



USAID | **SUDAN**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUDAN CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE PROGRAM: SOUTHERN KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

FY08 Q2 PROGRESS REPORT
(1 JANUARY–31 MARCH 2008)

APRIL 2008

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by ARD, Inc.

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number DFD-I-00-05-00121-00, Task Order 02, Sudan Customary Land Tenure Program (SCLTP), under the Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance (DDLG) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC).

Implemented by:

ARD DDLG IQC Consortium
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05401 USA
Tel: (802) 658-3890
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: ard@ardinc.com

ARD Contact:

Jeff Gray, Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
jgray@ardinc.com

SUDAN CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE PROGRAM: SOUTHERN KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

FY08 Q2 PROGRESS REPORT
(1 JANUARY–31 MARCH 2008)

APRIL 2008

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.

CONTENTS

- ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS iii**
- 1.0 SCLTP BACKGROUND 1**
- 2.0 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY ACHIEVEMENTS 3**
- 3.0 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE QUARTER 5**
 - 3.1 HIGHLIGHTS 5
 - 3.1.1 Field Work 5
 - 3.1.2 Policy Work..... 5
 - 3.2 IR 1: COMMUNITIES CONSTRUCTIVELY ENGAGED IN ELABORATING THEIR
CUSTOMARY LAND TENURES 5
 - 3.2.1 Importance of Community Sensitization..... 5
 - 3.2.2 Demarcating Community Land Areas 7
 - 3.2.3 Endorsing Community Land Areas..... 7
 - 3.2.4 Progress Made with Formation of (Interim) Community Land Councils..... 8
 - 3.3 IR 2: CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE INTEGRATED INTO STATES’ LAND
ADMINISTRATION..... 9
 - 3.3.1 Decision Makers Sensitized to Implementation of CPA Provisions Regarding
Customary Land Tenure 9
 - 3.3.2 Policies/Laws Supportive of Customary Land Tenure Developed 9
 - 3.3.3 Competency of State Level Agencies for Accommodation of Customary Land
Tenure Enhanced..... 10
- 4.0 SCLTP DATA SUMMARY 11**
 - 4.1 DEFINITIONS AND BREAKDOWN OF OP TARGETS FOR FY08 12
- 5.0 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 15**
 - 5.1 SCHEDULE 15
 - 5.2 LEGAL STTA..... 15
 - 5.3 PIE STTA..... 15
- 6.0 REPORTING AND PLANNING 17**
 - 6.1 PERIODIC REPORTING 17
 - 6.2 MID-TERM ASSESSMENT 17
 - 6.3 PLANNING 18

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BN	Blue Nile State
CLA	Community Land Area
CLC	Community Land Councils
CLO	County/Locality Land Office
CLOA	County/Locality Land Office Administrator
CLSP	Customary Land Security Project
CMM	Conflict Mitigation and Management
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT	Field Contract Types
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNU	Government of National Unity
GPS	Geospatial Positioning Systems
INC	Interim National Constitution
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LOE	Level of Effort
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NLC	National Land Commission
PIA	Public Information Awareness
PMP	Program Management Plan
NCP	National Peoples Congress
NDI	National Institute for Democracy
SCLTP	Sudan Customary Land Tenure Program
SK	South Kordofan State
SLC	State Land Commission

SPLM	Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TBD	To Be Decided
UMAP PASA	University of Missouri Assistance Program Participating Agency Services Agreement
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1.0 SCLTP BACKGROUND

ARD, Inc. signed a Task Order with USAID in May 2006¹ to provide technical assistance and material support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) with respect to the strengthening of customary land tenure in two Sudan states, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan. This initiative supports the implementation of the framework established by the CPA, the Interim National Constitution (INC), and the state constitutions of both Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan.

The USAID Sudan Customary Land Tenure Program has two components:

Component 1—Community Demarcation of Customary Land and Capacity Building for Community Land Administration Institutions Supported; and

Component 2—State Level Support for Enhancement of Land Tenure Security.

The community component has four major phases: community sensitization, community land boundary demarcation, endorsing demarcated boundaries, and establishing community level structures to manage customary land ownership boundaries.

The second component provides technical assistance to both states for land policy and law reform in the form of sensitization of policy makers and administrators, engagement with ministries and organizations, and assistance to develop policies and laws supportive of the program's approach to strengthening customary land tenure.

¹ Effective date 18 May 2006, estimated completion date 19 May 2009

2.0 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY ACHIEVEMENTS

During this reporting period, activities at the community level intensified, in Blue Nile particularly, where most targets have either been achieved or exceeded. Targets have not been met where the capacity or the propensity of local administrations to effectively communicate, cooperate, and provide needed support for the program's operations turned out to be lower than predicted. As previously reported, the need to accommodate the uncertain political and security circumstances in both states has negatively impacted the timely and planned delivery of outputs in this quarter.

The SCLTP's ability to operate unimpeded among communities and to interact with state government officials has slightly improved in both states in the reporting period. Notwithstanding some improvements, the overall socio-political context continues to negatively impact the program's operations and status. In the recent months, the program's State Land Officers have been investing significant levels of time and effort in making SCLTP more visible, lobbying for state government support by presenting the program as broadly beneficial and non-partisan. Although these efforts are gradually bearing fruit, much of the same constraints reported earlier, are still a reality—for example, imposition of a ban on demarcation in Southern Kordofan (SK), or the reluctance of some state government officials to engage at all with program staff on any land tenure issues.

In Blue Nile, more than 15 communities, whose Community Land Areas (CLA) had been demarcated in an earlier phase of the program, were revisited and assistance was provided to them by the program to advance their possessory claims. First, by facilitating community meetings to endorse the boundaries that had been previously walked by their Boundaries Committees and mapped by field contractors engaged by the program. Secondly by facilitating the establishment of Interim Community Land Councils (ICLC) that serve as representative bodies of those claiming possessory title.

In Southern Kordofan, during the reporting period, the program has focused on community sensitization, mostly in peri-urban Kadugli. The program has been expanded into Kadugli area as a result of local demand, as evidenced by repeated requests from communities living there. These communities had heard about the program and requested assistance from program to help them protect their land rights, which they feel are threatened by the expansion of the Kadugli town. The program directly or indirectly interacted with over 16 communities with sensitization meetings held and Boundary Committees formed in most of them. Further demarcation of boundaries is still on hold due to reasons mentioned above.

The satisfactory progress the program has made at the community level is an outcome of planning and preparation work done during the previous quarter. Hiring and training new field contractors and linking them with those with more experience has resulted in increased program capacity to act in a timely manner, mobilize a greater number of contractors, and respond quickly to opportunities. Equally, operational, administrative, and logistical support to field operations is now adequate. Given the nature and the context in which the program is operating, minor difficulties will doubtless persist. However, the overall set-up for fieldwork is strong enough to allow greater attention to be paid in the future to quality control, planning, and implementation.

The progress SCLTP has achieved at policy level has been moderate in terms of addressing the agendas and priorities identified in the program's Results Framework. One crucial policy issue, determining the

legal personality of the body claiming possessory title to Community Land Area, has received attention during the reporting period. We now have options for incorporation under existing statutes based on solid legal advice that can be provided by the program for the consideration of the newly formed Interim Community Land Councils and discussion with policy makers

No progress in this quarter has been made on formulating new policy or legislation to accommodate customary land tenure. Insufficient capacity and the 'sharing' of ministries and official appointments between the parties, as prescribed by the CPA, continues to seriously inhibit the possibility of collective analyses and public discussion of land matters at this stage of the implementation of the peace building process. Instead, our focus has been on enhancing the program's capacity to identify and its readiness to respond to opportunities for dialogue with state and local administration officials about accommodation of customary land rights within the existing legal framework.

At this point, the program is well entrenched on the state levels. State and local governments' awareness of the role of the program has improved. Much of program's increased visibility can be attributed to meetings held by program staff in the reporting period with government ministers and officials and with international organizations working on land tenure and natural resource governance issues in both states. A good example of this was a workshop on SCLTP's demarcation methodology held in Kadugli, SK, in March 2008, which was facilitated by the program, in cooperation with Ministry of Rural Development and Water Resources and SOS Sahel.

SCLTP's results data summary is presented under Section 4.0 of this report.

3.0 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

3.1.1 Field Work

- The number of communities that have strengthened their possessory land claims as a direct result of USAID assistance is exceeding targets.
- Participation by all segments of those communities in the elaboration of their customary land tenure has deepened.
- The areas demarcated by the program that have subsequently endorsed by communities has already exceeded the FY08 target.
- More representative bodies than anticipated have been established to advocate on behalf of possessory claims.

3.1.2 Policy Work

- An authoritative opinion on a difficult policy issue (incorporation) has been prepared for circulation.
- Engagement by the program with officials has increased.
- Contact with state and local government has become more frequent and the dialogue more substantive.

3.2 IR 1: COMMUNITIES CONSTRUCTIVELY ENGAGED IN ELABORATING THEIR CUSTOMARY LAND TENURES

3.2.1 Importance of Community Sensitization

Sensitization meetings in this quarter have continued in SK only. Seven community sensitization meetings were held in SK with Keiga, Miri, Tafere, Masakin, Damba, Moro, and Degage communities in Dilling and Kadugli Localities/Counties with over 1,100 men and women attending. A total of 337 women took part in sensitization meetings.

Prior to stepping up activities in Dilling Locality/County, consultation meeting with Traditional Authorities and other representatives of six communities living in the vicinity of “Habla Agricultural Schemes” was held in Habla in February 2008 to test community demand for the program. Each community was represented by several community members, including some traditional leaders (sheikhs); 27 people in total attended. The six communities have been affected by expropriation of their land and displacement as a result of “Habla Agricultural Schemes,” which is comprised of 773 smaller schemes, approximately 1,000 to 1,500 *feddans* each (*feddan* is 0.42 hectare).

As the program reaches its maturity, the importance of sensitizing and educating communities has been acknowledged as having more potential than just providing preparation for subsequent assistance from the program. The program is now using initial sensitization mechanisms as a cost-effective way of providing information and raising community awareness about existing opportunities to address land agenda on *payam*, locality/county, and state levels. In some cases, the program has developed strong alliances with communities that are themselves willing to push the land agenda forward directly with government.

Feedback coming from exit surveys conducted informally on a random sample of respondents interviewed after community sensitization meetings confirms that sensitization meetings are motivational. Based on replies provided in exit surveys, at least one-third of respondents in each community had never before participated in a public discussion about customary land tenure.

As the program has been increasingly successful in sending out a message of equitable approach for all parties interested in resolving land issues peacefully, there has been encouraging reports of nomadic group representatives attending sensitization meetings. In January 2008, during a sensitization meeting with Keiga community in Kadugli Locality/County, SK, two members of Arab nomad communities attended sensitization meeting, one being a Deputy Chief of Keiga community. At the end of the meeting, one of them stated they were initially afraid the meeting would lead to expulsion of non-Nuba groups. Instead, he reported that the meeting helped them understand that discussions about customary land rights facilitated by the program are inclusive and respectful of the rights of nomads.

As challenges are encountered while working at the community level, state program staff are developing more appropriate methodologies to achieve better results using the same human and financial resources. One example has been diverting attention from those communities that have been unable to overcome more recent or perennial conflicts towards those communities that realize importance of cooperation to attract the practical support that can be provided by the program.

It has been repeatedly affirmed by our exit polling that direct SCLTP interaction with communities is a unique attempt to facilitate discussions about land rights and to educate participants about the CPA. Many communities have requested SCLTP to engage with other neighboring communities before any direct attempts were made by communities themselves to resolve potential disputes. This leads to another related issue. Although the program has recently been encouraging greater representation of neighboring communities during sensitization meetings, this has rarely been achieved. Instead, the program makes sure to sensitize and engage with neighboring communities separately, to make sure all adjacent communities are well prepared for discussing shared boundaries and negotiating disputes over contested areas.

Another example of community demand for technical assistance was the invitation from the community in Tafere, which is facing pressure from the expansion of Kadugli town into their CLA, for the program to assist the community to protect their customary land. As communities in peri-urban Kadugli are better educated and better organized, with many people gravitating to the state capital for education and employment, the impact of sensitization meetings in these communities has been much greater compared to communities in, for example, Kauda area.

During the most recent sensitization meetings in Southern Kordofan, a secondary, unpredicted but most welcome outcome of sensitization meetings came to the fore. Sensitization meetings offered an opportunity and a venue to pass the knowledge on from elders to youth who often share little or no knowledge of customary land tenure.

Exit surveys are also showing that awareness of customary land tenure is much greater among men, older men in particular. Although drawing far reaching conclusions from a small sample can be unreasonable, it appears from the evidence collected by the program, that the normative “exclusion” of women from public discussions about land has not left them entirely unknowledgeable, suggesting that in spite of social and cultural traditions they are interested in the subject. Aside from women, young men, as opposed to male elders, also have little knowledge of the subject. Exit surveys indicate that customary land tenure awareness is much higher among men than women, and among elders as opposed to young men. Although men are disinclined towards supporting women’s active participation in the meetings, women are keen to learn more about land issues and sharing their perspectives during community discussions.

A good example of this came from report of a field contractor who was facilitating community sensitization meeting in Masakin community, Rashad Locality/County, SK, in January 2008. A woman got up during the meeting to share her knowledge about Masakin customary lands. Men tried to stop her, saying that women know nothing about land. The woman was determined to speak all the same, saying that men think of women talking in public meetings as not being respectable. This, she said, was not true; man should listen to women expressing their views on important community matters.

3.2.2 Demarcating Community Land Areas

While no demarcation was planned or undertaken in BN during this quarter, ongoing demarcation activities in SK were anticipated. As reported earlier, the ban which the governor of SK has imposed on demarcation has not yet been lifted, and some communities have shown little willingness to overcome differences with their neighbors over the location of shared boundaries. Both have prevented the program team in SK from making any progress in demarcation.

SCLTP has been working with communities to circumvent the blockage in SK by establishing Boundary Committees to lobby the governor and the state government and in anticipation of the eventual continuation of demarcation activities. The program is also considering the possibility of forming Interim Community Land Councils in SK to speed up the cycle of securing land ownership once demarcation activities are able to recommence.

3.2.3 Endorsing Community Land Areas

Endorsing demarcated CLAs in the Kurmuk Locality/County, BN, continued with much success in this quarter. A total of nine endorsements were carried out in Nazila, Mayas, Belaro, Gunshur, Anyli, Serkum, Moguf, Al Jamam, and Al Birka Delalialah CLAs. Two endorsement meetings planned for March 2008 in Belatoma and Koma Ganza had to be canceled due to the volatile security situation in neighboring Ethiopia, which resulted in international border crossing point in Kurmuk being closed temporarily and mass meetings being banned temporarily by the Kurmuk Locality/County Commissioner because of security concerns.

The working methodology of organizing and running community endorsement meetings using Boundary Presentation Tool (BPT) has mostly remained the same even though the process itself has been slightly modified during this reporting period. Since January 2008, the program has merged two subcontracting mechanisms, one covering boundary endorsement process and the other (I)CLC formation. Initially, field

contractors had to follow a step-by-step approach in reaching the “final” phase in improving community capacity to manage land.

Changes have been made to the sequencing of community consultations for two different reasons: to use the momentum created by the community consensus and interest raised during endorsement meetings to maximize participation in the selection of the ICLC members; and to ensure cost-effectiveness and best utilization of public gatherings. Public gatherings in most cases demand significant logistical effort from both SCLTP and community members who often walk long distances to join scheduled meetings. In addition, it has been recognized that communities were satiated with too many public/community meetings for the purposes of sensitization, Boundary Committee formation, boundary endorsement, and (I)CLC formation.

Another important innovation has been introduced during the reporting period with respect to how we are working with communities: tracking IDPs, refugees, and important others who may be living away from their community for various reasons, and inviting them to participate in endorsement meeting has now become standard practice. Absent community’ members are being invited to participate in endorsement meetings, and whenever possible, they will be given logistical support in terms of transportation to get to those meetings. State program staff have been liaising with UNHCR and other international organizations to gauge their interest and readiness to cooperate and provide support. The program has also conducted an informal assessment within Kurmuk Locality/County communities to learn about present locations of IDPs, refugees, and absent others who should be given an opportunity to have a say when important decisions about community land areas are being made. One of the lessons learned from this work has been that future intra-communal disputes following endorsement meetings can be avoided by ensuring the participation of absent community members. State program staff in BN are assessing locations of IDPs and important others in communities where endorsement activities have already taken place, whereas in the future this will be taken care of well in advance of the meeting.

Most meetings have been infused with a cooperative spirit with traditional leaders and administrative officials welcoming program representatives. Among many opening speeches usually made by community representatives before the meeting takes place, there have been cases of women taking the floor, most often from women associations. At such occasions women frequently pointed out a need to protect women’s rights in land ownership since women are directly involved in farming and cultivating the land.

3.2.4 Progress Made with Formation of (Interim) Community Land Councils

Rapid progress in Blue Nile has been seen 18 Interim Community Land Councils established in Jerdan, Abu Alnazir, Mansur, Keli, Mofu, Tornassi, Jorot East, Jorot West, Khor Albodi, Nazila, Mayas, Belaro, Gunshor, Anyli, Serkum, Moguf, Al Jammam, and Al Birka Delaliah communities, all located in Kurmuk Locality/County.

A total of 244 (216 are males and 28 females) members have been appointed to the 18 ICLCs formed so far.

To date the program’s view of ICLCs role and functions, as set up in the Field Contract Type 3/4 guidelines, has been communicated to communities by the field contractor at formation meetings. The intention is to build upon the information that has been provided to date, based on the recently received legal opinion about incorporation options

Follow-up support to ICLC has been minimal to date. The strategy has been to complete formation of ICLCs of all CLAs in Kurmuk by which time-appropriate, additional staff would have been appointed and a systematic follow-up strategy developed to support ICLCs.

Only Kurmuk ICLC has developed a work plan to date, after SCLTP staff, as a pilot, had a meeting with them and helped them to develop one. The Kurmuk ICLC has already begun implementing their work plan by lobbying the Ministry of Urban Planning to influence plans for the expansion of Kurmuk Municipality to accommodate returning IDP.

3.3 IR 2: CUSTOMARY LAND TENURE INTEGRATED INTO STATES' LAND ADMINISTRATION

3.3.1 Decision Makers Sensitized to Implementation of CPA Provisions Regarding Customary Land Tenure

The breadth and sensitivity of issues around land tenure, low capacity for public policy development, a centrist political culture, the fragility of the political alliance, and poor security all continue to constrict the opportunities for useful or practical engagement in public land policy development in both states. The program has responded to these constraints by being highly selective and strategic about how it conducts this element of its work. We have focused so far on trying to cultivate collaborative relationships with policy makers and on building the requisite institutions for policy development. The workshop on SCLTP's demarcation methodology held in Kadugli, SK, in March 2008, which was facilitated by the program, in cooperation with Ministry of Rural Development and Water Resources and SOS Sahel, was a significant step forward taken during the reporting period.

3.3.2 Policies/Laws Supportive of Customary Land Tenure Developed

While some progress is being made in these areas, detailed policy work on major issues has had to be postponed until at least minimum, necessary, local buy-in and ownership has been secured. However, some detailed policy analysis had to be attempted because of our successes in the field. The rate at which communities are being mobilized to advocate on their own behalf is outstripping the pace of reform. The communities we are working with are not content to wait until all the political problems are sorted out and there is bilateral support for possessory claims made on the basis of customary land tenure. They are demanding advice from the program about how they can strengthen their claims within the existing legal framework.

As we began to achieve our target for endorsement of Community Land Areas in Blue Nile, we urgently needed a legal basis for the formation of Community Land Councils, which is the next step in improving community-based land administration.

Previous technical assistance to the program provided draft, model legislation for the incorporation of Community Land Councils for this purpose. Unfortunately, limited progress has subsequently been made on having this draft legislation, or an alternative form, taken up by any of the political parties in either state. As the demarcation and endorsement of Community Land Areas has, however, been continuing, the need to find alternative, interim forms of incorporation under current law arose, resulting in the commissioning of fresh legal advice from former Chief Justice (retired) of the Supreme Court about opportunities present in existing statutes and jural practices.

Fortunately, according to this opinion, there appears to be potentially useful provisions in current legislation that would allow families, defined in the customary sense, to hold property in land, if the courts could be persuaded to validate customary practices as a substitute for the formal requirements laid down by the law allowing families to own land. Alternatively, cooperative societies could be formed for the same purpose. Based on this advice we can now move forward.

Ongoing lobbying and a series of trainings and workshops to this end are planned for the next two quarters of 2008.

3.3.3 Competency of State Level Agencies for Accommodation of Customary Land Tenure Enhanced

As a consequence of slow progress in the two preparatory results areas, no substantial improvement has been possible in relation to this result.

4.0 SCLTP DATA SUMMARY

Data presented in the tables following are quantitative information on SCLTP achievements to date.

The first table (Table 1) includes quantitative data about the program performance against USAID Operational Plan Indicators, broken down by fiscal year 2007 and 2008. Data for each FY should be treated as aggregate since benchmark results for each fiscal year are set individually. Even though SCLTP has an obligation of reporting against the OP targets annually, presentation of achievements at the end of each quarter may be helpful.

The second table (Table 2) represents the SCLTP output performance in the first and second quarters of fiscal year 2008 against performance targets laid out in the SCLTP Performance Management Plan. Columns with quarterly data should be considered as aggregate on the quarterly basis; however, the same data are also cumulative relative to annual totals.

Table 1: Breakdown of USAID Operational Plan (OP) Indicators				
USAID OP Indicators	FY07		FY08 (to date)	
	Targeted	Actual	Targeted	Actual
OP Indicator 1				
Number of policy reforms analyzed with USG assistance	3	3	6	1
OP Indicator 2				
Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/ decree as a result of USG assistance	4	4	5	-
OP Indicator 3				
Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG supported assessment	20	20	35	19

4.1 DEFINITIONS AND BREAKDOWN OF OP TARGETS FOR FY08

Rationale: Number of policies for which analysis has been completed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture. Assisting policy makers analyze existing legal framework and make recommendations for integrating customary land tenure into state-sponsored land administration systems.

SCLTP Target Breakdown:

OP Indicator 1

2 analyses of legal arrangements for establishing Technical Working Groups
2 analyses of decrees and or laws establishing State Land Commissions;
2 analyses of the legal instruments required to facilitate Community Land Councils' presenting land claims (1 for each state).

Total: 6 analyses

Rationale: Number of policy reforms presented for legislation/decrees to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture forward. Assisting law makers to analyze existing legislation and to draft new laws to facilitate the integration of customary land tenure into state-sponsored land administrations for presentation to political parties, legislative committees, and for introduction into legislatures for debate and assent.

OP Indicator 2

SCLTP Target Breakdown:

3 draft Southern Kordofan Land Laws
2 draft regulations supporting customary tenure implementing new Land Laws (1 for each state)

Total: 5 legislative instruments

Rationale: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements capacity/competency strengthening in the areas of governance system; operations and management system; human resources development system; financial management system; program and service delivery system; and/or external relations and advocacy system. "Institutions/organizations" in this context refers to "communities" defined here as the descendants of original settlers (*autochthons*) and incomers (*tutorats*) sharing a common space, in various degrees of possession, pursuant to customary law ("Community Land Area") within Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. "Recommendations made" refers to the community-based model of land administration. "Areas of governance systems" relevant here is community land administration.

OP Indicator 3

SCLTP Target Breakdown:

25 communities requesting information
25 CLAs demarcated
25 CLAs endorsed
10 CLCs operational

Total: 35 communities' land administration improving²

² This means 35 communities are taking at least one or more of the steps identified.

Table 2: Report Against Performance Monitoring Plan Targets

PMP Indicator	FY08 Targets	Achieved in 1st Quarter	BN	SK	Achieved in 2nd Quarter	BN	SK
IR 1: Communities constructively engaged in elaborating their customary land tenures							
Sub-IR 1.1 Community awareness of program-sponsored opportunities for strengthening customary land tenure increased							
Number of people participating in sensitization meetings	3,750	496	357	139	1,199	-	1,199
Number of community requests for program assistance	25	3	-	3	16	-	16
Percentage of increase in perception of improved land tenure security	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-IR 1.2 Demarcation of Community Land Areas expanded							
Number of people on Community Boundary Committees	125	10	-	10	35	-	35
Number of CLAs demarcated	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boundaries (km)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-IR 1.3 Community Land Area boundaries endorsed by communities							
Number of CLAs endorsed	25	7	7	-	11	11	-
Area (km ²)	2,000	1,982 km ²	1,982 km ²	-	972 km ²	972 km ²	-
Number of people participating in endorsement meetings	3,700	2,587	2,587	-	2,547	2,547	-
Sub-IR 1.4 Community Land Councils functional							
Number of CLCs operational	10	2	2	-	18	18	-

Table 2: Report Against Performance Monitoring Plan Targets (Continued)

PMP Indicator	FY-8 Targets	Achieved in 1st Quarter	BN	SK	Achieved in 2nd Quarter	BN	SK
IR 2: Customary land tenure integrated into states' land administration							
Sub-IR 2.1 Decision makers sensitized to implementation of CPA provisions regarding customary land tenure							
Number of officials engaged by the program	15	2	-	2	1-	4	6
Number of ministries/ organizations working with the program	6	2	-	2	5	2	3
Sub-IR 2.2 Policies/laws supportive of customary land tenure developed							
Number of workshops with participation of government officials/ elected representatives	6	2	-	2	1		1
Number of trainings	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of green papers circulated	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sub-IR 2.3 Competency of state level agencies for accommodation of customary land tenure enhanced							
Number of white papers published	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of laws drafted	4	-	-	-		-	-

5.0 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

5.1 SCHEDULE

Short-term Technical Advisors	Q2/M1/JAN				Q2/M2/FEB				Q2/M3/MARCH				LOE days
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Legal Consultant (CJ Obied Haj Ali, local)													25
Public Information and Education Consultant (Marion Kyomuhendo, regional)													22
Total work days commissioned													47

5.2 LEGAL STTA

The Legal Consultant has submitted a draft opinion, outlined above, which is presently under review. The program sought advice from an ex-Chief Justice of Sudan in relation to options for the incorporation of Community Land Councils in both Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, informally or under existing national and state statutory law, or if suitable statutory options are not yet available, a suitable draft law or other statutory initiative that could, if adopted, be utilized for this purpose.

5.3 PIE STTA

The PIE Consultant has submitted a draft report outlining a strategy for community and state level education and information campaigning to increase general understanding about customary land rights and CPA, and possibly instigate broader, informed discussions about the land agenda in Sudan. The consultant has traveled to Blue Nile to meet with state program staff, field contractors, and program beneficiaries to better understand needs of targeted audiences and provide advice on what approaches to consider with limited human and financial resources allocated to the program for this purpose.

6.0 REPORTING AND PLANNING

6.1 PERIODIC REPORTING

Weekly Progress Reports

Weekly updates have been regularly provided to the CTO during the reporting period.

Quarterly Progress Report

The last SCLTP Quarterly Progress Report (FYO8 Q1) was approved by the CTO on 11 February 2008.

DDLG IQC Consortium

DDLG IQC Consortium FYO8 Q2 quarterly reports, containing a SCLTP progress report against OP indicators, has been submitted to the Office of Democracy and Governance.

Financial Reporting

As at the end of the reporting period, after 21 months of the 36 months or 58% of estimated program duration, program expenditure to date has been USD 4,376,391. See below for a summary of expenditure to date by budget line.

Line Item	Budget	Current Billing	Cumulative	Balance	% expended
LABOR	\$3,842,958.00	\$75,904.00	\$1,944,183.00	\$1,898,775.00	51%
SUBCONTRACTOR			\$9,350.00	-\$9,350.00	0%
TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION	\$1,127,018.00	\$45,851.00	\$728,770.00	\$398,248.00	65%
EQUIPMENT	\$512,356.00	\$857.00	\$412,277.00	\$100,078.00	80%
ALLOWANCES	\$875,695.00	\$20,321.00	\$420,319.00	\$455,377.00	48%
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	\$2,029,981.00	\$42,547.00	\$441,056.00	\$1,588,926.00	22%
ACTIVITY COSTS	\$803,577.00	\$11,650.00	\$182,535.00	\$621,042.00	23%
G&A @ 12.82% (on Non-Labor)	\$620,010.00	\$15,431.00	\$227,257.00	\$392,753.00	37%
MHO @ 1.5%	\$17,932.00	\$13.00	\$10,644.00	\$7,289.00	59%
GRAND TOTAL	\$9,829,528.00	\$212,576.00	\$4,376,391.00	\$5,453,137.00	45%

Program expenditure to date has been 45% of the total allocated program budget (USD 9,829,528, or 67% of total amount obligated to date (USD6.5 million).

6.2 MID-TERM ASSESSMENT

USAID Sudan commissioned a team (an EGAT specialist and two international contractors) to conduct a mid-term program review of the SCLTP and other land programs in Southern Sudan to guide their future investment planning. The assessment was conducted over three days in Addis Ababa, because of security concerns limiting TDY travel in the northern region. A delegation of six of the program senior management team, led by the CoP, attended the meeting with the Assessment Team, providing them with presentations and documentation relating to the program's progress.

6.3 PLANNING

While waiting for the Mission's official reaction to the mid-term evaluation to become available, the program requested that its current Work Plan (December 2007–March 2008), which was approved by USAID on 11 February 2008 be extended to the end of April 2008. The CTO concurred on 19 March 2008 to ARD's proposal that the next program Work Plan would be for 12 months, May 2008–May 2009, covering the balance of the life of the program.

The next Work Plan will also include a contingency plan for withdrawing from Southern Kordofan, should the security situation there deteriorate to the point where the safety of program staff cannot be reasonably assured, and in the event that no further funds are obligated by USAID for the program. This plan, which is in preparation, will be based on the assessment report, and accumulated lessons learned and will be delivered to USAID for review by the end of April.

**U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/Khartoum, Sudan
Sharia Ali9 Abdelatif Street
P.O. Box 699
Khartoum, Sudan
www.usaid.gov**