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# LAND REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN (LARA)

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 30, 2011 – JANUARY 29, 2012

MAY 2012

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## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGCHO	Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Systems
ALCBO	Afghan Land and Capacity Building Organization
ACCI	Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries
ALCO	Afghan Land Consulting Organization
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Right Commission
AO	Assistance Objective
APPF	Afghanistan Public Protection Force
ARAZI	Afghanistan Land Authority
BizCLIR	Business Climate Legal and Intuitional Reform
CDC	Community Development Councils
COP	Chief of Party
CLIR	Commercial Law and Intuitional Reform
CRA	Cooperation for Reconstruction of Afghanistan
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DCEO	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
DFID	United Kingdom’s Department for International Development
EOL	Expression of Interest
GIRoA	Government Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
dTS	Development and Training Services, Inc.
Harakat	Afghan Investment Climate Facility Organization
KURP	Kabul Urban Reconstruction Project
KCI	Kabul City Initiative
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ILS	International Land Systems

LARA	Land Reform in Afghanistan
LLT	LARA PROJECT Launch Team
LTERA	Land Tenure and Economic Restructuring in Afghanistan
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUDA	Ministry of Urban Development Affairs
NGA	National Geospatial Agency
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PIA	Public Information Awareness
PSC	Private Security Contractors
SDO	Sanayee Development Organization
SWOT	A type of Analysis Consisting of Strengthen, Weakness, Opportunity and Time
SGI	Spectre Group International
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SUPPORT	Services Under Program and Project Offices for Results Tracking
TLO	The Liaison Office
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WLRTF	Women Land Rights Task Force

# PREFACE

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Land Reform in Afghanistan Project (LARA project) is managed by Tetra Tech ARD under USAID Contract No. 306-C-00-11-00514-00, with implementation assistance from its partners Tetra Tech DPK, International Land Systems (ILS), Development & Training Services Inc (dTS), and Landesa (formerly the Rural Development Institute). LARA project's primary government partners are Arazi (formerly the Afghan Land Agency), the Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA), the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG), AGCHO, as well as the Supreme Court and the Municipality of Jalalabad.

The purpose of the LARA project is to develop a robust, enduring, and Afghan-owned and-managed land market framework that encourages investment and productivity growth, resolves/mitigates land-based conflict, and builds confidence in government's legitimacy, thereby enhancing stability in Afghan society. The Project continues USAID/Afghanistan's support for land reform and land rights strengthening that began through the earlier LTERA Project.

The LARA project is designed to contribute to USAID's AO and Afghanistan National Development Strategy. Three influences will help shape The LARA project's contributions to this Objective: (1) the foundations provided by the former USAID Land Tenure and Economic Restructuring in Afghanistan (LTERA) project that provides a starting point and methods that can be adapted; (2) USAID/Afghanistan management objectives including Afghanization and conflict mitigation; and (3) the following major LARA project objectives:

- Improve property rights delivery (land administration and formalization);
- Enable all citizens (women, minorities, and vulnerable populations) to exercise their rights through public information awareness (PIA);
- Strengthen land dispute resolution processes to reduce conflict and promote peace and stability;
- Promote economic development through clear and enforceable property rights, PIA, land rights delivery, and land dispute resolution; and
- Strengthen institutional, policy, and legal reform to secure property rights for Afghan citizens;
- Provide assistance in the cross-cutting areas of gender, training, PIA, and private sector development.

These objectives are supported by the following three components that provide the over-arching structure for programming activities and tasks in the work plan:

1. “**Informal Settlements & Formalization**” – Support MUDA, AGCHO, IDLG, and the Municipality of Jalalabad with informal settlements upgrading, formalization, cadastral mapping, laws for urban planning and land use regulation, and training in planning and enforcement. Also, strengthen tenure security by supporting the Supreme Court and communities with rights formalization and informal dispute resolution.
2. “**Legal Framework**” – Provide limited assistance to Arazi to identify, manage, lease, and obtain revenue from Afghan government lands and provide targeted technical assistance.

3. “**Capacity Building**” – Build capacity of public (AGCHO, Arazi, IDLG, MUDA, Supreme Court) and private sector service providers to improve and streamline land tenure processes to Afghan private and public sectors.

# 1.0 BASE YEAR ACHIVEMENTS

On January 27, 2011, USAID awarded the Land Reform in Afghanistan (LARA) project to Tetra Tech ARD in the amount of \$69.2M. During the initial start-up period, the project focused on four overlapping priorities: base period work planning, building strong partnerships with our counterparts, operational start-up and security. Four subsequent unforeseen events adversely impacted start-up and slowed project activity implementation.

First, in the wake of Presidential Decree 62 in March 2011, the LARA project's proposed security contract with Garda World was rejected by USAID. Subsequently, Tetra Tech ARD was required to rebid the security contract which was approved September 11, 2011. Until approval of the security contract, the LARA project had no armed security and project activity was adversely affected because of movement restrictions.

Second, on June 6, 2011 USAID informed Tetra Tech ARD that the LARA project budget would be reduced from US\$69.2M to US\$41.8 over 36 months and the project would comprise an 18 month base period and an 18 month option period. As a result of the budget reduction, the LARA project then worked closely with USAID/Afghanistan to revise and reduce project scope and activities and submit key project documents. The revised work plan, PMP, and SOW were submitted to USAID reflecting changes as a result of budget cuts on August 31, 2011. The draft realigned budget was then submitted to USAID on October 5, 2011. The work plan was subsequently approved by USAID in December 2011. The PMP and realigned budget were not given final approval during the reporting period.

Third, the LARA project had three COPs over the first year of the project which required adept management to ensure continuity and leadership for the project. LARA's Chief of Party, Ligia Carvajal, resigned on August 26, 2011 and Tetra Tech ARD Home Office LARA STA/M, Nigel Thomson, assumed the role of temporary COP pending USAID approval of the new COP. On September 27, 2011 USAID approved Stephen Terravecchia as the new COP. He arrived in Kabul on October 14, 2011 and remains leading the project.

Fourth, the delay in drafting, negotiation and agreement on partner implementation letters (PILs) with key LARA project GiROA counterparts, Arazi, AGCHO and Supreme Court, delayed LARA project's collaboration with counterparts and implementation of project activities.

Despite these hurdles, the LARA project activity implementation began to make up lost ground after the LARA project received approval for its security contractor, the LARA project and USAID fine-tuned project documents including the work plan and PMP, a new COP was recruited and joined the LARA project team, and PILS were signed by counterparts and sent to USAID for countersigning. Despite the four events that slowed implementation, the project, with support from USAID staff, built strong relations throughout the reporting period with our six primary governmental counterparts. Partnerships with counterparts are critical to project success and even more so when the project has six counterparts. Throughout the reporting period, the LARA project components met on a regular basis with counterparts to discuss project implementation plans. The following key LARA project achievements during the first year are grouped under the three components found in the approved work plan that are a result of the

project reorganization that began in June 2011. The key achievements of the LARA project during Year 1 appear in the body of this report but they are summarized below.

## 1.1 COMPONENT 1

- The LARA project completed a Socio-Economic Survey in Jalalabad informal settlements. This survey of over 400 households in 25 informal settlements will provide baseline information to prepare Jalalabad upgrading development plans.
- In consultation with GIROA counterparts and key stakeholders, the planning and GIS team completed a series of key maps of Jalalabad, including a Land Use Map an Environmental Hazards Map, a *Who is Doing What Where Map* identifying donor and government investments in the city, and a Land Ownership Status Map that identifies the boundaries of informal settlements that could be the target of project activities.
- Three Urban Planning Clinics conducted in Jalalabad with participants from MUDA, Arazi, USAID, RAMP-UP and AGCHO. By the conclusion of the clinics the LARA project, with input from the participants had drafted a series of thematic maps representing land use, project use, CDC boundaries, environmental hazards and *gozar* boundaries.
- The LARA project hosted a three-day Informal Settlements Upgrading and Formalization workshop with 140 leading stakeholders in land issues. The workshop was coordinated jointly with MUDA and KURP.
- The LARA project reached consensus with Jalalabad land governmental stakeholders on the criteria for determining whether to upgrade a settlement.
- Identified and agreed with the Jalalabad Municipality and all key stakeholders the selection of two informal settlements in Jalalabad for the implementation of settlement upgrading and rights formalization activities (Araban and Campoona).
- Women’s Inheritance and Land Rights Task Force (WLRTF) established with leading Afghan men and women representing national and local government and civil society. The WLRTF began strategizing how best to advocate for women’s property rights.
- Using local and international partners, conducted and completed a Gender and Dispute Resolution Assessment in two informal settlements in Jalalabad. The data from the Assessment has identified key strategies for approaching gender issues in the context of project activities in the selected informal settlements in Jalalabad.
- Established a presence in Jalalabad and completed the refurbishment works on the space assigned to the LARA project for its site office in the Municipal compound.
- Identified and mapped key water networks and road infrastructure in Jalalabad city, in parallel to the assessment of infrastructure servicing targeted informal settlements.
- Mapped 100 percent of land parcels within the Jalalabad city boundaries in an effort to establish the number of plots in formal and informal areas of Jalalabad.
- Obtained consensus and approval by GDMA and Municipal Authorities for the implementation of the OpenTitle™ system in the Jalalabad Municipal Revenue and Properties Departments, in close coordination with UNDP/ASGP whose property information database will be migrated in OpenTitle™.

- Agreed with the Supreme Court to provide assistance to undertake the Deeds Registry Archive Conversion System (DRACS) to convert paper deeds into electronic format within a dedicated database;
- Initiated Jalalabad Urban Coordination Meetings, chaired by the Mayor and taking place on a weekly basis. LARA project staff is providing support to its Secretariat.
- Identified all the detailed IT and equipment requirements for Kabul University, Kabul Polytechnic and AGCHO Training Institute to address their surveying, mapping and technical training needs for their University and vocational-level students. The same has been undertaken for AGCHO Cadastral Department offices in Kabul and Jalalabad.
- With a local subcontractor, conducted and completed a Socio-Economic & Housing Baseline Survey in Jalalabad involving over 400 household surveys.

## **1.2 COMPONENT 2**

- The LARA project conducted a National Land Seminar for 163 Arazi staff from 31 provinces. Participants received training on Arazi land settlement, leasing and clearance procedures as well as gender and CBDR.
- The LARA project partners with Arazi to draft comprehensive revision to the Land Law. Following completion of the draft LARA conducted a consultative workshop on Kabul for 160 land law stakeholders to discuss the proposed amendments.
- At the close of the reporting period, AGCHO requested the LARA project legal team to review and revise the law governing AGCHO.
- Completed the institutional assessments of Arazi and AGCHO (with similar assessments of MUDA, IDLG/GDMA and the Supreme Court still being completed) insofar as their respective activities touch land administration.
- Completed in September 2011 the BizCLIR Assessment of Real Estate that identifies land tenure constraints including unclear jurisdictional mandates, a weak legal framework, and legal plurality as contributing to land tenure insecurity, conflict, and political instability in Afghanistan.
- Undertaken as part of the CLIR/BizCLIR Assessment, Component 2 prepared the List and Timetable on the revision of the laws relating to land in Afghanistan along with a detailed roadmap for action.
- Created a Land Legislative Matrix that provides information on the status of all land related legislation (laws, regulations, policies, manuals, guidelines and procedures) in effect or in draft form.
- In October 25–26, 2011 the LARA project hosted a two day Land Management Law Amendments Consultation Workshop (laying the groundwork for national consultation workshops for Year 2).
- Developed a Land Legislative Booklet that provides an overview of land related legislation, both repealed and enforced, and whether they have direct or indirect relation in terms of land management.

## **1.3 COMPONENT 3**

- The LARA project, in close cooperation with Arazi developed a training strategy with Arazi to be implemented during the next reporting period. The training will include basic management skills as well as Arazi specific technical skills and participants will be drawn from around the country.

- The LARA project completes needs assessment and private sector training strategy completed in cooperation with key private sector land services providers. By the end of the reporting period two trainings are conducted, “Project Management” and “Procurement.”
- Completed a Private Sector Assessment to identify needs in anticipation of subcontracting arrangements for project activities (ALCO, conducted SDO, TLO, CRA, Land Rights and ALCBO).
- The LARA project supported and contributed to Arazi’s national training seminar on land leasing and other land policy related issues that was attended by over 160 staff.
- Completed the institutional assessments of Arazi and AGCHO (with similar assessments of MUDA, IDLG/GDMA and the Supreme Court still being completed) insofar as their respective activities touch land administration. As a result of the first two assessments, the LARA project will be delivering in April a Basic Management Course for some 150 Arazi provincial managers.

# 2.0 COMPONENT 1

## 2.1 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AND FORMALIZATION

### 2.1.1 Jalalabad Informal Settlements Socio-Economic Survey Conducted

In October, the LARA project subcontracted with Peace Humanitarian Organization (PHO) to undertake a socio-economic survey in select informal settlements in Jalalabad. The survey, in parallel with participatory diagnostics involving the same communities, is designed to provide the baseline information to be used in the preparation of area-based upgrading development plans. Having previously worked in the Nangarhar Province, PHO's management and project staff have developed an excellent relationship with local authorities and community leaders, and a sound understanding of the local socio-economic situations. During the course of the survey, more than 400 households living in the informal areas of the city have been interviewed. PHO's analysis of the survey provides more in-depth information about the living conditions and coping strategies of people residing in each of the settlements. The LARA project will be able to offer MUDA and the Jalalabad Municipality an added layer of statistical and qualitative information to which they do not normally have access to for lack of resources and the information gap in the "conventional" planning cycle. By the close of the reporting period survey field work which included interviews with over 400 households in 25 informal settlements, had been completed by PHO. PHO also submitted the methodology and questionnaire for the qualitative research for USAID's LARA project approval. The qualitative research, which includes 10 focus groups and 15 to 20 individual interviews, was scheduled to begin in February 2012 after the approval of the research methodology and questionnaire by the LARA project management.

### 2.1.2 Urban Planning Clinics Conducted to Improve Land Use Planning Processes and Outputs

Beginning in August 2011 three important urban planning clinics were conducted in Jalalabad to launch LARA project's urban planning activities and develop a working relationship with all stakeholders. The first practical hands-on workshop was designed to provide a platform for the exchange and sharing of information between governmental institutions and implementing agencies that are responsible for urban planning, city management and investments in Jalalabad. The workshop, hosted by the Municipality, included 21 senior staff from Jalalabad Municipality, DUDA, MUDA, USAID, ISAF, RAMP-UP East and UN-HABITAT. Participants gathered around a series of plotted aerial imagery maps of Jalalabad (the largest measured 5m x 3m) to trace by hand the location of all known projects and activities. Participants responded enthusiastically to the initiative, contributing to the development of a series of illustrated maps of "who is doing what where" in Jalalabad whose hand-drawn inputs will be mapped in ArcGIS in Kabul and finally handed out to all participants. The information included also the boundaries of Community Development Councils (CDCs), and the names of key landmarks and main roads.

In parallel with the workshop, another component team consisting of the Governance and GIS specialists met all heads and deputy heads of districts (*Nahias*) to gather information relevant to their districts, determine the correct administrative boundary positions and locate the informal settlements under their jurisdiction. The team also visited all the informal settlements in each district and identified their boundaries through GPS coordinates. Following these visits, the LARA project team was able to produce a number of GIS maps.

A second urban planning initiative, the Land Use Mapping Workshop, was attended by 25 participants from agencies such as Jalalabad Municipality, DUDA, MoUDA, Arazi, USAID, RAMP-UP and AGCHO. The workshop was hosted by the Provincial Urban Development Affairs Department (DUDA) and had the objective of assisting the Jalalabad Municipality and Eastern Regional Urban Development Affairs Department to map the existing land uses in and around the city (uses include residential high density / low density / low income housing; commercial; bazaars; industrial, manufacturing;



**Figure 2.1: Participants at the Land Use Mapping Workshop in Jalalabad**

agricultural; educational; health etc). This mapping activity will contribute to the development of the information base for the drafting of future Land Use Plans developed by MUDA and DUDA.

A third urban planning clinic was held in November and focused on mapping Environmental Hazards affecting residential areas in Jalalabad. The tangible outputs of the Planning Clinics include the drafting of a series of thematic maps representing land uses, recent and on-going projects, boundaries of CDCs, environmental hazards, boundaries of *gozars*, recent and on-going projects etc. In terms of outcomes, these exercises have been rather rewarding because they have helped to build an excellent level of trust and mutual exchange with municipal and ministerial staff. They have also reassured counterparts that the LARA project is committed to consulting and involving them in the planning process. Once the team is established in its new field office, it counts on holding several more of such planning workshops.

The LARA project's approach to on-the-job training in the field of urban planning has been widely appreciated. All the Planning Clinics and assessments held in Jalalabad have been conducted using well-experimented participatory methods. The team has engaged a wide range of technical staff from MUDA and Jalalabad Municipality. It has also successfully involved two young engineers from MUDA's City Planning Department (Kabul) that have now learned through practice how to conduct participatory consultations to gather information, as an alternative to the conventional letters that MUDA sends to its municipal counterparts (and which are sometimes disregarded).

By the end of the reporting period, all the data from the planning workshops conducted in Jalalabad has been digitized and entered in USAID's LARA project GIS system. The finalized maps will be shared with GDMA's leadership and with the counterparts in Jalalabad in February 2012. These include the recently finalized road map that was superimposed within the boundaries of the informal settlements, as well as the overlap of CDCs established by UN-HABITAT with the informal areas and a complete map of the *gozars* within each *Nahia*.

### **2.1.3 Informal Settlements Incorporated into GIS-Based City Maps and Plans**

As of January 29, 2012, LARA project's GIS specialist digitized more than sixty percent of Jalalabad city (within its municipal boundaries), for an approximate total of 10,000 formal plots and some 5,000 parcels in the informal settlements. The digitization of the Buckeye aerial imagery is continuing at a sustained pace. It is understood that most parcel boundaries will have to be checked on the ground, but in the

meantime this work will allow the team to calculate with some degree of accuracy how many parcels need to be regularized to solve informality within the District boundaries. The maps can also be used by the Revenue Department as a basis for the geo-referencing of the Safayee Tax, as well as a basis for AGCHO's record updating.

#### **2.1.4 The LARA Project Assists Municipalities with Property-Based Revenue Collection; OpenTitle™**

The LARA presented a demo of the OpenTitle™ system at the 5<sup>th</sup> TWG at GDMA as a means to enhance revenue at the Jalalabad Municipality. The OpenTitle™ presentation had the full attention of the TWG participants as RAMP-UP East (RUE), RAMP-UP South (RUS) and UN-HABITAT have developed, or are in the process of developing their own database for the issuing of *safayee* (sanitation tax) books. A series of interesting queries were raised regarding the way OpenTitle™ depicts the different parameters according to which the properties are evaluated, its ability to issue bills, its mapping capacity and languages. Following the OpenTitle™ demo to the GDMA, the LARA project firmly believes that OpenTitle™ can respond to all GDMA's expectations and requirements without necessarily clashing with or contradicting the interface proposed by RUS. Another benefit of the software is future linkages between the OpenTitle™ software and the land information stored in the LRS that is being introduced in AGCHO and the Supreme Court. In the coming months LARA will make presentations and gain buy-in from Jalalabad authorities, prior to the procurement of urgent equipment required to start the digitization process, in parallel to some refurbishing working spaces.

#### **2.1.5 Informal Settlements Upgrading and Formalization Workshop**

The LARA project successfully hosted a three-day workshop on Informal Settlements Upgrading and Formalization from 27 to 29 November 2011. Coordinated jointly with the World Bank-funded Kabul Urban Reconstruction Project (KURP) of the Ministry of Urban Development Affairs (MUDA), the workshop hosted over 140 national and provincial officials, as well as representatives from several implementing agencies, NGOs, academics from Kabul University and Polytechnic, donors, and private sector companies directly involved in urban upgrading, land services, cadastral surveying, land laws, dispute resolution, property registration and land rights. The LARA project will continue to follow up with key participants to the workshop and will keep them updated about the progress with project implementation in Jalalabad. The key purpose of the of the workshop was to discuss and harmonize on-going approaches and investments in physical upgrading, address issues related to the criteria for the formalization of informal settlements and what strategies could be put in place to deter land grabbers.

The LARA project's DCoP summarized necessary steps of the required Road Map for the revitalization of the Steering Committee that was responsible for the 2009 efforts to produce a policy document for wider distribution, but whose work was never concluded. Overall, the workshop was praised for its flawless organization, for the quality of the invited speakers, the site visit, the venue and the timing of the program. The event was attended by all the key stakeholders with whom the LARA project is working and a good number of high-ranking municipal staff from the Provinces. The most tangible outcome of the workshop has been the consequent recognition of the LARA project as an influential and credible player in the controversial and thorny realm of urban upgrading and regularization.

#### **2.1.6 MUDA; Urban Steering Committee**

Following the Informal Settlements Upgrading and Formalization workshop, the LARA project continued to advocate before MUDA's leadership to establish the Urban Steering Committee with interested land stakeholders. In January at a meeting with MUDA's Deputy Minister, H.E. Mr. Salek, agreed on forming

an Urban Steering Committee chaired by H.E. the Deputy Minister, based in MUDA and that UN-HABITAT and the LARA project would provide technical and administrative support upon request. The LARA project observed how from a Steering Committee that was supposed to focus exclusively on Urban Upgrading Policy and Formalization of Informal Settlements turned out a vision for MUDA's leadership to broaden it as "Urban Steering Committee", mandated not only to improve urban coordination of donors and agencies involved in the urban sector, but also to draft policies and take important decisions on the basis of the recommendations of its members. It was agreed that for the time being the Head of the Policy and Planning of MUDA will be the secretary of the Committee and the first meeting of the Committee will be scheduled after the nomination of the Committee members from other institutions.

### **2.1.7 Criteria for Informal Settlements Upgrading Determined**

After the Informal Settlement Upgrading & Formalization Workshop, the LARA project began discussing with MUDA/DUDA staff and municipal authorities which informal settlements in Jalalabad may or may not be upgraded/formalized. The response of the local authorities was encouraging for a number of reasons. First, from the meeting held in Arazi in Jalalabad, it would appear that most of the land of the informal settlements within the municipal boundaries has already received its *tasfya*. All this land falls under the jurisdiction of MAIL but local authorities have been unable to control occupation and speculation. Despite the fact that they have been fully occupied, no urban authority is willing to start the process of clarification.

In the meetings held in Jalalabad the team ascertained the readiness of the local authorities to proceed with the regularization of most settlements within the Municipal boundaries. Amongst the 70-80 percent of the areas within the city appear to have the "green light" (i.e. no objection by either of the institutions). Problems arise in the areas designated under the Master Plan for high-rise buildings or private areas invaded by squatters. In other cases, seasonal flooding represents an issue that cannot be ignored. As for the areas outside the municipal boundaries, the situation is much more challenging. While Sayaf Famili could be easily formalized, Sheik Mesri (to the South-West of the city) remains highly controversial because 50 percent of it lies on agricultural land close to the large irrigation canal that borders the city to the South.

As the reporting period ended, and following a series of meetings with a number of mid-level government staff in Jalalabad and Kabul, the LARA project staff were finalizing the selection criteria document for the two Informal Settlements to be selected for the upgrading and formalization work in Jalalabad city. To start the upgrading work, the LARA project team submitted a letter to Arazi requesting information about the *Tasfia* documents (land rights identification documents) of the selected informal settlement in Jalalabad city.

## **2.2 LAND TENURE SECURITY**

### **2.2.1 Gender Assessment Prepared**

The LARA project subcontracted with the Education Center for Poor Afghan women (ECW), to conduct a gender assessment in Jalalabad to identify the formal, informal and customary, legal and regulatory framework for women's property rights and constraints that impact the implementation and enforcement of those laws and practices. The assessment identified points of entry for reform and/or interventions which are feasible; local champions, where appropriate, for any recommended interventions, and potential partners or collaborators in follow-on activities. The Gender Assessment Framework was finalized by the LARA project partner (Landesa) and the assessment was conducted in two settlements of Jalalabad city, Rig-E-Shahmard Khan and Angor Bagh by ECW. The data collection and analysis phase was completed

in the quarter and data reports forwarded to Landesa to complete the assessment report. By the close of the reporting period the report Landesa was finalizing the report. The LARA project and ECW developed a Gender Action Plan highlighting the activities to be undertaken to address the issues identified in the assessment based on the draft assessment report and assessment data and an interim report developed by the sub-contractor.

The assessment surveyed knowledge and understanding of women's inheritance laws at the community level. The main finding of the survey indicated that the inheritance law and other women's land rights were rarely observed in the municipality of Jalalabad and even less so in the outlying districts and rural areas from which many of the settlement residents originated. In addition government officials, responsible for the administration of the law, quite often did not have good understanding of it and awareness of their responsibilities to enforce the law.



**Figure 2.2: Gender and Dispute Resolution Assessment undertaken by the LARA project's Afghan Subcontractor in Jalalabad**

## **2.2.2 Women's Inheritance and Land Rights Task Force Established**

During the first year the LARA project recruited interested members for a Women's Land Rights Task Force (WILRTF) to advocate for women's inheritance and property rights and promote reforms in the inheritance and land laws pertinent to women and especially to ensure greater enforcement of the law. The WILRTF consists of leading men and women eminent in land law, human rights, peace and conflict resolution, governance and cultural and religious matters. The first three WLRTF meetings were held in December 2011 and January 2012. The inaugural session on December 11 was attended by ten members drawn from the upper (Senate) and lower houses of parliament, the Nangarhar Provincial Council, the Department of Women Affairs of Nangarhar, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and the Supreme Court of Afghanistan and the High Peace Council. During the second and third meetings of USAID's LARA Women's Land Rights Task Force (WLRTF) took place in Kabul and Jalalabad, respectively. During these meetings, the Task Force members selected the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Task Force, analyzed and provided feedback on LARA project's inheritance and land rights awareness Action Plan, and discussed how best the task force members could be used to advocate for women's property rights.

### 2.2.3 Community Based Dispute Resolution; Best Afghan and International Practices

The LARA project contracted with Dr. Ali Wardak to prepare a report that will be used as the basis for developing rules and guidelines for implementing CBDR in Jalalabad. In January 2012 Dr. Wardak had conducted 25 individual interviews and 5 focus group discussions in Jalalabad in order to obtain the opinion of various Government officials and community leaders. The respondents included the Jalalabad Appeal Court, women activists, Nangarhar Academia and tribal elders. The purpose of these interviews is to develop an alternative mechanism for resolving land disputes and a training manual for the use of parties who are involved in land dispute resolution in communities.

## 2.3 SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 1 RESULTS

- The LARA project completed a Socio-Economic Survey in Jalalabad informal settlements. This survey of over 400 households in 25 informal settlements will provide baseline information to prepare Jalalabad upgrading development plans.
- In consultation with GIROA counterparts and key stakeholders, the planning and GIS team completed a series of key maps of Jalalabad, including a Land Use Map an Environmental Hazards Map, a *Who is Doing What Where Map* identifying donor and government investments in the city, and a Land Ownership Status Map that identifies the boundaries of informal settlements that could be the target of project activities.
- Three Urban Planning Clinics conducted in Jalalabad with participants from MUDA, Arazi, USAID, RAMP-UP and AGCHO. By the conclusion of the clinics, the LARA project, with input from the participants had drafted a series of thematic maps representing land use, project use, CDC boundaries, environmental hazards and gozar boundaries.
- The LARA project hosted a three-day Informal Settlements Upgrading and Formalization workshop with 140 leading stakeholders in land issues. The workshop was coordinated jointly with MUDA and KURP.
- The LARA project reached consensus with Jalalabad land governmental stakeholders on the criteria for determining whether to upgrade a settlement.
- Identified and agreed with the Jalalabad Municipality and all key stakeholders the selection of two informal settlements in Jalalabad for the implementation of settlement upgrading and rights formalization activities (Araban and Campoona).
- Women's Inheritance and Land Rights Task Force established with leading Afghan men and women representing national and local government and civil society. The WLRTF began strategizing how best to advocate for women's property rights.
- Using local and international partners, conducted and completed a Gender and Dispute Resolution Assessment in two informal settlements in Jalalabad. The data from the Assessment has identified key strategies for approaching gender issues in the context of project activities in the selected informal settlements in Jalalabad.
- Established a presence in Jalalabad and completed the refurbishment works on the space assigned to the LARA project for its site office in the Municipal compound.
- Identified and mapped key water networks and road infrastructure in Jalalabad city, in parallel to the assessment of infrastructure servicing targeted informal settlements.

- Mapped 100 percent of land parcels within the Jalalabad city boundaries in an effort to establish the number of plots in formal and informal areas of Jalalabad.
- Obtained consensus and approval by GDMA and Municipal Authorities for the implementation of the OpenTitle™ system in the Jalalabad Municipal Revenue and Properties Departments, in close coordination with UNDP/ASGP whose property information database will be migrated in OpenTitle.
- Agreed with the Supreme Court to provide assistance to undertake the Deeds Registry Archive Conversion System (DRACS) - to convert paper deeds into electronic format within a dedicated database;
- Initiated Jalalabad Urban Coordination Meetings, chaired by the Mayor and taking place on a weekly basis. The LARA project staff is providing support to its Secretariat.
- Identified all the detailed IT and equipment requirements for Kabul University, Kabul Polytechnic and AGCHO Training Institute to address their surveying, mapping and technical training needs for their University and vocational-level students. The same has been undertaken for AGCHO Cadastral Department offices in Kabul and Jalalabad.
- With a local subcontractor, conducted and completed a Socio-Economic & Housing Baseline Survey in Jalalabad involving over 400 household surveys.

# 3.0 COMPONENT 2: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 NATIONAL LAND SEMINAR

In cooperation with Arazi, the LARA project conducted a National Land Seminar at MAIL from September 10-14 in Kabul. The seminar hosted 163 Arazi staff including, 71 from Kabul and 92 from 30 other provinces. All participants were trained on ARAZI's newly developed procedures on land settlement, land leasing, and land clearance. The LARA project staff also conducted training on gender and land dispute resolution mechanisms.

## 3.2 REAL ESTATE BIZCLIR ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED

The LARA project, along with its local subcontractor, Afghan Land Consultancy Organization (ALCO), completed the CLIR and BizCLIR assessment during the third quarter. The report identified land tenure constraints including unclear jurisdictional mandates, a weak legal framework, and legal plurality as contributing to land tenure insecurity in Afghanistan. In addition the assessment also included a Land Legislative Priority List detailing land laws that require amendment. This list was used by Arazi and the LARA project's legal team as a guide to determine which legislation to prioritize.

## 3.3 ARAZI AND THE LARA PROJECT'S PARTNER TO DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE LAND LAW REFORM; LML AMENDMENT CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP HELD

Using the BizCLIR assessment as a starting point, the LARA project, in close consultation with Arazi, drafted a comprehensive revision of the Land Management Law. Most of the LARA project's proposed amendments were accepted by Arazi. As a follow on, the LARA project organized a Land Management Law Amendments Consultative Workshop, October 25-26, 2011, co-sponsored by USAID and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). Over 160 participants representing governmental institutions, civil society, NGOs, donors, and implementing partners, attended and offered recommendations and comments on the proposed amendments. The participants provided substantial new amendments, suggestions and comments, and project's legal team worked together with Arazi's team to incorporate applicable suggestions, changes and improvements. Moreover, the LARA project team agreed with the Director of Dispute Resolution of Arazi to provide legal drafting expertise to prepare supplementary regulations for the LML in the following areas: Eligibility for land distribution; endowed and pastures lands, and land grabbing. In January 2012, the new (and third since January 2011) Arazi CEO, Mr. Jawad Paikar, met with the LARA project's senior staff and recommended that the proposed LML amendments would require further revision and public consultations. He requested that the LARA project support Arazi to conduct public consultations throughout the country and to work on further revisions to the draft. The LARA project expects to support such efforts over the next year.

### **3.4 THE LARA PROJECT SUPPORTS REVISION OF AGCHO LAW**

In the fourth quarter AGCHO leadership requested the LARA project's support to draft revisions of the AGCHO law. In January 2012, the LARA project Legal Team had their first meeting with AGCHO on the Cadastral Law. Based on a mutual agreement, the AGCHO Legal Working Committee and the LARA project will discuss the amendments chart developed by the LARA project's team and provide their comments and suggestions accordingly. In addition, the team also discussed their way forward on the Cadastral Law with the goal of including the amendment in the Annual Legislative Plan (ALP) of MoJ. The AGCHO team agreed that they will communicate and coordinate with MoJ all possibilities for amending and/or unifying several legal documents to form a comprehensive law.

### **3.5 ARAZI INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT**

In the fourth quarter of the reporting period, the LARA project completed the Arazi institutional assessment. The assessment covers three areas, technical, IT and software, and management and identifies major gaps and institutional inconsistencies at Arazi and recommends improvement. The LARA project's legal and training components developed a detailed training plan based on the recommendations of the assessment and in cooperation with Arazi management. The training plan is finalized and it is ready to be implemented by the LARA project for Arazi staff throughout the country over the next reporting period.

### **3.6 SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 2 RESULTS**

- The LARA project conducted a National Land Seminar for 163 Arazi staff from 31 provinces. Participants received training on Arazi land settlement, leasing and clearance procedures as well as gender and CBDR.
- The LARA project's partners with Arazi to draft comprehensive revision to the Land Law. Following completion of the draft, the LARA project conducted a consultative workshop on Kabul for 160 land law stakeholders to discuss the proposed amendments.
- At the close of the reporting period, AGCHO requested the LARA project's legal team to review and revise the law governing AGCHO.
- Completed the institutional assessments of Arazi and AGCHO (with similar assessments of MUDA, IDLG/GDMA and the Supreme Court still being completed) insofar as their respective activities touch land administration.
- Completed in September 2011 the BizCLIR Assessment of Real Estate that identifies land tenure constraints including unclear jurisdictional mandates, a weak legal framework, and legal plurality as contributing to land tenure insecurity, conflict, and political instability in Afghanistan.
- Undertaken as part of the CLIR/BizCLIR Assessment, Component 2 prepared the List and Timetable on the revision of the laws relating to land in Afghanistan along with a detailed roadmap for action.
- Created a Land Legislative Matrix that provides information on the status of all land related legislation (laws, regulations, policies, manuals, guidelines and procedures) in effect or in draft form.
- On October 25-26, 2011, the LARA project hosted a two day Land Management Law Amendments Consultation Workshop (laying the groundwork for national consultation workshops for Year 2).
- Developed a Land Legislative Booklet that provides an overview of land related legislation, both repealed and enforced, and whether they have direct or indirect relation in terms of land management.

# 4.0 COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING

## 4.1 ARAZI CAPACITY BUILDING

During the reporting period, the LARA project's Capacity Team provided assistance to Arazi to conduct an internal operations needs assessment. Through the use of a questionnaire as well as select interviews, a list of course needs for increasing internal capacity was compiled and discussed between the LARA project and Arazi senior management. The LARA project then used the needs assessment to work in partnership with Arazi staff to develop a training strategy, bifurcating training into basic management skills and technical trainings. As the modules to be addressed in the Arazi Basic Management skills course are standard management and operational courses, this course will be subcontracted out to a local service provider. For the technical training, the LARA project, working with select Arazi staff, worked on developing an Arazi-specific technical skills manual that will be the basis of the technical skills course. The manual will cover relevant technical issues related to land such as: Land Law, land dispute resolution, land lease, land grabbing, and land settlement.

## 4.2 TECHNICAL SHORT COURSES FOR PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERS

During the reporting period as the LARA project worked with our public sector partners to assess capacity building needs and develop training strategies, the project conducted targeted short-term target courses for public sector partners where the need for training is critical. Trainings included:

- Nineteen AGCHO and Jalalabad municipality staff successfully completed GPS Basic Training and Leica Total Station Training. The course was provided by ISAF.
- Two MUDA planning professionals were selected from a pool of six applicants identified by MUDA for enrollment on the World Bank Institute 7-week online course "Urban Land Use Planning". The two applicants from MUDA, and one LARA project staff member, were then successfully enrolled in the course. The course was ongoing at the close of the reporting period.
- At the National Land Seminar for Arazi staff in September 2011 (see Legal Capacity 1.2) the training component were involved in developing training modules on the new land clearance and land lease procedures.

## 4.3 PRIVATE SECTOR LAND SERVICE PROVIDERS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

During the last quarter of the reporting period, the LARA project completed its private sector needs assessment after compiling data from core private sector land service providers (ALCO, ALCBO, CRA, LandRights, SDO, TLO, and WADAN) Inputs to the needs assessment included staff and management interviews, SWOT analysis, and input from a needs assessment questionnaire gathered from each private sector partner. Main preliminary findings from the needs assessment included strong need and interest in training in: financial management, including budgeting, forecasting, and control mechanisms; contracting, including negotiation, contract management, and the development of contract and grant templates; and

new business development, including scoping, proposal writing, and cost proposal construction. The needs assessment became the basis for the private sector training strategy which was also completed during the reporting period. In the last quarter, the LARA project conducted trainings for private sector land service providers in both “Project Management” and “Procurement.”

#### **4.4 SUMMARY OF COMPONENT 3 RESULTS**

- The LARA project, in close cooperation with Arazi developed a training strategy with Arazi to be implemented during the next reporting period. The training will include basic management skills as well as Arazi specific technical skills and participants will be drawn from around the country.
- The LARA project completes needs assessment and private sector training strategy completed in cooperation with key private sector land services providers. By the end of the reporting period two trainings are conducted, “Project Management” and “Procurement.”
- Completed a Private Sector Assessment to identify needs in anticipation of subcontracting arrangements for project activities (ALCO, conducted SDO, TLO, CRA, Land Rights and ALCBO).
- The LARA project supported and contributed to Arazi’s national training seminar on land leasing and other land policy related issues that was attended by over 160 staff.
- Completed the institutional assessments of Arazi and AGCHO (with similar assessments of MUDA, IDLG/GDMA and the Supreme Court still being completed) insofar as their respective activities touch land administration. As a result of the first two assessments, the LARA project will be delivering in April a Basic Management Course for some 150 Arazi provincial managers.

# 5.0 COMMUNICATIONS

## 5.1 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY DEVELOPED

The LARA project finalized a project-wide communications strategy that, among other things, defines key project messages and methodologies required to implement component and project activities. The strategy was initially submitted in June 2011 and by the end of the reporting period had gone through a number of revisions. Through the various revisions the focus of the strategy remained, to be a national strategy and also a more in-depth local, community based strategy to get information out to the communities in which the LARA project works. In addition, the Communications Strategic Plan will guide component messages so as to target women in particular. During the reporting period, provided support to all the components in regards to the development of an outreach and Public Information Awareness campaign.

## 5.2 AWARENESS RISING SUPPORT

The communications team supported the workshops by providing banners, press releases, and multimedia support during this quarter. The LARA project prepared three snapshots Strengthening Land Laws for Prosperity, “Snapshot” on LML Workshop:

- Mapping Workshop Brings City Together, “Snapshot” on Mapping Exercise in Jalalabad.
- Strengthening Land Laws for Prosperity, “Snapshot” on LML Workshop.
- Upgrading Afghanistan’s Cities, “Snapshot” on Upgrading and Formalization Workshop.

## 5.3 SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATIONS RESULTS

- Completion of Communications Strategy.
- Public Information Awareness support to all other Components.

# 6.0 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
The LARA project objective: Improve land tenure security of Afghans by Strengthening and supporting GIROA institutions dealing with land, and create Afghan capacity to successfully design, manage, and implement land reform	1	% of surveyed Afghan community members that report satisfied from land tenure security in targeted communities	56%	N/A	N/A
IR 1. Management of government-owned property improved	1.0.1 – (M) 4.2.3b	Revenues to GIROA from leases of government land [% increased]	4.7 million US\$	N/A	N/A
	1.0.2	# of policy and procedural reforms improving revenue collection capabilities	Poor existing policies and procedure for land revenue	3 by 2012	<sup>1</sup>
	1.0.3	# of proposed improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights	The existing property rights related laws, and its procedures have gaps	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> The LARA project assisted GDMA developing a letter to all Municipalities, which allow them to collect sanitation taxes from informal settlements as well. This will improve revenue generation for the GoIRA.

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
Sub-IR 1.1 Institutional Capacity of ARAZI enhanced	1.1.1	Increase in Arazi's land leasing	6000 ha	N/A	N/A
	1.1.2	IT system established and functioning for better service delivery	Arazi lacks a professional system for land management and monitoring	Achieved by 2012	The IT assessment of Arazi is in progress, which will lead to establishing a compatible IT system in Arazi
Sub-IR 1.2 Land dispute resolution mechanisms between MAIL and private individuals/businesses augmented	1.2.1	Case management mechanism for Government/private land dispute resolution developed	Arazi lacks specific procedures for land case management.	Achieved by 2012	Assessment of the land disputes resolution department and mechanism has been completed and shared with Arazi. Next step would be developing an appropriate land case management mechanism within Arazi
	1.2.2	# of training courses provided to Government and private sector on use of land dispute resolution mechanism	0	N/A	N/A
	1.2.3	Number of people trained in land dispute resolution skills with USG assistance	0	N/A	N/A
	1.2.4	% of private sector indicating satisfaction with the dispute resolution mechanism	43%	N/A	N/A
IR 2.Municipal land management and planning capacity strengthened	2.0.1	% of properties paying Sanitation tax at the municipal level for targeted communities	38%	N/A	N/A

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
	2.0.2 – (M) 4.2.3c	Sanitation tax revenues at the municipal level	TBD	N/A	N/A
	2.0.3 (M) 4.2.3d -	Properties registered with municipal registration offices	0	N/A	N/A
	2.0.4	Properties digitized with municipal registration office	0	N/A	N/A
Sub-IR 2.1 Core urban planning and management skills of key municipal property stakeholders strengthened	2.1.1	% of persons trained observed to be using skills gained through training	0	60%	71% <sup>2</sup>
	2.1.2	% of knowledge/skills application	0	50%	57% <sup>3</sup>
	2.1.3	# Persons trained in key technical land management skills	0	161 (129M & 32F)	196 (189M & 7F)
	2.1.4	# of urban development guidelines approved	0	N/A	N/A
	2.1.5 – (F) 4.7.4-9	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders	0	402 days	527
Sub-IR 2.2 Urban formalization and upgrading procedures for informal settlements established and implemented	2.2.1	# of Community Upgrade Development Plans approved.	0	N/A	N/A
	2.2.2	# of informal settlements upgraded	0	N/A	N/A
	2.2.3 – (F) 4.4.8	Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance.	0	N/A	N/A

<sup>2</sup> Post training evaluation results indicate that 71 percent of the trained individuals are using training knowledge and skill into their routine jobs. The rest 29 percent either has less understanding or has other administrative problems with training application. The assessment was conducted last quarter in late 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Post training evaluation results show that 57 percent of the training knowledge and skills are applicable in staffs' routine jobs as the rest of knowledge and skills application has been put on hold by various problems including lack of coordination among different line departments to complete a land lease and land clearance/rights identification processes. This assessment was conducted during the end of last year 2011.

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
	2.2.4	Urban Steering Committee established and functioning	Urban Steering Committee not existed	Established & functional by 2012	Established <sup>4</sup>
	2.2.5 (F) 4.7.4-5	Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance	0	N/A	N/A
Sub-IR 2.3 Private & Public Sector Management of key land management areas enhanced	2.3.1	# of private sector firms and public institutions receiving institutional capacity building training (related to business functions)	0	11	14
	2.3.2	# of private sector firms/public institutions receiving capacity training in land reform-related programs (technical)	0	5	6
	2.3.3 (M) 4.2.3e	Person-days of training for key personnel in digital cartographic tools and mapping	0	154 (113M & 41F)	48 (45M & 3F)
	2.3.4	# of private sector firms with Business Plans	0	N/A	N/A
	2.3.5	# of private sector firms bidding on donor-funded requests for application	0	N/A	N/A
	-2.3.6 (M) 4a	Full time equivalent jobs created	0	128 (105M & 23F)	189 (158M and 31F)
	2.3.7	# of people trained in organizational development disaggregated by gender	0	106 (92M & 14F)	32 M = 28 F = 4
	2.3.8 (F) 4.7.4-6	Number of land governance actors receiving USG-funded training or upgraded facilities/equipment	0	237 (193M & 44F)	238 (227M & 11F)

<sup>4</sup> The committee has been established, while no formal meeting has been conducted yet

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
	2.3.9 (F) 4.7.4-8	Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance	0	15,377 (12,301M & 3075F)	5719 (5461M & 258F)
Sub-IR 2.4 Essential Urban planning legislation and regulations identified, revised and adopted	2.4.1	# of proposed amendments to the urban planning legislation drafted by MUDA and IDLG	Existing urban planning and management legislation have gaps	N/A	N/A
	2.4.2	Land Management Law improvements agreed and drafted by MAIL	The existing land management laws has multiple gaps identified via BizCLIR	N/A	N/A

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
IR 3. Legal and procedural environment for Afghan land issues, especially for women, improved	3.0.1	% increase of surveyed Afghans that report satisfactory land service delivery by the Makhzan	60%	N/A	N/A
	3.0.2	% increase of surveyed Afghans that report satisfactory service delivery by Municipality	16%	N/A	N/A
	3.0.3	% increase in women's inclusion in new deed registrations and leases/Occupancy Certificates	TBD	N/A	N/A
Sub-IR 3.1 Land registration and record-keeping systems streamlined	3.1.1	Property records digitized within Court archives (Makhzans)	361,946	N/A	N/A
Sub-IR 3.2 Awareness of Afghan property rights and formal transactions processes improved	3.2.1	# of public information campaigns promoting women's rights to land	0	N/A	N/A
	3.2.2	# of public information campaigns targeting Afghan property rights and procedures	0	N/A	N/A
	3.2.3	% of public in targeted areas aware of public information messages	30%	N/A	N/A
Aid Effectiveness Indicators (LARA Operations' assistance)	AE2	# of Afghan Personnel Employed	N/A	48 (37M & 11F)	53 (44M & 9F)
	AE4	# of American Personnel Employed	N/A	6 (5M & 1F)	16 (10M & 6F)
	AE5	# of Local Firms Under Sub-Contract	N/A	6	6

Result Area	Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Target (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)	Progress (Jan, 2011 to Jan, 2012)
	AE8	# of TCN Personnel Employed	N/A	7 (6M & 1F)	16 (9M & 7F)
	AE9	\$ Value of Local Procurements (sub-contracts, goods, services)	N/A	6,564,951	\$3,680,389
	AE10	\$ Value of Non Local Procurements (sub-contracts, goods, services)	N/A	2,073,142	\$6,064,970
	AE 11	\$ Value of Procurements (sub-contracts, goods, services)	N/A	8,638,093	9,745,359
	AE12	# of Afghan personnel employed providing security functions	N/A	49 (48M & 1F)	49 (48M & 1F)
	AE13	# of American personnel employed providing security functions	N/A	0	1
	AE14	# of TCN personnel employed providing security functions	N/A	2 Males	2 Males

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