 

**[COUNTRY: Nepal**]

**PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE**

**PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2015**

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| **Project No & Title:** | PBF/ /NPL/A-1 Catalytic Support on Land Issues | | |
| **Recipient Organization(s)[[1]](#footnote-1):** | - International Organization for Migration (IOM)  - United Nations Development Program (UNDP)  - United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN- Habitat) | | |
| **Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):** | - Local Peace Committees  - District Land Use Implementation Committees  - District Survey Offices  - District Land Reform and Revenue Offices | | |
| **Total Approved Budget :[[2]](#footnote-2)** | $ 1, 224, 662  UNDP= $ 297, 995  UN Habitat= $ 481, 500  IOM= $ 445, 167 | | |
| **Preliminary data on funds committed : [[3]](#footnote-3)** | UNDP= $ 187, 658  UN Habitat= $ 451, 000  IOM= $ 308, 312  Total= $946, 970 | **% of funds committed / total approved budget:** | UNDP= 63%  UN Habitat= 94%  IOM= 69%  Total= 77% |
| **Expenditure[[4]](#footnote-4):** | UNDP= $ 121,000  UN Habitat= $ 376, 000  IOM= $ 291,910  Total= $ 788, 910 | **% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)** | UNDP= 41%  UN Habitat = 78%  IOM= 65%  Total= 64% |
| P**roject Approval Date:** | 28/ 02/ 2013 | **Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)** | 3 months |
| **Project Start Date:** | 15/ 03/ 2013 |
| **Expected Operational Project Closure Date:** | 15/ 09 / 2015 |
| **Project Outcomes:** | Nepal’s leaders are prepared to develop a national transition plan for implementation of land reform and property return | | |
| **PBF Focus Area[[5]](#footnote-5)**  (select one of the Focus Areas listed below) | Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence of peaceful resolution of conflict.  2.1 National reconciliation | | |

**Qualitative assessment of progress**

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| **For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.**  **In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved.**  **(1000 characters max.)** | The project is designed with the peace building objective to strengthen the peace process by reducing contention over land management and land reform issues at the national and district level.  The five major outcomes of the project and outputs achieved during the reporting period (January to June 2015) are described below:  **1) Support consensus-building among Nepal’s leaders to embark on land reform.**  Political leaders representing 11 different political parties have verbally committed to participate in regular dialogue sessions. As a result, a regular dialogue session is being conducted every month. Reports and brief notes are prepared out of these dialogue programs for records and internal use. The political leaders also have showed common interest on less contentious issues such as land use policy, land administration reform and agricultural reform, among other various issues.  a) Land terminology list is being updated. Some political parties, particularly UCPN Maoist and the Nepali Congress have initiated discussion, and are currently reviewing the list of land related terminology. During bilateral consultations, the major political parties have likewise expressed their interest to soon initiate the discussion on the terminology list. Land being one of the root causes of conflict in Nepal, there are some political differences on some key terms relating to land issues among different parties. Thus, a shared understanding of land-related terminology greatly contributes to a shared understanding of a conceptual framework for future land reform.  b) The project is convening intra-group as well as intra-party dialogues with the political parties to develop an agreed and shared agenda on land and property rights. For instance, a discussion paper with a shared agenda on land issues from Madhes/ Tarai prospective has been developed and disseminated. Similarly, UCPN Maoist, one of the major political parties of Nepal, has also conducted a dialogue session with its members to develop a land position paper for the party.  **2) Central, District, Village Development Committee and Municipality Level Land Use implementation Committees collect and analyze land-related data and prepare Land Use Plans in their prioritized areas in three districts.**  a) Participatory approaches were given due consideration while preparing the National, District (Surkhet, Morang and Nawalparasi) and Village Development Committee level (VDC) (Latikoili, Amaraut and Jhorahat) Land Use Plans (LUP). The draft plans have been developed and shared with the concerned Land Use Implementation Committees for comments and feedback.  b) The Draft land use legislation document was prepared and is being reviewed.  c) A study trip was organized for high level officials of the MoLRM and MoPR to learn from Land Use Planning and Land Management structures in Cambodia. The trip highlighted the importance of adopting a participatory approach in land administration and management for better management of land and natural resources. A detailed report was developed and shared with land professionals in Nepal.  d) The project facilitated 29 consultations and 3 training sessions to advance capacity of central and district level government officials and other relevant stakeholders on 'Land Use Planning and Management'. In total, 39% of participants were women.  **3) Prepare a draft unified land regulatory framework.**  a) The draft unified land regulatory framework was developed drawing on a wide consultation with civil society, government bodies and individual land experts.  b) 8 consultations (2 on central level and 6 on district level) were organized with central level and district level Governmental agencies and affected communities, including vulnerable women, regarding necessary amendments and revision of the Land Survey and Measurement Act 2019 BS, Land Related Act 2021 BS and Land Revenue Act 2034 BS. In total, 376 (238 male and 138 female) persons participated in these consultations.  c) Based on the consultations, three major Land Acts were revised and amended. The revised Land Acts identify outdated provisions that are no longer applicable in the current context, and added new provisions for the legal protection for women and vulnerable groups and co-ownership of land between husband and wives to secure land ownership of women.  d) The unified Land? Act as well as the proposed amendments and revised three major Acts were officially handed over to the MoLRM for their consideration in March 2015. The Ministry is envisaged to take the lead and present the drafts in both intra and inter-Ministerial discussions and move towards the integration of the acts into one framework.  e) The proposed amendments in the revised Acts will continue to be discussed in future dialogue programs to guarantee political ownership.  **4) Assess and enhance land information systems in the three selected districts.**  a) The project conducted a comparative assessment of existing land information systems being used in the land offices and Solutions for Open Land Administration (SOLA) Software in the three selected districts. The assessment report shows that SOLA is more suitable than the existing software in the land offices because it includes both spatial mapping and attributes data and functionalities of Land Revenue and Survey Offices which is missing the existing software.  b) The existing SOLA software was assessed and a report with a set of concrete recommendations to improve the existing gaps and loopholes will be completed shortly. The project is continuously discussing the existing gaps and loopholes in the SOLA system, and in partnerships with the MoLRM, also focuses on the next steps regarding SOLA roll out in the three selected districts.  **5) Improve capacity to resolve land issues in three target districts.**  a) The report "Capacity Assessment of the District Land Offices of Morang, Nawalparasi and Surkhet" was completed and disseminated among stakeholders in early 2014.  b) Based on the findings of the assessment, a training manual on 'Gender Responsive Land Administration and Management' was developed. Informed by the manual, four trainings for 150 (40 Female and 110 Male) central and district level government officials have been conducted.  The project will be conducting a detailed study through the new "Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal" project to identify institutional obstacles faced by Nepali women in their access to land and tenure security. The study will solicit satisfaction levels of women seeking service delivery of land institutions, and help to identify if the land institutions applied any of the gender responsive tools and techniques discussed during previous training sessions to promote tenure security for women..    c) Similarly, the project conducted a series of consultations with local government officials representing the Land Reform Office, Land Revenue Office, Survey Office, Women Development Office, District Administration Office and District Police Station of the three project districts to identify prevalent land related disputes in the area. A training manual on 'Dispute Resolution and Mediation' is currently being developed out of these consultations in the districts.  d) An orientation package is being developed to help familiarize all newcomers at the land institutions with the mandates, policy, procedures and processes of the district land offices. The draft orientation package for the Survey Office has been completed. |
| **Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding?**  **(1000 characters max.)** | This project has created a stable foundation by shining a light on land issues in discussion among the political parties, including the parliamentary sub-committee on land issues. The project provided technical support (sharing of land related information through the study and presentation to Nepal’s political parties. The dialogue and technical sessions conducted by the project played a catalytic role while drafting land related Acts in parliament. At present, three land related Acts are tabled in the parliament for discussion. On the other hand, intra-party dialogues of the project are bolstering the intensive dialogue among members of political parties, which translates into a higher number of influential stakeholders being actively involved in land discussions. It is remarkable how swiftly the project has contributed to positive change in the behavior of political leaders. Sensitization on the urgent need to work on land issues continues through trainings, dialogues and discussions. Political leaders have started to openly discuss land issues, including the need for land reform, and have shown interest to search for common ground to develop a national plan and policies on land.  The project is also addressing the complex nexus of women, land and property, which was one of the underlying causes of ten years of armed conflict in Nepal. Based on the findings of capacity assessments of land offices conducted in the three project districts, the project developed a training manual to sensitize land officials on gender sensitivity and equality and facilitated a series of trainings for district and central level land officials. In total, 150 (40 female and 110 male officials) representing the Land Reform Office, Land Revenue Office, Survey office, Local Peace Committees (LPC) and Women and Children Office (WCO) participated in the trainings. The trainings introduced tools and techniques to promote gender responsive processes and procedures and provided corrective measures to minimize gender discrimination in access and ownership of property and land. This project is therefore making incremental steps in creating a more inclusive society and promoting gender equality. |
| **Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes?**  **(1000 characters max.)** | Land was one of the prime drivers of ten years of armed conflict in Nepal. The 'Catalytic Support on Land Issues' project is the first of its kind to provide legal, technical and political assistance to the Government of Nepal in the area of peace building and land programming. The great strength of the project is its focus on complementing any legal and technical progress regarding land with comprehensive discussions among political parties.   |  | | --- | | However, during implementation of the project, some gaps regarding outreach activities and local engagement were identified. These include the lack of participation of women on legislative dialogue on land reform and land tenure security. The project realized that unless land tenure of women is made as secure as that of men, sustainable peace in the country is impossible. Therefore, building upon the identified gaps and platform created by the on-going project, a new project was proposed and approved. With financial support from UNPBF, the new "Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal" was launched in early 2015 in the three selected project districts.  This new project aims to unpack land issues pertaining to women in small but sustainable steps and will introduce components related to women empowerment and rights of women over land and property, thus facilitating catalytic changes supporting the future land reform process,. This includes facilitating the change of attitudes, perceptions and social mores in the Nepalese Society, and giving due consideration to women’s specific needs and ideas in land policy discussions on the national level. . | |
| **If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them.**  **(1000 characters max.)** | In January 2015, Nepal again failed to meet the deadline of the Constituent Assembly to produce the draft Constitution. During early 2015, the political parties remained focused on building consensus on contentious issues, and the dialogue program of the project subsequently had to be stalled in January and February 2015.  In April 2015, Nepal was hit by a powerful earthquake of 7.8 magnitude and hundreds of aftershocks have shaken the nation since then. The earthquake mainly affected 33 districts of which 14 are severely affected. TheGovernment of Nepal (GoN) declared a state of emergency in these districts, appealing for international humanitarian support. The devastating earthquake created a large-scale crisis in the country with a death toll above 8,000, more than 17, 000 injured, displacement of around 2.8 million people and hundreds of thousands of homes, schools, health centers and hospitals, destroyed. This dire situation of the country has delayed project activities and the Government of Nepal together with the international agencies, including the three agencies IOM, UNDP and UN Habitat, among others, are working together to provide comprehensive humanitarian support to earthquake affected people and for the development of earthquake resilient communities.  Together with MoLRM, the project had planned a series of validation workshops on the draft Village Development Committee (VDC) and District Level Land Use Plans in early May until the quake struck Nepal. After the quake, the focal persons from MoLRM for the project were assigned with additional responsibilities for conducting 'Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)' and highly involved in earthquake response programs. Hence, the Ministry postponed these workshops, which are likely to happen only in July 2015.  Recently, the Ministry has formed a committee of four members to propose amendments in Land Use Policy (LUP) 2012 within two weeks' time. Lack of effective implementation of the Land Use Policy in Nepal is one of the reasons the country suffered much damage in the recent earthquake. The project has been successful in pilot implementation of participatory land use planning in the VDCs of the three project districts Morang, Nawalparasi and Surkhet and drafting legislation on land use planning. To support the Ministry with proposed amendments on the LUP 2012 and enhance political ownership on the revised policy, the project conducted consultations with affected communities including women members and local government agencies in the severely affected districts of Sindhupalchowk.  The importance of land use planning and the need for safe settlement areas has been widely realised in post earth-quake Nepal. Experience and lessons learnt from the project and drafting and implementing participatory Land Use Planning in the three project districts could/will be of great help to the Government in planning for housing and settlement in earth-quake hit districts.  The Government of Nepal is planning to relocate earthquake affected communities living in the hilly areas, which are prone to landslides during monsoon season. However, the Government still lacks a clear guideline and detailed data on how many households are to be relocated, areas of relocation and the duration (temporary or permanent) of relocation. Neither have geological surveys been conducted to identify the safer areas for relocations Also, the Government has not yet discussed the issue of land rights and ownership of people on relocated land. Other factors that should be considered during relocation include social and cultural and values and new livelihood options of the relocated communities. Land has always remained one of the contentious issues in the country and if the Government plans for relocation without considering the above mentioned factors, this may fuel land related disputes among communities in the quake-hit districts. |
| **What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year?**  **(1000 characters max.)** | The project is nearing completion and the NCE request of the project for the period of 6 months, until September 2015 was approved. The following activities are planned for the period of June- September 2015.  Support to the Ministry of Land Reform and Management on amendment and revision of Land Use Policy 2012:  The project will conduct this additional activity in order to complement its work on land use through consultation programs with local political party leaders and local government agencies in the two most severely earthquake affected districts of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk. The information provided during the consultations will be useful for the Ministry in making recommendations and proposing amendments to the Land Use Policy. Moreover, involvement of political parties will strongly enhance political ownership. Further, this additional activity also contributes to 'Outcome 3: Draft Unified Land Regulatory Framework Prepared'.  **Outcome 1:**  a) The project will convene public seminar/workshops on land issues.  b) Regional dialogues on land issues will be conducted.  c) International workshop on land issues will be conducted.  d) Intra-party dialogues will be held to develop land position papers of 4 major political parties of Nepal  e) Land terminology list will be published.  f) Resource center on land related issues will be established.  **Outcome 2:**  a) The project plans to conduct a validation workshop, followed by a final project outputs dissemination workshop.  b) The project will plan and pilot a land use implementation scheme.  c) The project will prepare land use planning and implementation guidelines for replicating land-related activities beyond the project districts.  **Outcome 3:**  As the revised three major Acts and the unified land regulatory framework has been officially handed over to the Ministry, the Ministry along with its various departments will now jointly review all the acts and its findings and move towards integration and implementation of the Acts.  **Outcome 4:**  a. The project will conduct assessment of land offices in the three project districts and prepare an implementation plan for SOLA roll out in the three project districts.  b. A comprehensive training manual on the use of SOLA will be prepared.  c. A replication guideline will be developed for national roll out of SOLA.  The activities in relation to SOLA are expected to be completed by the end of June 2015.  **Outcome 5:**  a. A training manual on 'Dispute Resolution and Mediation' will be developed and a series of trainings will be facilitated in July 2015. Objective of these trainings is to enhance capacity of the district Governmental organizations for efficient land and property dispute resolution, which are applicable to both conflict and non-conflict related land issues.  b. A series of trainings on 'Conflict Sensitivity' in the project districts will be conducted.  c. An 'Orientation Package' for new comers at Land Reform and Revenue Offices will be developed. |
| **Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.?**  **(1000 characters max.)** | As mentioned earlier, the project activities were delayed due to the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal on the 25th of April 2015. In the post-earthquake period, the MoLRM is tasked with additional responsibilities to support the development of earthquake resilient communities and are postponing project related activities. In this context, NCE of the project for three months i.e. till December 2015 is envisaged to wrap up the delayed activity and conduct an additional activity to support the Ministry and complement the work of the project.  The project is providing additional support to MoLRM regarding amendment of the Land Use Policy 2012 with the same resources and no resources are being diverted from this project to other activities. |
| **What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expensed by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only?**  **(1000 characters max.)** | Total budget of the project is $ 1,224, 662. Until end of May 2015, the project spent $788, 910, which represents 64% of the total budget. 77% of total budget is already committed by the project and will be reflected in the next financial report. |

**INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT*:*** *Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document****- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.* (250 characters max per entry)

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|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| Outcome 1  Nepal’s leaders have agreed on a set of principles to embark on national land reform | Indicator 1.1  Consensus among principal political leaders and key stakeholders on the basis for moving ahead to develop a national plan for land reform | No signed and agreed national implementation plan on land reform | National implementation plan on land finalized and signed | Political leaders have verbally agreed to participate in regular dialogue sessions and agreed to work on less contentious issues such as issues of land use policy, land administration reform, agricultural reform etc. |  |  |
| Output 1.1  Nepal’s leaders have developed shared vocabulary on land and property issues that contributes to the national implementation plan for land reform | Indicator 1.1.1  The existence of an agreed set of technical terms and their definitions | No shared glossary across the political spectrum | List of technical terms and concepts accepted by principal political leaders and key stake holders | List of land related terminology is being revised. Some major political parties such as UCPN Maoist are consulting with its members to update the list. |  |  |
| Output 1.2  Nepal’s leaders have an agreed shared agenda on land and property issues that contributes to the national implementation plan for land reform | Indicator 1.2.1  Constructive engagement and emergence of shared understandings among political leaders | No agreed shared agenda on land and property issue | Agreed on shared addenda on land and property issues | UNDP has prepared a list of typologies of land and property issues through consultation with political leaders. |  |  |
| Outcome 2  Central, District, Village Development Committee and Municipality level Land Use Implementation Committees collect and analyze land related data and prepare Land Use Plans in their prioritized areas in three districts | Indicator 2.1  Land Use Planning and Implementation Committees functional | Systematic Land Use Planning and Implementation Committees do not exist | Different level Land Use Implementation Committees are functional | DLLUIC (District Level Land Use Implementation Committees) at Surkhet, Nawalparasi and Morang; and VLLUIC (Village Level Land Use Implementation Committee) at Latikoili, Amrout and Jhorahat VDC are activated and are holding regular meetings. The project is conducting periodic meetings and consultations with the DLLUICs and VLLUICs on the participatory land use planning. |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2  Land use planning systematized based on land use planning piloted | No systematic land use planning | Land use planning is systematic | Participatory process was followed for data collection and development of national, district and VDC level Land use plan and developed systematic land use planning approach. |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3  Replication plan established | No replication plan | Replication plan exits | It is being prepared and expected to be completed by the end of the project. |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4  Access of women and vulnerable groups in land use planning | Women and vulnerable groups do not participate | Women and vulnerable groups participate in participatory Land Use Planning processes | Seven consultations were held to discuss different aspects of land use planning in the project areas. In total, 577 participants attended the program of which 194 (34%) were women. The project has hired a District Coordinator and a Social Mobilizer in each project district, who regularly interact with civil society, women groups and other stakeholders on land issues. Besides, the experts at the central level also visit the project districts at a regular interval to monitor project activities and engage with local stakeholders. |  |  |
| Output 2.1  Enhanced understanding of international best practices in land use planning and implementation | Indicator 2.1.1  Enhanced documents outlining international best practices available | Several land use planning related documents available on the web | Study of relevant documents on international best practices completed and disseminated | A report on International Practices in Land Use Planning and Implementation was prepared and shared with related stakeholders, and presented at the national workshop. |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Key MOLRM and other stakeholder officials are exposed to international practices in land use planning | MOLRM and stakeholders are not adequately exposed to international practices in LUP | Two weeks exposure visit to key government and partner officials to South/South-East Asian Countries | Two week long study visits to Sri Lanka and Cambodia were conducted for the high level officials of MOLRM, NLUP and MOPR.. Report based on lessons learnt from Land Use Planning and Land Management in the two countries were prepared and disseminated to related stakeholders. |  |  |
| Output 2.2  Identification of pilot (prioritized) areas in the three project districts | Indicator 2.2.1  Selected prioritized pilot project areas | Prioritized project areas of the three districts not identified | Selection of prioritized areas in the three districts base on mutually agreed selection criteria | Latikoili (Surkhet), Amrout (Nawalparasi) and Jhorahat (Morang) were selected as pilot areas through participatory process and approved as per the provisions of NLUP 2012. |  |  |
| Output 2.3  Gap analysis and assessment of existing maps, reports and other land related data produced, shared and agreed | Indicator 2.3.1  Review and gap analysis of relevant maps, reports and other land related data of the three project districts | Land use zoning maps and technical reports at VDC level of Nawalparasi and district level of the three districts exist | Identification of gaps, overlaps and shortcomings of the existing land use maps and reports | Gap analysis assessment was conducted and a final report was prepared. |  |  |
| Output 2.4  Implementation plan for the capacity development of government partners and other stakeholders based on capacity assessment development and initiated | Indicator 2.4.1  Existence of plan for training, workshops, exposure visits and other capacity building strategy for the MOLRM, NLUP, district and VDC level LUI committees, and other stakeholders | No detailed capacity development plan exists | Detailed Capacity Development Plan adopted | Detailed work-plan was prepared and incorporated in the TOR and the AOC for implementation of training/ workshop modules at the local level. |  |  |
| Output 2.5  Capacity of staff members of central and district / local level stakeholders and implementation of land use planning enhanced | Indicator 2.5.1  Capacity of key MoLRM staff and stakeholders substantially improved to undertake Land Use Planning | Staff of Land Use Implementation Committees at the central and local level not adequately trained to implement LUP | Capacity of 80 staff of MOLRM, NLUP and other stakeholders improved to facilitate preparation and implementation of LUP | A national workshop and a week-long capacity building training were facilitated by an international expert for GoN officials, university teachers and Trainers. Upon returning back to their districts, the trainers at the training conducted local level trainings at the three project districts. A total of 101participants (with 13.9% females) attended national Symposium, 60 participants (with 26.7% females) attended national workshop/ training. 59 participants (with 20.3% female) attended the district level training programs. |  |  |
| Outcome 3  Draft unified land regulatory framework adopted | Indicator 3.1  Transparent draft legal framework for land forms the basis for political discussions on land and land reform | Multiple overlapping and sometimes contradicting land regulations exist | A draft unified land act is presented by the MoLRM to the Government | Gaps, contradiction and overlapping in the Land Survey and Measurement Act 2019 BS, Land Related Act 2021 BS and Land Revenue Act 2034 BS were identified and the revised acts, including proposed amendments in the three major existing acts was developed.  Three revised Acts along with the draft unified land act were officially handed to the Ministry for their consideration. |  | Also, three separate reports prepared, identifying gaps, overlapping and contradiction including proposed amendments and revision of the three major acts namely- Land Survey Act 2019 BS, Land Revenue Act 2034 BS and Land Related Act 2021 BS. |
| Output 3.1  Comprehensive and integrated draft regulatory framework on land prepared | Indicator 3.1.1  Existing laws reviewed and legal framework proposed to regulate land and land use, which includes attention to access to land for women | Comprehensive and integrated draft regulatory framework does not exist | Draft regulatory framework to help integrate various laws submitted to MoLRM | Draft regulatory framework was prepared drawing on a wide consultation with government agencies, land and gender experts and affected communities. The integrated Act was officially submitted to the Ministry in March 2015. |  |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Four technical consultations with relevant stakeholders including women for the development of the legal framework | No consultation conducted | Four consultations with relevant stakeholders including women | In total, 8 consultations were held in the central and district level in which 370 (238 male and 132 female) participants took part. |  | It was realized that four (1 consultation in each 3 districts and 1 central level) consultations in the districts were not enough to solicit views of affected communities on the legal framework. Therefore, 2 additional district level consultations were organized in each 3 project districts together with 2 central level consultations. |
| Outcome 4  Land information systems in three districts assessed and enhanced | Indicator 4.1  Developed and enhanced implementation plan for SOLA adopted by Government | SOLA MIS system is currently being piloted by MoLRM in one district | Government adopts implementation plan to roll out SOLA nationally | The project conducted a detailed assessment of SOLA, which identifies gaps and loopholes in the exiting SOLA software and shared with the Ministry. |  |  |
| Output 4.1  Comparative assessment of existing MIS systems in district land offices in the three districts and of SOLA in one district is completed | Indicator 4.1.1  Questionnaires and interviews with district land offices in the three districts | None | 213 of questionnaires and 10 interviews with land officers completed | 213 questionnaires were filled out to examine the technical capacity of district land offices and 15 semi-structured interviews with districts land officers were completed. |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2  Comparative assessment report | No assessment of MIS | Detailed comparative assessment reports in three districts available | Comparative assessment report of existing MIS system in the three districts and SOLA developed and shared with MoLRM for comments. |  |  |
| Output 4.2  Implementation plan of SOLA for each of the three districts developed | Indicator 4.2.1  Existence of an implementation plan of SOLA for each of the three districts | Non-existence of implementation plans | Detailed implementation plan for piloting SOLA in each district available | Implementation plan for SOLA roll out being developed. |  |  |
| Output 4.3  Piloting of SOLA software in the three districts initiated | Indicator 4.3.1  SOLA software installed in the three district land offices | Several unharmonious information systems in place | Land records in the three districts are automated and recorded using the SOLA software | Implementation plan for SOLA roll out being developed. |  |  |
| Output 4.4  Replication Guidelines developed for SOLA roll out at national level based on lessons learned | Indicator 4.4.1  Replication Guidelines developed and discussed | Non-existence of guidelines on SOLA | Replication Guidelines developed on basis of lessons learned and submitted to MoLRM | Replication guideline for SOLA roll out at national level is being developed. |  |  |
| Outcome 5  Improved capacity to resolve land issues in the three target districts | Indicator 5.1  # of district officials confident to deal with land issues regarding key challenges related to women and land issues | No assessment of the district officials’ confidence to deal with land issues | Over 50% of trained district land officers confident to address land issues | Based on the findings of capacity assessment of the land offices of the three districts, the project developed a training module on 'Gender Responsive Land Administration and Management' and trained 150 central and district level government officials.  The training module on 'Dispute Resolution and Mediation' is being developed. |  |  |
| Output 5.1  Capacity of institutions to reduce land issues strengthened and awareness for women’s issues related to land increased through trainings | Indicator 5.1.1  Increased institutional knowledge and understanding on how to address land issues in a conflict- and gender-sensitive manner | Low level and fragmented institutional understanding about land issues | 200 officials of the land offices of 3 districts trained. | 150 officials were trained on tools and techniques to promote gender equality in land offices.  A detailed study will be conducted through the new GPI project if the land institutions applied any of the tools and techniques to promote gender equality in their institutions.  A series of trainings is planned in July 2015 to enhance capacity of land officers to effectively resolve land related disputes. |  |  |
| Output 5.2  Replication Guidelines on resolution of land issues are finalized and actively disseminated together with advocacy to ensure their future use | Indicator 5.2.1  Guidelines document finalized, disseminated and available for relevant ministries | No guidelines available on resolution of land issues | Replication Guidelines developed on basis of lessons learned  Replication guidelines delivered to relevant ministries | Upon development and implementation of training modules, replication guidelines will be developed. |  |  |

1. Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations. Provide preliminary data only.

   4 Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

   5 PBF focus areas are:

   *1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1)*:

   (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

   *2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2)*:

   (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

   *3:Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3)*;

   (3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

   *4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

   (4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)