TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, APRIL-JUNE 2015

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JULY 2015

DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACOR   Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative

CC   Country Coordinator

CDLA   Chipata District Land Alliance

CIFOR   Center for International Forestry Research

CO   Contracting Officer

COMACO   Community Markets for Conservation

COP   Chief of Party

COR   Contracting Officer's Representative

CSA   Climate-Smart Agriculture

CSO   Civil Society Organization

DCOP   Deputy Chief of Party

DLA   District Land Alliance

ER-PIN   Emission Reduction Program Idea Note

FCPF   Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

FtF   Feed the Future

GCC   Global Climate Change

GIS   Geographic Information System

GMA   Game Management Area

GOB   Government of Burma

GRZ   Government of the Republic of Zambia

GUC   Grants Under Contract

IQC   Indefinite Quantity Contract

IT   Information Technology

LGAF   Land Governance Assessment Framework

LTRM   Land Tenure and Resource Management

M&E   Monitoring and Evaluation

MLNREP   Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

MOECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
NLRMCC	National Land Resource Management Central Committee
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus carbon sequestration from forest enhancement
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights IQC
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
TSC	Technical Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order (TO) is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource governance and property rights as they relate to successful climate change programming.

Climate change impacts and interventions in response to climate change are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives. The TO consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism. These aim to:

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of climate-smart land use practices through work in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province. The work has evolved to support policy engagement and research around customary land administration in Zambia.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land-use policy and associated laws in Burma. This work is also evolving to consider tenure conditions associated with the sustainable management of mangrove systems and their environmental services.
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
   a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from climate change mitigation programming?
   b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and climate change adaptation?

   This work is presently evolving to include support to USAID in considering the tenure dimensions around reducing deforestation in commodity supply chains associated with the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 initiative.
4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes in Burma.

TGCC is addressing these tasks by using a combination of intensive field implementation, local partnerships, field work and case studies, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences. Since March 2013, these efforts have increasingly focused on field implementation in two countries: Zambia and Burma. As a result, the quarterly report will include in-depth discussion of these two interventions (across multiple tasks), and provide task-specific updates for other TGCC efforts. The duration of this TO is five years, commencing in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID missions and other international tenure and climate change bodies. The TO is supervised by USAID's Land Tenure and Resource Management (LTRM) Office.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TGCC provides USAID with the opportunity to explore the relationship between the governance and tenure of agriculture, forests, and fisheries and the achievement of global climate change programming objectives through technical analysis, field work, and policy support. During this quarter, TGCC continued engagement with donors and civil society on land issues in Zambia, while carrying out training of 32 new staff associated with customary land documentation processes in Chipata; continued support for public consultations associated with the Draft National Land Use Policy in Burma; carried out preparations for field pilot work in Burma; and, developed terms of reference for future mangrove and commodity supply chain work.

Zambia: Grants and subcontracts for the coming year's agroforestry and tenure implementation were awarded during this quarter including agroforestry work with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), land tenure work with the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA), and communication, outreach and methodological support with Mwananga Theatre Group and Terra Firma. CDLA held the third round of village meetings across Maguya, Mnukwa and Mshawa Chiefdoms to validate the outcomes of the village governance meetings and mapping activities. CDLA hired more than 30 new field staff, and a three-week training/practical was held to build the team capacity in mobile data collection, map reading and facilitation skills. Household land demarcation and claims began in 16 villages of Maguya Chiefdom. On policy engagement, the quarter culminated in three consultation events: between national government, civil society and cooperating partners; among national civil society organizations; and between traditional authorities and government in Eastern Province. USAID and TGCC agreed on annual work plan directions toward the end of the quarter, including planned expansion activities.

Burma: During this quarter, TGCC opened its Yangon office and began hiring administrative staff. TGCC continued to support the consultation process around the public release of the draft National Land Use Policy, supporting consultations associated with a review of the sixth draft of the Policy. The Technical Steering Committee that will vet TGCC activities and ensure communication and collaboration among project stakeholders at the national level was established. USAID and TGCC agreed on an annual task work plan during a visit to Burma from the USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and Alternate COR (ACOR).

Other Activities: TGCC completed an annual work plan and submitted a revised annual budget. Following the annual work plan completion, TGCC developed draft concepts with USAID on the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020 and on mangroves and tenure. TGCC and USAID held discussions on engagement at the 21st Conference of the Parties for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Challenges: Challenges were encountered in Zambia in Mshawa Chiefdom where the chief has not been formally installed and some communities are resisting the authority of the new Chief Mshawa, and thus rejecting the TGCC work. The new Chief is expected to be installed in early August, and TGCC will hold off on further work until that time. With staff on three different continents, maintaining open communication is a constant challenge. TGCC continued to improve communication and coordination with USAID missions, and a communication protocol was reviewed over the quarter and biweekly phone calls on Burma and Zambia were instituted.

Priorities: Key priorities for the next quarter in Zambia are to further refine field and data processes; launch the second phase of Chipata agroforestry work; and, continue to support dialogue between CSOs, government, and traditional authorities. In Burma, priorities are to develop future legal and policy engagement direction, and agree on pilot site selection and complete initial tenure assessments. Other priorities are to share REDD+ and Resource Tenure Assessments, launch a TFA 2020 and mangrove analyses, and decide on next steps for the Marine Resource Tenure Primer.

1.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

TGCC continues to deploy a fully decentralized program management structure, with the Chief of Party (COP) based in Zambia; Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) based in Burlington, Vermont; Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS) based in Washington, DC; and, Resource Law Specialist (RLS) and Country Coordinator (CC) based in Burma. The project uses weekly technical notes, stored on the USAID LTRM communications platform, as well as biweekly management and technical phone calls and ad-hoc phone calls and emails to address emerging issues and to achieve technical and administrative coordination. USAID's change in COR was finalized this quarter. The former COR remains engaged in the contract as the ACOR. TGCC anticipates holding meetings with the Contracting Officer (CO) and COR during the upcoming quarter to discuss the contract evolution and potential contract modifications that may be necessary. TGCC has interacted successfully with USAID/Zambia and USAID/Burma on procurement, registration, and other administrative issues over the past quarter to ensure full compliance with each country's nuances.

Burma communication and approval protocols were discussed and agreed upon during this quarter based on an initial draft submitted to USAID and follow up discussions during the COR and ACOR's visit to Burma in June 2015. This will help to ensure that the communications and approvals responsibilities for TGCC management and implementation are clear to all members of the team. Additionally, TGCC and USAID/Zambia held a coordination call late in the quarter, reaching agreement on informal coordination processes, as well as directions for work plan implementation. USAID hosted additional calls with the USAID Global Climate Change (GCC) team to discuss direction on TFA 2020 and mangrove work. These administrative processes and protocols will remain flexible and TGCC will make revisions to keep them up-to-date. Late in the quarter, TGCC produced a revised budget workbook and pipeline to help coordinate on upcoming planning and budgeting.

TGCC still expects to be fully obligated and unprogrammed funds are expected to be directed into TFA 2020 and mangrove work. A revised Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) was submitted with the annual work plan.

1.2 ZAMBIA TASK 1: STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

Task 1 was originally focused on a potential project site in the Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania. However, following a scoping visit in May 2013, it was determined that the potential site was unsuitable to answer the question of interest. In December 2013, another scoping trip was made to Zambia, and TGCC developed a plan for a tenure and agroforestry intervention accepted by USAID and is the basis of current activities.

Since the relocation of the TGCC COP to Zambia, a number of opportunities have emerged to support national policy, engage civil society, and build lessons learned on Zambia land issues. TGCC began supporting efforts in these areas in early 2015. Additionally, TGCC will prepare in testing the developed model for customary land certification in a full chiefdom located in a game management area (GMA) and/or peri-urban area that overlaps with USAID's area of GCC, Biodiversity and Feed the Future (FtF) interest.

1.2.1 Zambia Administration

TGCC hired a full-time Finance and Administration Officer during this quarter, as well as a Field Coordinator. The Chipata Integration Coordinator also came onboard as a full-time staff member. The TGCC DCOP, Melissa Hall, came to Zambia in April 2015 to train the Finance and Administration Officer

in USAID and Tetra Tech compliant field office management. TGCC now has office space in Lusaka alongside another Tetra Tech unit, sharing rent and utility costs. The TGCC DCOP is expected to return to Lusaka in July 2015 to continue to support the Zambia Finance and Administration Officer and the CDLA's second grant agreement.

1.2.2 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation

TGCC is supporting resource tenure and agroforestry activities in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province, working through local implementing partners CDLA and COMACO. The design of the activity is based on a randomized-control trial approach across three hundred villages in five chiefdoms in the Chipata District assigned to four treatments: land tenure; agroforestry; land tenure and agroforestry; and control.

The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activity in Zambia aims to address rural poverty using climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices. Agroforestry practices have the potential to reduce rural poverty through increased smallholder agriculture productivity, improved

Photo: James Kaluluka

Sosten Daka, Jugunjani, village with waist-high *Gliricidia*

natural resource management, and improved resilience of vulnerable households in selected villages. COMACO's work raises awareness on land and agroforestry management in the target villages, as well as provides access to agroforestry inputs. During the past year, COMACO's staff of eight Agroforestry Extension Agents and an Agroforestry Project Coordinator has supported extension and access to three species of agroforestry seeds for over 3,600 individuals in approximately 177 villages in five chiefdoms of Chipata District. This work will be carried out over the coming year to continue to strengthen extension services within the same villages.

TGCC process for strengthening tenure in Chipata Chiefdoms focusing on 1) mapping village and communal resources; 2) documenting rules and supporting village institutions; and 3) facilitating household land certificates.
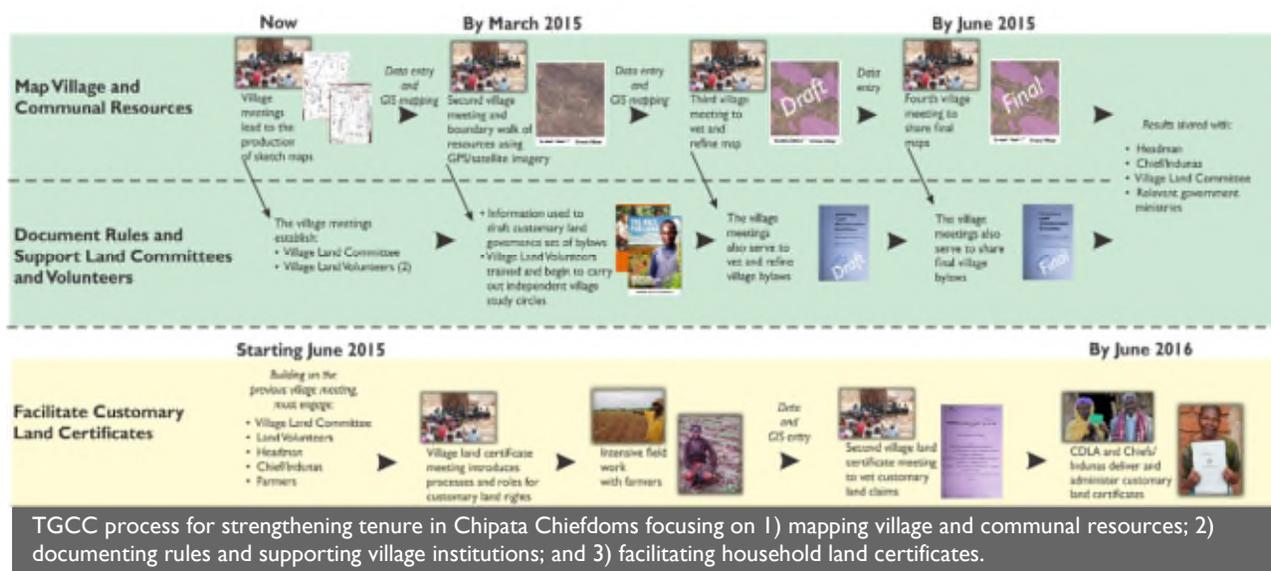
The CDLA/TGCC activities in Zambia aim to strengthen the security of tenure of customary land both communally and at the household level through documentation of community resources; documentation of customary land governance rules at the village level; and certification of smallholder fields. The CDLA has

implemented a two-phased approach in 134 villages, initially focusing on documentation of community resources and land governance rules, followed by documentation of household land holdings, which will culminate in the delivery of customary land certificates. The CDLA is working across four chiefdoms through a team of Community Facilitators/Community Surveyors, assisted by two geographic information systems (GIS) and information technology (IT) staff, as well as with the CDLA Program Officer and Coordinator.

TGCC employs a full-time Integration Coordinator who monitors and supports the work of both COMACO and the CDLA. During this quarter, TGCC mobilized an additional Field Coordinator for tenure activities to support the complex logistics associated with mobilizing mobile data collection of 40 Community Facilitators and Community Surveyors in 134 villages.

1.2.2.1 Agroforestry Administration

COMACO's first subcontract ended in April 2015 and a second subcontract was awarded shortly thereafter. Four of the eight Agroforestry Officers remained the same during the transition. The additional four officers all have previous experience working with COMACO in other chiefdoms. One, James Kalaluka, has been promoted to Project Manager and will directly oversee the expansion of COMACO activities, with agroforestry activities aimed at targeting additional farmers in the 177 implementation villages.

1.2.2.2 Agroforestry Technical Implementation

In April, COMACO completed its closeout procedures for its first subcontract and shortly thereafter began preparations for the 2015-2016 field implementation. COMACO revised its staffing structure and remobilized extension agents to each chiefdom. COMACO developed a draft work plan for 2015-2016, and began preparations for a revised extension program (due early in the next quarter).

The engaged extension agents were oriented in project goals and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) targets in May 2015. Orientation and training of the recruited agroforestry agents on project activities enabled the agents to have a clear understanding of their annual targets and the reporting modes and schedules. They were trained on how to effectively recruit new farmers and encourage old ones to manage their fields, as well as how to train lead famers in management of agroforestry fields, especially with regard to livestock and fire management during the dry season. Meetings were held with headpersons and farmers to present the importance of the project and its connection to climate change. It also gave staff a chance to review the experiences of the past year and link the new targets for this year to the previous experience. Table 1 below shows the number of trainings and people that attended these meetings this quarter. Table 2 shows new farmers recruited in the participating villages for the upcoming growing season.

Table 1. Number of farmers trained during the quarter

Chiefdom	# of Trainings	# of Participants			
		Male	Female	Total	Avg attendance
Maguya	14	193	103	296	21
Mkanda	22	181	165	346	16
Mshawa	32	405	518	923	29
Sairi	6	59	45	104	17
Mnukwa	20	86	116	202	10
TOTAL	**94**	**924**	**947**	**1,871**	**20**
		49.4%	*50.6%*		

Table 2. Number of new farmers recruited from the selected villages during the quarter

Chiefdom	New Farmers Recruited

	Male	Female	Total
Maguya	113	128	241
Mkanda	42	31	73
Mshawa	188	222	410
Sairi	45	69	114
Mnukwa	216	146	362
TOTAL	**604**	**596**	**1,200**

Two of the main limitations facing agroforestry adoption during the first year were the availability of water for wells, and the availability of suitable low-lying species to grow alongside agroforestry species during the first years. As a result, this quarter COMACO began planning for the creation of additional wells for villages that lack water for nursery establishment (Table 3). COMACO started the process of collecting information on well sites and documenting compliance with USAID environmental regulations. COMACO also began the process of establishing a revolving seed fund for groundnuts. These two interventions are expected to make adoption possible for farmers who were previously unable to consider engaging in agroforestry.

In addition to technical activities, during the past quarter, extension agents carried out a baseline survey that targeted 15% of the farmers. The activity captured tree heights and number of plants surviving from the planted trees on each plot.

Table 3. Requirement for wells in 2015

Chiefdom	# Wells Constructed in 2014	# New Wells Required in 2015		
		Shallow	Deep	Total
Maguya	0	3	0	3
Mkanda	1	6	1	7
Mnukwa	6	8	2	10
Mshawa	3	7	0	7
Sairi	2	8	11	19
TOTAL	**12**	**32**	**14**	**46**

1.2.2.3 Agroforestry Challenges

As COMACO launches activities for the second year of agroforestry extension, TGCC would welcome discussions with USAID and COMACO on the management of the revolving seed bank, as well as the use and analysis of COMACO baseline data during the coming quarter.

1.2.2.4 Land Tenure Administration

CDLA was awarded a second grant at the end of this quarter to support household certification. CDLA recruited eight new Community Facilitators and 24 Community Surveyors from the four intervention Chiefdoms to support demarcation and claims processes.

Following on from meetings during the previous quarter, TGCC documented a number of administrative and managerial challenges facing the CDLA and met both with CDLA management and the CDLA Board of Directors to discuss approaches to improve, as well as capacity building strategies. Several members of CDLA's staff were given performance improvement plans. A large inventory of items was procured to support the systematic demarcation of customary land, and was given on loan to the CDLA to carry out field work. It is expected that much of this may be repurposed for future TGCC expansion.

1.2.2.5 Land Tenure Technical Implementation

With the end of the rainy season, field implementation could restart in full this quarter. The beginning of the quarter focused on completing village meetings and boundary walks in Mshawa Chiefdom, and finalizing village maps in Maguya (27 villages) and Mnukwa (29 villages) chiefdoms, where consultations on governance rules were also held. TGCC continued to experience resistance from communities in Mshawa Chiefdom, as well as issues around fully mapping village fields in non-contiguous village areas, or in areas where communities share fields (and thus pure village boundaries are less applicable).

CDLA management also finalized a series of workshops for village land committees and village land volunteers in each chiefdom to build their understanding of their role in local conflict resolution, village study circles, and customary land administration. In particular, the CDLA attempted to describe the roles that would be associated with documenting village land and carrying out longer-term administration.

The second half of the quarter focused on preparations for the household land documentation process. The process encompasses six steps:

1. Notification

2. Information Campaign

3. Demarcation

4. Adjudication

5. Objections and Corrections

6. Certification.

The first four steps are occurring in all chiefdoms from June – October 2015. As a result, training and preparations focused on these areas.

Notification: The CDLA drafted an information notice for all villages, regarding the process for customary land certification. The notices were designed to identify the dates of CDLA facilitator engagement in the villages, as well as the steps that community members should take prior to CDLA arrival. The notices were signed by the first two chiefs in whose chiefdoms certification will occur, Maguya and Mkanda, and the letters were distributed to each of the participating villages. TGCC has found that, though this approach follows best practices from other African countries, these notices have not been sufficient to inform villages since Chiefs do not typically use such notices to communicate with headmen and indunas. As a result, the information in the notices were not widely shared within villages prior to arrival and they have not necessarily strengthened the acceptance and participation of the work. This meant that much of the information required to carry out the work has been shared and discussed during the demarcation process, which slows down the field process.

Cartoon of overview process of customary land certification in local language.

Left, Josephine Zulu from Kausiku Village identifies her plot during the first day of customary land demarcation; right, Community Surveyors support community members from Matalimanja Masasa villages to record claims in a village register

Information Campaign: Due to the impact evaluation need for communications not to be shared with control/non-tenure participating villages, TGCC has employed a targeted campaign that focuses on posters, as well as theater groups. TGCC contracted Kiss Abraham, a popular Zambian social cartoonist, to develop a series of black and white posters for each phase of the certification process, as well as frequently asked questions for each of the phases. The posters were then translated into Nyanja, and include spaces for filling in village and chiefdom names and dates of CDLA visits. The cartoons have been shared with each village during a preparatory meeting.

Additionally, TGCC contracted Mwananga Theatre Group to develop a performance on customary land certification processes. The group delivered a draft script and performance to the CDLA facilitators, which was then critiqued and used to develop a final performance. The group mixes drumming, dancing, and humor with lessons on the customary land administration process. The group carries out the performance in each of the intervention villages. Where two participating villages neighbor one another, a joint performance may be carried out. During this quarter, the performances were carried out in each of the 27 participating villages of Maguya Chiefdom.

Top, Community Facilitator Precious Zulu explains the village register process with the village land committee from Kasinzina; bottom, community members walk to field for demarcation in Kalichero Village

Demarcation and Adjudication: TGCC worked with database and land law consultants from partner Terra Firma to produce a process for field demarcation and claims registration. In May 2015, the CDLA hired a new GIS expert, eight new Community Facilitators, and twenty-four Community Surveyors, drawn from villages in the four chiefdoms. The CDLA had almost two hundred

applicants for the Community Surveyor positions and numeracy and literacy tests were applied to narrow the candidate pool.

Training: In late-May/early-June, TGCC led a 16-day training for the CDLA Community Facilitators and Surveyors in the demarcation and adjudication protocols through classroom and field studies. Staff were trained in mobile data collection tools, engaging with farmers to understand boundaries, map reading skills, and demarcation and claims challenges. After the training, staff that did not demonstrate full proficiency in the process were paired with more experienced staff for additional training. By the end of the quarter, all staff were able to carry out demarcation and adjudication steps independently.

Map sheets for half of one village being prepared for digitization of parcels in the CDLA office

Field Implementation: Following training, teams of Community Facilitators and Community Surveyors began working in villages for two weeks at a time. By the end of the quarter, the CDLA team had completed demarcation and claims in 16 villages in Maguya Chiefdom with almost 1000 parcels covering almost 2600 hectares. M&E reporting will be included in the upcoming quarterly reports, as these have not been formally included in a land administration system.

Objections and Corrections and Certification: While the last two phases will not begin until the end of 2015, TGCC has begun preparing for these stages, by examining mobile tools and processes that may be deployed to receive objections and corrections from October to December 2015. During the next quarter, Terra Firma consultant Simon Norfolk is expected to return to Zambia to begin preparations for long-term data storage and administrative options for the land records collected during this household registration process.

1.2.2.6 Land Tenure Challenges Encountered

The challenges encountered during the past quarter have primarily been associated with supporting local partners carry out work at the scale required with the advanced planning needed to move and support over 40 staff distributed between 16 independent field teams in places with limited cell phone coverage. TGCC has addressed this by hiring a Field Coordinator reporting directly to the COP and coordinating with the CDLA to move among the field teams to support data quality control as well as the health and safety of the field teams. Similarly, TGCC is working with the CDLA on transport of field teams, as the Community Facilitators and Surveyors move between the office and field weekly and move to distant new villages, which are not accessible by large buses, every two
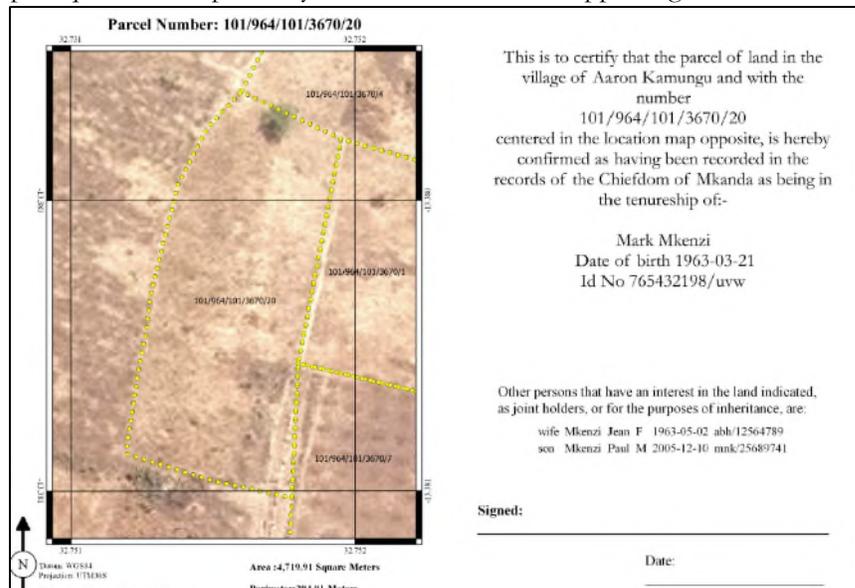
Example of Draft Customary Land Holding Certificate produced from the current data system based on field demarcation and village adjudication process.

weeks. These field challenges extend to human resource management as well, and TGCC has supported the CDLA to transition to mobile banking, use fuel accounts and purchase accounting software as the organization has grown from three staff to 47 over the past year. Over the coming quarter, TGCC will begin to work with the CDLA Board and management on long-term organizational sustainability, as the CDLA will reduce in size following the end of TGCC support, but should retain technical and administrative capacities.

Within the field, the CDLA Facilitators and Surveyors have encountered various forms of distrust and resistance associated with the program. While each village is visited by the project five to seven times prior to field demarcation, community members have reactions that range from distrust of the project motives to distrust of the chiefs and local leaders themselves. Mshawa Chiefdom has been without a formally installed chief for over five years, and there is some internal disagreement regarding who the chief will be, and discussions of breakaway chiefdoms. The new Chief Mshawa has asked CDLA not to work in the chiefdom until he is formally installed in early August.. Other villages, particularly in Mkanda, swear allegiances to neighboring chiefs, but live in the jurisdiction of Mkanda. Finally, some villages have a minimal alliance to the chief in general and they are therefore reluctant to register their land with the chief. The CDLA approach has been to create space for dialogue, calling in the chief or chief's advisors (*indunas*) to support the discussions with these villages. In many cases, these have been successful at re-engaging the community; however, it is not always clear whether this resulting acceptance is through reasoning or exercise of administrative authority/power. These internal conflicts represent a resource drain, as the CDLA may have up to 10 surveyors positioned in the village waiting for resolution, as often the challenges are not apparent to the community until the CDLA team arrives.

An additional concern from community members is related to the program itself. Some communities are fearful that registration is the first step toward paying tax to government, and while TGCC's work is not designed to feed into such a process, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) does aim to promote customary land registration with taxation as an explicit purpose. Other community members have said that they appreciate the CDLA's support of village boundaries, but would prefer to continue to manage their fields through undocumented customary norms. Finally, because parcels are often non-contiguous, some community members reject the prospect of registering land under another village (e.g. if their parcel falls within the boundaries of a neighboring village). The CDLA team has process "cheat sheets" to discuss these and a variety of issues with community members to facilitate participation..

Alternatively, once some villages acquire trust during the demarcation phase, they suddenly gain an interest in registering additional areas of the village. Since the villages are noncontiguous, village boundary mapping may involve mapping two to five separate areas of the chiefdom, and require halting the land demarcation to remap the village itself.

As TGCC embarks on household registration, the long-term sustainability of the records is a key question/issue. Over the course of the past quarter, it has become clear that villages are not likely to maintain and update records, despite the establishment of village land committees. Experience is demonstrating that there is not enough literacy in each village to keep land records at the village level and feed these to the chiefdom. Over the next quarter, TGCC will develop a proposal for record-keeping and updating. The random selection of villages poses a particular challenge for creating sub-groups of villages with capacity and achieving economies of scale. These challenges may be addressed in a pilot expansion in other chiefdoms over the coming quarters.

1.2.2.7 Land Tenure Expansion

To test the model deployed by TGCC and its cost effectiveness, TGCC is planning to support full customary land certification in one chiefdom in Zambia over the coming years. During the next quarter, TGCC will

scope potential chiefdoms and implementing partners and may draft a scope of work for implementation based on discussion with USAID/Washington and USAID/Zambia.

During the past quarter, the TGCC COP had an opportunity to talk with Chief Nyamphande of Petauke District. The Chief is a former accountant and is very interested in land administration opportunities. His chiefdom covers approximately 39,000 hectares of peri-urban areas of Petauke, agricultural land, as well as a game management area. This diversity of landscapes, an active and interested chief, and the presence of potential implementing partners makes Petauke a potentially interesting site for the next phase of piloting.

The relationship between traditional authorities and government on land administration remains a contentious topic in legislation and policy.

1.2.2.8 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities

Over the coming quarter, key priorities include refining all data flow and data management processes, ensuring that CDLA logistics function smoothly, continuing preparations for COMACO's next agroforestry growing season support, and consideration of expansion opportunities.

1.2.3   Support to Zambian Civil Society on Land Tenure Related Issues

TGCC's engagement on land issues since May 2014 has received a great deal of interest from civil society partners in Zambia, particularly the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) national secretariat and its member District Land Alliances (DLAs).

1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation

Over the past quarter, TGCC participated in meetings of the Civil Society Organization (CSO) Land Policy sub-committee to better understand the challenges and constraints facing CSO coordination and engagement.

TGCC continues informal engagement with the ZLA, and supported a three-week visit by Land Policy Consultant, Martin Adams, who worked with the ZLA to organize a national workshop for CSOs that considered priority issues on state and customary land, as well as to learn from other Southern African countries on the development of their national land policies. Over 80 individuals, including 30 participants from provincial and district organizations, and the African Union/United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Land Policy Initiative attended the meeting. Mr. Adams also supported the ZLA in developing feedback processes for the regional and district meetings between CSOs, traditional authorities, and government. During this time, TGCC supported the consolidation of CSO comments on a draft Forest Bill 2015, which was released on a Thursday and required inputs by the following Tuesday.

TGCC continues to collaborate with the Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF) on support to land-focused CSOs, both in terms of technical content as well as tracking financial and administrative performance of project partners. TGCC continued to develop and distribute a monthly Zambia land media report, which is currently distributed to over 100 individuals from donors, CSOs, and government.

TGCC also supported the CSO Land Policy Sub-Committee by participating in their coordination meetings and helping to identify areas where TGCC's current and planned support dovetail with the Land Policy agenda.

1.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered

Engagement with CSOs on land is still hampered by the fact that there is a relatively small funding base to support land policy engagement, which is beginning to dry up. TGCC does not have the financial or administrative capacity to be the primary support for civil society on land issues, and it is important that

TGCC continue to stress this limitation both to civil society and to other cooperating partners. As TGCC engages on policy, connecting other cooperating partners to the Zambia policy discussions will be important.

1.2.3.3 Key Priorities

TGCC has reserved a limited budget in the annual work plan to support continued engagement of CSOs in the land policy process. Over the coming two quarters, TGCC envisions supporting additional district and provincial discussion forums on key issues facing customary and state land. These dialogues will build on the success of the recent Chipata/Eastern Province dialogue, bringing together chiefs and government officials to discuss land management challenges.

1.2.4 Support to National Government and Donor Groups on Land Tenure-Related Issues

Over the past decade, the GRZ has recognized the need to develop a land policy, and the ruling Patriotic Front has made tenure reform in customary areas a priority. As a result, there have been moves to develop policies and legislation on land issues, including the Forest Policy, Land Policy, Resettlement and Compensation Policy, and Customary Land Administration Bill. Government has also proposed a number of programs in the land sector, including a Land Audit and a National Land Titling Program. Yet, for the most part, these processes have been closed to civil society and cooperating partners, and their status is unknown. The GRZ has asked for sporadic support from cooperating partners, and some international initiatives and organizations have been involved in various levels of support. The lack of coordination and communication among donors and between donors and the GRZ, as well as an absence of an in-country cooperating partner lead on land issues, has resulted in an absence of momentum on building international best practices into land issues. TGCC's presence in Zambia and link to USAID's international experience on land provides a potential focal point to help cooperating partners engage with the GRZ and support movement in land policy development and consensus on key areas, such as recognition of customary rights.

1.2.4.1 Technical Implementation

During the past quarter, TGCC spearheaded a series of meetings to support dialogue on land issues at the national level. First, the Second Cooperating Partners Working Group on Land Issues met with Sue Mbaya of the Africa Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) Secretariat on launching the LGAF process in Zambia. Then, TGCC worked closely with Department for International Development and the World Bank to support the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) to host a Technical Working Group on Land Issues meeting under the formal Sector Advisory Group of the Ministry. The meeting, held on 24 June 2015, provided an opportunity for GRZ to report out on its policy,

Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Barnaby Mulenga opens the Technical Working Group Meeting, also in photo are the Surveyor General, and representatives from the World Bank and Land Policy Initiative.

legislation and implementation related activities on land to a constituency of approximately 60 representatives from government, cooperating partners, civil society, and academia. The meeting also included the participation of the Land Policy Initiative. The afternoon session focused on brainstorming among stakeholders on key next steps to promote collaboration and coordination among stakeholders.

This meeting led to discussions with the Surveyor General on cost effective options for documenting customary land, which is a major priority of the new Permanent Secretary. Formal collaboration with the MLNREP is expected early in the next quarter.

In early May, TGCC hosted a workshop with USAID GCC implementing partners in Zambia to discuss the use of spatial data in USAID GCC programming and opportunities for better coordination among

implementing partners. TGCC introduced implementing partners to the USG GeoCenter and offered support in customary land governance and mapping of resource rights.

1.2.4.2 Challenges Encountered

TGCC engagement with government and cooperating partners is achieving momentum and during the next quarter, TGCC hopes to plan joint activities around research and collaboration with other cooperating partners. Recent months have seen increased engagement from DFID, GIZ, EU and foundations. The Technical Working Group on Land meeting with the MLNREP has also provided a platform for future consistent engagement with government.

1.2.4.3 Key Priorities

Engagement with other cooperating partners remains a high priority, and continuing the momentum established with the June meetings with government. In particular, given GRZ interest in documenting customary land, TGCC will work with USAID and other donors to hold a technical workshop to compare options for customary land registration. Additionally, TGCC hopes to plan, with other cooperating partners and government, for a land research symposium to build an evidence base around land policy discussions.

1.3 BURMA TASK 2: LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) SCHEMES / BURMA TASK 4: STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB), USAID/Burma, and civil society actors in the development of a National Land Use Policy. In June 2014, TGCC placed its full-time, long-term RLS in Burma as a Land Advisor to support the GOB, USAID, and civil society on the completion of the land policy and development of associated land and natural resource laws. The RLS is also working closely with civil society and other stakeholder groups on strengthening land tenure security and improving land use administration in the country. During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed an interest in TGCC carrying out pilot activities that demonstrate the viability of implementing progressive elements of the land policy. These goals align broadly with the pilot activity objectives of TGCC Task 4, and, therefore, Burma was identified as the pilot site for Task 4. A draft scope of work for a Burma Land Program was developed by the USAID LTRM Office and USAID/Burma and was agreed upon in February 2015. The scope of work includes four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the National Land Use Policy and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;

2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;

3. Providing technical assistance and supporting capacity development to pilot implementation of key policy elements, in particular related to community rights recognition; participatory, gender-sensitive, and sustainable land use planning that improves livelihoods and reduces deforestation; and alternative land dispute resolution at the village/village tract (lowest administrative unit) level; and,

4. Supporting action research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

This work includes a crosscutting element of gender integration and ensuring the protection of rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

1.3.1　Administration

During the past quarter, TGCC opened a Yangon office and hired two full-time finance and administrative staff. Project registration with the GOB has been completed and priorities for the next quarter include hiring an M&E Specialist and a Gender Specialist. TGCC DCOP Melissa Hall travelled to Yangon to support establishment of administrative systems. The TGCC COR and ACOR visited Burma during the past quarter, and meetings during their visit helped to clarify work plan priorities with USAID/Washington, USAID/Burma and TGCC. Communication and approval protocols were discussed and agreed upon and biweekly technical update phone calls were held between USAID and the TGCC team. The USAID visit to Burma was also linked to a visit from third party impact evaluation team from the Evaluation, Research, and Communication project.

Administrative processes are now in place that allow TGCC to support local resource organizations working on land tenure issues, including the Land Core Group, with direct training on USAID regulations associated with procurement having been provided by TGCC staff.

1.3.2　Technical Assistance to Improve Land-related Policy, Law and Regulation

The TGCC RLS, in his role as Land Tenure Advisor to the GOB, continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) in its role as the implementing ministry for the National Land Resource Management Central Committee (NLRMCC). Technical assistance to date has focused primarily on the ongoing development of the draft National Land Use Policy and the closely related National Land Resource Management Law, though assistance is provided on the development of other laws and regulations when opportunities and requests to do so arise.

1.3.2.1　National Land Use Policy Developments

Continuing from efforts begun during the previous quarter, a multi-stakeholder team consisting of government officials from various concerned ministries, civil society representatives, and national and international consultants continued to review and revise the draft National Land Use Policy. They used outcomes from the Expert Roundtable process and key messages gleaned from the comments received during the extensive public consultations held across the country. After extensive discussion and revision, including meetings with the policy sub-committee of the NLRMCC in Nay Pyi Taw, the core drafting team finalized the sixth draft of the National Land Use Policy.

Upon completion in Burmese, extensive efforts were made by the team of national and international consultants supported by TGCC to develop an accurate translation of the draft policy into English, and further refine the language in the policy to improve clarity and improve alignment with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure. Once this effort was complete, the sixth draft of the National Land Use Policy was submitted to the NLRMCC for approval, and was posted on MOECAF's website in early June for the public to download and review.

With assistance from TGCC, the NLRMCC organized a two-day multi-stakeholder National Workshop on the sixth draft of the policy on 29 and 30 June 2015. Nearly 200 stakeholders from across the country attended this event. Feedback from the workshop, along with comments received from various line ministries and state and regional governments on the sixth draft of the National Land Use Policy, will be used to further refine and revise the policy.

1.3.2.2　National Land Resource Management Law Development

The Land Tenure Advisor continues to monitor activities around the development of a Land Law. While the GOB has indicated an interest in following a consultative process to develop the law, it is USAID's and other

donors' official position that the GOB should not work on a law until the National Land Use Policy is finalized and endorsed.

1.3.2.3 Other Laws and Regulations

Based on USAID requests, TGCC identified opportunities to provide technical inputs into development of other legislation and regulations impacting land resource management in the country. The project has provided initial support for the new Myanmar Investment Law with the expectation that this engagement will increase in the upcoming quarters.

TGCC also identified opportunities to support the development of the Wildlife Law. These opportunities will be discussed with USAID early in the coming quarter. TGCC will continue to track developments relating to these and other legal instruments during the coming quarter.

1.3.3   Support Informed Public Participation in the Policy and Pilot Process

TGCC continued to provide technical advice during the quarter to support civil society engagement in policy process. The educational materials and outreach component for TGCC Burma has been started with the selection of Sophie Barry to create the overall strategy, which will then form a framework that will support communications efforts across all components of the project. This deliverable is expected to be completed by the end of July and include guidance on how existing tenure materials created by USAID can be re-tasked for use in the context of Burma and the best mechanisms to use in order to reach the general public with tenure information as determined by elements of the land use policy documentation.

1.3.4   Pilot Implementation of the Draft National Land Use Policy

In coordination with a range of both national and international stakeholders including MOECAF, TGCC has started a process that will identify potential pilot sites for final selection. A visit in early April to the Director General of MOECAF provided information on the process, as well as the opportunity to start planning a follow-up meeting with many more line ministry representatives to introduce TGCC, and its goals to support land use planning and customary rights recognition over the length of the project. The establishment and inaugural meeting of a Technical Steering Committee (TSC), made up of six individuals representing many years of experience in the land issues facing Burma, is an asset that will not only aid the selection of the pilot sites themselves but will support technical approaches once started in the field.

General guidance on how pilot site activities will be implemented and the parameters to be used to finalize the pilot site locations were further defined during the USAID/Washington field visit. This visit also offered an opportunity to visit an early pilot site contender near to Yangon with representatives of MOECAF. While the visit itself was helpful to further establish communication between TGCC and MOECAF, the group collectively deemed the location itself less than ideal and this was formally relayed to MOECAF management. In coordination with the TSC, a new approach to site selection is to be adopted whereby shortlisted locations are offered to MOECAF as options for the pilot sites as opposed to simply requesting MOECAF suggestions. If this approach is also shown to be challenging, then TGCC will look at working alongside other USAID partners that are already implementing other projects in Burma and add the pilot site activities to existing efforts on the ground.

Following discussions with the LCG, TGCC is preparing to provide training on participatory mapping for land rights to affiliate members that includes methodologies that will enable the results of such work to be seamlessly integrated with the new "OneMap Myanmar" initiative being funded by the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC). LCG is made up of 52 separate organizations, many of whom are interested or engaged in participatory mapping. There has yet to be a coordinated technical approach or foundation that could be used to support the comparison of results between locations and implementing partners. Based on the experience of the Country Coordinator in other areas where such work is done, this foundational training will greatly support the ability of communities to use such mapped outputs in defense of their perceived and adjudicated rights associated with land use and tenure.

1.3.5   Support Action Research and Monitoring to Inform Legal and Policy Reform

Engagement in action research and monitoring of pilot implementation will be based on advances in the site selection and pilot activities. It is expected that discussions over the next quarter will advance technical orientation and partnerships on this component.

During the past quarter, TGCC produced a review of country experience in the statutory recognition of communitytenure. The report highlights experience from five regional Southeast Asian countries, as well as some relevant experience from Africa and Latin America. The report was used as a reference piece prior to the USAID/Washington visit to Burma in June. It will be revised and support future meetings/discussions in Burma in the coming months. This material will also be used to create two separate pieces of education collateral, one for consumption by USAID and a second for general release in Burma to inform local, regional and international stakeholders who are interested in land issues.

1.3.6   Burma Program Challenges and Priorities

There are a number of potential challenges that TGCC will face in the coming months in launching Burma pilot activities, some of which are outside of the manageable interest of the project. The upcoming elections may either slow or speed up elements of the policy and pilot engagement processes, and TGCC is actively coordinating with USAID/Burma and the COR for contingency plans. In particular, TGCC aims to have pilot sites selected in advance of the elections, early in the next quarter, so that politics do not disproportionately slow down technical activities. With the establishment of the TSC, TGCC has a mechanism to coordinate with the range of interested stakeholders on site selection. From the policy perspective, the acceptance of the Land Use Policy, prior to or after the elections, is outside of TGCC's control and as a result, engagement in subsequent legislative processes (for example on the Land Law) may emerge as an opportunity. TGCC will remain available to respond to Mission requests on legislative support advice.

During the next quarter, opportunities to support improved coordination among CSOs on land policy and community mapping efforts will be a priority. Additionally finalizing the TGCC technical staff for pilot implementation, on gender and community mapping will be prioritized.

1.4   TASK 2: GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) SCHEMES

Task 2 began with analytical efforts to revise previously developed tools on land tenure and REDD+ and identify opportunities to deploy these tools to support REDD+ programming. The initial tools were developed in late 2013 and early 2014 and were used when collaborating with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program. These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. Also, from the initial project work planning in March 2013, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and the FCPF participated in periodic methodological meetings/discussions. By March 2014, an opportunity to carry out a resource tenure assessment associated with the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) in Nepal emerged.

1.4.1   Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The research methodological framework for assessing rights to benefits from proposed REDD+ program activities has been reviewed by USAID. This will be included in the Task 2 contract deliverable associated with recommendations for amending existing USAID land tenure and property rights tools on benefit-sharing and carbon rights. During this quarter, TGCC formally finalized and received approval for the Task 2 Tool for Clarifying Legal and Regulatory Rights to Benefit from REDD+ that was developed during Year 1 of the TGCC contract.

1.4.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions

Women are the primary collectors of firewood from community forests in the Terai, Nepal

The draft Nepal land and natural resource tenure assessment for the proposed emission reductions program in the Terai Arc Landscape was completed and submitted to USAID in March 2015. It was also presented at a multi-stakeholder workshop in Kathmandu on 16 April to a group of 20 participants including the lead person from the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation's REDD Implementation Centre, Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal, Global Alliance for Community Forestry, World Wide Fund for Nature, Hariyo Ban, CARE, Forest Action, Himawanti, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, and others. In general, the feedback was very positive indicating that the report would be a useful reference document in the design of the program. There were specific questions regarding how to foreground some key questions and issues that needed to be addressed, and summarizing those succinctly at the beginning. There were also some factual clarifications. It was clear at the meeting that the recommendations concerning the level of devolution of government-managed forest lands to community and collaborative forestry was a contested issue. TGCC is now awaiting formal feedback from the REDD Implementation Centre (delayed due to earthquake) and a date to present to FCPF staff. Once the draft is finalized, there has been interest among Nepal stakeholders to prepare an 8-page brief (ideally translated into Nepali) for wider circulation among communities in the Terai Arc Landscape. There is also a window of opportunity to develop a brief on recommendations for improving the Methodological Framework for the Carbon Fund covering the tenure dimensions, which will be explored in the next quarter.

1.4.3 Central America Resource Tenure and Sustainable Landscape Assessment

The Guatemala and Panama papers were sent across the legal and REDD+ community this quarter and received positive feedback from government, academics in both countries and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Panama (delivery partner for the FCPF in Panama, see textbox). Both Guatemala and Panama representatives have asked TGCC to produce hard copy reports for broader distribution in country. In particular, the Panama UNDP team is interested in collaborating with TGCC on a Discussion Forum at the Global Landscapes Forum to be held at the Conference of the Parties 21 in Paris in December 2015.

> "I believe that this study is a valuable contribution that helps us focus on land tenure. This helps us move forward on the legal nature of REDD+ and discussion of rights related to 'who is the actor that reduces deforestation.'" - Alejandra Sobenes, Guatemalan Lawyer (on FAO Law for REDD+ List Serve 4/30/2015).
>
> "We would be keen on sharing this report with the consultant who is helping draft Panama's REDD+ strategy." - Clea Paz, UNDP Lead for UN-REDD and FCPF in Panama. (6/1/2015)

TGCC is awaiting feedback from USAID on the Honduras report. It is assumed that a regional summary will not be produced unless TGCC hears otherwise. Opportunities to further share these results will be examined around the Global Landscapes Forum 2015, in coordination with field experience from other USAID and REDD+ programs.

1.4.4 Resource Tenure in Mangrove Ecosystems

During the past quarter, TGCC was asked by USAID to develop a scope of work around "Understanding Land and Forest Tenure in Coastal Mangrove Forests." The scope of work will be released as a request for fixed price proposals early in the upcoming quarter with a two country assessment expected to be completed before the end of the year. This research work may help to identify future opportunities for implementation of activities to clarify and strengthen tenure in mangrove areas.

1.5 TASK 3: RESEARCH AND SCOPING STUDIES ON TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

This task contains several sub-tasks. Each sub-task has developed a conceptual framework and supporting evidence to answer a specific set of research questions, through either desk-based or field research.

1.5.1 Task 3a. Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition

This component explores the empirical evidence linking devolved land tenure and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. An interdisciplinary team of Michigan State University faculty coordinated by forest economist, Dr. Runsheng Yin, and social forester, Dr. Leo Zulu, led this component. The task was completed last quarter with a final presentation during the World Bank Annual Land and Poverty Conference 2015. The panel presentation was coordinated by TGCC, with former Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Director General Frances Seymour facilitating the session alongside presentations from the Center for Global Development, World Resources Institute, and CIFOR. Given that the USAID-sponsored research is ending, this approach sought to provide a platform for the USAID research to be adopted by other actors going forward.

1.5.2 Task 3b. Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights, Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation

The final draft deliverables for Task 3b, the Marine Tenure Sourcebook and Primer, were submitted to USAID for review on 31 March 2015. The *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: A Sourcebook of Good Practices and Emerging Themes*, presents the current state of understanding about the role of responsible governance of marine tenure in small-scale fisheries. The sourcebook aims to bring into focus why the responsible governance of marine tenure is a central platform through which sustainable marine capture fisheries, as well as resilient livelihoods, can be forged in the decades to come. The sourcebook serves as a companion document to *Looking to the Sea to Support Development Objectives: A Primer for USAID Staff and Partners* (Primer). The Primer is intended to assist USAID staff and partners to consider the interconnected role of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable small-scale fisheries, and responsible governance of marine tenure in achieving a wide range of development objectives. Guidance and job aids, simple question-oriented tools, are provided to consider the marine and coastal context in developing Country Development Cooperation Strategies and designing projects as part of the USAID program cycle. The Primer draws on a range of knowledge, particularly from recent findings and lessons derived from USAID projects, academic published literature, policy documents, and publications by scientists and practitioners detailed in the sourcebook.

TGCC awaits feedback from USAID on next steps. Final documents will be completed after receipt of USAID comments. Several webinars are planned to introduce the topic of marine tenure and small-scale fisheries and documents to USAID mission staff.

1.5.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

During this quarter, TGCC did not pursue any discussions or development of research opportunities on the link between tenure and adaptation, though adaptation funds were included in TGCC's fiscal year 2014 obligation, and, therefore, adaptation indicators were added to the PMP to capture activities in Zambia.

1.5.4 Task 3d. TFA 2020

During the past quarter, TGCC was asked by USAID to develop a scope of work around "Land Tenure Rights and Governance within TFA 2020 Commodity Supply Chains." TGCC submitted a draft scope of work in April 2015 and is awaiting comments and internal discussion within USAID on both the analytical and implementation opportunities associated with this activity. TGCC has discussed this work generally with some of the core project partners including World Resources Institute, Winrock, and Landesa, all of whom have interest and experience in examining the relationship between supply shed dynamics, land tenure and forest ecosystems.

1.6   TASK 4: GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Task 4 activities are addressed in Section 1.4 above.

1.7   TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

In this quarter, TGCC completed a first grant to the CDLA and awarded a second. TGCC's focus for the coming year and particularly the coming months will be to increase CDLA's organizational capacity to administer and manage grant funding. Additionally, TGCC finalized the purchase of a vehicle for CDLA's work in Chipata District. TGCC was able to work with USAID/Zambia to clear the vehicle, which due to Zambian government regulations, must be titled to the US Embassy. TGCC will coordinate with USAID and the Embassy's motor pool management to better understand the requirements associated with these transfers.

2.0   PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TGCC's PMP was approved in August 2013. The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period. Additionally, per the requirements of the TGCC contract, it shows cumulative indicator data for FY 2015. Revisions to the indicators that will be presented with a revised PMP are presented below, as well. Indicator reporting is separated between Zambia, Burma, and global activities to support country-level reporting by missions. A total project summary of indicators is also included below.

A revised PMP that includes targets was submitted for approval with the annual work plan. Targets and indicators for Burma are expected to change for Year 3. COMACO will report on a variety of indicators directly to USAID/Zambia through existing protocols. This should be noted by USAID in the use of TGCC data at the country level or in aggregating USAID totals to avoid double counting.

ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1	0	223	120	137	33	53	137	Sommerville, Norfolk, Mothers, Adams
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1	0	15	25	8	0	7	8	Forest Policy Review, Tech support on GCC
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1	0	2,510	2,400	732	960	818	732	176 COMACO, 556 CDLA (a) map boundaries of 46 villages in Mshawa chiefdom through participatory village boundary walks, (b) conduct fifty six

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
									(56) 3rd village meetings (26 in Maguya and 29 in Mnukwa) resulting into participatory review of 56 village maps, correction of conflicting boundary areas and (c) map individual parcels of land in Maguya Chiefdom. Additional 288 days of technical assistance. 52 office days.
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1	0	20	20	10	2	8	10	MLNREP, ZLA CSO, ZLA, PGIS, ICT4D, CDLA Training, SILS, VLC
10) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	1 Hours	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1117 people: 290 (142f, 148m) Maguya (194f, 226m) Mnukwa; 389 (110f, 279m) in Mshawa; and 18 (3f, 15m) in Mkanda. 22 COMACO
	1 Total	0	6,213	6,000	1,139	2,675	2,399	1139	
	1 Women	0	2,880	NA	449	1,386	1,045	449	
	1 Men	0	3,333	NA	690	1,289	1,354	690	
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	1	0	137	69	0	28	109	0	All planned VLCs have been established

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	1	0	37	NA	31	0	6	31	31 conflicts out of 70 were resolved
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	To be completed after demarcations
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	1 Total	0	0	1,638	0	0	0	0	To be completed once full registration process is completed.
	1 Household	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	
	1 Other	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	
Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	1 Hectares	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	To be completed once full registration process is completed.
	1 Parcels	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1	0	640.5	3,000	641	0	640.5	640.5	Continued from last season
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1 Percent		146%	40-60%	46%	52%	47%	46%	COMACO 1871/947; CDLA 1139/449
	1 Women	0	5,742	NA	1,396	1,461	2,885	1396	
	1 Total		11,951	NA	3,010	2,792	6,149	3010	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	1	0	66	1	0	0	66	0	56 communities have vetted rules during third village meetings. 27 communities in Maguya and 29 communities in Mnukwa Chiefdoms. 40 land governance rules have been finalized.
		0	84	1	56	0	28	56	
		0	40	0	40	0	0	40	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	1	0	66	125	0	0	66	0	
		0	84	125	56	0	28	56	
		0	40	125	40	0	0	40	
		0	0	125	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	125	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	1	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	Not specifically targeted yet within the village committees
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task 1)	1	0	24	24	8	1	15	8	ICT4D, SILLS, PGIS, ZLAx2, CDLAx2, MLNREP

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task 1)	1	0	12	18	5	2	5	5	GIS and Field Demarcation Manuals, Media Summaries (3)
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	CDLA Grant
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	$319,824	$200,000	249,000	0	$70,824	$249,000	Second grant approved this quarter
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	Same as before
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	1,168	1,500	119	518	531	119	Extension visits in June
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1 Total	0	4,433	3,600	1,871	117	0 New (2,562)	1871 New	
	1 Women	0	2,322	3,600	974	75	0 New (1,348)	974 New	
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	Same technologies as previous quarters
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	2,562	1,200	2,562	0	2,562	2562	Same as previous quarter

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	1 Total	0	2,562	3,600	2,562	NA	2,562	2562	Same as previous quarter
	1 Women	0	1,348	3,600	1,348	NA	1,348	1348	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	1 Total	0	2,562	3,600	2,562	NA	2,562	2562	Same as previous quarter
	1 Women	0	1,348	3,600	1,348	NA	1,348	1348	

BURMA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 4	0	218	180	95	57	66	95	Thomas, Oberndorf, Jhaveri, Litz
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 4	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	15	4	6	2	7	6	Pilot Site Meeting, Steering Committee, Land Use Policy Dialogues
Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project	2, 4 Hours	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4 Total	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	
	2, 4 Men	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	4 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4 Household	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4 Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	4 Hectares	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	
	4 Parcels	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	
	40%	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4 Total		0	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	
	4 Women		0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	4	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	2 Stage 1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	Same as previous quarters
	2 Stage 2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	2 Stage 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	2 Stage 1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	Same as previous quarters
	2 Stage 2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	2 Stage 3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	Same as previous quarters
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or	1,2,3,4	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
property rights and natural resource management goals (Custom)									
Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) - New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	13	16	6	3	4	6	Land Use Policy, Public Dialogue, Pilot Site Parameters
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) - New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	8	8	2	4	2	2	TGCC Burma Fact Sheet, Land Use Policy versions
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	2, 4 Total	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions ato improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	2, 4 Total	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	

GLOBAL INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 3	0	12	80	0	12	0	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 3	0	49	80	5	40	4	5	Jhaveri Nepal
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 3	0	7	80	0	3	4	0	
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 3	0	3	6	1	0	2	1	Nepal Workshop
Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 3 Hours	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
	2 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Women	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Men	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2 Global	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Partnership continues
Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 3	0	5	4	1	0	4	1	Nepal Workshop

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 3	0	8	3	2	2	4	2	Honduras Paper and Nepal
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) New- as of January 2015	2, 3	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	
		NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) New- as of April 2015	2, 3	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	
		NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0	

TGCC COMBINED INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2015	Y3 Target	Y3 Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y3 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y3 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	453	380	232	102	119	232	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1, 2, 3a	0	64	135	13	40	11	13	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1, 2, 3b	0	2,517	2,540	732	963	822	732	

Indicator	Disaggregation							
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	38	30	17	4	17	17
Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	1 Hours	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0
	1 Total	0	6,213	6,100	1,139	2,675	2,399	1,139
	1 Women	0	2,880	40	449	1,386	1,045	449
	1 Men	0	3,333	60	690	1,289	1,354	690
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	1, 4	0	137	69	0	28	109	0
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	1, 4	0	37	0	31	0	6	31
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	1, 4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other	1,4 Total	0	0	1,638	0	0	0	0
	1,4 Household	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0

Indicator	Code							
recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	1,4 Other	0	0	*138*	0	0	0	0
Replace with: Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	1 Hectares	0	0	*50,000*	0	0	0	0
	1 Parcels	0	0	*1,510*	0	0	0	0
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1	0	640.5	*8,000*	640.5	0	640.5	640.5
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1, 4	0	48%	*0%*	46%	52%	47%	46%
		0	5,742	*0*	1,396	1,461	2,885	1,396
		0	11,951	*0*	3,010	2,792	6,149	3,010
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	1, 2	0	67	*2*	1	0	67	1
		0	86	*2*	57	1	29	57
		0	40	*1*	40	0	0	40
		0	0	*0*	0	0	0	0
		0	0	*0*	0	0	0	0
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG	1, 2	0	67	*126*	1	0	68	1
		0	86	*126*	57	1	29	57
		0	40	*126*	40	0	0	40

assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)		0	0	_125_	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	_125_	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	1, 2, 3a, 3b 4	0	1	_71_	1	1	1	1	
Number of constraints/issues successfully identified and dealt with that contribute to better defined benefit sharing for individuals and communities (Custom)	2 Burma	0	0	_0_	0	0	0	0	
Number of USAID partnerships with multi-lateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1, 2, 3, 4	0	0	_3_	0	0	0	0	
Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	42	_44_	15	4	23	15	
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	28	_29_	9	8	11	9	
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	1	_1_	1	0	0	1	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	$ 319,824	_$200,000_	$249,000	0	$ 70,824	$ 249,000	
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1,2,4	0	0	_0_	0	0	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	1	_4_	1	0	1	1	
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	1,168	_1,500_	119	518	531	119	

Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0	4,433	*3,600*	1,871	117	0 New (2,562)	1871 New	
		0	2,322	*3,600*	974	75	0 New (1,348)	974 New	
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	1	0	3	*3*	3	3	3	3	
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	2,562	*1,200*	2,562	0	2,562	2,562	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	1,4	0	2,562	*3,600*	2,562	0	2,562	2,562	
		NA	1,348	*3,600*	1,348	0	1,348	1,348	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	1,4	0	2,562	*3,600*	2,562	0	2,562	2,562	
		NA	1,348	*3,600*	1,348	0	1,348	1,348	

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.

ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE

Three updated TGCC project briefs have been submitted as separate attachments. One covers TGCC globally; one focuses on work in Burma; and one focuses on work in Zambia.

ANNEX C: MEDIA

TGCC had no specific media coverage this quarter.

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

NAME	POSITION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Cristina Alvarez	Home Office Project Manager	cristina.alvarez@tetratech.com
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Matt Sommerville	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetratech.com
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