to amend Federal Proclamation No. 456/2005), the Oromia legislative drafting committee and the Ethiopian Women's Land Rights Task Force.

ANNEX III: MEDIA

No media coverage in this quarter

ANNEX IV: TRAINING AND WORKSHOPS

Training and Workshops Conducted During January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2015

Time frame	Type/purpose of Workshop	Participants	Region	Venue	NO. Participants		
					Fema	Male	Total
3-4/01/2015	OPAC and Pastoral Community leaders meeting	OPAC committee & Pastoral Community leaders	SNNP	Hawassa Haile Resort	0	8	8
03/02/2015	Consultation on Somali RS draft pastoral land administration and regulation	Regional and woreda level experts, policy makers	Somali	Jigjiga	7	36	43
5/2/2015	Women's land right task force consultation meeting	Land lawyers & gender experts	Oromia (Bishoftu)	Pyramid Resort & Hotel	15	14	29
10/02/2015	Consultative workshop on the drafted rural land administration and use regulation	Somali land experts and officers	Somali	Universal Hotel			
12-13/03/2015	Expropriation , valuation & compensation practices in Ethiopia	SNNP Land admin, MOA, MOWCYA, TEPLUA,LIFT,LAEPU,OLAEP, Mekelle University, OBRLEP,MOFA,WAD,BDU,LCRDB,MUDHCO,H BOK,AACRA, NREPA,BOEPLAU,USAID ...	Oromia(Adama)	Rift Valley Hotel	8	47	55
13-14/03/2015	consensus on the administration and management of communal holdings in Amhara region	Regional, Zonal and Wereda heads and experts	Amhara		4	69	73
14-15/03/2015	Draft amendment to the rural land administration and use proclamation	MOA, SNNP, MOWCYA, BEPLAU, Haramaya University, Oromia Legal Research, Tigray land administration, Hawassa University, Mekelle University Dire Dawa Agri Invest	Oromia (Adama)	Rift valley Hotel	8	53	61
Total					44	255	299

ANNEX V: PROJECT STAFF

Category	NO	Name	Position/Expertise	E-mail	Organization	Input
Home Office	1	Solomon Bekure (PhD)	Chief of Party	Sol.woldegoris@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	May 27, 2013
	2	Dr. Michael Roth	STARR IQC Manager	Michael.roth@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	ongoing
	3	Amy Regas	STARR IQC Deputy Manager	Amy.regas@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	ongoing
	4	John Keefe	Associate, Land Tenure & Property Rights LAND Senior Technical Advisor/Manager	Jack.Keefe@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	ongoing
	5	Maria d'Echevaria	Land Project Manager	Maria.Echevarria@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	May to June 2014
	6	David Felson	Land Project Manager	David.Felson@tetrattech.com	Tetra Tech ARD U.S.A.	ongoing
Ethiopia Local Experts Staff	7	Aregay Waktola (PhD)	Deputy Chief of Party	aregayw@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May1, 2014
	8	Mr. Abebe Mulatu	Property Rights Lawyer	abebem@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	9	Mr. Alehegne Dagnew	Land Administration & Land Use Planning Specialist	alehegned@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	10	Dejene Negassa Debsu (PhD)	Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist	dejenen@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	August 1, 2014
	11	Ms. Medhanit Adamu	Gender Specialist	medhanita@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	12	Mr. Tegegn Aregaw Beyene	Assistant Grant and Information Manager	tegegna@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	August 4, 2014
	13	Ms. Amelework Hailelassie	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	ameleworkh@etland.org	Win rock International	May 1,2013
	14	Ms. Kibnesh Chala	Communication Specialist	Kibneshc@etland.org	Win rock International	April 7 2014
	15	Mr. Did Boru	Oromia Regional Coordinator	didb@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	June 2, 2014

Category	NO	Name	Position/Expertise	E-mail	Organization	Input
Ethiopia Admin and Finance Staff	16	Ms. Hiwot Melesse	Operations Manager	hiwotm@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	17	Mr. Abebe Tumaye	Finance Officer	abebet@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	18	Ms. Luna Demtsu	Admin & Finance Assistant	lunad@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	19	Ms. Serkalem Tadesse	Secretary	serkalemt@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	20	Mr. Berhanu Guta	IT Assistant	berhanug@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
Ethiopia Maintenance Staff	21	Mr. Amha Getachew	Facilitator/Driver	amhag@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	22	Mr. Mulugeta Assefa	Facilitator/Driver	mulugetaa@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013
	23	Mr. Berhanu Lema	Oromia Region Driver	berhanul@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	June 2, 2014
	24	Ms. Roman Girma	Catering & Cleaning Services	romang@etland.org	Tetra Tech ARD Ethiopia	May 1,2013

ANNEX VI: FIELD TRIPS

Field Trips Undertaken by LAND Staff during January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2015

No.	Date	Place	Name	Purpose
1.	January 3 -4, 2015	Haile Resort Hotel, Hawassa	Dr. Solomon Bekure	Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee (OPAC) on Securing Pastoral Land Use Rights
2.			Ato Alehegne Dagnew	
3.			Ato Abebe Mulatu	
4.			Dr. Dejene Negassa	
5.			W/ro Medhanit Adamu	
6.			W/ro Hiwot Melesse	
7.			W/ro Medhanit Adamu	
8.	January 14 - 23, 2015	Gambela and Benishangul Gumez	W/ro Medhanit Adamu	To gather information on the Problems of Land Law Implantation
9.	January 20- 23, 2015	Benishangul Gumez	Ato Abebe Mulatu	To gather information on the Problems of Land Law Implantation
10.	Jan. 26 - Feb. 1, 2015	Borana Zone	Dr. Solomon Bekure	To attend a field visit and meeting Oromia Pastoral Advisory Committee (OPAC) Meeting in Borana and Yabello
11.			Ato Abebe Mulatu	
12.			Dr. Dejene Negassa	
13.			Ato Alehegne Dagnew	
14.	Feb 03 - Feb 06,2015	Somali Regional State (Jigjiga)	Ato Abebe Mulatu	To Present Somali Rural Land Law Draft Regulation
15.	Feb 05 - 06, 2015	Debrezeit, Pyramid Resort	W/ro Medhanit Adamu	Women's Land Rights Task Force Inception Workshop
16.	Feb 08 - 16,2015	Debrezeit, Pyramid Resort	Ato Abebe Mulatu	To Work on Analysis of collecting data from the previous field visit
17.	Feb 24, 2015 – March 3, 2015	Adama, Rift Valley Hotel	Ato Abebe Mulatu	To prepare a draft Proclamation for Federal Rural Land Administration

No.	Date	Place	Name	Purpose
18.	March 7 - 15, 2015	Adama, Rift Valley Hotel	W/ro Medhanit Adamu	To prepare a draft proclamation for federal Rural Land Administration and attending Valuation and Compensation workshop
19.			Ato Abebe Mulatu	
20.	March 12-13, 2015	Adama, Rift Valley Hotel	Dr. Solomon Bekure	National Workshop on Land Expropriation, Valuation and Compensation Practices in Ethiopia
21.			Dr. Aregay Waktola	
22.			Ato Abebe Mulatu	
23.			Dr. Dejene Negassa	
24.			Ato Alehegne Dagnew	
25.			W/ro Medhanit Adamu	
26.			W/ro Kibnesh Chala	
27.			W/ro Hiwot Melesse	
28.			Ato Abebe Tumaye	
29.			March 14-15, 2015	
30.	Dr. Aregay Waktola			
31.	Ato Abebe Mulatu			
32.	Dr. Dejene Negassa			
33.	Ato Alehegne Dagnew			
34.	W/ro Medhanit Adamu			
35.	W/ro Hiwot Melesse			
36.	Ato Abebe Tumaye			

No.	Date	Place	Name	Purpose
37.	March 19 - April 3, 2015	US- District of Colombia	Dr. Solomon Bekure	To attend the Annual World Bank conference on Land Poverty
38.	March 19 - April 3, 2015	US- District of Colombia	Ato Abebe Mulatu	
39.	March 22 - 29, 2015	Afar, Gambela & Benishangle Regions	Dr. Dejene Negassa	To Collect Data on the current and future regional demands for land Administration Professional
40.			Ato Alehegne Dagnew	
41.	March 31 - April 5, 2015	Dire Dawa and Harer	Ato Alehegne Dagnew	To Collect Data on the current and future regional demands for land Administration Professional

ANNEX VII: VISITORS

Visitors to the LAND Office during January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2015

No.	Date	Name & Designation	Contact Address (Phone, Fax, e-mail, P.O.Box)	Purpose
1	13-Jan-15	Ato Zemen Haddis, Senior Agricultural Policy Advisor Land, Climate & Water Team Leader Economic Growth and Transformation Office (EG&T), USAID/Ethiopia	Direct 011-1-30-6403 Off. 011-1-30-6002 Ex. 6403 Mobile: 091-125-3783 Fax: 011-124-2438 e-mail: zhaddis@usaid.gov	To discuss on Pastoral Advisory Committee (OPAC) Meeting in LAND Office
2	13-Jan-15	Ato Diribu Jemal, Head of Environmental Protection, Oromia Regional State	Off: 011-371-7292/011-830-1212 Mobile: 0911-550284 e-mail: diribujamal@yahoo.com	To attend Pastoral Advisory Committee (OPAC) Meeting in LAND Office
3		Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director, Land Administration, MoA	Mobile: 0911-121718 e-mail: tigistug@yahoo.com	
4		Ato Aman Muda, Head of Land Administration, Oromia Regional State	Mobile: 091-1486655 e-mail: muda.aman@yahoo.com	
5	13-Jan-15	Ato Solomon Abebe, Senior Expert, Land Administration, MoA	Mobile: 0911-487109 e-mail: solomonabebe_keberu@yahoo.com	To discuss about Rural Land Administration & Use the Proclamation No. 456/1997 E.C
6		Ato Yaregal Zelalem, Lawyer MoA	Mobile: 0922-854096	
7		Ato Abebaw Abebe, Land Administration & Use Directorate, Land Lawyer, MoA	Mobile: 0918-054115 e-mail: abebawabebek@yahoo.com	
8		Ms. Elisabeth Mersha, Lawyer MoA	Mobile: 0911-197457	
9	13-Jan-15	Ms. Jessica Nabongo , Cloudburst Consulting	jessica.nabongo@cloudburstgroup.com	Discussion on activities of the ELTAP & ELAP Project
10	13-Jan-15	W/ro Rahel Hailu, GIS Director, Federal Urban Land & Land Related Regulation & Information Agency	Mobile: 0911-809340 e-mail: Rhlailu@gmail.com	ETHIOLANDNET Executive Committee Meeting
11	13-Jan-15	Dr. Tadesse Amsalu, Director, Institution of Land Bahir Dar	Mobile: 0927-648264 e-mail: tadesse_2@yahoo.com	

No.	Date	Name & Designation	Contact Address (Phone, Fax, e-mail, P.O.Box)	
12	13-Jan-15	Dr. Ararsa Gudisa, Head of Land Administration Department, Haramaya University	Mobile: 0911-095677 e-mail: ararsa04@gmail.com	ETHIOLANDNET Executive Committee Meeting
13	13-Jan-15	Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director, Land Administration, MoA	Mobile: 0911-121718 e-mail: tigistug@yahoo.com	
14	13-Jan-15	Dr. Alemayhu Regassa, Director, Hawassa University Research Program Directorate	Mobile: 0911-126227 e-mail: Alemregassa@gmail.com	
15	13-Jan-15	Ato Seid Hussen, Academic Vice President, Woldia University	Mobile: 0930-072447 e-mail: : seidbd@yahoo.com	
10	16-Jan-15	Ms. Jessica Nabongo , Cloudburst Consulting	jessica.nabongo@cloudburstgroup.com	
11	Jan. 15 - 22, 2015	Ms. Zac Hubbell, Internal Auditor	Zac.Hubbell@tetrattech.com	
12	16-Jan-15	Ms. Lance Robinson , Scientist, ILRI	L_Robinson@cgiar.org	
13	12-Feb-15	Dr. Zemen Haddis, Senior Agricultural Policy Advisor Land, Climate & Water Team Leader Economic Growth and Transformation Office (EG&T), USAID/Ethiopia	Direct 011-1-30-6403 Off. 011-1-30-6002 Ex. 6403 Mobile: 091-125-3783 Fax: 011-124-2438 e-mail: zhaddis@usaid.gov	
14	19-Feb-15	Ato Mengistu Tessema, MoA	mengistu19@yahoo.com	
15	24-Feb-15	Dr. Zemen Haddis, Senior Agricultural Policy Advisor Land, Climate & Water Team Leader Economic Growth and Transformation Office (EG&T), USAID/Ethiopia	Direct 011-1-30-6403 Off. 011-1-30-6002 Ex. 6403 Mobile: 091-125-3783 Fax: 011-124-2438 e-mail: zhaddis@usaid.gov	
16	25-Feb-15	Mr. Owen Edwards, M&E Manager LIFT	Owen_edwards@dai.com	

No.	Date	Name & Designation	Contact Address (Phone, Fax, e-mail, P.O.Box)	Purpose
17	3-Mar-15	Dr. Zemen Haddis, Senior Agricultural Policy Advisor Land, Climate & Water Team Leader Economic Growth and Transformation Office (EG&T), USAID/Ethiopia	Direct 011-1-30-6403 Off. 011-1-30-6002 Ex. 6403 Mobile: 091-125-3783 Fax: 011-124-2438 e-mail: zhaddis@usaid.gov	Presentation of progress reports by component leaders
18		Mr. Gary Robbins, Chief of EG&T/ Ethiopia Mission		
19	4-Mar-15	Ato Nursery A., Cluster & M., Mercy Crop	Mobile: 0915-027075	OPAC Meeting
20		Ato Sisay Awgichew, PR (MEIR, Lead, CARE	Mobile: 0920-883015 e-mail: sisaya@care.org.et	
21		Ato Yadessa Dinssa, Senior Expert, Land Administration & Environmental Protection Oromia Regional State	Mobile: 0911-422545 e-mail: yadessa2012@gmail	
22		Dr. Zemen Haddis, Senior Agricultural Policy Advisor Land, Climate & Water Team Leader Economic Growth and Transformation Office (EG&T), USAID/Ethiopia	Direct 011-1-30-6403 Off. 011-1-30-6002 Ex. 6403 Mobile: 091-125-3783 Fax: 011-124-2438 e-mail: zhaddis@usaid.gov	
23		Ato Tigistu Gebremeskel, Director, Land Administration, MoA	Mobile: 0911-121718 e-mail: tigistug@yahoo.com	
24	6-Mar-15	Trevor Hoblin, USAID Deputy Director	Mobile: 0911-249517 e-mail: thublin@usaid.gov	To discuss democracy and governance in the Land Sector
25		Marissa M.Bell, Governance Specialist, International Development Group, RTI, International	Tel: 1.2027281964 Fax: 1.202.728.2095 e-mail: marissabell@rti.org	
26		James Fremming, Senior Director performance Evaluation, Social Impact	Tel: 703.465.1884 Ex. 208 Fax: 703.465.1888 jfremming@socialimpact.com	
27		Jean Camille Kollmorgen, Program Manager, Social Impact	Tel: 703.465.1884 Ex. 287 Mobile: 703.465.1888 e-mail: jkollmorgen@socialimpact.com	
28		Heela Rasool, Democracy and Governance Officer, USIAD	Tel: 202-216-3366 e-mail: hrasoon@usaid.gov	

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