Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Implementation Strategy for Land Administration, Certification and Land Use Component of SLMP II

MoANR

SLM

ETHIOPIA

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List of Abbreviations

AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
BOLAU	Bureau of Land Administration and Use
BOANR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CORS	Continuous Operating Reference Station
RCIS	Rural Cadastre Information System
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
ELTAP	Ethiopia Land Tenure and Administration Program
ELAP	Ethiopia Land Administration Program
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Agency
NRLAIS	National Rural Land Administration Information System
ESIF/SLM	Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GCP	Ground Control Point
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GSD	Ground Sample Distance
HHGPS	Hand Held GPS
ICT	Information Communication Technology
INSA	Information Network Security Agency
ISLA	Information System for Land Administration
IS	Implementation Strategy
KLAUC	Kebele Land Administration and Use Committee
KLLPLU	Kebele Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning
LAND	Land Administration for Nurture Development
LAUD	Land Administration and Use Directorate
LAUTT	Land Administration and Use Task Team
LIFT	Land Investment for Transformation
LLPLUP	Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
PIF	Policy and Investment Framework
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PIA	Public Information Awareness
RED&FS	Rural Economic Development and Food Security

REILA   Reliable and Innovative Land Administration

SARDEP   Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Program

SIDA   Swedish International Development Agency

SLMP   Sustainable Land Management Project

SNNP   Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples

SRM   Strategic Road Map

USAID   United States Agency for International Development

NGO   None Governmental Organization

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1. Introduction

Land-based resource use, typically agriculture is the pillar to the economy of Ethiopia, which contributes more than45% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). More than 85 % of the country's population livelihood is also dependent upon agriculture. In recognition of the importance of tenure security and improved land use planning for improved natural resources management and to attaining sustained growth in agriculture production, the Government of Ethiopia put rural land administration and use policy as a key component of the national policies, laws and development strategy documents. Among the principles that govern agricultural development policies and strategiesproper use of land is at the core.

The various major programs such as the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), major development plans and frameworks including the Policy and Investment Framework (PIF), Ethiopian Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management Program (ESIF) as well as the strategic pillar under the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) underscore the importance of sound land policy which will lead towards secure land access and clear property right as a critical element in the realization of accelerated sustainable economic development.

Ethiopian government has also developed rural land laws and has made significant progress in the implementation of the laws through: Creating strong political commitment at all levels to ensure effective implementation of the laws; Coordinating the efforts of development partners towards effective synergies and partnership for implementation; and Capacitating regional states bureaus which are in charge of implementing their respective rural land laws.

This Implementation Strategy (IS) guides the implementation of the rural land administration and use interventions in systematic manner. The key interventions areas are cadastral surveying, land registration, second level certification, local level participatory land use planning, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

This Implementation Strategy is also aligned with the Strategic Road Map (SRM) for National Rural Land Administration and Use System of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources developed in 2012. The added value of the Implementation Strategy for Land Administration, Certification and Land use component of SLMP II is that it incorporates detailed activities/steps and time line, which would be used as a national guide and framework to successfully implement the Land Administration, Certification and Land Use component of SLMP 2.

1.1. Back ground

1.1.1. Overview of Land Administration System in Ethiopia

In order to address land degradation and tenure insecurity, a new approach was taken towards land tenure policy in the late 1990's. Rural lands registration and certification has been undertaken in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regional states since 1997. The Federal government has endorsed the rural lands registration and certification practice that started in these regions by issuing the Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation in 1997, revised in 2005. The four regional states of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray have launched the implementation of region-specific rural land administration and use legislation as of 1997/98 (revised after the 2005 Federal Proclamation).The implementation of the Federal/Regional legislation includes two sequential phases to ascertain tenure security via land registration: the1stLevel Certification" and "2nd Level Certification". The first round of registration, "1st Level Certification", was not supported by maps of the registered holdings and now federal/regional states have found it necessary to undertake "2nd Level Certification" that is supported by maps. The land register database of the former contains only textual data while the latter is planned to include both textual and spatial data sets.

From 1997 to the present, 98 % of the targeted households issued with the first 1stLevel Certificates in the Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP and Tigray regional states. In Gambella and Beneshangul-Gumuz regional states, where there are significant numbers of settled agriculturalists, the implementation of the first 1stlevel certification did not start early. Now, second level certification program has commenced on a large scale in the six regions.

Most regions operate the land registration system manually, with hand written certificates and paper records. The only operational embedded Information Communication Technology (ICT) automated solution has been the Information System for Land Administration (ISLA) software developed in Amhara regional state. Recently, the Tigray Regional State has also developed a Rural Cadastre Information System (RCIS). Based on these experiences; the Ministry of Agriculture is trying to develop a National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS) that can be used as information system for rural cadastre at national level. So far the strategy for the National Rural Land Administration Information System is developed and the design of the data base software development was completed and the piloting was in progress in two woredas of SNNP and Tigray regional states.

In Afar and Somali regional states and in parts of Oromia and SNNP regional states, where there are significant pastoral/agro-pastoralist, implementation of the certification process has not yet begun

mainly due to the fact that there is no experiences in undertaking registration and certification in communal land tenure system.

Since 2004, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) started 2nd Level Land Certification (SLLC) in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP and Tigray regional states, with the support of development partners. Initially the support was from SIDA (SARDEP) and USAID [ELTAP &ELAP]); and later on by WB [SLMP I] and Finland [REILA]. The second level land certification process has been launched in the majority of the regions and the government and development partners have committed resources to roll out the work. In the same way, development projects or partners (like LIFT/DFID) and SLMP II have also joined the initiative of second level certification.

The achievement of the second level certification under SLMP (June 30/2017) and the remaining parcels to be surveyed and certified is annexed (annex 1).

1.1.2. Overview of SLMPII Land Administration, Certification & Land Use Component (Component 3)

The SLMP II component 3 is under implementation by six regional states, namely, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNP, Gambella and BenishangulGumuz through the program woredas. Overall coordination of the component will be provided by SLM PCU with aligned direction and technical support by Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources.

The total program funding for component 3 is 12.20 million dollars over the five years from 2014-2018.The federal and Regional Governments were expected to contribute considerable staff and infrastructure.

The objective of this component is to enhance tenure security of individual farmers to adopt sustainable land management technologies and practices and to complement water shed planning and management in the project regions/ woredas. It would support the ongoing national land certification program by using low-cost and appropriate geo-referenced mapping technologies

This component would build on lessons and experiences emerging from the Government's own land certification activities, USAID [ELTAP &ELAP]) supported legal frame work, capacity building and certification in four regional states (Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray), the Government of Finland supported rural land certification initiatives in the Regional State of Beneshangul-Gumuz and the Lake Tana sub-basin. Currently DEFID –LIFT supported land certification in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray. The performance indicators include: (i) total targeted communal lands issued with geo-referenced map-base land certificates; (ii) individual land parcels covered with geo-

referenced maps; (iii) gender disaggregated number of households in the intervention areas issued with geo-referenced map-base land certificates; and (iv) local level participatory land use plans prepared and implemented at kebele level within the intervention areas.

The Rural Land Administration, Certification and Land Use component of SLMP-2 has two subcomponents: Rural Land Administration and Certification, and Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning

Rural Land Administration and Certification

The objective of this sub-component is to provide security of tenure to smallholder farmers in the project watersheds by supporting the process of land certification for individual land holders as an incentive to increase the adoption of sustainable land and water management technologies and practices. The expected performance indicator under this subcomponent would include: (i) number of land parcels surveyed and mapped (ii) number of communal lands certificate issued iii) number of HH received land certificate gender disaggregated.

Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning

The objective of the Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning is to prepare local land use plans for decision making on the best uses of the land and its resources for improved, alternative, sustainable and productive development at the grass root level. This sub-component will complement the Watershed Management Plans by supporting the preparation of local land use plans. The expected performance indicators under this sub-component would be the number of kebele level land use plans prepared.

1.2. Objective of the Implementation Strategy for Component 3 of SLMP II

The main objective this implementation strategy is to use it as a guide for the implementation of the component by updating the current status of technology, human and material resources and the integration of partners and stakeholders working in the sector.

2. Current Situation and Lessons Learnt

2.1. Lessons Learnt from previous and current Land Administrations Interventions

Rich and robust experiences have been obtained from the implementation of the 1st level certification and from pilot second level rural land administration programs run by the Government of Ethiopia with financial and technical support of development partners. In general, the lessons learnt and experiences range from procedures and approaches in land registration, institutional aspects, introduction and piloting of computerized rural land administration databases to technological options for land registration, cadastral surveying and mapping. Specifically, the following lessons have been learnt from the past and current interventions.

- **Adjudication and Demarcation procedures and approaches:** procedures, which included awareness raising, field level adjudication and demarcation, public hearing and registration, were proven to be locally acceptable with trust developed among the local communities.

- **Using Local Capacity to the full**: Community participation in adjudication processes significant. Preliminary training is required to land administration and use committee members and kebele administrators for completing the task and for efficient management.

- **Public Information Awareness (PIA):** The PIA campaign plays a vital role to create awareness on the rights and obligation of land holders or the local community. It helps the publicto understand how the service works and actively use and maintain it.

- **Formulating standardized operational and procedures**. The exercise carried out during first level certification and the current ongoing second level certification programs helps the formulation and standardizing operational manual and procedures for cadastre and land registration.

- **Drafting, amending and implementing legislations**. The importance of drafting, amending and implementing legislations which are required for successful implementation of the federal /regional rural land administration and use laws.

- **Use of less costly and speedy survey methodologies:** The outcomes of piloted exercises on aerial photographs and satellite imagery served to demonstrate moderate cost, faster and reasonably accurate methodologies that are appropriate for rural land cadastral surveying.

- **Determining wage rate and resource requirement:** The outcomes of pilot exercises and current massive rural land surveying, registration and certification provided a valuable database on wage rate under local conditions, hiring contract workers and the need for basic training to support the massive processes of registration and certification program. So the need for setting a fixed salary scale or parcel based piece rate wage for remuneration of the surveyors up on the approval or decision of the regional SC is one of the lessons learnt in due course. It is also important to consider the agro-ecology, terrain, land cover and other local contexts of a region or of a specific woredas when determining wage rate.

- **Set procedures for data quality**: The outcome of pilot exercises and massive cadastral surveying and registration demonstrated the importance of data quality control procedures which are crucial to provide standard cadastral and registration data.

- **Commitment to gender equity**, through provision for joint spousal title or land rights certificate confirming women's land use rights and spousal/ family comment during rent etc.

- **Alternative dispute resolution system**: Introduction and performance of alternative dispute resolution system which link to the formal courts and to informal conflict resolution mechanism.

- **Need to consider the interest of vulnerable groups**: Land law of the regions and the federal include provisions which provides access to land for vulnerable groups including orphans youth and women. So the need to consider the interest of these groups of the community during the adjudication and registration.

- **Recognizing the relation between the function of decentralized structure and those of local authorization**: Recognizing the interrelation between the function of the decentralized structure (kebele administration) and those of local authorization (Kebele Land Administration and Use committee) that have responsibilities for tenure security.

2.2. Current Situation

2.2.1. Assessment of Existing Capacity of the Land Administration and Land Use Office at all Levels

2.2.1.1. Human Resource Capacity

The assessment revealed that there is limited capacity and skill in the existing manpower of the federal office and the six regional states. Only 53% of the technical positions are filled with experts whereas the remaining 47% of the positions are vacant. As the land administration is new field of occupation in the country there is scarcity of trained professionals particularly in the field of cadastral

surveying and land registration. With the support of land administration projects (REILA & LAND), 83post graduate students from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources (LAUD) and the regional states have joined the Bahir Dar University some of them are graduated at present. In general, the land administration and use profession is new to the country and requires specific field of specialization so specialists cannot be attained easily from other sectors.

The project is using the existing government institutional arrangement for better accomplishment of the component to the down structure. Table 1 illustrates the existing and the required staff of the land administration and use offices at all level.

Table 1Existing and vacant technical staff required for the Land Adminstartion and Use office of SLMP regions, zones and woredas

Region/Federal	Human resources data			
	Structure	Staffed	Vacant	%age of the staffed
Federal RLAUD	26	16	10	62
Amhara	576	402	174	70
Benishangul Gumuz	151	97	54	64
Gambela	13	13	0	100
Oromia	702	305	397	44
SNNP	340	134	206	39
Tigray	150	68	82	45
Total	1,958	1,035	923	53

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2017.

2.2.1.2. Material, Equipment and Technology Capacity

The land administration and use public offices at all levels are not well equipped with the necessary surveying materials and equipment as well as furniture. Likewise the existing capacity of the country to acquire spatial data like aerial photographs and satellite images is low even though it is growing. Both the public and private sector competency in the field of remote sensing, photogrammetric technique and geodesy is low .The country has not yet established a spatial data infrastructure policy and standard.   Consequently, the application of GIS based and computerized land information databases are at initial stage.

Table 2Material and Resource availed for the component (Technology, Equipment &others)

SN	Goods and Equipments	Unit	Amount procured	Not procured	Responsible
1	Aerial photo	Sq. Km.	40,000	-	National PCU
2	Satellite image	Sq. Km.	2,000		,,
3	Vehicle- pickup	No	6		,,
4	motorbikes	No	135		,,
5	Goods for NRLAIS	Lumpsum	procured		,,
6	Surveying and field equipment such as GPS, clinometers, etc.	Lump sum	2GPS/1 Auger 1clinometre /Woreda		,,
7	laptops, scanners, printers, plotters, etc	Lump sum	,,		,,
8	Surveying and field equipment such as GPS, Auguer clinometers, etc.	Lump sum	,,		,,
9	Office equipment such as PCs, laptops, printers etc	Lump sum	,,		Regions
10	Scanners and plotters	pcs	6 plotter procured	90 scanner not procured	Federal
11	Consumables such as cartridges, tonners, etc.	Lump sum	,,		Regions/woredas
12	Printing and publications	Lump sum	,,		Regions /woredas

Source: data from the Cost tables prepared for the SLMP II PAD

The available material resource that the country has at this time in areas of aerial photography is growing. 23,200km^2 aerial photos have been produced by Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) before 8 years. Recently the four regional states namely, Tigray 13,000km^2, SNNP 18,000km^2, Amhara 91,745 km^2 and Oromia regional states have also taken the initiative to allocate a financial resource to acquire about 62,691.02 km^2 aerial photographs and LIFT_ DEFID has also acquired about 67km^{2}which is produced by Information Network Security Agency (INSA) with the quality control of Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA). Finland supported project (RELIA) acquired 14,871 kM^{2}aerial photo and 7,214 satellite image in Amhara and BG regions. Moreover, the acquisition of 18,000km^2 and 22,000 km^{2}aerial photography is also being undertaken with SLMP by the ministry of Agriculture

and Natural resources. In addition a 2000km^2 satellite image was purchased for parts of Tigray, Beneshangul Gumuz and Gambella (summary see below table3)

Table 3 Technology/ orthophoto available in the country

S.No	Acquiring body	Aerial photo sq. km.	Satellite image sq. km.	Total
1	EMA	23,200	-	23,200
2	SLMP	40,000	2,000	42,000
3	LIFT	67,000	-	67,000
4	RELIA	14,871	7,214	22,085
5	Regions	134,000	-	134,000
	Total	**279,071**	**9,214**	**288,285**

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2017.

In fact great effort has been made to equip the regions and SLMP I and II intervention weredas with office and field equipment such computers, printers external disk, as well as registry materials and Hand Held GPS Auger and Clinometers for land administration and use offices. The IT materials like Plotter is already purchased for the project regions. And the procurement of canner is on process and field vehicle and motor bike were purchased and distributed. In second level certification, huge digital data (spatial and textural) will be captured and needs to be processed and systematically organized for easy retrieval and manipulation. Hence, development of database infrastructure (software, ICT, etc) are still important. As result SLMPII has supported the hardware for**National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS) developement;**the software is a national system which completely designing and developing based ISO standard and open source software.It is a Web-based system and developed in pilot form that can be adopted and customized by the regions that will provide land administration dataset and functions at the Central, Regional, Zonal, Woreda and Kebele level.

2.2.2. Existing Challenges in implementing Component 3

Although considerable successes and achievements have been made, the following basic challenges affect the comprehensive and speedy implementation of land administration and land use initiatives at all levels.

- Staff turnover and existing structure inadequacy in some of the regions; for instance, in Tigray regional state there is no structure or staff for land use planning at zonal level except in two zones (investment zones) and also there is no land use planning structure at both zone and woreda level.
- Shortage of skilled manpower in areas of land administration particularly surveyors, and GIS fields.

- Absence of wide-ranging computerized database or information system for land administration.
- Under development of spatial data infrastructure such as setting CORS station (Continuous Operating Reference Station) and Ground Control point (GCP).
- Limited capacity of the country in aerial photography, quality control and orthophoto production.
- Absence of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure Policy which deals on standards and data sharing.

3. Expected Capacity Needs of the Land Administration and Use offices at all level

An assessment of the capacity and training needs of the land administration and land use offices at all levels for 2017/18has been conducted in the six SLMP II intervention regions during data collection conducted for the development this Implementation Strategy. Accordingly, the capacity development needs of the project woredas and regions include the following:

- Cadastral surveying, particularly in GIS based surveying and photogrammetric techniques; GIS based mapping for local level land use planning, and spatial and non-spatial database management for cadastre and land registration.
- Additional staff to fill the vacant positions of the existing structures at all level.
- Aerial photography and satellite image as well as interpretation.
- Office and field equipment, as well as office space in some project woreda

Table 4Training conducted and needs in Cadastral Surveying and Land Registration

S N	Region	Number of surveyors , Land administration and GIS / IT experts at all levels		
		planned to be trained (2014/15- 2016/17)	Trained (2014/15- 2016/17)	Training needs (2017/18)
1	Oromia	520	312	208
2	Amhara	520	104	416
3	SNNP	412	247	165
4	Tigray	186	111	75
5	Benshangul Gumuz	146	82	64
6	Gambella	80	48	32
	Total	**1864**	**910**	**954**

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2016/17.

Table 5Training needs in Local Level participatory Land Use Planning

SN	Region	Number of Land Use planning experts at all levels		
		planned to be trained (2014/15- 2016/17	planned to be trained (2014/15- 2016/17	Training needs 2017/18
1	Oromia	273	195	78
2	Amhara	390	273	117
3	SNNPR	217	155	62
4	Tigray	88	55	33
5	BenishangulGumuz	77	110	+33
6	Gambella	60	10	50
	Total	**1105**	**798**	**307**

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2016/17.

Table 6Training Conducted and needs for Contract Para Surveyors

SN	Region	Number of Contract para-surveyors at all levels		
		Planned to be trained (2014/15 - 2016/17)	Trained (2014/15 - 2016/17)	Training needs 2017/18
1	Oromia	1675	964	711
2	Amhara	1428	172	1256
3	SNNPR	456	352	104
4	Tigray	1000	748	252
5	Beneshangul Gumuz	1056	756	300
6	Gambella	300	245	55
	Total	**5915**	**3237**	**2678**

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2016/17.

The assessment result also shows that there is a gap in the existing technical human resource of the land administration and land use offices at all level. Predominantly, by its very nature the cadastre activities needs huge amount of surveyors and registration staff to carry out the systematic registration. Therefore, it is essential to recruit and train Para surveyors (sub skilled surveyors) within the project woredas.

4. Strategy for addressing identified capacity gaps

- ✔ SLMP-2 emphasizes the need to develop institutional capacity (knowledge, experience, skill and institutional set up) of the implementers from the federal to local levels. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development Activities for the Land Administration, Certification and Land Use is detailed in the component 2 of the cost tables of the PAD[1].

- ✔ Awareness creation to all regional, woreda and kebele level implementers about standards, procedures and rules for cadastral surveying and land registration was conducted.

- ✔ The cadastral surveying and land registration are more of technical activities; therefore, the sub component will be implemented largely by the woreda land administration experts and contract para- surveyors. Therefore training will be conducted to the experts on cadastral surveying and land registration, particularly in GIS based surveying and photogrammetric techniques. Still training will be required for these thematic areas.

- ✔ A great effort was made to fill the required field and office equipment at all levels through purchasing computer and accessories, printers, scanner, shelve, GPS, clinometers, auger, motor bike and field vehicles for all project regions (See table 8).

- ✔ Procurement of satellite images was done from private suppliers and aerial photography will be produced at federal level with technical support from institutions like INSA and EMA.

- ✔ land administration and use activities coordinated by SLMP II will take advantage of the concurrent activities with Government, DFID-LIFT, REILA , AGP and LAND programs and projects on awareness raising, training activities, as well as acquiring aerial photography in SLMP woredas.

5. Implementation Procedures and Process for Component 3

5.1. Legal frame work for Implementation of the Land Administration and Use

5.1.1. Ethiopia Constitution

In 1995 the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution was promulgated and land became a constitutional issue. The Constitution clearly states that the right to ownership of rural and urban land is vested with the state and the public; citizens occupy land through possession rights held as perpetual use rights in the rural sector and as fixed term leases in urban areas. The Constitution also created a federal system of central government and nine federated regional states were formed. These

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1 Project Appraisal Document

regional states were given legislative, executive and judicial power on matters that are not specifically given to the federal government including the power of administering lands in their areas.

5.1.2. Land legislation and regulations

A. Federal/Regional Promulgations

In 1997 the federal government enacted the Federal Rural Lands Administration and Use Proclamation No.89/1997 that gave land holders transfer rights such as renting, gifting to a family member, and bequeathing to a family member. It also gave power to regional states to enact their own rural land administration laws within the framework of the Federal Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation.

In 2005, the Federal Government enacted the Federal Rural Land Administration and Use Proclamation No.456/2005. Currently this proclamation is under revision which includes Rural Land Registration Regulation which already prepared as a separate draft regulation. It reaffirms ownership of rural land to the state and the public; however it confers indefinite tenure rights of land use (equivalent to long term leases held in perpetuity) i.e. rights to property produced on land, to land succession, donation, exchange and lease. It makes provisions for the registration and certification of land use rights. It also bans further land redistribution, except under special circumstances based upon the will and interest of farmers, pastoralists and semi-pastoralists. Furthermore, Proclamation 456/2005 requires regional states to enact their land administration and use laws consistent with the provisions of the Proclamation. Accordingly, all regional states amended their regional rural land administration and use laws to maintain conformity with the Federal Rural Land and Administration and Use Proclamation No.456/2005 and implement the land administration and use system based on the objective realities of the region.

The federal government has also issued Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation Proclamation No.455/2005 and to implement this proclamation the government has issued regulation No. 135/2007.

5.2.Roles and Responsibilities of implementing organizations at all level
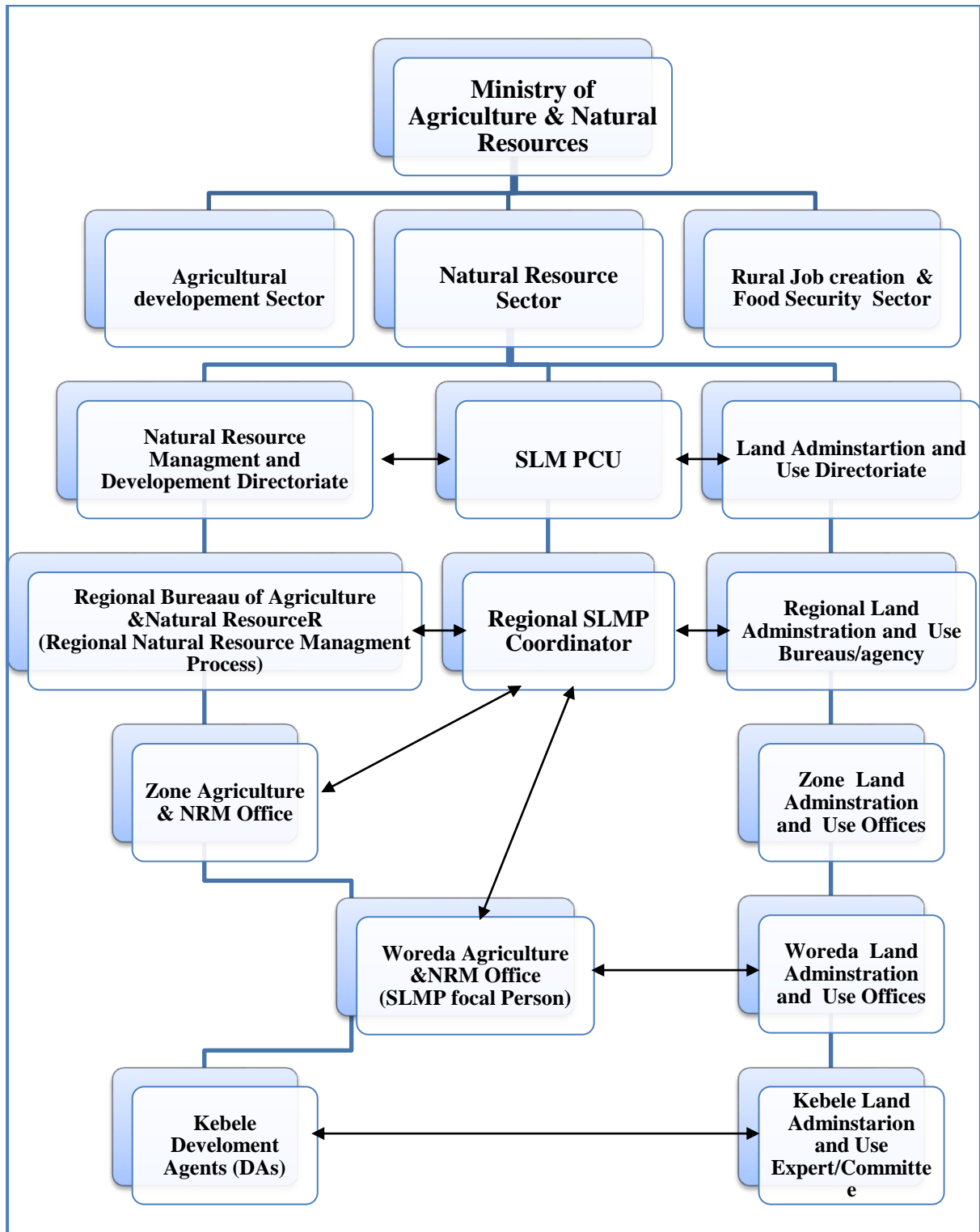

Figure 1 Existing Structural setup and linkage for Land Administration and Use at all levels

A) **Federal level:** The main actors for the implementation of the component at federal level are the Land Administration and Use Directorate and the Sustainable Land Management Project Support Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. In addition the

REILA, LAND, and LIFT projects and other stakeholders can cooperate and share their experiences for the proper implementation of the component. In fact, the Land Administration and Use Task Team (LAUTT) under the federal SLM TC can play its own role in synchronization of land administration technical matters, in generating ideas for decision makers and in soliciting additional resources.

The LAUD with, coordination from; the SLM PCU will have the following roles and responsibilities

- Ensuring the implementing institutions at lower levels has all the necessary resources and capacity for executing the activities under this component.
- Standardizing and harmonizing surveying and registration procedures.
- Engaging in the identification and technical evaluation of procurement of goods and services for land administration and land use at the federal level.
- Supporting the establishment of land administration information system
- Conducting ToT trainings and workshops at the federal level
- Technical support to the regions and woredas
- Monitoring& evaluation as well as reporting of implementation of the component in the regions.
- Developing a harmonized national level remuneration norm for each kind of cadastral surveying methodologies in the future.
- Developing and disseminating manuals for land administration, cadastral surveying and land use planning

B) **Regional level:** The Regional bureau/agency of Land Administration and Use, and the regional SLMP coordination unit are responsible for the implementation of the component at the regional level. Accordingly they will have the following roles and responsibilities.

- Cascading and providing the training to the zones and woredas both in land administration and use. The trainees for local level land use planning would be from different woreda rural development sectors as the land use planning is to be carried out with a multi-disciplinary team.
- Empowering the woreda experts to cascade the training to para-surveyors and kebele level implementers (Kebele Land Administration & Use Committee, and Kebele Local Level Land Use Planning team).
- Follow up and technical backstopping to the project woredas. during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Involve in the procurement of goods and services necessary for the land administration and use activities.

C) **Woreda level:** While the zonal office is only in charge of providing technical support to the woredas on planning and implementation of the component, the woreda Land Administration and Use office is totally responsible for:

- Multi-year and annual planning;
- Engage in the identification and technical evaluation of procurement of goods and services for land administration and use at the woreda level;
- Creating awareness to all implementers about standards, procedures and rules for cadastral surveying, land registration, and local level land use planning;
- Recruit contract para-surveyors as per the regional context;
- Deliver training for Kebele Land Administration and Use Committee;
- Provide training for para-surveyors, land registrars and Kebele Local Land Use Planning team in collaboration with the region and zonal offices;
- Provide technical support during the field work according the prepared guidelines, manuals and formats of land administration and land use;
- Supervise the day to day activities of the field work of para-surveyors and check the quality of the spatial and textual data (conduct quality assurance) all the time;
- Monitor the data entry into the computer system and the registry book as well as in the production of kebele and parcel index map;
- Verify and issue the second level certificate to an entitled landholder and document the process;
- Conduct local level participatory land use planning together with the woreda & kebele local level land use planning teams.

The woreda focal person of the SLM project has to also play a coordination role in the process of planning and implementation of the component. Similarly, the woreda steering committee (SC) and technical committee (TC) are also responsible for guidance and technical support at the woreda level for the implementation.

D) **Kebele Level:** Active participation of the KLAUC in the field is irreplaceable. Thus the KLAUCs; being a representative of the community, will have the following roles.

- Involve in parcel and kebele boundary demarcation, in adjudication of rights of holders, particularly, in protecting the right of women.

- Resolving conflicts and facilitating the work for the surveyors (Para surveyors)

- Work closely with CWT and KWT of SLMP community level structures.

- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of the component activities at kebele level.

- Orient the communities about the benefit as well as the process of land registration, certification and local level participatory land use planning through public meetings or by other means.

- Involve in quality assurance and public display activities or public inspection of the land registration which is usually done with the communities in the presence of the surveyors, the committee, and the woreda or kebele land administration expert.

The KLAUC has also a critical role in facilitating the process for the communities to implement land use plans. Correspondingly, the local level land use planning activities will be carried out and implemented within the project watershed kebeles. So an independent kebele LLPLUP team that encompasses farmers, elders and DAs will be established through an assembly of communities. The kebele team is mainly responsible:

- to facilitate LLLUP at kebele level, mobilize the community for land use planning

- Participate in identification of problems, potentials and constraints of land use;and

- Involve in the assessment of the preference and priority of the community.

E) **Community level:** Thecommunities have an essential role both in the land certification and land use planning process. Their commitment and active participation is necessary and to ensure that the community has to be informed and capacitated. The kebele administration is the grass-root institution working as a link between the community and the Woreda. Thus the kebele administration has to be carefully capacitated first by the woreda experts to disseminate information and to mobilize the community.

5.3. Methodologies and procedures for implementing the component

5.3.1. Methodologies & procedures for Cadastral Surveying & Land Registration

Methodologies

The methodologies for cadastral surveying are photogrammetric and ground survey. The photogrammetric surveying method includes orthophoto produced from aerial photograph and satellite image, whereas the ground survey involves using HHGPS, RTKGPS and Total station.

Aerial photography

The image based model (orthophoto) is now established as the main methodology for the rural cadastre and will be adopted for demarcation and as a basis for a comprehensive adjudication process under SLMP2 (and other national land certification programs). Since the resolution of the images is

high, detecting and delineating the parcel boundaries in the hard copy of the orthophoto is carried out based on the visual classification approach which allows direct recognition of the physical, natural features and traditional practices. Orthophoto with Ground Sample Distance (GSD) of 20-40cm will be produced by INSA.

Ortho rectified high resolution satellite image

This methodology will also be adopted in areas where aerial photography is not applicable and (considering cost effectiveness)where mobilization cost is high/economic of scale is not viable (like in areas of Beneshangul Gumuz and Gambela region). Ortho rectified high resolution satellite images will be purchased from private companies.

HHGPS/Total Station

HHGPS technologies would be used in areas where the sizes of land parcels are relatively large or covered with dense vegetation cover. However, when the land is intended for cadastre survey requires high accuracy, such as in irrigable land and peri-urban areas, a Total Station or RTK GPS can be used.

According to the systematic rural land administration operations manual of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the following major work flow procedures are set for the rural cadastre. Thus these procedures will be pursued during cadastral surveying and land registration.

Work flow procedures of Cadastral Surveying and Registration

- ✓ Awareness creation for woredas stakeholders, kebele Land Administration & Use Committee and the community.
- ✓ Training to weredas experts and kebele Land Administration & use Committee.
- ✓ Recruitment and training of contract Para surveyors.
- ✓ Procurement and preparation of land registration format and maps.
- ✓ Field boundary demarcation and base map preparation.
- ✓ Adjudication of holding rights such as means of acquisition of rights, year of acquisition. Current land use and E.T.C. using first level registration information (if any) or other source documents.
- ✓ Field data collection,
  - o Sketching
  - o way point (coordinate data gathering)
  - o Delineating the boundary of parcels
- ✓ Filling Field Registration Format (FRF)
- ✓ Scanning: Maps, field formats, and other relevant documents

- ✓ Data entry: encode field data and the other relevant data to data base
- ✓ Geo-referencing the scanned map
- ✓ Digitizing the geo-referenced map
- ✓ Quality assurance of entered data
- ✓ Printing of the collected cadastral and land registration data for display
- ✓ Public display or inspection of the information for 1 to 4 weeks and minutes the public hearing event.
- ✓ Quality control and checking
- ✓ Correct duplicated parcels and other errors
- ✓ Verify and fill data to the registry book (in two copies), index card and in the holding/parcel certificate
- ✓ Lay out and parcel map production
- ✓ Printing the parcel map
- ✓ Attaching map with certificate
- ✓ Signing of certificates, maps, and other land registry documents by the woredas land administration and use office.
- ✓ Signing of the land registry book (holding/parcel certificates) by kebele Land Administration, and use committee.
- ✓ Issuance of parcel based land holding certificate with geo-referencing map

5.3.2. Methodologies and procedures for Local Level Land Use Planning

Methodologies

The LLPLUP is a bottom up planning approach where the kebele communities and relevant stakeholders participate in the process of identifying and prioritizing problems and potentials. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method will be used complemented with survey equipment such as HHGPS, Arc GIS or Ortho-Photos and topography sheets or sketch maps. The conventional land use/ land cover map which will be prepared by bureau of agriculture and natural resource management only used for watershed management. This map does not indicate what and where has to be done. So it entirely developed on the existing land use. But LLPLUP which will be prepared at kebele level depends on the potential and limitation for given purpose.

Despite the fact that local level land use planning is a participatory process it also involves scientific methods; principally, physical soil survey and land capability classification techniques.

Procedures

According to the Operational Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning Manual of the ministry the following major work flow procedures are described. So these procedures will be used as well.

- Identification of kebele and/or micro-watersheds

- Awareness creation to woreda and kebele level implementers and the community regarding the work

- Boundary delineation of the kebele preferably with the micro-watersheds

- Participatory potential and problem identification with the communities and relevant stakeholders using PRA technique.

- Participatory biophysical and socioeconomic assessment by the local staff with the community, that will be used as input to prepare and implement local level land use plan.

- Characterization of the soil and evaluation of potential land uses. The woreda team will classify the kebele to homogenous land units and conduct soil survey and land evaluation principally using land capability classification technique.

- Preparation or production of base map, current land use/cover maps, slope (land form) maps, and land capability map using HHGPS, Arc GIS or Ortho-Photos or topography sheets (sketch maps).

- Analysing the results of the soil survey and evaluating the PRA assessment and produce land use options (proposed uses of each planning zones or land units) for the kebele.

- Documenting the land use planning process and updating the land users about the performance and status of the land use planning.

- Systematic assessment of the probable environmental and social impacts of each proposed uses.

- Finally, the woreda and kebele planning team will produce the land use plan map (proposed land use plan maps) and its document which shows the optimal uses of each land units and its management options. The plan has to be presented and approved by the kebele community (representatives). And only the endorsed plan will be used, that is, officially implemented in the kebele.

5.4. Strategies for Implementation of Component 3 of SLMP II

5.4.1. Procurement of aerial photographs and Satellite imageries

Procurement activities will be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the Federal level (the federal SLMP coordination unit with LAUD). The Ethiopian government has

already decided that acquisition and processing of aerial photo should be done by INSA due to national security concern. Therefore, acquisition of data, processing and production is carried out by INSA whereas quality control and Ground control Point (GCP) establishment will be done by EMA. Yet Satellite images will be purchased from public or private suppliers at federal level (by SLM PCU with LAUD).

Aerial photography covering a total of 18,000 sq. km was under taken and an additional 22,000 sq. km. area was acquired for the four project regions (Amhara, Tigray, SNNP and Oromia). In the same way satellite images covering a total area of 2, 000 sq. km was procured for project areas of BenishangulGumuz, Gambella and Tigray regions. The aerial photographs, which have been or to be taken by SLMP II, might not cover all the intervention areas of SLMP, or might cover vicinity areas outside the project areas as it is sometimes technically and economically not feasible to fly over each of the SLMP watersheds. Therefore, the remaining areas will be covered by resources from respective regional governments and with the support of other development partners (such as the LIFT and RELIA projects) as well as through ground surveying techniques for project areas of high forest coverage in Gambella, Oromia and SNNP regional states.

Table 7 Project woredas already covered and to be covered by Orthophoto

SN	Region	Number of SLMP woredas		
		Fully Covered with orthophoto	**Partially Covered with orthophoto**	**Not covered with orthophoto**
1	Amhara	30	0	4
2	BenishangulGumuz	1	7	3
3	Gambella	0	2	4
4	Oromia	7	4	28
5	SNNP	14	0	17
6	Tigray	14	0	0
	Total	**66**	**13**	**54**

Source: Data gathered from the regional Land Administration and Use Bureaus, 2017.

5.4.2.   Procurement of Office and Field Equipment

Major Procurement of goods and services will be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources at the Federal level. At the regional level, the bureaus of Agriculture& Natural resources (BoANR) SLMP coordination unit in collaboration with regional land administration and use institutions and Woreda Finance and Economy Development Office under SLMP-2 Woredas was procure goods that can be managed by the offices.

5.4.3. Strengthening the Institutional Capacities of the Implementing Agencies and Key Stakeholders

5.4.3.1. Implementing Agencies

The Land Administration and Use Directorate (LAUD) of the MoANR and Regional Rural Land Administration Bureaus/Agencies from regional to woreda levels will be strengthened and capacitated in terms of manpower and physical equipment. Similarly the sustainable Land Management Project Coordination Unit and the implementing SLMP platforms from federal up to community level were strengthened.

In general, the following agencies which implement SLMP II component 3 were strengthened.

A. Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate (RLAUD)

The key mandate of the directorate is to implement and monitor the implementation of the federal rural land administration and use law, system, as well as building the capacity of the regions and setting standards for cadastral surveying and land registration plus land use planning. Indeed, it is a hub for the national rural cadastre database by collecting and synthesizing regional rural cadastre data at the federal level. Currently the directorate is staffed with about 16 professionals and to adequately carry out its responsibility. Short term training was given tailored to the immediate needs of the directorate.

B. Regional land administration and use Agencies

To fulfill the mandate vested for implementing the second level certification and local level land use planning, the agencies will be capacitated with the following key interventions.

- Short term on the job training programs tailored to the immediate needs.
- Support the establishment of the regional cadastre database for easy and sustained storage, retrieval and analysis of the regional rural cadastre database.
- Increasing the awareness level of multiple stakeholders on rural land policy, law, regulations and guidelines.
- Supporting the regions technically to enable them to print satellite images/ orthophoto.
- Assist the regions avail adequate office and field equipment.

C. Woreda Rural Land Administration and Use Offices (WRLAUOs):

To fulfill the mandate vested for implementing the second level certification and local level land use planning, the offices capacitated with the following key interventions.

- Employee para-surveyors and registrars on contract basis
- Enabling the woreda to acquire, store and maintain the wereda level rural cadastre data.
- Upgrade the skill of regular and contract staff in cadastral survey, GIS and local level land use planning.
- Empowering the woredas to undertake gender sensitive adjudication and demarcation.
- Avail adequate office space and equipments

D. Kebele Level (Kebele Administration & Land Administration Committee):

To fulfill the mandate vested for implementing the second level certification and local level land use planning, the committee was capacitated with the following key interventions.

- Training of farmers on land law, adjudication, registration and certification were key interventions to strengthening the manpower capacitates of these community level organizations.
- At Kebeles where the committees are already established, strengthening of the existing committees through gender-based participation was undertaken.
- Dissemination of information, advice and instructions were closely follow local values and customs.

E. Information Network Security Agency (INSA)

Acquisition and production of aerial photography at federal level was performed by INSA.

F. Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA)

A memorandum of understanding has already been signed between the EMA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Accordingly, the EMA will check the output of the work for its quality and fulfillment of the pre-set criteria. EMA will also generate digital aerial photo, AT adjustment results, and DTM data. Based on the digital aerial photo, AT adjustment results and generated and edited DTM data, EMA will produce the base map/orthophoto map and submit to the MoA to use them as an input to the Cadastral Survey Work to be carried out in the selected sites.

G. Projects Coordination

A strong institutional coordination was established with key organizations, which acquire, produce and/or access and utilize spatial database, primary imagery source data. Key organizations include INSA and EMA. There is also strong coordination was established with key development partners such as SLMP/WB, REILA/FINLAND, LIFT/DFID, and LAND/USAID. The coordination will be through the Land Administration and Use Task Team (LAUTT) of the SLM TC.

5.4.3.2. Support the Establishment of the National Rural Land Administration Information System

The Land Administration and Use Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has taken the initiative to establish National Rural Land Administration Information System (NRLAIS)with the assistance of REILA basically in order to store, process, retrieve and distribute spatial and non- spatial data. Thus the SLMP II will also support the directorate's effort to establish land administration information system through provision of goods or equipment (hardware)for the establishment of the information system.

5.4.4. Major Component 3 Activities implementation status

In fact major activities addressed by component 3 of SLMP II are described in the PAD & PIM of SLMP2, yet, the strategic physical target of component 3 activities for the project life are as follows .The responsible organization to implement, monitor and evaluation will be the directorate, land administration& use offices at all level, with the SLM project coordination unit

Component 3: Rural Land Administration, Certification and Use				
Results Indicators	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2012/13	Target value Of t he project	Achievement As of June , 2017
Parcels of land surveyed and mapped for certification	Number	-200,000	2,025,000	1,402,373
Second level certificates issued for communal land holding	Number of certificates	- -		16585
Households who have received second level land holding certificates	Number	50,000	500,000	314042
Women who have received second level land holding certificates individually or jointly with a man	Number	-	-	219829
Local level participatory land use plans prepared	Number		500	443

Source: Result framework indicator report (June 2017.

6. Strategic Monitoring & Evaluation

The monitoring and Evaluation of the component will be in accordance with the Monitoring & Evaluation System of the project. The M&E system will provide a framework to regularly track the implementation progress,. Feedback Information from monitoring at all levels of the system will provide a feedback on areas of success and areas in which improvements maybe required. Realistic and relevant indicators have already been set in the PAD of SLMP with respect to output and out comelevels.

In general the monitoring and evaluation system and the result framework of the component will adhere to the M&E system and result framework under development for SLMP 2. The specific purposes of the SLMP-2 M&E system being developed include the following:

- Generate SLMP-2-specific information on progress, processes and performance.
- Analyze and aggregate data generated at local to regional and national levels to track progress, process and quality as well as SLMP-2 sustainability.
- Promote public accountability by monitoring SLMP-2 efficiency and effectiveness to assess and communicate whether SLMP-2 activities are likely to achieve expected results or realize its objectives.

- Inform and support management decision-making and control during implementation.
- Draw lessons from experience in terms of understanding factors that have facilitated or inhibited the achievement of objectives.
- Aid communication through provision of information and feedback both internally and externally.
- Provide justification for mobilizing additional financing domestically and internationally.
- The following arrangement will be followed to closely monitor the progress

Steering committee

Federal level

At the federal level, the Ministry of Agriculture assumes the overall responsibility of SLMP-2 implementation including leadership role on the rural land administration and use. In order to oversee and coordinate the development and implementation of the National Framework for SLM, National SLM Committee has been established comprising of *National Sustainable Land Management Project Steering Committee* (NSLMPSC) composed of high level representation from relevant ministries.Oversight for the Programme will be provided by the Federal Steering Committee (FSC), chaired by H.E. the State Minister of Natural Resources Sector of the MoA, which includes the relevant Ministries, Directorates in the ministry, Development Partners and other relevant institutions. The same committee will also be responsible for the component guidance and managment decisions.

Regional level

In each of the SLMP-2 regions Regional *Sustainable Land Management Project Steering Committee* (RSLMP SC), chaired by BOA, which also includes the land Administration and Use bureau, and other relevant bureaus and representatives of relevant development partners and NGO's is already eatablished and will be responsible for SLMP 2 or the component guidance and managment decisions at regional level.

Woreda level

In each of the SLMP-2 woreda *Sustainable Land Management Project Steering Committee* (RSLMPSC), chaired by woredas administration, which includes sector line offices including the woreda Land Administration and Use office is established and will be responsible for the SLMP 2or the component guidance and managment decisions at woreda level.

Technical committee

Similarly the National SLMP TC; comprising of senior technical staff from different relevant ministries and public and private agencies and institutions, is responsible for developing and planning

the detail specific interventions. The National SLM TC has got five task teams of which the Land Administration and Use Task Team is the responsible body for the technical issues at federal level. This committee also makes field visit to check the implementation on the ground and exchange experience with stake holders. Similar Technical Committees are already established for SLMP 2 at regional and woreda levels from the relevant institutions including the land administration and land use offices.

7. Strategic Project Component 3Cost Summary

Table 9Component 3 Cost Summary

Project Component	Development Partners (US$M)	GoE (US$M)	*Total (US$M)*	Remark
Component 3: Rural Land Administration, Certification and Land Use				
Sub-Component 3.1: Rural land administration and certification	6.5	-	6.5	
Sub-Component 3.2: Local level participatory land use planning	5.7	-	5.7	
Sub Total	12.2	-	12.2	

Source: data from the SLMP II PAD and the PIM

Annex 1: Number of SLMP Project Woredas where Land Administration and Local Level Land Use planning to be performed

REGION NAME	ZONE NAME		WORED ANAME
Amhara	East Gojam	1	Alefa
	East Gojam	2	AntsokiyaGemza
	North Gonder	3	ArtumaFursi
	East Gojam	4	BasoLiben
	South Wollo	5	Bibugn
	North Wollo	6	Bure
	South Gonder	7	Chilga
	East Gojam	8	DebayTelatgen
	Wag Himra	9	Debresina
	North Wollo	10	DegaDamot
	North Gonder	11	Delanta
	South Gonder	12	Dembecha
	North Wollo	13	DewaHarewa
	North Shewa(R3)	14	East Belesa
	South Wollo	15	Ebenat
	South Gonder	16	EnbiseSarMidir
	South Wollo	17	Ensaro
	North Wollo	18	FagitaLekoma
	North Gonder	19	GazGibla
	Wag Himra	20	GonjiKolela
	Oromia	21	Gozamin
	Oromia	22	GuagusaShekuda
	North Shewa(R3)	23	GubaLafto
	North Gonder	24	Janamora

REGION NAME	ZONE NAME		WORED ANAME
	North Gondar	25	Jebitenan
	South Gonder	26	Kewet
	North Shewa	27	Lay Gayint
	North Shewa	28	Machakel
	North Shewa	29	Meket
	West Gojjam	30	Menz Mama Midir
	West Gojjam	31	Misrak Este
	West Gojjam	32	Sayint
	West Gojjam	33	Sekota
	West Gojjam	34	TachGayint
	Awi	35	TarmaBer
	Awi	36	Tenta
	East Gojjam	37	Wadla
	East Gojjam	38	West Belesa
	West Gojjam	39	YilmanaDensa
BenshanguGumz	Metekel	1	Dangura
	Metekel	2	Bulen
	Metekel	3	Wenbera
	Kemashi	4	Agalometi
	Asosa	5	Homosha
	Asosa	6	Maokomo Special
	Assosa	7	Assosa
	Assosa	8	Bambasi
	Metekel	9	pawe
	kamashi	10	Belojignife
	kamashi	11	Kamashi
Gambela	Nuer	1	Jikawo
	Agnuak	2	Etang
	Mezhenger	3	Mengesh

REGION NAME	ZONE NAME		WORED ANAME
	Agnuwak	4	Gambelazuriya
	Agnuwak	5	Abobo
	Mejenger	6	Godere
Oromia	North Shewa(R4)	1	WaraJarso
	HoroGuduru	2	AbayChomen
	North Shewa(R4)	3	Kuyu
	HoroGuduru	4	Horo
	West Wellega	5	Begi
	West Shewa	6	AddaBerga
	East Harerge	7	Haro Maya
	East Wellega	8	Sasiga
	East Harerge	9	Kersa
	West Shewa	10	Dendi
	West Shewa	11	Ejere (Addis Alem)
	East Wellega	12	JimmaArjo
	KelemWellega	13	Hawa Galan
	South West Shewa	14	Wenchi
	Ilubabor	15	MetuZuria
	Jimma	16	Goma
	Jimma	17	Mena
	KelemWellega	18	LaloKile
	Ilubabor	19	Gechi
	East Wellega	20	Sibu Sire
	HoroGuduru	21	Amuru
	Jimma	22	Gumay
	KelemWellega	23	Sayo
	West Wellega	24	BojiDirmeji
	West Wellega	25	GudetuKondole
	West Wellega	26	Gimbi
	East Wellega	27	GobuSeyo
	Ilu Aba Bora	28	Bilonopa
	Jimma	29	Omonada
	Jimma	30	Sigmo

REGION NAME	ZONE NAME		WORED ANAME
	East Shewa	31	Gimbichu
	South West Shewa	32	Weliso
	South West Shewa	33	SebetaHawas
	South West Shewa	34	KersanaMalima
	Guji	35	Uraga
	Finfinezuria	36	Womera
	North showa	37	Hidhaabote
	North Showa	38	Degem
	Jimma	39	Tiroafeta
SNNPR	KembataTimbaro	1	Anigacha
	Kefa	2	Gimbo
	Kefa	3	Chena
	Dawuro	4	Mareka
	Basketo	5	Basketo
	Konta	6	Konta Special 1
	Siliti	7	AlichoWoriro
	Keffa	8	Menjiwo
	KAT	9	Tembaro
	Dawro	10	Loma Bosa
	Yem	11	Yem SP Woreda
	Hadiya	12	Gibe
	Keffa	13	Gesha (Deka)
	Selti	14	Wilbareg
	Hadiya	15	Soro
	Sheka	16	Masha
	Sidama	17	ArbeGonna
	Wolayita	18	Boloso Bombe
	Wolayita	19	KindoDida
	Sidama	20	HawassaZuria
	Bench Maji	21	Semen Bench
	Bench Maji	22	MenitGoldiye
	South Omo	23	Gelila (Semen Ari)
	GamoGofa	24	Ayida

REGION NAME	ZONE NAME		WORED ANAME
	GamoGofa	25	GezeGofa
	Gurage	26	Geta
	Selti	27	MierabAzenetBerbere
	Gurage	28	Gumer
	Selti	29	MisrakAzenetBerbere
	Gurage	30	Wonisho
	Gurage	31	MuhurAklil
Tigray	Central	1	Adwa
	Central	2	Ahferom1
	Eastern	3	Atsbi Wen1berta
	Central	4	DeguaTemben
	Southern	5	Enderta
	Eastern	6	GantaAfeshum
	Eastern	7	Gulomekeda
	Central	8	NaederAdet
	Southern	9	SahartiSamre
	Central	10	TanquaAbergele
	North Western Tigray	11	MedebayZana
	Central Tigray	12	Kola Temben
	South Tigray	13	RyaAzebo
	South Tigray	14	Endemohoni