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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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USAID Office of Land and Urban
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Cover Photo: Drawing a sketch map at the first village meeting in Kanyebele village, Nzamane Chiefdom, Zambia. Photo: Robert Zulu/Chipata District Land Alliance.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia)
CEL	Communications, Evidence and Learning
CLP	Community Lands Protection
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COP	Chief of Party
CRB	Community Resource Board (Zambia)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DUAT	Direitos do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (Mozambique)
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FD	Forest Department (Zambia)
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GMA	Game Management Area
HIA	Hotspot Intervention Area
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
LEGEND	Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development
LOE	Level of Effort
LUP	Land Use Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAST	Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure

MLG	Ministry of Local Government (Zambia)
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MOCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Zambia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCC	Objections, Corrections, and Confirmation
ORAM	Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Mozambique)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia)
PRO WEAI	Project-level Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
PS	Permanent Secretary
SIGIT	Sistema de Gestão de Informação sobre Terras (Mozambique)
SOW	Scope of Work
SMS	Sustainable Management Services
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TA	Technical Assistance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
W-GDP	Women’s Global Development and Prosperity Initiative
WUA	Water Users Association
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
ZNCRBA	Zambia National Community Resource Board Association

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract provides support to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3/LU). ILRG develops and implements targeted interventions in select USAID countries, providing technical assistance to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for stability, resilience, and strong economic growth. The task order has four primary objectives:

- To increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security;
- To provide a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation;
- To promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and,
- To empower women and other vulnerable populations.

To achieve this, the task order works through four inter-related components with diverse stakeholders:

- Component 1: Support the development of inclusive land and property rights laws and policies;
- Component 2: Assist law and policy implementation, including clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources;
- Component 3: Support the capacity of local institutions to administer and secure equitable land and resource governance; and
- Component 4: Facilitate responsible land-based investment that creates optimized outcomes for communities, investors, and the public.

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: 1) term activities; and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia. During year one, work in Mozambique initially focused on clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources through collaboration on responsible land-based investment, while work in Zambia includes support to land policy, customary land administration and service delivery, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas. Under the completion portion of the contract, USAID missions, bureaus, and offices can support additional field scopes of work in locations to be determined. Initial activities identified under this portion of the contract include: 1) support around USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; and 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. Completion activities have been developed in Liberia and Indonesia, as well as a number of additional analytical and technical support activities. Activities in Mexico and Burma were initially explored and subsequently put on hold.

ILRG was awarded on July 27, 2018. The task order has a three-year base period (through July 2021) and two one-year option periods.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal year (FY) 2019 represented the first full year of activities for the USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program, including launch of activities in Zambia and Mozambique; assessment, design, and launch of partnerships in Ghana and India; early preparation for activity development in Liberia and Malawi; and support to USAID on analytical assessments. The program has a light management structure with a Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chief of Party monitoring overall global performance, supported by part-time task leads for each activity, as well as support for cross-cutting communications, gender integration, Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST), and monitoring and evaluation services. Key achievements by task include the following:

In **Mozambique**, ILRG established relationships with two private sector companies to help advance their understanding of land tenure dynamics associated with their supply chains. Activities supported communities to document their rights at the association and household levels. The approach saw increased interest from district level government, which has taken responsibility for supporting the communities on internal negotiations over land use.

In **Zambia**, ILRG established relationships with focal ministries to support policy and regulation implementation and learning associated with customary land documentation and administration, integrated development planning, improved natural resource management, and development services. Five grantees began work at the district level to carry out related activities across at least 12 chiefdoms, and support national-level dialogue around community rights. Technical support was provided to advance the National Land Policy process, including trust-building among chiefs and the state.

In **Ghana**, ILRG re-established partnerships with the Hershey Company and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM) to evaluate the impact of securing the rights of tenant farmers on inclusiveness of cocoa farm rehabilitation. The project undertook additional design related to land use planning activities and tree tenure reforms that could reduce deforestation pressures and incentivize tree planting on farms.

In **India**, a USAID-PepsiCo partnership was established to address women's empowerment in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; the activity started with an assessment and has now moved into implementation, with activity design based on the assessment findings. The activity hired a team of specialists and agronomists to work with women's groups and PepsiCo female farmers prior to the 2019/2020 growing season, reviewed PepsiCo training materials for gender integration opportunities, identified women's groups and communities to support, and delivered initial trainings.

ILRG organized and facilitated a consultation on USAID's first **Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues**, supported analysis for completion of the policy, and subsequently developed a series of sectoral and regional guidelines for USAID to inform implementation of the Policy.

At USAID's request, ILRG carried out several smaller, short duration activities including supporting the finalization of E3/LU's research/learning agenda, which is ongoing through early FY 2020, as well as the completion of a rapid land tenure and property rights assessment to inform USAID/Indonesia's development of a new Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

Over the course of the year, ILRG prepared for various new assessments and opportunities. Activities that were initially discussed but ultimately abandoned or postponed include term activities in Mexico, completion support to USAID/Burma on law and policy, support to the African Land Policy Centre, and a tenure assessment in the Solomon Islands. Activities that are currently under development and are expected going forward include community land protection in Liberia, a local level deep dive on Prindex, and the design of a gender and land activity in Malawi.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers fiscal year (FY) 2019, inclusive of the quarterly report for the period July to September 2019.

3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses weekly updates and weekly calls with USAID on overall project management. These are supplemented by activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. ILRG holds quarterly calls with its consortium partners as a group and also one-on-one to promote a positive team working arrangement.

In addition, ILRG's core management team continued to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure. With significant new buy-ins for global gender work, as well as additional Mozambique work, ILRG plans to engage a full-time gender advisor and increase management capacity in Mozambique.

3.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

The ILRG team identified a need to establish a standard set of indicators related to the project's capacity-building efforts for both individuals and organizations. A small team worked together to develop a framework to be used by the ILRG team to measure the effectiveness of these efforts. The framework was shared with USAID for review, and it generated additional interest from USAID. Subsequent discussions have been held with USAID to pilot the tool. It is currently being applied with partners in Zambia and Mozambique, using a pre-survey organizational assessment template. ILRG will continue to support the testing of this tool and share findings with USAID and potentially other USAID programs moving forward. ILRG is prepared to further work on the tool and indicators based on USAID interest in funding additional effort.

3.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

The ILRG Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) was approved during the previous period. Environmental compliance reporting is required on an annual basis, and is included as an annex to this report. ILRG continues to promote environmental mitigation and monitoring through training and resources to partners and team members.

3.2 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY

In Mozambique, ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible land-based investments. One of the ILRG activities builds on the 2017/2018 Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, a USAID/Illovo Sugar Africa partnership implemented under the Evaluation, Research, and Communications task order by the Cloudburst Group, Indufor North America, Terra Firma, and the Hluvukani Sugar Cane Producers Cooperative; the other is implemented in an area of Zambézia province affected by the plantation investment being sponsored by Portucel.

This year, ILRG activities have significantly increased the profile of Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST), with interest being shown increasingly from other private and public sector actors across various sectors. District authorities in Zambézia have repeatedly confirmed the usefulness of the approach. Traditional authorities across the project areas have anecdotally reported significant reduction in the number of land disputes they are required to mediate; the ILRG team is developing

tools to collect further details on this reduction, including quantitative data, the nature of the dispute, and the format of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms used to resolve it.

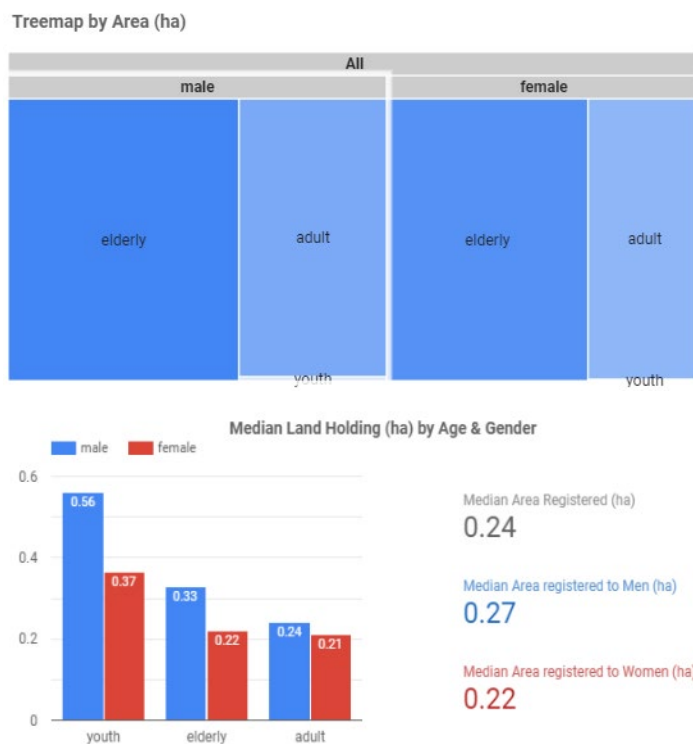
3.2.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Work in Mozambique this quarter focused on: the continued implementation of the two activities described above, implemented under grants, both of which are nearing finalization; the organization of a national level learning event in Maputo, convened jointly with the Department for International Development (DFID) Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) Programme; and identifying the details for implementation activities to be carried out in FY 2020.

USAID: ILRG staff have maintained regular contact throughout the quarter with USAID/Mozambique staff to brief them on developments and discuss alignment between activities and mission priorities and concerns. Following the June visit by the ILRG Contracting Officer’s Representative and the USAID E3/LU geospatial specialist, the ILRG team also worked with both grantees to address the resulting recommendations.

Technical Backstopping: ILRG’s two grants during this quarter have now begun to generate significant amounts of parcel data from the delimitation of rights at both the community (Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua [ORAM]) and household level (Hluvukani and ORAM). The ILRG team has made substantial progress in automating data processing and cleaning as part of the back-office services provided to the grantees, in developing generic dashboards, allowing for progress, results and impact to be visualized and monitored, and in deploying a webmap portal allowing field teams to visualize parcels already submitted and digitized.

3.2.2 OUTGROWER SCHEMES: ILLOVO LAND TENURE SUPPORT FOR SURROUNDING SMALLHOLDERS



During this quarter, the Hluvukani field team registered a further 911 farmers interested in having their land parcels delimited. Of those registered in this period, over 70 percent are women. This brings the total number of those that have pre-registered to 2,338. Parcel delimitation began in the field in July; to date a total of 1,140 parcels have been registered and of those, 1,123 have been digitized and are ready to submit to the objections, corrections, and confirmation (OCC) processes. These 1,140 parcels cover a total area of 684 ha, with a median area of 0.24 ha. Women have registered 668 parcels, but these cover a smaller area (44.3 percent of the total area) than the 449 parcels registered by men. In the figures at left, youth are defined as individuals between the ages of 18 and 30.

ILRG has made significant progress against the Year I workplan for this activity. Land parcel delimitations will be subjected to public scrutiny

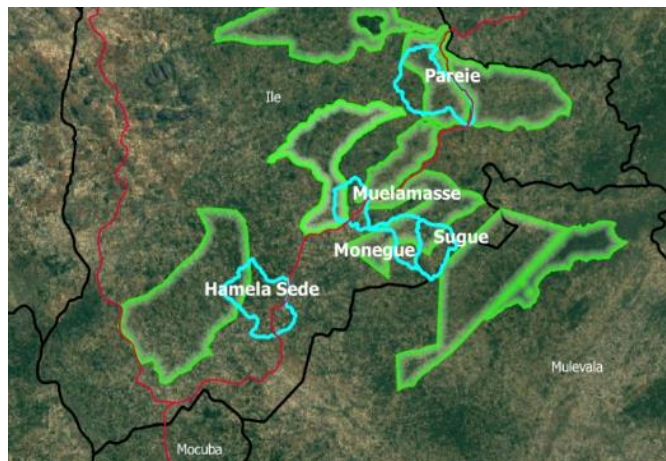
starting in October 2019, prior to final adjudication and issuance of declarations. Data and metadata on verified rights have been harmonized and incorporated into a database of land holdings; Hluvukani Cooperative access to the data is dependent on long-term decisions regarding the maintenance platform. Maps of all blocks are being prepared for publication as part of the adjudication process. Data integration into the government's *Sistema de Gestão de Informação sobre Terras* (SIGIT) is delayed, as the interface to receive bulk data uploads is still in development.

3.2.3 SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION: ZAMBEZIA PILOT

MAST methodology as used in Mozambique begins by helping participating communities to establish land associations that represent them in all issues regarding management of land and natural resources, and by providing intensive awareness-raising on the land law and on land rights. After formal agreement from each community to continue with the process, the project shifts to delimiting overall community boundaries, and then mapping and delimiting land parcels within the community that have already been allocated to individuals and families. This methodology was adapted to offer participating communities the option to also benefit from a separate project, co-funded by Portucel (a major paper and pulp company) and the World Bank's Catalytic Fund, which would involve construction of a small-scale earthen dam and micro-irrigation system in each community.

In FY 2019, under this pilot, ILRG helped establish community land associations, with the approval of district government, in five communities in southern Ile District: Hamela Sede, Muelamassi, Monegue, Sugue, and Pareie. All these communities are at least partially overlain by Portucel's concession. ILRG delimited all five communities (13,112 ha). Within those areas, families who had already acquired use rights to land based on legal occupation were then offered the opportunity to delimit their family land parcels; ILRG delimited 2,903 family land parcels covering 6,690 ha, accounting for 51 percent of the total area of the communities. Areas not delimited included land allocated to families that chose not to participate in the project (or that were unable to do so), land allocated for public or other private uses (churches, schools, roads, sacred areas, etc.), land that may not be delimited (rivers and streams), land reserved for future allocation, and land that some families had already ceded to Portucel. Participation in delimitation of family parcels varied dramatically between communities; in Hamela and Sugue, nearly two-thirds of all land was delimited but in contrast, only 31 percent of Muelamassi was delimited, primarily due to rumors that delimited parcels would be turned over to Portucel.

Portucel, a major paper and pulp company, and the World Bank's Catalytic Fund are co-funding an activity to build small-scale irrigation infrastructure in five communities in and near Portucel's concession areas in Zambézia Province, with the water to be used solely by community-managed water user associations. As the irrigation infrastructure will affect some community members positively and some negatively, there was a need to first map and delimit land parcels and determine how best to adjust land to ensure equitable access to irrigated parcels by community members. ILRG undertook the mapping and delimitation work but is not directly involved in the Portucel/Catalytic Fund activity that will build the irrigation infrastructure.



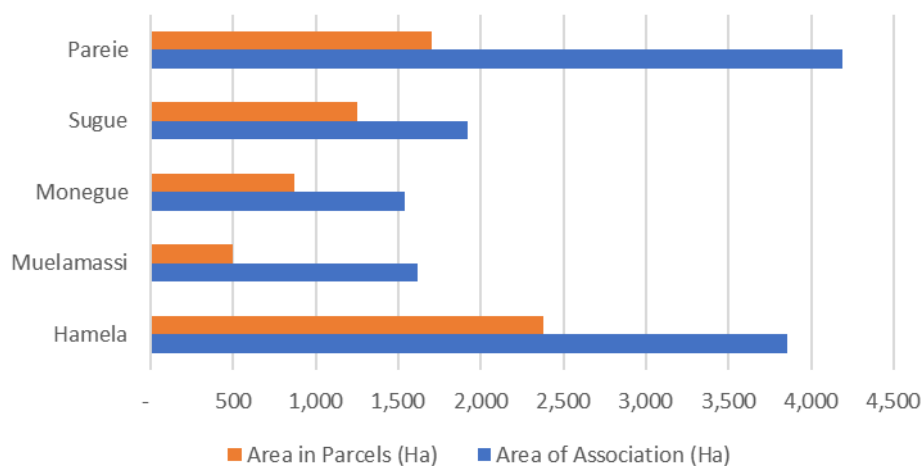
Map showing the five communities (in blue) and the Portucel concession areas (in green)

TABLE I. COMMUNITIES AND FAMILY PARCELS

ILRG Declarations: Number of Parcels by Gender and Titling Regime							
Community	Community Area (in Hectares)	total	single female	cotitle females	female+male	single male	cotitle males
Hamela	3,855	2,364	1,535	52	7	755	15
Muelamassi	1,614	492	324	0	3	165	-
Monegue	1,538	863	520	-	3	340	-
Sugue	1,919	1,244	737	106	84	311	6
Pareie	4,187	1,702	1,272	107	19	300	4
	13,113	6,664	4,388	265	117	1,870	25

ILRG Declarations: Area (in ha.) by Gender and Titling Regime							
Community	Community Area (in Hectares)	single female	cotitle fem	female+mal	single male	cotitle male	Total
Hamela	3,855	65%	2%	0%	32%	1%	100%
Muelamassi	1,614	66%	0%	1%	33%	0%	100%
Monegue	1,538	60%	0%	0%	39%	0%	100%
Sugue	1,919	59%	9%	7%	25%	0%	100%
Pareie	4,187	75%	6%	1%	18%	0%	100%
	13,113	66%	4%	2%	28%	0%	100%

COMPARING AREAS OF COMMUNITIES VS. AREA DELIMITED IN FAMILY PARCELS



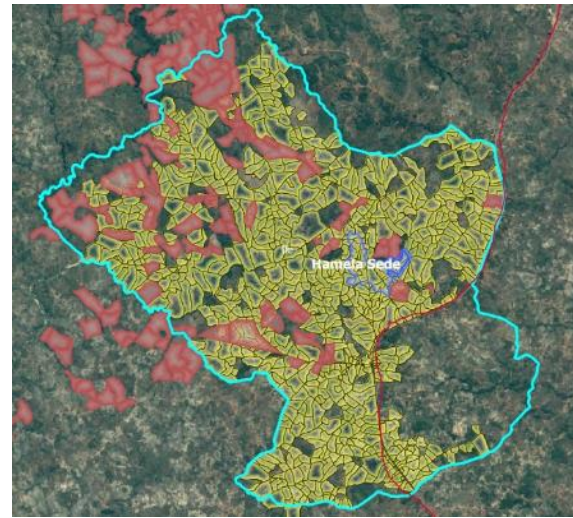
The delimitation process demonstrated that, in many communities, the bulk of land has already been allocated for diverse uses; there is very little land still freely available, as evidenced by the map at right showing the extent of family rights’ confirmations. The large undelimited area to the southeast of Hamela Sede is the site of contestation between two traditional leaders and therefore delimitation activities were not undertaken there.

Some communities have many small parcels, others have fewer but larger parcels. The average size of family parcels varies: Monegue has 845 parcels averaging 3.9 ha, while Pareie has 1,699 parcels averaging just 1.3 ha. Some families have more than one parcel.

During the last quarter of FY 2019, the OCC processes were completed in the first four communities. ILRG produced 958 declarations in respect to *Direitos do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* (DUATs)

covering 2,851 ha in the first two communities; the remaining 1,845 DUAT declarations, covering 3,821 ha, will be produced and distributed during the first quarter of FY 2020. Verified rights data is held in a central database.

Three of the five communities agreed to accept Portucel's offer to build dams and small-scale irrigation schemes. This includes one dam in Hamela and a second dam to be shared by Monegue and Sague. ILRG, through ORAM, supported the establishment of two water users associations (WUAs), both of which have received training in the fundamentals of managing a community association. ORAM brought representatives from an existing WUA in Ribaué, Nampula Province, to talk with the Ile District communities about the process of establishing and managing a similar sized dam and scheme. In September, ORAM arranged for representatives of the two WUAs to visit Ribaué, along with the Ile District government's supervisor of agricultural extension services. Portucel agreed to pay the costs of this second learning visit.



Map of Hamela Sede community, showing the proposed location of the dam in blue, family parcels in yellow, and Portucel parcels in red

During the quarter, Portucel worked with government authorities to successfully de-annex the areas for the two dams and irrigation schemes and transfer land rights into the names of the communities, and to also secure the required water user certificates for both dams. The company further agreed to provide technical support to the WUAs in dam maintenance and in irrigated farming for the coming three years.

The proposed dams and irrigation schemes will benefit the eventual users, but they will also flood the existing lands of some families. During this quarter, the district government decided to take the lead on the process of facilitating discussions with affected families about the implications, including options for financial compensation (which Portucel has agreed to pay), access to irrigated plots, and/or access to non-irrigated land outside of the new schemes.

3.2.4 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The main problems encountered, and actions taken to resolve them, include:

- Industrial unrest at the Maragra processing factory interrupted work by Hluvukani for some weeks.
- Some areas in Maragra have been inaccessible to the field team as a result of the residual heat in the soils after the burning of cane.
- There have been two specific areas where delimitation has been either brought to a halt, or prevented from starting, by a dispute – the first concerns an area under claim by an association, where the constituent members were advised by their association management not to delimit their individual areas, and the second involves a dispute between the land occupants and a local army barracks. The ILRG team are currently studying both these cases in further detail. There is a low likelihood that the ILRG will be able to intervene in the first case. Regarding the second case: Information available to date indicates that the dispute with the army barracks is driven by a senior army official that is grabbing land for the purpose of planting the sugar cane; if so, the case will be discussed with management at Maragra.

- One community in the ORAM area opted out of the project, and large numbers of residents of some other communities decided not to delimit family land parcels. This was based on significant lack of trust in Portucel, which has been accused of stealing land or taking land from families without making agreed payments. Some community members, as well as a national non-governmental organization (NGO), have actively spread rumors that any land delimited in the ILRG project would be passed over to Portucel. ORAM has worked closely with district government and Portucel to address these unfounded claims and make it abundantly clear that the delimitation is not in any way financed by Portucel. ORAM also brought a senior traditional leader from a community where delimitation work was already done to explain that, rather than leading to loss of land, the process results in significant improvements in security and major reductions in conflict.
- The Ile District government has been very supportive and actively engaged in the entire project. The only negative aspect of this has been government's decision to take over from ORAM the responsibility for facilitating discussions on adjustment of land parcels in the areas where two community dams will be built, and where WUAs will assume responsibility. While it is good for government to assume leadership, this also means that control over the process and the calendar is now totally outside of the control of the ILRG team. ORAM continues to work closely with government and the communities to encourage forward movement. ORAM also arranged for cross-learning visits to an existing WUA to stimulate and encourage this process.
- The work of Hluvukani was obstructed for some time by local level cadastral technicians from Manhiça District, who would normally charge significant fees to beneficiaries for the surveying of their parcels as part of the titling process. ILRG obtained significant political and technical support for the implementation of the MAST process from the Maputo Provincial Director of Land, Environment and Rural Development in the face of this resistance, and work was allowed to proceed.
- The national elections are to be held on October 15, 2019. In order to avoid getting caught up in political problems, ORAM had to stop any work involving community meetings during the 45-day campaign period starting September 1 and will avoid such large public events for at least two weeks following the announcement of election results. This means that some field work is subjected to what amounts to a two-month moratorium.

3.2.5 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG co-hosted a national learning event with the DFID LEGEND project; the event had active and positive participation from over 80 participants drawn from the National Directorate of Lands, the donor community, NGOs, and the private sector. The event has generated considerable interest in the ILRG approach to securing tenure, and the ILRG team have received enquiries for further information from both the donor and private sector communities. In the context of the roundtable discussions on the second day, which were led by some community members from the project areas, the National Directorate signaled, for the first time on a public platform, interest in and agreement with the legitimacy of the approach adopted in the ILRG projects.

3.2.6 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The data shows that, across the two projects in Zambézia and Maputo Provinces, 71.4 percent of title holders are women. However, having one's name on the title does not necessarily mean that one has equal decision-making power over use of the land or over benefits accruing (such as food crops or

income). At the same time, although all community land associations have female members in positions of authority, it is not clear whether they can exercise their authority in equal fashion to male members.

In Year 1, ILRG conducted a rapid gender assessment in Zambia and Mozambique (Manhiça site), resulting in a number of recommendations for building on past successes and fully aligning project activities and objectives with the ILRG Gender Integration Strategy. Subsequently, ILRG Mozambique designed program activities aimed at better understanding women's representation and participation in the producer cooperatives (such as Hluvukani) that serve as project implementing partners, and also in the woman-majority producer cooperatives that were established by a recent European Union project and newly linked to Maragra. ILRG Mozambique also continued gender capacity development trainings for implementing partners, and designed a gender assessment for the northern project site (Zambézia).

A highly experienced locally based international gender consultant will conduct a deeper gender and vulnerable people assessment in October/November, according to a scope of work that places emphasis on identifying areas for improvement in respect to awareness-raising and women's participation in decision-making institutions at community level.

3.3 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, initially working with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. This work transitioned into a broader engagement that included advancing activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes. The engagement subsequently informed the National Land Policy process. Based on these efforts, ILRG is refining previous experiences that identify opportunities to sustainably scale documentation processes to support Zambia on the journey to self-reliance, as well as advance the use of documentation to support development outcomes related to wildlife and natural resource management, district planning, improved customary governance, and conflict resolution. Each of these areas also includes a specific gender lens that will be expanded upon during Year 2.

ILRG's Zambia work is designed to bring practical planning tools and processes to the local level by working with traditional authorities, rural communities, district councils, and other government departments to feed into national development objectives. It is expected that these outputs will contribute to addressing issues of poverty by helping to unlock the resource potential in land, forests, and wildlife, and thus to transform Zambia's land and resource management sector into a driver of broad-based economic growth. ILRG is well-positioned to ensure that these efforts achieve gender-empowering and socially inclusive results in the same process, while supporting institutionalization through capacity-building and policy engagement.

3.3.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG Zambia's management is based on a core technical team that: 1) coordinates policy engagement and learning; 2) backstops local partners on technical work and gender integration; 3) leads capacity building efforts; and 4) manages contractual compliance. This technical team includes the ILRG COP, Zambia Country Coordinator, Database Management Specialist, Gender and Community Development Specialist, and a Spatial Data Specialist. Project compliance and administrative capacity-building is supported by the Finance and Administration Manager and Finance and Administration Officer.

3.3.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

USAID: USAID/Zambia coordination has deepened over the course of the year, with new leadership of both the Economic Growth and Democracy and Governance Offices. ILRG continues to update USAID on progress related to the National Land Policy, natural resource management support, and district planning through weekly written updates and bi-weekly in person meetings. ILRG expects to remain available and ready to support further analyses, mapping, and requests from across USAID/Zambia.

Cooperating Partners: ILRG cooperating partners' collaboration has included multi-stakeholder meetings, one-on-one coordination, and smaller thematic events. ILRG facilitated quarterly Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) meetings, providing logistical support to the MLNR in convening Cooperating Partners and civil society to discuss progress on the Land Policy and National Land Titling Program. Cooperating partners have reached out to ILRG for advice on topics including land documentation (Japan International Cooperation Agency), private sector engagement (European Union and DFID), and natural resource management (Finland). To complement full cooperating partner meetings, ILRG also hosted five sectoral "breakfast meetings" over the year on issues related to integrated development planning (IDP), biodiversity and wildlife priorities, and gender integration. These meetings provided opportunities for sharing notes among the technical leads within programs supporting IDP and addressing common challenges like encroachment into game management areas (GMAs). Moving forward, ILRG's task leads will be responsible for continuing to convene these smaller group opportunities and feeding relevant lessons and synergies to local partners and into ILRG formal learning. District governance remains a major focus of donor investment, but across the broader land and resource governance sphere, there is a general lack of cooperating partner engagement. Each bilateral actor sees the relevance of land governance but has not "jumped into" the sector.

Private Sector: ILRG Zambia has a less developed private sector component than other ILRG countries. Most relevant is ILRG's support to the National Land Policy, which has tried to ensure contributions from all stakeholders including the private sector. ILRG presented at the British Chamber of Commerce event on the Land Policy, and has helped farmer groups, community associations, and the American Chamber of Commerce submit their policy inputs to the MLNR. ILRG also anticipates activities with private sector actors from microfinance, crop insurance, and agricultural inputs during Year 2 using customary data from household documentation processes, particularly as it relates to gender and women's empowerment. In the coming year, ILRG will also partner with one or more private sector trade groups advocating for community management of natural resources.

Civil Society: ILRG Zambia has partnered with the Zambia National Community Resource Board Association (ZNCRBA) to support their activities in consolidating the voice of over eighty community resource boards (CRBs) around the country and coordinating outreach and advocacy with government. This mechanism is expected to help build the legitimacy and ownership of advocacy efforts by members of local communities and to ensure that the results of policy processes reach communities.



ZNCRBA held its national executive meeting with the support of USAID
ZAMBIA NATIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCE BOARD ASSOCIATION

Political Party Land Sub-Committees: Through USAID's partnership with the National Democratic Institute, ILRG provided two presentations/discussions on land rights with leading political parties the Patriotic

Front and the United Party for National Democracy. These meetings were constructive and openly discussed the political nature of land issues in Zambia and the relationship between politics, government, and civil society in land allocation and land management. No specific follow-up is expected from this work.

Government and Policy Engagement: ILRG formalized government relationships at both the national and district level during Year I. ILRG remains open to engagement across many government ministries, with the land work primarily focused on MLNR; natural resource management work primarily focused on the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and the Forestry Department (FD); and the IDP work focusing on the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). Across all efforts, the House of Chiefs is a major stakeholder. ILRG has clarified with partners the flexible nature of the program and the fact that activities could be targeted toward those who demonstrate results. Other important partners include, the Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Vice President, the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA), and provincial and district administration. These activities have been led by the ILRG Zambia Country Coordinator.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): MLNR is ILRG's closest partner at the national level, with engagements that range from policy level to land documentation. With respect to the draft National Land Policy, ILRG supported the Ministry's review of comments from chiefs and the private sector on two separate occasions, offering links to international best practices as well as inputs into specific questions during the meeting of the National Development Coordination Committee meetings in July 2019. These issues were related to foreign ownership of land, the status of customary land, and benefit sharing provisions associated with the extractive resources. ILRG is also supporting the updating of the principle land acts: the Lands Act, the Survey Act, and the Lands and Deeds Registry Act. ILRG awaits movement from the MLNR Legal Officer. In September 2019, ILRG supported chiefs to provide their inputs into the Land Policy process, which has resulted in a revised policy for consideration by a cross-ministerial technical committee. The MLNR is expected to ask for assistance in validation and dissemination of the policy prior to the end of 2019.

Despite multiple efforts, ILRG's ability to contribute to the National Land Titling Program within the Ukwimi Resettlement Area has stalled. In this case, ILRG is beholden to overlapping institutional mandates and inertia holding back momentum, between the Lusangazi District Council, Resettlement Department, the MLNR, and the Eastern Province Planning Office. Despite initial agreement on a process moving forward through local and high-level collaboration in a March 2019 multi-stakeholder meeting, neither the Resettlement Department nor the new District Council are prepared to move forward with titling in the Ukwimi Resettlement Area (~3,000 parcels of land). There is some hope the ILRG can support engagement in the Msanzara Resettlement Area (~50 parcels of land) to demonstrate proof of concept.

Forestry Department (FD): ILRG has met with the FD on opportunities for collaboration; however, there seems to be some reluctance on the part of the department to engage deeply with the program, due to the absence of direct support (i.e., the need to use intermediary organizations), and the relatively open-ended engagements offered by ILRG to the FD (i.e., lacking a specific budget allocation). Nevertheless, ILRG sees the FD as a critical stakeholder as the Community Forest Regulations provide a unique opportunity for communities to register their rights to land and resources. ILRG's engagement with the FD at a national level is likely to focus more deeply on capacity support for communicating community forestry with district officials outside the FD and legal support where community forests may be overlapping with other land uses. At the district levels in Chipata and Petauke with the District Land Alliances, with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) in Nyimba, and with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) in Chama District, FD officers are very much engaged and interested in advancing community forest regulations.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): ILRG's institutional relationships with the DNPW continues to await guidance from USAID/Zambia. ILRG has a relationship with its national focal point within the Planning Department. Despite limited mandate for active coordination, ILRG invited DNPW participation in relevant meetings and trainings, particularly on land use change training and the national research symposium, as well as local-level partner events. ILRG's local subcontractors and grantees each have policy and implementation goals with the DNPW and are responsible on their own for building these relationships as appropriate. ILRG grantee ZNCRBA is expected to be central to ILRG's ongoing strategy to engage with the DNPW.

Ministry of Local Government: The MLG has been an active partner of ILRG in the context of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 and the integrated development plan guidelines released in early 2019. ILRG has supported the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in contributing data to these processes, and the Ministry has used a USAID-produced land use planning manual as their guidance in the participatory planning process. ILRG is taking a somewhat hands off process to allow ILRG district partners to engage with the MLG and other cooperating partners at the local level, yet supporting awareness of the local processes at a national level. ILRG partners in Chipata and Petauke interact directly with the Department of Planning as well as the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) component leads on these planning priorities and methodologies. The relationships are occurring outside of the ILRG grantee arrangements, as part of each organization's own journey to self-reliance. Prior to the end of 2019, ILRG will hold a planning meeting with the organizational planning leads to re-establish work plans and increase ambition of ILRG's planning support. In particular, there are broad concerns (outside of ILRG) that the IDP processes are slow and inefficient and have not been particularly inclusive, despite guidelines that are supposed to address both of these issues. While seeking to increase the ambition and technical rigor, ILRG's engagement with district councils in Petauke, Lusangazi, Chipata, and Chipangali Districts will continue to be led by local partners and largely hands off, though available to provide additional assistance as requested.

Department of Resettlement: Despite early progress with the Department of Resettlement under the Vice President's Office, activities stalled during year one. Some ministries/departments were interested in seeing all of the plots within Ukwimi Resettlement Area titled, while at the same time recognizing the rights of existing customary landholders. Yet, the Resettlement Department showed relatively little interest in using the validated data collected by USAID's previous Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program to advance this activity. ILRG's analysis showed that the vast majority of records from Ukwimi match the data collected by USAID TGCC partners. If the department shows a willingness to work through this data and build on community-documentation processes, ILRG will re-engage.

House of Chiefs and Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA): ILRG has developed strong relationships with the House of Chiefs as well as with MOCTA. Both institutions have welcomed partnership, particularly around an Eastern Province Chiefs' Council meeting; a sub-committee on land and natural resources within the House of Chiefs; and customary leadership and governance training through Chalimbana University. ILRG continued positive interactions with the MOCTA provincial and district offices in Eastern Province this quarter, as approaches to engage chiefs on inclusive customary land documentation processes. MOCTA remains relatively ineffective at the national level and has power struggles with the Chiefs. At the District/Provincial level, MOCTA is keen to engage in governance training work, but is not interested in using its platform to resolve land conflicts or support resolution of succession disputes. It is a useful mechanism to engage with Chiefs, but is not likely to be a partner that offers value for investment.

The House of Chiefs is an important partner of ILRG, but it only sits as a full house twice a year (November and June). ILRG maintains strong relationships with a number of chiefs who sit in the House. During the first half of the year, ILRG had relatively little engagement with the House due to challenges in meeting with the Chair, who while receptive to USAID ILRG interests, was very occupied with other



Chipata District Land Alliance Planner Hellen Muwowo presenting a draft map of an area identified for local area planning to Chief Mnu kwa and his Indunas for review.
ADAM NGOMA/CHIPATA DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE

activities. The new Chair of the House of Chiefs (since June 2019) has reinvigorated the relationship and has demonstrated a commitment to leaving a mark on the institution. ILRG has supported national level meetings of the House around the land policy, as well as district-level chieftom coordination in Petauke and Lusangazi Districts. With the civil servants in the House of Chiefs, ILRG has a good opportunity to make significant advancements in FY 2020.

Provincial Planning Departments: ILRG solidified a relationship with Eastern Province Permanent Secretary (PS) during Year I. The provincial government was fully involved in launch activities and is now aware that ILRG operates through local partners. Based on the feedback from the Eastern

Province PS, ILRG is committed to ensuring open communication through distribution of quarterly and annual reports, but also devolving day-to-day engagement with partners in the field. The Land Alliances are receiving requests directly from government, rather than a previous arrangement, where government would approach ILRG nationally.

3.3.3 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED LAND ADMINISTRATION FOR IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

ILRG’s approach to field implementation is through partnerships with organizations based in rural districts. Partners are adapting and using co-developed methodologies and tools, building on previously deployed systems. Tools have been adapted to local partners and the development goals, for example around improved wildlife management, reduced deforestation, reduced conflict, and improved integration of decentralizations functions.

3.3.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS

ILRG’s goal of sustainability and scalability of customary land documentation and administration processes requires investment in a low-cost, flexible system for collecting and managing data based on specific needs of partners, while providing a core set of data that is consistent with international best practices to allow for long-term viability and acceptance of data. As a result, an administrative “maintenance system” is necessary for ILRG Zambia. During this quarter, ILRG continued to evaluate options for development planning data, systematic documentation, and administration of household land information data. ILRG has a working paper on decentralized community land administration for Mozambique and Zambia. The forthcoming Land Policy does not clarify the roles and responsibilities around this development challenge, creating a major barrier to sustainability. None of ILRG’s existing partners appear ready to take on this land administration challenge. Nevertheless, ILRG is focusing on reducing costs and building capacity of local area-level committees to keep data up-to-date, reducing dependence on outside technical specialists.

ILRG is also standardizing monitoring tools to improve the ability of local partners to follow progress and manage their village activities systematically.

Code_Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction	Code_village	Village	TGCC Demarcations	Count of Demarcations	Count of Digitizations	Count of Claims	Count of OCC returns	Percentage Complete Digitizations	Percentage Complete Claims	Percentage Complete OCC	Ready for OCC	OCC/MAP Produced	Certificates	Percentage Complete Certificates	Ready for Certification
nya	Nyampande	nya14476	Chibanda	0	20	20	20		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
nya	Nyampande	nya334	Ngozi	24	1	1	0		100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NOT READY				
nya	Nyampande	nya2	Samson	0	2	2	2		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san339	Chibale	0	1	1	1		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san21158	Chilengu	0	2	2	3		100.00%	150.00%	0.00%	NOT READY				
san	Sandwe	san21196	Chimbuzi	0	9	9	9		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san274	Chimtowe 1	3	9	9	9		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san92	Chiwala	0	4	4	4		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san143	Chiwole	0	57	57	57		100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	READY				
san	Sandwe	san21161	Jekeseni	0	9	9	11		100.00%	122.22%	0.00%	NOT READY				

ILRG tracking tool for monitoring progress across hundreds of villages at different stages of customary land documentation process

3.3.3.2 PETAUKE

The Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) signed a grant with ILRG toward the end of the third quarter of FY 2019. The grant on continued chiefdom level-land documentation, customary land administration, district development planning, and improved natural resource management. The PDLA has established relationships with relevant chiefs and district leaders and is increasingly coordinating with provincial government stakeholders. Year 2 efforts will focus on capacity building of land committees, outreach to landholders, gender integration, conflict resolution documentation, use of IDP documentation and improved natural resource management in focal chiefdoms.

During FY 2019, the PDLA advanced work in Nyampande Chiefdom and agreed on a fee-for-service model of certificate costs between 200 and 500 kwacha per certificate, with half of the fee returning to the chief. Fees were based on consultation with the chief and their advisors rather than assessment of costs. These payments have created new accounting and transparency challenges both at the chiefdom and organization levels, which the ILRG administrative team is working on supporting support to. To date, collection of fees has been a challenge, but the PDLA is convinced that as community members see progress, they will be willing to pay for the service. The PDLA has worked through preparations across the entire chiefdom of approximately 250 new villages as well as hundreds of additional “farms.” The PDLA has produced documents describing their experiences with a cost-recovery model, however for the foreseeable future the process will require subsidization.

With respect to land use planning, chiefs have identified areas for local area plans, and are in the process of demarcating the areas and confirming the process with the district councils as well as the PDLA, including within the newly established Lusangazi District Council area.

Through coordination with Chief Nyampande and the FD, the PDLA has identified communities that may be most interested in establishing community forests, in areas of high priority for both the department and communities. These works are coordinated with ZIFL-P, and both the FD and ZIFL-P secretariat are supportive of the PDLA’s use of MAST approaches. With the DNPW, the PDLA agreed to map the extent of the village action groups in Lumbuka, Chikowa, Sandwe, and Chibale, areas which had previously proved challenging. The PDLA has not yet been able to consolidate action among wildlife sector actors in Sandwe Chiefdom, as there are entrenched interests and lasting animosity among development stakeholders. These ILRG wildlife and forestry activities require additional technical backstopping and will include coordination among wildlife and forestry partners in Zambia early in FY 2020.

Based on a request from the PS of Eastern Province, ILRG through the PDLA supported the district stakeholders meeting on conservation issues, which has resulted in much needed coordination across district across partners, customary leaders and government. These investments are likely to continue in to the future.

Chiefs Kalindawalo and Mumbi are not yet ready to engage with ILRG, but as the PDLA's work advances over the coming year, they are expected to engage particularly related to peri-urban municipality planning challenges. At present the Petauke District Council is requesting that a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the PDLA and the Council be signed before any engagement occurs related to municipality issues.

3.3.3.3 CHIPATA

The Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) began work in June 2019 on an eighteen-month grant with similar goals of customary land administration, district planning, and community-based natural resource management as Petauke. During these first months, the CDLA focused its work on completing historical work remaining from Mkanda, Maguya, and Mnutwa Chiefdoms. Certificates were finalized for distribution during these initial months for Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms, in theory completing the entire chiefdoms. The CDLA continued in Mnutwa Chiefdom as well with 26 villages. However, the work was not finalized, as the CDLA wants to ensure that the chief is willing to sign off on initial certificates, prior to investing additional time to complete the entire chiefdom.

Two new chiefdoms were engaged this year, Mafuta and Nzamane. Despite initial activities with Mafuta Chiefdom, activities were halted due to a long-standing dispute over chiefdom land governance, which will only be resolved through the engagement of the Paramount Chief. As a result, in-depth engagement was moved to Nzamane Chiefdom.

The CDLA began supporting additional trainings of customary land administration units in conflict and land dispute resolution processes as well as in procedures to update and change certificates; these processes will be further formalized in the coming year. Boundary harmonization processes were pursued in Mkanda Chiefdom and resulted in a draft boundary map for the chiefdom, with a plan for future harmonization where conflicts remain between Chanje and Mkanda and Mshawa and Mkanda Chiefdoms.

The CDLA continues to be closely involved with the ZIFL-P activities that are being carried out in Chipata; they played a large role in promoting the use of the TGCC-developed land use planning manual for ZIFL-P's work moving forward.

3.3.3.4 WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The ILRG investments in wildlife and biodiversity are underpinned by a program theory of change and situational model, inclusive of discussion of drivers, which is consistently reviewed (see Annex 9).

Grants to FZS and COMACO were finalized and launched toward the end of FY 2019. FZS moved forward with household land documentation processes, establishment of community forest management agreements, and a capacity assessment tool for CRBs, and continued work on a community game ranch model. All of these activities were moved forward incrementally with planning meetings and preparations of field staff. COMACO will advance the establishment of a community game ranch in Nyimba District; ILRG carried out initial assessment of COMACO's data collection and data management tools.



Lilian Mbewe of Kalima Village was assisted with transport to her field by David Mbulo and Tisiyenji Mbulo to ensure that she had a chance to register her land.

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ILRG finalized an agreement with the ZNCRBA for a fixed amount award to support the 88 CRBs across Zambia's 35 GMAs. The ZNCRBA was extremely productive during its short period of activity, including holding its annual general meeting, two regional meetings, and engaging in advocacy with the DNPW around non-payment of fees to CRBs, as well as the capture of animals from some national parks for transfer to GMAs and open areas. The ZNCRBA was also active in requesting financial and administrative capacity assistance. Support to the ZNCRBA will continue in the coming year particularly around data collection and monitoring to be responsive to the needs of the 88 CRBs.

An additional partnership is expected with the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia to promote coordination among game ranchers across the country, including existing commercial ranches and newly envisioned community ranches. This work will seek to advance advocacy and learning with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, and will provide technical support to the ILRG partners above.

ILRG continued finalizing a review of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) advances in light of the 2015 Forests Act and 2015 Wildlife Act. This analysis was carried out in collaboration with Maliasili Initiatives and the Nature Conservancy. Case studies and legal analyses were completed, though partner contribution to case studies was not as strong as would have been hoped.

3.3.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

ILRG's engagement with grantees and subcontractors was the centerpiece of its capacity building approach for Year 1. ILRG partnered with district-focused partners (CDLA and PDLA), a membership-based group (ZNCRBA), and national (COMACO) and international (FZS) organizations. ILRG plans to use its MAST tools and processes with these partners to test the applicability of these approaches, before pushing out MAST at a broader scale with partners who are not yet working in these areas. By the end of Year 2, ILRG's partners will have grown and be focused on rolling out approaches with organizations and allowing them to apply the tools in their own areas with limited backstopping from ILRG. ILRG's capacity-building efforts are likely to be fully developed in fiscal year (FY) 2020 with broader partners, including the House of Chiefs, MLG, specific district councils, and other partners.

In addition to MAST tools, ILRG will support integration of gender and conflict management into capacity-building approaches, with an expectation that a cadre of champions will be identified and developed.

3.3.5 LEARNING AGENDA

ILRG hosted a national research symposium in September 2019, which provided an opportunity for academics, practitioners, and implementing partners to present over 25 research and practical papers on land documentation and planning, natural resource management, and gender and social inclusion. This event continues to be a popular focal point for USAID's land work each year and is expected to continue into the future. In subsequent years, these learning events will be under pressure to link to active policy dialogue.

Papers developed in FY 2019 included an overview of youth issues, political economy analysis, and a review of CBNRM. Only the youth paper was finalized, with the pressure of getting activities underway. The MLNR has requested that ILRG lessons, particularly from customary land documentation processes, inform the operationalization of the Land Policy.

3.3.6 GENDER CONCERNS

Following an initial gender assessment, ILRG hired a national gender advisor, whose role has increased as she has supported gender integration across the land documentation work, as well as with wildlife and natural resource management partners. Each of the ILRG partners has a gender focal point, to liaise with the project gender advisor and ensure integration. As of the end of the year, specific expansion opportunities to advance the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP) goals are under development following a W-GDP buy-in. ILRG has developed a set of tools for implementing partners to help address identifies gaps and needs, including an analysis on women's land rights in the context of marriage, divorce and inheritance in Zambia, and one-page briefs on gender inclusive meeting facilitation, gender inclusive language, and gender issues related to conflict resolution. The ILRG global gender advisor will work with the national advisor to ensure full integration and learning during the upcoming year.



Community members from Madubeni Village in Mnu kwa Chiefdom head to the fields for land demarcations.

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3.4 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY

The term portion of the ILRG contract includes activities in Mexico. This work is on hold if and until USAID would like ILRG to move forward with it.

3.5 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

In the first quarter of FY 2019, ILRG organized a consultation on USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues in Washington with 46 representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations, including 18 representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, 13 NGO representatives, one independent consultant, eight US government representatives, and six Tetra Tech staff. Participants represented indigenous peoples' organizations from Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru. ILRG translated the draft policy into French and Spanish and shared the draft for participant review before the consultation. Following the event, both written comments and the comments heard at the consultation meeting were synthesized into a final report. The final report and the detailed meeting notes were provided to USAID; the final report was also translated into French and Spanish and shared with participants, as well as being posted to USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse.

In the second quarter, ILRG received a scope of work for the development of sectoral guidelines for indigenous peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and extreme poverty and livelihoods. ILRG drafted annotated outlines for the four sectoral guidelines for USAID comment in quarter three and submitted a first draft incorporating USAID comments in quarter four. Final sectoral guidelines will be completed in the first quarter of FY 2020.

USAID provided ILRG with a third scope of work to develop five region-specific analysis reports on the status of the human rights of indigenous peoples as well as one specific to pastoralists and nomads. The profiles will support USAID staff in understanding the regional contexts that determine the current human rights status of indigenous peoples in the countries. ILRG received approval from USAID on the schedule, format, and content of the profiles late in the fourth quarter and will have first drafts for review in the first quarter of FY 2020.

3.6 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

West Africa is the world's predominant supplier of cocoa. In Ghana, smallholder cocoa production has been a major driver of deforestation over the past 20 years. Productivity is declining as trees age and because farmers have taken relatively few measures to maintain shade trees in the cocoa landscape. The knowledge about the history and dynamics of this deforestation process has greatly improved over the past year thanks to the recent ILRG land use planning (LUP) diagnostic and a corresponding baseline study by the USAID Communications, Evidence and Learning (CEL) project. Deforestation increases greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and has a negative impact on biodiversity, soil fertility, and water quality and quantity; affects local rainfall; and threatens farmer livelihoods. The LUP diagnostic recommended that increasing carbon sequestration in the landscape must occur through maintaining intact the forest reserves surrounding the Wassa Amenfi West District of the Western Region as well as promoting improved management of forest-fallows and on-farm tree planting of indigenous timber species. Farm rehabilitation, local level forest governance, and LUP have the potential to increase productivity, reduce deforestation, and improve local livelihoods in Ghana's cocoa-producing regions. But smallholder farmers face several barriers to farm rehabilitation: lack of financing; lack of access to technical assistance and international best practices for agriculture; and insecure land and tree tenure. For instance, regulations requiring registration of timber species on privately owned land is a major disincentive to farmer-led tree planting.

ILRG works closely with Hershey and ECOM to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector that in combination with land use planning contributes to the reduction of deforestation, increased carbon stocks in the cocoa landscape, increased cocoa farm productivity and resilience, diversified farmer incomes, and improved livelihoods. The first two years of this partnership, called the bridge phase, focuses on further testing and refining three components of the approach: ECOM's farm rehabilitation services, to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning in the Wassa Amenfi West District and particularly in the Asankrangwa Stool to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

3.6.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

3.6.1.1 ACTIVITY 1.1: COMMUNITY ENTRY AND DATA COLLECTION ON CUSTOMARY NORMS

The major activity of the past year consisted of preparation and implementation of the LUP diagnostic. Following the USAID CEL baseline study, in May and June 2019 a multidisciplinary team carried out a diagnostic of land use, land governance, and options for LUP in four communities within the Wassa Amenfi West District and the Asankrangwa Stool. A team of 10 professionals and two representatives of each village were taught participatory rural appraisal tools by the team leader and a Ghanaian gender expert. This was followed by an in-depth one-week diagnostic in the town of Yirase and then an additional week covering the three communities of Domeabra, Suresu Nkwanta, and Nyame Nnae.

Team members used community mapping, historical matrices, transect walks, focus groups, and drama performance to encourage discussion on key topics such as landowner-tenant relations within *abunu* agreements, gender relations, the role of shade tree tenure on cocoa farms, settlement histories, and the interface between gold mining and cocoa farm production.

The diagnostic used participatory rural appraisal techniques to generate key information needed to refine the ECO Game, a simulation game pioneered in northern Ghana through another USAID project on ecosystem values and their importance in land use planning. In it, players strategically select land uses to meet community needs and face natural disasters and economic or social chance events with negative or positive outcomes. Over the course of the game, players learn that selecting land uses that involve more sustainable soil, water, and other natural resource management leads to better long-term outcomes. During FY 2020, this simulation exercise will be introduced to the four villages to enable players to explore challenges and balance the tradeoffs associated with rehabilitating older, less productive cocoa farms, as well as the boom or bust draw of gold mining. Simultaneously, players will also grapple with insecure land tenure, regional social and economic forces, and the realities of the increasingly challenging climatic issues confronting the area. Dialogue around these issues will then set the stage for community debate on how to address these issues at the local level.

The LUP diagnostic team learned about community perspectives on the history and dynamics of deforestation and community concerns and priorities. For example, team members learned that landowners, by way of the Asankrangwa Paramount Chief, began to document *abunu* agreements approximately 10 to 20 years ago using a template that heavily favors landowner rights. This means that simply improving the number of documented agreements cannot be the answer to land tenure issues – instead, there must be more balanced tenure agreement templates that also provide security to tenants of the type developed under TGCC. In addition, the team learned that the communities have almost no forest areas outside forest reserves; almost all land has been converted to cocoa except for swampy areas which are used for rice cultivation. Indeed, during the land documentation process, only 19 ha of fallow land (*mfofo*) were identified. This means that increasing shade on existing cocoa farms is a key priority. As the land documentation research showed, 71 percent of cocoa fields are monocropped. Much capacity building and support is needed to assist farmers to reconstruct multistory agroforestry systems and diversify incomes from these spaces. Following discussions with E3/LU, the E3/GCC Sustainable Landscapes team and the State Department Sustainable Landscapes team in September 2019 the focus on land use planning will be centered on piloting community-based decision-making on how to maintain as much as possible forested fallow lands, manage artisanal gold mining, and preserve uncultivated swamp lands.

3.6.1.2 ACTIVITY 1.2: DISTRICT AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Desk research on land use planning and the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme was conducted during the first part of the year. The research on land use planning focused on Ghana's existing statutory framework related to land use planning at the national, regional, and local levels. Within the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act of 2016 (Act 925) the team looked at the role of various government entities in land use planning, the different planning frameworks, and zoning regulations. This research provided the project team with a clearer understanding of potential conflicts and synergies between the statutory and customary land use planning protocols and informed in-person meetings with the Spatial Planning Department. Following the LUP diagnostic, the team concluded that the spatial planning processes are largely inapplicable to rural areas because they are focused on the built environment and public infrastructure development.

The ILRG team looked at the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme and whether the ILRG project areas could be recognized as a hotspot intervention area (HIA). The Forestry Commission was agreeable to the designation of Wassa Amenfi West District as a sub-HIA, as the Wassa Amenfi West District is not large enough on its own to be considered a HIA. However, due to funding constraints and the limited timeframe of ILRG, it was decided during the September consultative meeting with USAID to abandon this strategy and focus for the time being more on local level land use incentives aimed at increasing the adoption of suitable agroforestry practices. Receipt of incentive payments from REDD+ did not seem realistic in the foreseeable future. Emerging out of the LUP diagnostic, the ILRG team noted that the tree farm registration process is cumbersome and open to abuse. Although the ILRG team noted this concern to the Forestry Commission and separately with an NGO representative vested in the process, it became clear that a further policy debate around the issue is merited. For this reason, USAID asked the ILRG Ghana team to commission a study to determine the types of tree tenure policy reforms that might be appropriate to incentivize farmers to plant more timber shade trees in cocoa plantations. Results of the study will come out early in FY 2020 and focus as well on the problematics around the national policy of tree rights registration.



In this ECOM farm rehabilitation plot, diseased trees have been removed but shade trees have been left in the field and measured for height and diameter, and will be registered with the Forestry Commission.

MARK FREUDENBERGER/TETRA TECH

To complete the initial national policy engagement the team met with the Ghana Land Commission, which expressed interest in serving as a repository for customary land tenure documentation. This represents a significant policy shift from earlier engagements, when this option was not even considered by the Land Commission. ILRG will continue to work with the Asankrangwa Stool to set up a sustainable land rights registration system if indeed the FarmSeal registration service is adopted by land owners and tenant farmers.

3.6.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION

The ILRG team contracted the private sector service provider Meridia for the farm-level documentation process. The team participated actively in the LUP diagnostic, and quickly launched the community boundary mapping and “wall-to-wall” parcel mapping. Conflicts around *abunu* tenancy arrangements in Yirase, Domeabra, and Suresu Nkwanta initially prevented Meridia from moving forward with base mapping, but the local chiefs and community members agreed to proceed when terms of *abunu* tenure arrangements were discussed and agreed in parallel. The need to revisit *abunu* arrangements was not surprising and highlights the need for the ILRG team to continue to work in the community to scale-up adoption of the negotiated agreement throughout the Stool. Without major incident, ILRG mapped the territorial boundaries of the four communities, took drone generated images of the settlements and provided these to the local communities, and mapped 705 farm parcels totaling 1,243 ha. Not all farmers in the four communities agreed to have their lands mapped, for various reasons ranging from lack of trust or difficulty of contacting all family members needed to approve the parcel documentation process. Nineteen ha of *mfofo* forest fallow lands were also mapped, as well as 69 ha of marshlands and 59 ha of *galamsey* gold mining sites. The participants included 519 men and 169 women. At the time of this report, the field team had completed nearly all its contracted tasks except to provide to USAID the finalized databases, territorial maps, and parcel maps. After the cocoa harvest is sold, and farmers pay off their debts, ILRG hopes that farmers will be prepared to purchase the FarmSeal services. A major

challenge will be the negotiation of an appropriate price for these services and the determination of a strategy for even the poorest to purchase FarmSeal service at a subsidized rate.

3.6.3 FARM REHABILITATION SERVICES

ILRG awarded a grant to ECOM's Sustainable Management Services (SMS) to equip field technicians with soil scanners to specifically measure soil pH, organic carbon content, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and carbon exchange capacity; apply different fertilizer formulations and soil treatment based on real-time data and soil analysis; test various soil-less media technologies such as coco peat, fiber and rice husk biochar to allow for the tap root to develop longer and stronger; and test long plastic reusable seedling cones to allow roots to grow longer. This equipment was purchased but by the end of the year had not yet been tested because of delays in developing a database based on soil samples from farm plots in the communities. Once the database is ready, soil scanning will begin in individual farms. Results from the soil scans and tests will be used to implement appropriate farm and soil management practices.

SMS proceeded with enrolling 32 famers in the program in Asankrangwa covering a total of 95.95 acres. Carbon stock data was collected on these farms, and the farms were cleared for rehabilitation on a 2:1 ratio of two acres being rehabilitated initially into cocoa farms and one acre being converted into annual food and cash crops. Various intercropping arrangements have been tested, but results are not yet in because the harvest season was in progress at the time of reporting. SMS advanced well in meeting technical objectives but encountered issues in recruiting local labor for farm work. Contractual modifications were made to incentivize laborers. Winrock International engaged two consultants under the Department of State-funded Private Investment for Enhanced Resilience project to provide additional technical assistance to SMS to help refine the agronomy and business model for the farm rehabilitation services.

3.6.4 GENDER

ILRG Ghana integrated gender considerations into two major initiatives this past year. The first major activity centered on planning and carrying out an LUP diagnostic in the Wassa Amenfi West District. A Ghanaian gender consultant was hired to join the diagnostic team led by Ms. Sabine Jiekak, a land tenure specialist with extensive experience on gender and tenure in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire. This three week in-depth study on the environmental, social, and economic situation investigated in depth the tenure situation in the four communities receiving support from the project. The report noted many cultural norms around women's ownership of land. The diagnostic itself identified several sources of dispossession suffered by widows despite even some owning land certificates.

Secondly, FY 2019 activities also carried out community territorial boundary mapping and land parcel mapping. The land parcel mapping noted all family members, women and men. ILRG subcontractor Meridia is hoping to sell documentation in these communities. Land ownership and rental agreements will note both men and women jointly despite the cultural considerations noted through the LUP diagnostic.

3.6.5 REPORTING AND OUTREACH

The ILRG team held bi-weekly team meetings with private sector partners Hershey and ECOM and the USAID and State Department task manager to coordinate activities and ensure consistent buy-in from all partners. Additional informational discussions have been held between USAID and other cocoa buying companies interested in partnering with the Agency.

Three blogs were drafted during the year. [Chocolate for the Future](#) introduces the innovative approach and partnership that are being undertaken by ILRG to support deforestation free-cocoa in Ghana. The

second blog focuses on the LUP diagnostic, and the third is a blog on the use of the ECO Game; both are awaiting USAID approval before publication.

3.7 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

Under the ILRG contract, USAID and PepsiCo developed a partnership to promote women's empowerment in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership is to demonstrate how women's empowerment can improve the adoption of sustainable farming practices in West Bengal, improving local livelihoods and positively impacting PepsiCo's bottom line.



Participants at the gender and women's empowerment training organized for PepsiCo agronomists and ILRG staff in Bankura and Burdwan in August 2019.

TETRA TECH

In January 2019, PepsiCo funded an assessment of gender issues, land rights, and women's participation in the potato supply chains in West Bengal, to inform activities under this partnership. In May 2019, USAID, PepsiCo, Tetra Tech, Landesa, and Control Union

participated in a co-design workshop in Delhi, India to review assessment results and continue developing a pilot project designed to increase women's empowerment within the PepsiCo potato supply chain. Between June and August 2019, start-up efforts, including the identification of target communities and women's groups and hiring of key staff, began under a rapid start scope of work.

After multiple revisions and discussions, in late August 2019 USAID and PepsiCo approved an implementation plan that outlined a set of activities to be implemented under the pilot program in Year 1 (June 2019 – May 2020). Three primary activity streams were approved under this implementation plan: supporting gender integration into farm-level activities with PepsiCo farmers; building gender capacity within PepsiCo's team; and leveraging cooperation with partners and government to build the commitment and capacity necessary to support women's empowerment in West Bengal.

This work is expected to result in the development of a pilot approach which PepsiCo can use in India and globally to support women's empowerment within their supply chain. Work will begin with PepsiCo farmers during the 2019/2020 potato growing season (October 2019 – March 2020).

Major achievements to date include:

- Hiring and onboarding six local staff members (a Country Coordinator, Gender Specialist, Administrative Assistant, and three Field Agronomists);
- The development, submission, and approval of a gender training module for PepsiCo staff;
- The design and delivery of gender training for 33 PepsiCo agronomists (52 people total; 7 women);

- The identification of 12 pilot implementation sites in the districts of Bardhaman, Howrah, Hooghly, and Bankura;
- The establishment and application of criteria for the selection of 52 women's groups, including the identification of two groups that will be assisted to access land using short-term agreements so that the women in the groups can grow potatoes to sell to PepsiCo, increasing women's participation in potato farming and the amount of land under production in PepsiCo's potato supply chain, while also demonstrating women's capacity and ability to manage all aspects of farming;



The ILRG India team conducted a qualitative Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI) assessment in focus groups in 12 pilot communities this quarter
TETRA TECH

- Proposed revisions to local and global PepsiCo training materials and monitoring tools (annual key performance indicators and Sustainable Farming Program rapid assessment tools);
- Development and submission of a draft Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan; and
- The collection of qualitative data on women's empowerment using the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI) qualitative data collection tools, and the identification of partnership opportunities in 12 pilot communities.

The initial gender training provided to PepsiCo staff and new ILRG India staff in August generated considerable interest in the pilot program, as well as lively discussions among PepsiCo field staff (more information about the training is available in the final training report). Follow-up work with PepsiCo agronomists over the next quarter will provide concrete examples of how PepsiCo agronomists were able to apply what they learned to their work. After the training, PepsiCo India staff requested an additional training with PepsiCo aggregators, which has been scheduled for mid-October 2019.

No significant implementation problems have been encountered to date. It was a process to collect training materials from PepsiCo India due to issues related to confidentiality and proprietary potato variety information; these challenges were eventually overcome by sharing a confidentiality agreement that had been signed in January 2019 with the field implementation team in India, and allowing the PepsiCo India team to redact and remove all information considered confidential from their training materials. In addition, negotiations related to securing final approval of the Year 1 implementation plan took a significant amount of time, and the implementation plan was not approved until late August – three months later than expected. Communication, coordination, and collaboration among various partners (USAID, PepsiCo, Control Union, and ILRG) at various levels (globally, nationally, locally) is also a challenge, which has been managed by organizing separate weekly and bi-weekly calls and using shared Google Drive sites.

Though the activity is early in its implementation, there are several lessons learned and recommendations both for the activity moving forward and for other, similar activities:

- It is critical to tailor communication products for different audiences. The ILRG team has developed simplified one-page documents describing the partnership, and tailored them for different stakeholders, including USAID, PepsiCo India staff, and local stakeholders such as PepsiCo aggregators.
- Now that the implementation plan has been approved by USAID and PepsiCo, it will be important to effectively hand over responsibility for implementing pilot activities to the local teams (ILRG India and PepsiCo India). As the local team was not equally engaged in the project design process, close communication and monitoring will be needed to facilitate this handover.
- Some communities selected for pilot interventions are less convinced of the benefits of the proposed program, especially in communities where most farmers are laborers and do not have their own agricultural fields and have never sold potatoes directly to PepsiCo. Intensive communication efforts will be needed to convince these communities (predominantly made up of families from Scheduled Tribes) of the benefits of the women's empowerment program to their families.

3.8 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a scope of work to the COR with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. This section outlines the set of completion activities that have been under discussion or development, but which have not yet been formally approved.

3.8.1 LIBERIA: COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION

ILRG continues to talk with USAID about potential grants in Liberia to complete a community lands protection (CLP) process across approximately thirty communities in Liberia. This work had previously been funded by other donors, and USAID had anticipated carrying out an impact evaluation of the benefits from the CLP. The work being discussed under ILRG will complete the partially carried out CLP process in some communities and support the process from start to finish in other communities.

The work is expected to be carried out independently by two grantees in Liberia, without substantial technical oversight from the ILRG team. A Tetra Tech staff member who currently works on the USAID/Liberia-funded Land Governance Support Activity will assist the ILRG team in managing this anticipated grant. ILRG has discussed the draft scope of work with the Liberian civil society organizations, Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates, and identified communities to support in the process for recognition of customary tenure. ILRG will carry out the pre-award process and submit the grant packages for USAID approval early in the first quarter of FY 2020.

3.8.2 BURMA: LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION SUPPORT

E3/LU started discussions with USAID/Burma regarding interest in mobilizing a land policy and legislation advisor for six months to a year to support the land law development process. These discussions have not led to an activity and this opportunity is on hold.

3.8.3 GLOBAL: MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

As USAID/LU's main mechanism for technical assistance to missions, ILRG is expected to use the USAID MAST approach for participatory mapping and delineation of community boundaries, individual and communal land certification, and inventorying land and resources as needed. This includes continuing MAST support for customary land certification in Zambia and Mozambique, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on LandLinks.

During the past year, MAST was used in Ghana, Mozambique, and Zambia. Activities have focused on testing and finalizing tools and processes for use in the field and further fleshing out the process associated with MAST. In subsequent years, ILRG will analyze data and interpret findings across activities to generate content for the MAST Learning Platform on LandLinks. Activities under this task will be coordinated with CEL and are included in ILRG's Year 2 workplan. Specific activities under this task could include:

- Case studies, blogs, and papers related to the use of MAST in Zambia, Mozambique, and other ILRG term and completion activities as appropriate; and
- Data analysis across different activities to build on LTS' work in analyzing MAST data for specific questions and topics, such as gender-disaggregated parcel size and land allocation comparison between sites, differences in time and cost for parcel delineation and workflow, etc.

3.8.4 INDONESIA: LAND TENURE ASSESSMENT

In this quarter, USAID/Indonesia requested that ILRG conduct a land tenure assessment to inform their County Development Cooperation Strategy across its objectives. This analysis updated and expanded upon the Indonesia tenure profile that was completed in 2010. Using the LTPR Situation Assessment and Intervention Planning Tool as a guide, a team of technical specialists conducted the analysis and submitted its draft report for USAID review. A presentation of findings and submission of the final assessment to USAID was carried out in early October 2019.

3.8.5 GLOBAL: LEARNING AGENDA

E3/LU is developing a learning agenda on land and resource governance to guide how both E3/LU and USAID as a whole spend research funds in support of evidence-based programming. E3/LU requested ILRG assistance to further develop the state of evidence section of the learning agenda and to provide support on revisions to other sections of the document, to ensure that available high quality evidence is captured in an accessible, readable narrative. ILRG awarded a grant to New America to undertake this work; the grant was awarded in August 2019, and work is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of FY 2020.

3.8.6 GLOBAL: PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

This quarter, USAID requested support from ILRG for a sub-national Prindex survey deep dive. The purpose of this deep dive is to better understand tenure insecurity at the subnational level, with lower margins of error than currently afforded by Prindex, in order to meet E3/LU's learning needs and Mission objectives.

Initial discussions between ILRG, Global Land Alliance (an ILRG subcontractor), and USAID have taken place this quarter. Global Land Alliance will lead this work, though it is likely that a local data collection firm will be subcontracted by Tetra Tech in the country selected. A scope of work and budget for an options analysis to help inform the choice of country, the first step in the process, was submitted to USAID just after the end of FY 2019 and is pending approval.

ANNEX I: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out through two processes. For data associated with community engagement processes that seek to lead to registration of rights, data is queried from the project databases and summarized annually. Other sets of data are collected through quarterly submissions into an online platform (Ona). All data is verified with supporting documentation. The project has a broad range of indicators, and each activity selects from the overall indicator list; reporting out is done through these country/activity specific tables. Below, data is presented for Mozambique (Table 2), Zambia (Table 3), and Ghana (Table 4).

Liberia and India are starting up and are in the process of determining their activities and indicators. Once they have been finalized, India is expected to start reporting in the first quarter of FY 2020, and Liberia in the second quarter.

TABLE 2. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Q2: Training for Hluvukani Enumerators: Land Law & Community Awareness in Manhiça, facilitated by Terra Firma, March 4-6, 2019
	women's rights groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	LGBTI issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	customary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] (subset of above)	0				0	0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percent of men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percent of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q4: Traditional leaders, who hold weekly dispute resolution meetings, have routinely noted that the obvious initial benefit from ILRG is not in helping resolution of conflicts, but rather in helping to avoid them in the first place. they all state that the number of disputes over parcel borders drops dramatically after LTR. We will gather more formal information on this aspect.
	local authorities		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	contractors		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	mediators		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	courts		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Relevant activities not yet administered.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome]	TBD				4,050*	4,050	4,050	Y1: Figures for joint titles were not confirmed at the time of reporting, so they will be included next quarter.
	Male					1,301	1,301	1,301	
	Female					2,749	2,749	2,749	
	Individual					4,050	4,050	4,050	
	Joint					TBD	TBD	TBD	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Communal					0	0	0	
	State/customary					0	0	0	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome]	70% ¹				N/A	N/A	N/A	
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, Output]	0				0	0	0	
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, Output]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67%	67%	67%	Q2-Q4: Ongoing delimitation and registration of land under ORAM and Hluvukani.
	Numerator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,749	2,749	2,749	
	Denominator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,050	4,050	4,050	
6	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
16	Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom, Output]	N/A				55%	55%	55%	Q4: Hluvukani and ORAM awareness raising events
	Numerator: Number of women or vulnerably people	N/A				1,645	1,645	1,645	
	Denominator: Total participants	N/A				2943	2943	2943	
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	Q4: (1) CaVaTeCo gitbook manuals include one tailored to Hluvukani and

¹ The baseline for Mozambique and Zambia come from [Prindex Report](#) (2018).

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]								another tailored to ORAM. (2) CaVaTeCo dashboard which provides a visual display of progress against key indicators for all ILRG projects in Mozambique. (3) Mapping portal. (4) Training manual on preparing communities for negotiations with investors.
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	TBD	0	0	0	*Training data from MAST training in Hluvukani to be confirmed.
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	Q4: (1) Resolution of community border conflicts. (2) Positive results of community land associations
	Blog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Papers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Case studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

TABLE 3. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	women's rights groups								
	LGBTI issues								
	indigenous people's groups								
	customary authorities								
	government								
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2, Outcome]	0				155,057	155,057	155,057	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] (subset of above)	0				2*	2	2	YI: Zambia National Land Policy, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Strategic Plan (MLNR) *Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBRNM) Policy Zero Draft will be reported when first draft is produced
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	
	local authorities		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	contractors		0	0	0	5	5	5	
	mediators		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	courts		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YI: Relevant activities not yet started to administer surveys.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome]	TBD				0	0	0	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome]	67%				0	0	0	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights (contributes to EG.11-2)	0	0	15	3*	0	15	15	Q2: Workshops took place across the following locations: Petauke, Lusaka, Kalikiliki, Chipata, and Maguya. Q3: Launch of Community-based Planning Workshop in Chipata, June 4-5, 2019. <i>*Number of institutions to be confirmed.</i>
	national governmental								
	sub-national governmental								
	Other			15			15	15	
	Topic: land rights			15			15	15	
	Topic: climate change								
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-I, Output]	0				0	0	0	Zambia Community Based Natural Resource Management Policy ² zero draft produced by National CRB Association and will be reported when first draft is complete.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47%	47%	47%	Y1: This is from women's participation in the phases

² This has also been reported under indicator 11 as it addresses Climate Change, Livelihoods, Biodiversity, Land Tenure, and Gender.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, Output]								of the customary land certification process.
	Numerator		N/A	N/A	N/A	8,449	8,449	8,449	Number of females
	Denominator		N/A	N/A	N/A	17,879	17,879	17,879	Total participants
6	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom, Outcome]	0				213,633	213,633	213,633	Y1: 31,432 hectares in Petauke – Nyampande Chiefdom; and 182,201 hectares in Chipata - Nzamane, Maguya, Mkanda, Mnukwa Chiefdoms
	Planned					0	0	0	
	Delimited					213,633	213,633	213,633	
	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>land rights</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output]	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Q4: Zambia Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources Strategic Plan (MLNR) was drafted.
	National, Proposed	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	National, Adopted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	National, Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11d	Sub-national, Proposed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Q2: Zambia National Land Policy ³
	Sub-national, Adopted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-national, Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Regional or International, Proposed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Regional or International, Adopted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Regional or International, Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

³ This policy was previously submitted as “11a Other” and has been edited to reflect that it addresses issues of land tenure, which are under indicator 11d.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4/ Annual	Y1 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	Q4: Participatory Planning Manual, Customary Land Documentation Process Toolkit
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	68	0	68	68	Q3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Social Inclusion in Land and Natural Resource Management (23m, 11f) in Chipata on June 2-3, 2019. Customary Land Documentation Training (23m, 11f) in Chipata on May 30-June 1, 2019.
	Male	0	0	0	46				
	Female	0	0	0	22				
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	
	Blog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Papers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Q4: ILRG Zambia Youth and Land Assessment
	Case studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Q4: Practical Guide to Gender Integration ILRG Zambia
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE 4. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4/ Annual	Y1 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome]	0				0	0	0	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome]	TBD	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Number of institutions with improved capacity [Custom]	0				0	0	0	
11	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing other categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output]	0				0	0	0	
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	Q3: Rapid Rural Appraisal Tools Used for Community Land Use Planning
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	12	11	0	23	23	Q2: Carbon Stock Measurement Training in Kumasi, facilitated by Winrock on February 4-8, 2019 Q3: Training in Rapid Rural Appraisal/ Participatory Rural Appraisal on May 24-24.
	Male	0	0	11	7	0	18	18	
	Female	0	0	1	4	0	5	5	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	Ghana Land Use Planning Diagnostic is drafted and will be reported when completed/published.

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	YI Q1	YI Q2	YI Q3	YI Q4/ Annual	YI TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Blog	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	<p>Q3: Chocolate for the Future: USAID's Support to the Private Sector for the Rehabilitation of Cocoa Trees in Ghana</p> <p>Q4: (1) USAID, Hershey's and ECOM Help Cocoa Farmers Increase Production, Strengthen Land Rights, and Protect Forests; (2) How USAID's ILRG Deforestation Free Cocoa Initiative is confronting deteriorating landowner-tenant relationships in cocoa growing regions of Ghana to improve livelihoods, protect forests and increase tree cover on farms; (3) Clarifying Land Rights, Reducing Deforestation, and Improving Cocoa Production</p>
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Papers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Case studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT

TABLE 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT

ACTIVITY, ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS, AND CONDITION	MITIGATION MEASURE(S)	MONITORING INDICATOR(S)	MONITORING METHOD & FREQUENCY
<p>Mozambique Activity: MAST Implementation and Negotiations. ILRG will work through local grantees partners to document current land and resource use practices. ILRG is not promoting specific land use planning objectives, such as conversion from one activity to another, but rather is empowering the communities to make their own decisions.</p> <p>Condition: Technical assistance and training addresses issues of sustainable land use and management; social impacts of land use planning; and environmental soundness.</p> <p>Condition: Include information regarding how analysis of current land patterns, social priorities, and environmental services of areas in question occurs so that environmental sustainability is incorporated into land use planning.</p> <p>ILRG’s engagement will not promote land use changes specifically, but rather provides stakeholders with tools and basic processes for making active decisions on the sustainable use of their land.</p>	<p>ILRG, in all land use planning and management plans, training, and technical assistance to communities, will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land use planning and management • Social and environmental soundness • Vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate <p>ILRG will not be engaging in any specific recommendations on changes in land use, but rather documenting current land uses and providing tools (maps) and resources to counterparts to develop their land use plans, in line with best practices.</p> <p>Scopes of Work (SOWs): In addition, SOWs for technical assistance (TA) contracted to support land use planning and community planning will include requirements that consideration be given to sustainable land use and management, social impacts of land use planning, environmental soundness, and global climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project records • EMMP training records • Land documentation and land readjustment processes-related training materials and community land management training materials • Land use management plans • TA SOWs 	<p>EMMP principles and mitigation measures were transmitted at the beginning of the activity, as well as specifically during monitoring and evaluation (M&E) trainings/outreach.</p> <p>These will be subsequently repeated annually both through an online training with managers from implementing partners and ILRG task leaders.</p> <p>ILRG SOWs include the relevant reference to considerations of sustainable land use and management, and considerations of social impacts of land use planning.</p> <p>In future years, all new ILRG staff will be provided with an overview of environmental compliance when they are on-boarded and subsequently annually. This will be carried out prior to the end of December 2019.</p>

ACTIVITY, ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS, AND CONDITION	MITIGATION MEASURE(S)	MONITORING INDICATOR(S)	MONITORING METHOD & FREQUENCY
<p>Zambia Activity: MAST Implementation and Land Use Planning and Natural Resource Management Activities. ILRG will work through local grantees partners to document current land and resource use practices. ILRG is not promoting specific land use planning objectives, such as conversion from one activity to another, but rather is empowering the communities to make their own decisions.</p> <p>Condition: Technical assistance and training addresses issues of sustainable land use and management; social impacts of land use planning; and environmental soundness.</p> <p>Condition: Include information regarding how analysis of current land patterns, social priorities, and environmental services of areas in question occurs so that environmental sustainability is incorporated into land use planning.</p> <p>ILRG's engagement will not promote land use changes specifically, but rather provides stakeholders with tools and basic processes for making active decisions on the sustainable use of their land.</p>	<p>ILRG, in all land use planning and management plans training and technical assistance to communities will integrate principles of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable land use planning and management 2. Social and environmental soundness 3. Vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. <p>ILRG will not be engaging in any specific recommendations on changes in land use, but rather documenting current land uses and providing tools (maps) and resources to counterparts to develop their land use plans, in line with best practices.</p> <p>ILRG will integrate good practices from the USAID GEMS Sector Environmental Guidelines (SEGs) into the trainings, including on forests, community-based natural resource management, and agriculture.</p> <p>SOWs: In addition, SOWs for TA contracted to support land use planning and community planning will include requirements that consideration be given to sustainable land use and management, social impacts of land use planning, environmental soundness, and global climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project records • EMMP training records • Land documentation and land readjustment processes-related training materials and community land management training materials • Land use management plans • TA SOWs 	<p>EMMP principles and mitigation measures were transmitted at the beginning of the activity, as well as specifically during monitoring and evaluation (M&E) trainings/outreach.</p> <p>These will be subsequently repeated annually both through an online training with managers from implementing partners and ILRG task leaders.</p> <p>ILRG SOWs include the relevant reference to considerations of sustainable land use and management, and considerations of social impacts of land use planning.</p> <p>In future years, all new ILRG staff will be provided with an overview of environmental compliance when they are onboarded and subsequently annually. This will be carried out prior to the end of December 2019.</p>

ACTIVITY, ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS, AND CONDITION	MITIGATION MEASURE(S)	MONITORING INDICATOR(S)	MONITORING METHOD & FREQUENCY
<p>Liberia Activity: Harmonizing boundaries and demarcating lands. ILRG will work through local grantee partner to document current land and resource use practices. ILRG is not promoting specific land use planning objectives, such as conversion from one activity to another, but rather is empowering the communities to make their own decisions.</p> <p>Condition: Technical assistance and training addresses issues of sustainable land use and management; social impacts of land use planning; and environmental soundness.</p> <p>Condition: Include information regarding how analysis of current land patterns, social priorities, and environmental services of areas in question occurs so that environmental sustainability is incorporated into land use planning.</p> <p>ILRG's engagement will not promote land use changes specifically, but rather provides stakeholders with tools and basic processes for making active decisions on the sustainable use of their land.</p>	<p>ILRG, in all land use planning and management plans, training, and technical assistance to communities, will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land use planning and management • Social and environmental soundness • Vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate <p>ILRG will not be engaging in any specific recommendations on changes in land use, but rather documenting current land uses and providing tools (maps) and resources to counterparts to develop their land use plans, in line with best practices.</p> <p>SOWs: In addition, SOWs for TA contracted to support land use planning and community planning will include requirements that consideration be given to sustainable land use and management, social impacts of land use planning, environmental soundness, and global climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project records • EMMP training records • Land documentation and land processes-related training materials and community land management training materials 	<p>The Liberia activity has not yet begun. EMMP principles will be integrated into future activities, as the program begins.</p>

ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

CLARIFYING LAND RIGHTS, REDUCING DEFORESTATION, AND IMPROVING COCOA PRODUCTION



Photos: *Community members stand with their elders and a parcel map delineating community boundaries and individual farm parcels*



PHOTOS: RICHARD ANKOUJAH

The USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) project is supporting communities in Ghana to clarify and document their land rights to reduce deforestation and improve cocoa production in the country.

Smallholder cocoa production in Ghana has been a major driver of deforestation over the past 20 years, as old growth forests and shade trees – which maintain the health of underlying cocoa trees – were cleared to plant more cocoa. The productivity of cocoa farms declined significantly as a result, and today 40 percent of farms report low production. The Ghana Cocoa Board estimates that 700,000 hectares of cocoa farms need to be replanted, but farmers – who lack formal documentation of their land rights – are not incentivized to invest resources into their land without knowing that their farm will remain in their custody for the long term. Alarming, a recent USAID study found that, of 714 farmers interviewed, 65 percent felt that landlords, family members, or traditional authorities could remove them from their land at any time.

Working closely with the private sector in Ghana, ILRG is piloting new ways of clarifying, documenting, and registering the rights of cocoa farmers, providing the land security needed to increase on-farm investments in reforestation. Through stakeholder engagement and community awareness-raising, the project successfully socialized the concept of a paid service through which community land would be mapped and documented. With buy-in from local leaders – including chiefs, imams, elders, opinion leaders, and other social influencers – the project successfully connected communities with Meridia, a Ghanaian fee-for-service firm specializing in land rights mapping, tenancy agreements, and land registration with customary authorities. Meridia mapped the territorial boundaries of cocoa growing communities and over 850 individual farm parcels, including 191 female-headed farms.

When this season's cocoa harvest is complete the farmers will purchase services from Meridia to register the parcel data with the traditional Stool Chief as required by law and custom. With the early community adoption of fee-based documentation and mapping services, ILRG is optimistic about the uptake of new payment plans, pricing models, and service bundling that will be available to rural communities in the future.

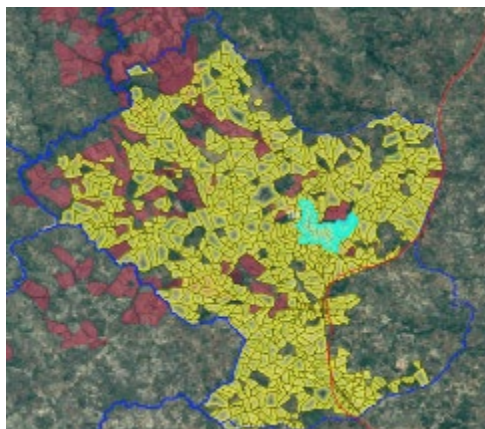
Telling Our Story

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SUCCESS STORY

MAKING INVESTMENT WORK FOR ALL



PHOTOS: ORAM

Photos from top: Community-generated map showing family land parcels (yellow), Portucel's parcels (pink), and the proposed irrigation scheme (blue); Mrs. Lídia Wahia Rophia and her children hold the map used in the process of delineating community land

The USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) project is supporting communities in Mozambique to protect and govern their land in order to effectively work with outside investors.

Using participatory digital tools that allow communities to efficiently and affordably map and document their land rights, USAID is helping communities delineate community land, settle disputes, and form land associations that improve a community's ability to work effectively with land developers.

Investors who are interested in developing land in rural areas of Mozambique are required to engage in a community consultation process before use rights can be transferred. The process, however, sometimes pits poor communities – who may lack negotiating power and awareness of their rights – against well-connected elites and corrupt officials. This power imbalance exacerbates land disparities, and poor communities have not always been able to benefit from outside investments as a result.

In 2019, communities in Hamela, Mozambique were approached by international pulp and paper manufacturer Portucel. The company announced plans to co-fund a micro-irrigation project in the community, and expressed interest in expanding timber production on community land. In order to ensure that community members would share both the benefits and the burdens of the micro-irrigation project, there was a need to help the communities prepare by mapping and delimiting family land parcels. USAID funded local grantee Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) to support the three community land associations in the area to use digital tools to map family parcels and the proposed irrigation project. USAID's support also helped the associations to facilitate community-level dialogues and create plans to fairly compensate any family whose land would be affected by the development plans.

Lídia Wahia Rophia, a land association member, described how USAID support has enabled the community to more effectively work with investors and manage community development projects. "In the past we offered our land to investors without knowing the rules," said Rophia. "USAID has supported us to form associations which enable us to speak to investors, and address our existing land issues. We now have a vision for the future, and a feeling of security."

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ANNEX 4: PROJECT BRIEF



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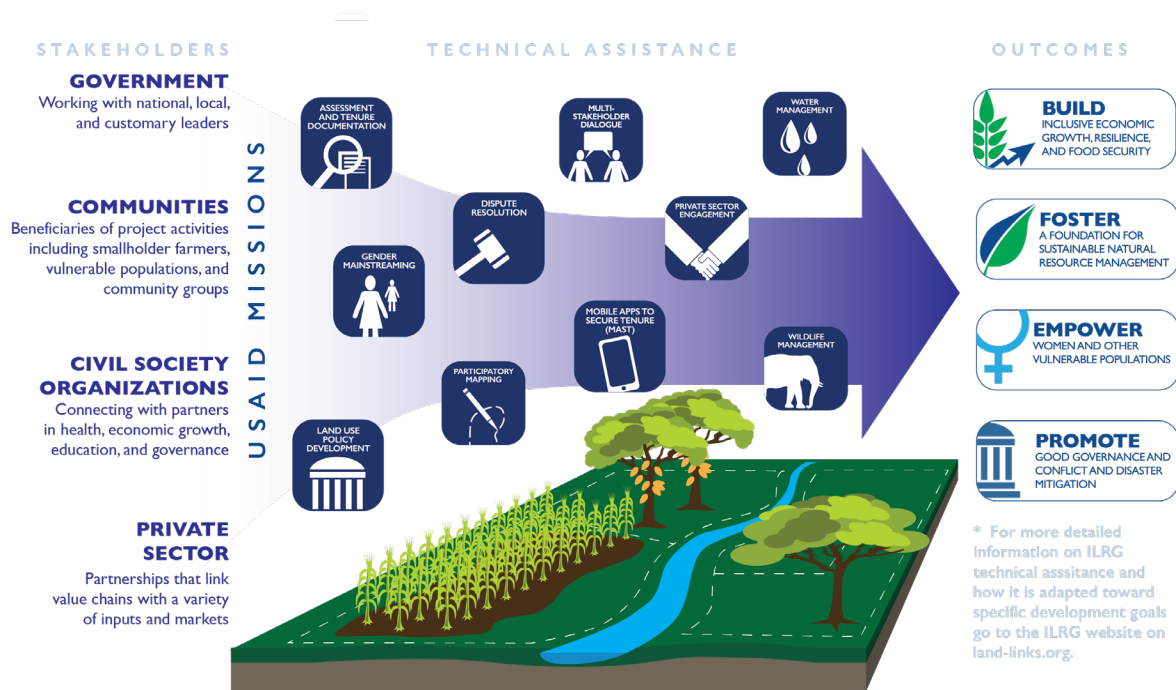


INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL

The majority of land in developing countries is not documented, and hundreds of millions of households in rural and urban areas lack secure rights to the land and resources they live and rely on. This impacts their ability and incentive to make long-term investments and it often limits access to finance. As a result, these individuals are particularly vulnerable, especially in the event of conflict or natural disaster. Countries where property rights are perceived as insecure are less attractive for investors and more reliant on donor funding. USAID recognizes that strengthening rights to land and natural resources is central to achieving a broad range of development goals on the journey to self-reliance including: conflict prevention and mitigation; countering violent extremism; realizing inclusive economic growth; managing biodiversity and natural resources sustainably; enhancing agricultural productivity; generating own source revenue; and empowering women and vulnerable populations.

USAID's Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program – managed by the E3/Land and Urban Office – is a flexible field support mechanism that works with USAID Missions to provide both short- and long-term assistance. The program gives USAID operating units and missions around the world an opportunity to request support for a wide array of services to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for strong economic growth, stability, resilience, and self-reliance. ILRG's services have been used to support a number of US government strategic foreign assistance initiatives and earmarks, including democracy and rule of law; gender equality and women's empowerment; Feed the Future; conflict mitigation and management; economic growth; biodiversity and natural resource management; and global climate change.

A common approach is for a mission to work with the mechanism to develop activities that adapt ILRG technical assistance, which are best suited for its development goals.



PROGRAM INFORMATION

Ceiling: \$25 Million

Period of Performance: July 2018 – July 2021 (plus 2 option years to July 2023)

Available for Mission Buy-in: Yes

Competitive Procurement Required for New Activities: No

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on four countries: Ghana, India, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Ghana, the project collaborates with the private sector (Hershey) to test a farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model to increase cocoa productivity and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the project supports a partnership between USAID and PepsiCo to economically empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Mozambique, the project supports communities to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, resolve land disputes, and be prepared to engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, the project supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery, capacity-building for civil society and government, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas to improve wildlife management. ILRG will also work in Liberia to evaluate the impact of community land protection activities on livelihoods.

The ILRG consortium includes seven partners: Tetra Tech (prime contractor); Columbia University; Global Land Alliance; Landesa; Terra Firma; Innola Solutions; and Winrock International. The program also works with in-country partners through a \$2.5 million grants under contract component.

CONTACT

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Tetra Tech

ANNEX 5: LIST OF MEDIA

No media items relevant to the project were published or produced in this period.

ANNEX 6: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 6. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Sritama Biswas	Tetra Tech	India Agronomist	sritama.biswas@tetrattech.com
Subrataa Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Country Coordinator	subrataa.chakraborty@tetrattech.com
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com
Bivash Dasgupta	Tetra Tech	India Administrative Assistant	bivash.dasgupta@tetrattech.com
Jen Duncan	Landesa	Gender Advisor	jend@landesa.org
Mark Freudenberger	Tetra Tech	Land Tenure Specialist/Ghana Task Lead	mark.freudenberger@tetrattech.com
Laura Gallup	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	laura.gallup@tetrattech.com
Melissa Hall	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party	melissa.hall@tetrattech.com
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Megan Huth	Tetra Tech	Home Office Project Manager/Indigenous Peoples' Task Lead	megan.huth@tetrattech.com
Monde Luhana	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Administration Manager	monde.luhana@tetrattech.com
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Russell Ndumba	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Administration Officer	russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com
Simon Norfolk	Terra Firma	Mozambique Country Coordinator	simon@terrafirma.co.mz
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Lalita Sharma	Tetra Tech	India Agronomist	lalita.sharma@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com
Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Zambia Office Assistant	getrude.zulu@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 7: DATA

Data produced by the project (i.e. geospatial, survey, etc.) will be uploaded as required to the [Development Data Library](#) (DDL) upon completion of the task. No data was produced by the project in this period for final submission to the DDL.

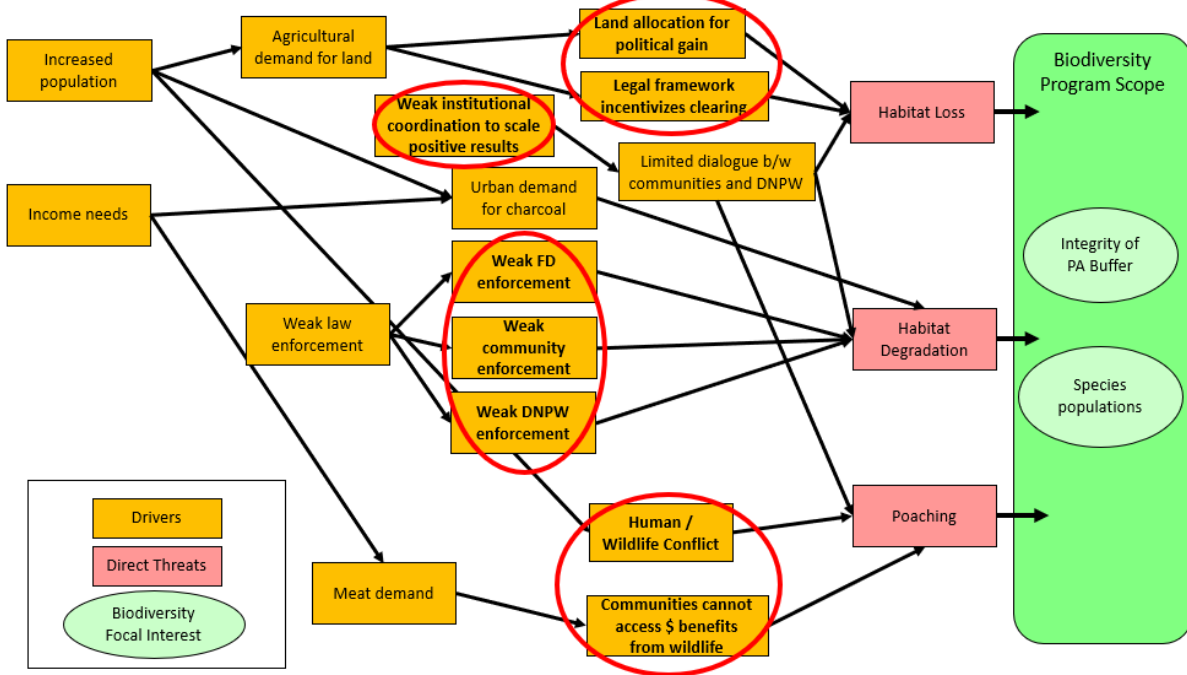
ANNEX 8: LEVEL OF EFFORT (LOE) SUMMARY

TABLE 7. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE

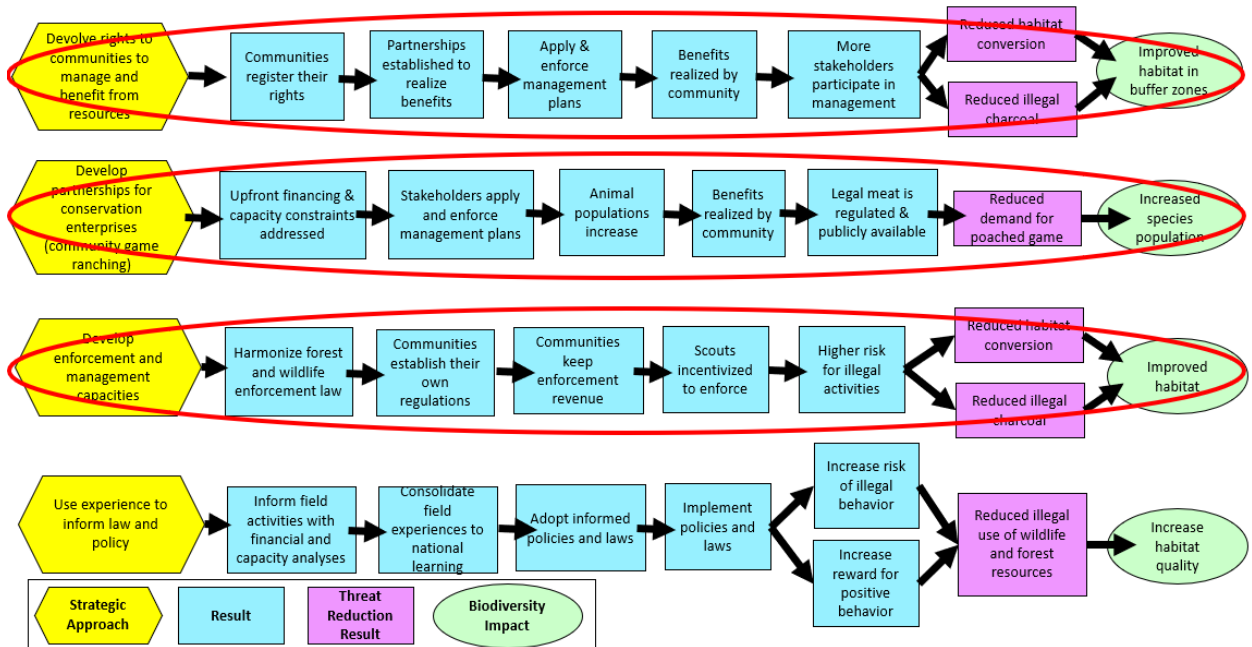
LABOR CATEGORY	BASE PERIOD LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR BASE PERIOD
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,630.50	179.63	691.94	938.56
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,188.00	132.00	702.00	1,486.00
Long-Term CCN Support	2,183.00	193.38	520.75	1,662.25
Consultants	1,418.00	67.00	129.50	1,288.50

ANNEX 9: ZAMBIA SITUATIONAL MODEL, RESULTS FRAMEWORK, AND THEORY OF CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH BIODIVERSITY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS

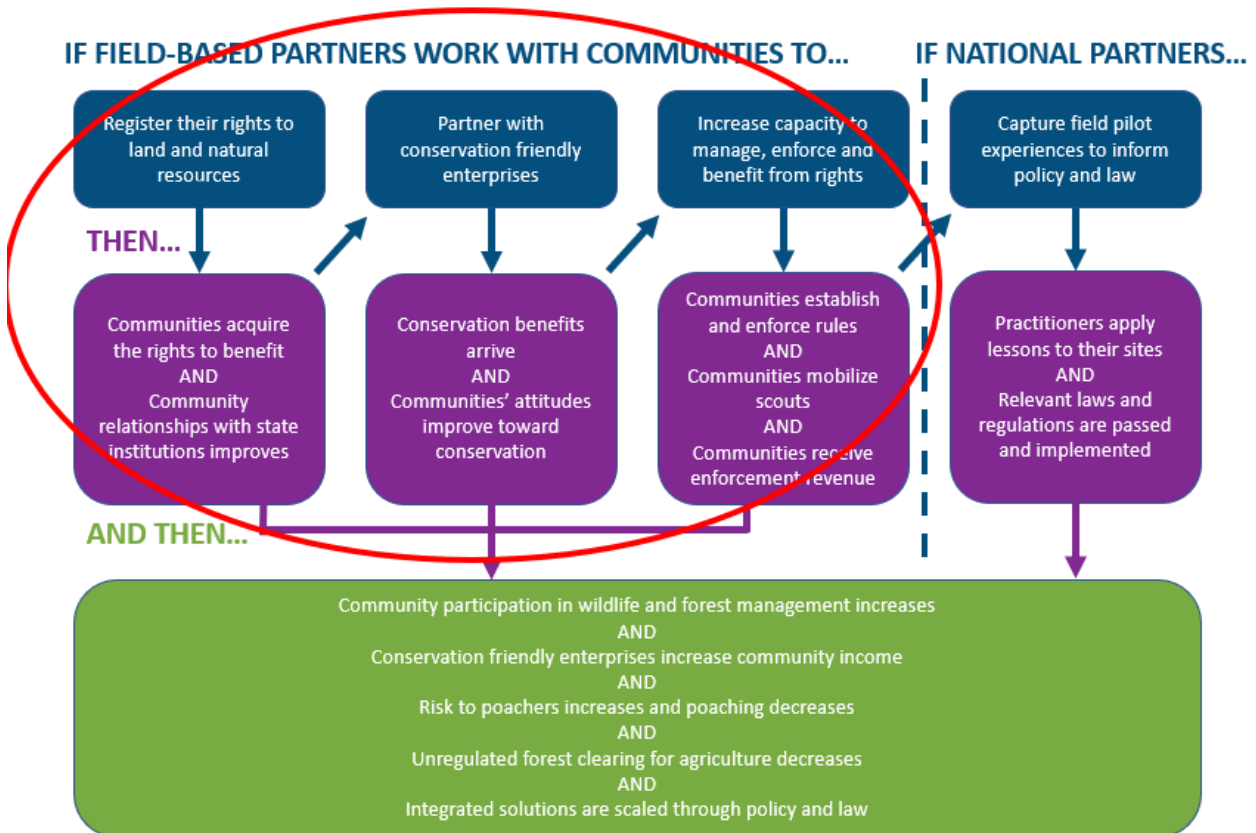
ILRG Wildlife, Biodiversity and Forests Situational Model



ILRG Wildlife, Biodiversity and Forests Results Chain



ILRG Wildlife, Biodiversity and Forests Theory of Change



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