

# TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, JANUARY – MARCH 2017



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Cover Photos: Shared resource map from Sandwe Chiefdom that documents a variety of land uses across the chiefdom

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>1.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE .....	1
1.2 ZAMBIA TASK 1: STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE .....	2
1.3 BURMA TASK 2: LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SCHEMES/TASK 4: STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+ .....	12
1.4 TASK 2: GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SCHEMES.....	19
1.5 TASK 3: RESEARCH AND SCOPING STUDIES ON TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION.....	21
1.6 TASK 4: GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+ .....	24
1.7 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.....	26
<b>2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>ANNEX C: MEDIA</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF</b> .....	<b>50</b>
<b>ANNEX E: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE</b> .....	<b>51</b>

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGL	AgroEcom Ghana Ltd.
APU	Agriculture Policy Unit
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CF	Coastal Forest
CFI	Community Forestry Instructions (Burma)
CFP	Community Forests Program (Zambia)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
EU	European Union
FAPI	Federation for the Self -Determination of Indigenous Peoples
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FD	Forest Department (Burma)
FLU	Farmers Labor Union (Burma)
FtF	Feed the Future
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma
GUC	Grants Under Contract
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity

IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFSL	Integrated Sustainable Forest Landscape
LCG	Land Core Group
LTP	Land Tenure Project
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (Zambia)
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (Burma)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy (Burma)
NLUP	National Land Use Policy (Burma)
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RFP	Request for Proposals
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SEA	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced
SOW	Scope of Work
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFD	Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program
VFV	Vacant, Fallow and Virgin
VLC	Village Land Committee
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WRI	World Resources Institute

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity Contract (IDIQ). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource governance and property rights as they relate to programming that reduces deforestation and forest degradation and increases the resiliency of vulnerable populations.

The impacts of social and environmental change and society's responses are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of initiatives to respond and adapt to global changes. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives. The task order consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism to support these task areas. These tasks aim to:

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of sustainable land use practices through work in the Chipata and Petauke Districts of Zambia's Eastern Province. The work has also evolved to support policy engagement and research around customary land administration in Zambia.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land use policy and associated laws in Burma. This work has evolved to consider tenure conditions associated with the sustainable management of mangrove systems and their environmental services (see also Task 4).
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
  - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from programs aimed at reducing deforestation?
  - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to meeting biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and coastal adaptation objectives?

This work has evolved to consider the tenure dimensions around reducing deforestation in commodity supply chains associated with the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020 initiative, with field activities in Paraguay and Ghana.

4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes. The work has evolved based on financial support from USAID/Burma and now focuses on the piloting of recognition of community rights over land and resources in diverse agricultural/forest landscapes in Burma, while maintaining attention to the

recognition of women's property rights. Further piloting has begun related to coastal mangrove management Vietnam.

TGCC is addressing these tasks by using a combination of intensive field implementation, local partnerships, field work and case studies, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences. TGCC is a five-year project which commenced in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID missions and other international organizations. The project is supervised by USAID's Land and Urban Office.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TGCC provides USAID with the opportunity to explore the relationship between the governance of agriculture, forests, and fisheries landscapes and achieving sustainable land use and resilient communities through technical analysis, field work, and policy engagement. During this quarter, major activities included:

**Zambia:** The Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) undertook training on household land demarcation and launched efforts to systematically document household rights across Sandwe Chiefdom. The Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) continued supporting chiefs to sign and distribute customary land certificates and supported communities through the process of requesting changes to certificates, including division of parcels and documenting new parcels. TGCC completed research with four Zambian civil society organizations (CSOs) and researchers on customary land issues. TGCC started preparations for long-term sustainability of the program through increased coordination with the Ministry of Lands and the anticipated World Bank Integrated Sustainable Forest Landscape (IFSL) program, as well as through convening workshops with other customary land documentation organizations. TGCC also continued coordination with government on national land governance priorities, including national land titling program, community forestry statutory instruments and the draft national land policy.

**Burma:** TGCC mobilized a new country coordinator in this quarter, following the unexpected passing of Nick Thomas in late 2016. With USAID/Washington's visit to Burma, TGCC established new relations and a work plan with the new Economic Growth team at USAID/Burma. The Resource Law Specialist (RLS) continued work with the Agricultural Policy Unit and supported analysis of revisions to a range of land-related laws. TGCC launched efforts with four new CSO partners to pilot participatory mapping approaches, and undertook new analysis to identify appropriate partners for an additional pilot site in the dry zone of Sagaing Region. The program launched efforts to establish a work plan for continued support to use participatory maps in the first and second pilot sites, and also began to consolidate communication and outreach materials for use over the coming year and post program implementation.

**Vietnam, Mangroves, and Marine Tenure:** Activities started in full in Tien Lang District during this quarter through a partnership with the Winrock International-implemented Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD) program. A launching ceremony and initial participatory coastal resources assessment were undertaken in the district. Modalities for collaboration with district government were further clarified. The global and Tanzania mangrove reports (full report and briefs) produced with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) were finalized; TGCC is awaiting responses from USAID on the Indonesia report. TGCC completed an Indonesia marine tenure assessment, and received positive feedback on previous assessments alongside a Global Oceans Summit in February. The results are being consolidated into a public summary.

**TFA 2020:** This quarter saw the completion of the Ghana implementation plan and the launching of activities with ECOM and Hershey's on land tenure strengthening and financing models for cocoa rehabilitation. USAID also gave TGCC a green light to support development of a civil society platform for geospatial documentation of community land claims in Paraguay as part of an engagement with the beef sector.

**World Bank Conference:** TGCC played a prominent role at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in March 2017 with eight presentations, including four from Burma, three from

Zambia, and one on mangroves. Additionally, TGCC made two presentations to USAID on TFA 2020 and Zambia. For the conference, TGCC developed a series of infographics and a video on the land documentation process in Burma. The participation of Chieftainess Mkanda from Zambia also demonstrated USAID's commitment to ensuring that voices of beneficiaries are heard at the global level.

**Challenges:** TGCC worked through the mobilization of the new Country Coordinator in Burma, Emiko Guthe, during this quarter, as well as revisions to the Year 5 work plan for all countries. TGCC is in the position of both scaling up activities (particularly in Ghana, Paraguay and Vietnam), while also keeping an eye on project close-out, with in-country activities ending in December 2017.

**Priorities:** In the coming quarter, TGCC will finalize the Year 5 work plan, inclusive of sustainability plans for key activities. The program will further consolidate project communications and outreach activities, particularly around reporting impacts and lessons learned. Key written deliverables will be produced and shared with USAID, particularly around field methods and assessments.

# I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

## I.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE

**Quality:** TGCC continues to receive praise from USAID, host country governments, and local stakeholders on project analytical, policy, and pilot implementation activities. TGCC has actively pursued partnerships with diverse local, government, and international stakeholders to help see increased adoption of TGCC methodologies and best practices. TGCC has made concerted efforts to make sure that its products are of use to other USAID activities. For example, the Bangladesh mission noted to TGCC: *“Please allow me to reiterate Dr. Wahab's statement that we are very, very pleased with the quality of the report. It has successfully addressed the ‘adaptive management’ needs of the ECOFISH activity at the mid-life of activity as well as some of the programmatic, impact-level issues concerning governance, legal framework, etc. There are many salient points. And it would be a shame if we did not attempt to workshop the main findings and recommendations to our GoB counterparts, WorldFish project-based staff, and various field-based sub-implementing partners... Thank you, again, to everyone for making this technical support available to us here in Bangladesh.”* – Nathan Sage (USAID/Bangladesh)

Emerging Ghana work has already received positive feedback from partners, which will promote long-term sustainability: *“I wanted to let you know that I was very impressed with the quality of the report and found it a solid report with some very good analytical work being done.”* – Paul Macek (World Cocoa Foundation)

In Zambia, TGCC continues to promote collaboration in zones of influence between implementing partners. For example, in Sandwe Chiefdom TGCC learned that some of the communities were misunderstanding the goals of USAID partners under other contracts/grants. *“Thank you, for your effort to clear up this issue in such a transparent and professional way. We really value this approach to collaboration and working positively with partners. We realize too that no approach is perfect and we welcome criticism that can assist us in improving performance and impact for the communities we serve.”* - Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO)

In Burma, the TGCC team continues to receive praise from USAID for rapid response to Mission and Embassy requests on land policy and land law *“Awesome explanation. Thanks Rob!”* – Dan Swift (USAID/Burma). *“I just wanted to say thank you again for all the time we spent together, your flexible and always ready to help attitude, your patience working with me (a non-land expert), and all you did.”* – Leslie Marbury (formerly USAID/Burma)

**Schedule and Timeliness:** TGCC remains on schedule on work across multiple countries, pushing aggressively in Vietnam, Ghana, and Paraguay, while also ensuring stakeholder consultation along the way. TGCC continues to respond to comments from USAID on draft deliverables rapidly. TGCC provides rapid responses to USAID requests, as evidenced by numerous technical requests from the USAID missions in Burma and Zambia. TGCC worked rapidly to produce items for USAID review prior to the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, particularly on infographics and communication reach outs. TGCC recognizes that in the coming year there will be a large number of final deliverables and is establishing a tracking system to ensure timely production and review.

**Cost Control and Budget:** TGCC carried out activities in seven countries in this quarter, while staying within budget. TGCC continues to identify cost savings by sharing office space in Zambia, Burma, and Vietnam, and sharing services between multiple tasks. TGCC has established a budget for program implementation through the contract end date and internally reviews this framework each month to

allow for the program to respond to emergent USAID needs. USAID has thanked TGCC for an open budgeting process on multiple occasions over the past quarter. TGCC was able to leverage its efforts through cooperation with other partners, for example gaining profile through support to the Mekong Regional Land Governance Open Data Meeting in Burma in February, and Zambia collaboration with the Finnish Embassy on Statutory Instruments for Community Forestry. *“By the way, we held an excellent capacity building workshop on open data in Myanmar that brought together government officials from Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam, which was greatly supported by your colleague Rob Oberndorf. We couldn’t have done it without them.”* – Neil Sorenson (Mekong Regional Land Governance Program)

TGCC also pursued efforts to reduce costs associated with the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. For example, *“Out of acknowledgement for all your support to the Zambia work, Chieftainess Mkanda was given a fee waiver.”* – Thea Hilhorst (World Bank)

**Management:** TGCC continues to deploy a fully decentralized program management structure, with the Chief of Party (COP) based in Zambia; Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) based in Burlington, Vermont; Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS) based in Nepal; and, Resource Law Specialist (RLS) and Country Coordinator based in Burma. The project uses weekly technical notes, stored on the USAID Land and Urban Office communications platform, as well as biweekly management and technical phone calls and ad hoc phone calls and emails to address emerging issues and to achieve technical and administrative coordination. Over the past quarter, the move of the RTS to Nepal and reduction of effort to part-time has required some shifting of resources. Where and when needed, TGCC has brought in additional resources, such as the expertise of Mike Roth to support advancement of the Ghana implementation plan. While the current structure is complicated, it has also resulted in substantial cost savings to USAID, with our implementation team working closely with contract management.

**Regulatory Compliance:** TGCC continues to make regulatory compliance a priority in all project activities, endeavoring to identify and request required Contracting Officer approvals as early as possible and combining related approvals into single requests to minimize the approvals burden to the greatest extent possible. TGCC resubmitted a budget realignment which is under review in the CO’s office. TGCC had a number of unusual requests this past quarter associated with the passing of Nick Thomas, and did a commendable job of keeping the CO’s office aware of requests before they were submitted to facilitate speedy response. The revised initial environmental examination (IEE) for the project was approved this quarter and USAID commented: *“This was a long process and I really appreciate TT going above and beyond on this.”* – Caleb Stevens (USAID)

**Small Business Utilization:** TGCC’s US-based subcontracts this quarter were done with existing STARR IDIQ partners. TGCC continues to pursue US-based small business utilization where it makes technical and financial sense.

## **I.2 ZAMBIA TASK I: STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE**

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

Since the relocation of the TGCC COP to Zambia, a number of opportunities have emerged to support national policy, engage civil society, and build lessons learned on Zambia land issues. During the past quarter, TGCC moved to household demarcation in Sandwe chieftdom in Petauke, and continued with

administration, outreach and support to signing and distribution of certificates in Chiefdoms. As with the previous quarter, TGCC provided support as requested to the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) on land policy, on government requests and on the Community Forestry Statutory Instrument finalization. TGCC advanced efforts for the World Bank to continue supporting piloting of work in Chipata District.

### **1.2.1 Zambia Administration**

TGCC was able to resolve accounting issues with CDLA through an audit of recent hard copy reports and identification of costs that did not have adequate documentation. CDLA provided documentation in some cases and reimbursed TGCC in others. CDLA hired a new accountant this quarter and TGCC has been providing backstopping. Additionally, in accordance with the TGCC sustainability plan, the TGCC DCOP will be spending time in the coming quarter to support long-term financial management improvement of the two grantees. The main challenges this quarter were related to procurement of new motorbikes and fixing of old motorbikes, as well as the project vehicle.

### **1.2.2 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation**

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

#### **1.2.2.1 Agroforestry Administration and Technical Implementation**

The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activities largely ended following the 2015-2016 growing season, and are not expected to continue in 2017. Nevertheless, the lead farmer groups continue in each of the villages and COMACO provides some ongoing support in these areas through their agricultural purchasing program (outside of TGCC funding). TGCC's engagement with COMACO on seed distribution and basic surveys continued into this quarter, as some villages needed to be visited to undertake basic surveys of lead farmer activities, well management, and general farmer questions at the village level. Farmers are expecting excellent performance this year due to adequate rains in this growing season.

#### **1.2.2.2 Agroforestry Challenges**

As noted in previous quarterly reports, TGCC's direct engagement in agroforestry is now limited to annual seed distribution, which ended with the 2016-2017 growing season. TGCC distributed *Faidherbia albida*, *Gliricidia*, pigeon pea, and groundnut seeds across the 177 communities. While grateful, communities continue to stress that they do not have adequate access to groundnut seed either from TGCC or within the communities themselves. Many communities also reflect a lack of adequate access to water to take care of their nurseries. TGCC has supported the establishment of seed banks in the communities; however, these are still relatively small in comparison to the community needs at scale.

#### **1.2.2.3 Land Tenure Administration and Technical Implementation**

The TGCC/CDLA activities in Zambia aim to strengthen the security of tenure of customary land both communally and at the household level through documentation of community resources; documentation of customary land governance rules at the village level; and, certification of smallholder fields by traditional authorities. CDLA has implemented a two-phased approach in 134 villages, initially focusing on documentation of community resources and land governance rules, followed by documentation of household land holdings, which will culminate in the delivery of customary land certificates. In this quarter, CDLA supported land administration services, through updating of certificates in the chiefdoms



Accessibility has been a major challenge recently, with much of the chiefdom inaccessible or at risk of being cut off by storms. Here a team carries a motorbike across a flooded road.

PHOTO: MOSES KASOKA

where certificates have been distributed, and promoting continued signing of certificates by chiefs. CDLA also worked on the data management processes associated with production of certificates through SQL commands from query builder, establishment of Microsoft Excel macros, and database back-ups of the geoserver. CDLA participated in training of PDLA on household certification, providing their experiences to inform the next phase of TGCC work in Sandwe Chiefdom.

All of the certificates for Chieftainess Mkanda have been distributed. Chief Maguya has completed signing of certificates for 23 of the 27 participating villages, and CDLA is in the process of laminating and supporting distribution. Chief Mnu kwa has reconfirmed his commitment to the program, but remains concerned

about some issues in his chiefdom, and wants to visit all villages before signing off. These visits were constrained over the past quarter due to the rainy season but TGCC is hopeful that he will resume visiting communities in the coming quarter. His concerns relate to non-Zambians moving from Malawi to acquire land in his chiefdom, as well as concerns that in some cases, tenant farmers were claiming land that is actually owned by a non-resident. Chief Mnu kwa is verbally very supportive of the program, but remains slow to follow through. TGCC continues to offer staffing support to help the Chief and his advisors travel through the chiefdom as well as financial support for petrol and vehicle use. Chief Mshawa remains inaccessible despite numerous attempts by CDLA to find him at the palace or reach him through relatives. A variety of excuses have been given by his advisors and family, as to why he does not participate in meetings or is not available to talk at scheduled appointments. His behavior to date indicates a resistance to the program and potentially fear of the outcomes of the program.

In field extension work, CDLA focused on DHIS2 training during January and February and then on updates to parcels, particularly in Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms, during March. Applications to add new parcels or subdivide existing parcels were received from 12 community members in March; these will be worked on over coming weeks. CDLA also participated in the Ncwala traditional ceremony of the Ngoni people where they advertised the work on customary land documentation and received visitors from across Eastern Province.

Training to village land committees (VLCs) on DHIS2 reporting continues. The trainings to villages has resulted in an increase in reporting from the VLCs though not necessarily an increase in requests for assistance. The program remains somewhat constrained by the number of villages who have lost, sold, or broken their DHIS2 phones, and so these villages rely solely on paper based submissions of data. DHIS2 reporting rates picked up this past quarter to a reasonable level, due to the efforts of the team to engage the VLCs. It remains to be seen whether continued investment in the DHIS2 resource is viable post-TGCC. This may be explored through discussions with the World Bank's investment team. Both CDLA and PDLA expressed interest in continuing to work at least with the ODK data collection system moving forward, and TGCC is working with both institutions to improve their processes for data management, particularly as they are awarded new programs.

In March 2017, TGCC and CDLA hosted an update meeting for the chiefs to try to move elements of the program forward, particularly with Chief Mnu kwa and Chief Mshawa. Chiefs requested additional support to train the chief's councils and senior indunas on project technologies, DHIS2, conflict resolution, and other best practices. These training materials are under development. In the coming quarter, CDLA will train indunas, headpersons, and VLCs from the four chiefdoms in best practices for conflict resolution and land allocation. CDLA has requested the assistance of a consultant in developing

this local manual. As a result, TGCC will likely build on the governance training and information developed by Megan Huth during 2016 to develop this localized manual.

During the chief’s meeting, the chiefs were alerted to the possibility of World Bank IFSL programming to continue with customary land mapping and land use planning in their chiefdoms. The chiefs welcomed this arrangement. The chiefs also agreed that TGCC could share the data obtained through the process with relevant government stakeholders, and as a result in the coming quarter, TGCC will be sharing data and discussing data standards associated with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

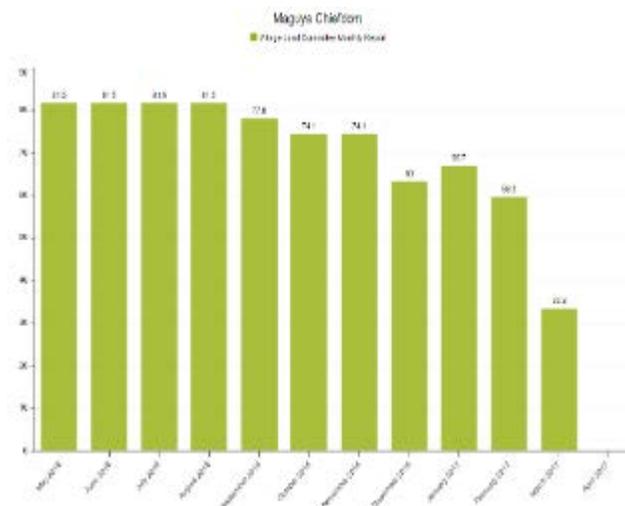


Three of the four Chipata chiefs remain supportive of continuing to work on customary land documentation practices

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

As noted in previous quarters, TGCC provided a folio to each participating village that included a full history of all the land extension work carried out under the contract. This ensures that each village has a tangible product from the TGCC work, even if the certificates are not signed and distributed. TGCC is also considering whether to provide a “non-certificate” to members of Mshawa chiefdom. This would include the names of individuals associated with the land and a map of the land, but similar to the Medeem Parcel Cert would not include the chief’s signature or any discussion that this is sanctioned by the chief. This approach is not likely to be pursued as it would be seen as subverting the chief’s authority. It should be noted that these intra chiefdom issues were understood at the beginning of the program due to the long-standing chiefdom succession battle in Mshawa chiefdom (since 1964).

As a result of the signing and distribution of certificates, Chief Maguya was given a tablet loaded with land resources from the program that will assist in providing improved management and planning



TGCC has been seeing reporting rates between 60-85% for each chiefdom over recent months. The decline in reporting has been suggested as due to agricultural activities (March reports are still being submitted)

capacity over resources. The other chiefs will receive similar tablets if and when they finish signing and distributing certificates. The CDLA GIS lead provided training on the use of the tablet to both Chief Maguya and Chieftainess Mkanda.

Participation at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference was a highlight of the quarter for Chieftainess Mkanda. She participated actively in the meeting including a presentation and an interactive online discussion for USAID’s massive open online course (MOOC). The Chieftainess highlighted many of the benefits of TGCC’s work for her chiefdom and Chipata District. This quarter’s success story is focused on the Chieftainess’s trip.

#### 1.2.2.4 Land Tenure Expansion in Sandwe Chiefdom

TGCC expanded its work to Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke District in 2016 to test the customary land documentation model in a new more rural environment that includes a game management area (GMA) and also to more closely examine the costs associated with systematic household land documentation across a full chiefdom to inform national policy approaches. The work may also help to feed into

broader USAID rural resource governance activities, particularly those related to the Community Forests Program (CFP), though during this quarter CFP confirmed that they will not be engaging actively in Sandwe Chiefdom through USAID work. Sandwe Chiefdom covers approximately 180,000 hectares adjacent to South Luangwa National Park.. During this quarter, PDLA hired five new community surveyors to support household level demarcation to support the existing team of community surveyors. Additionally, there was no further resolution of the dispute over the installation of a single chief for the area; it is still contested. The chief conflict is posing challenges for the governance and land administration work as PDLA needs to start training senior chief advisors on how to use the land administration system.

TGCC and PDLA are awaiting guidance from the Surveyor General and the Vice President's office in Lusaka before adapting the methodology that is used across customary land areas to the Resettlement Scheme. Despite a number of requests this quarter, there was no resolution on household mapping in the Resettlement Areas, though PDLA did complete first village meetings and shared resource mapping in this area. Challenges related to communities that do not wish to engage in the program were not addressed this quarter, as they were inaccessible in the northern area of the chiefdom during the rains. Additionally, a new challenge emerged with the opinion of local officers of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) that PDLA should not carry out household demarcations of land in the GMA. TGCC has requested support from USAID in meeting with the planning department at the national level of DNPW to gain clarification, and hopefully approval to continue.



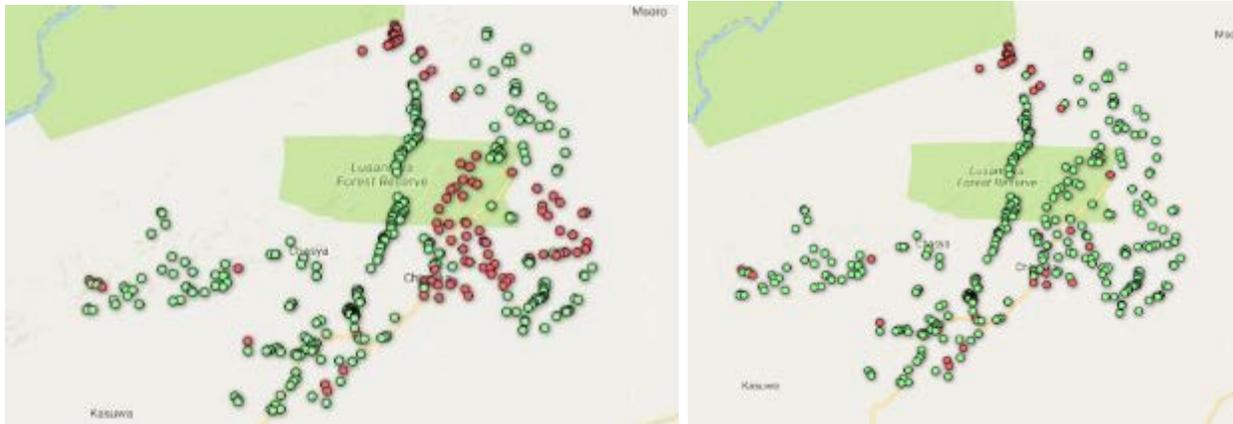
Training of PDLA, CDLA and USAID partners on customary land documentation.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

TGCC supported the training of household land demarcation efforts and finalized ODK survey forms for demarcations and claims. The ten-day training included participants from other USAID programs and partners including Fostering Accountability and Transparency in Zambia, CFP, Women for Change, COMACO, and Frankfurt Zoological Society. This included five days of classroom lessons and debriefings and five days of field testing. A subsequent training was carried out just for PDLA team on health and safety, including HIV/AIDS, in rural areas; conflict resolution; and, Nsenga cultural norms, to assist the team in their extension services.

This quarter TGCC completed 38 first village meetings with 1,572 participants (479 women and 1,093 men) in the chiefdom. It is interesting to note that women appear to have been much better represented in the customary land villages than in these state land villages. These meetings complete the number of villages anticipated to be worked with under TGCC, though efforts will continue somewhat with the villages that have rejected the program (primarily in the north near the GMA). The shared resources were mapped for this area bringing the area of the chiefdom mapped to roughly 345,000 hectares, though a good portion of this is uninhabited in the GMA.

The first village meeting and shared resources work identified 83 land disputes or conflicts across the chiefdom. Eighteen of these were resolved during the initial meetings. TGCC's conflict and chiefdom liaison returned to the villages for an additional 32 resolution meetings where he was able to support a resolution in an additional 21 cases. As a result, 47% of cases have been resolved to date. During the



Villages completed from October to December 2016 on left and villages completed as of 31 March 2017 on right. Note that last quarter efforts focused on the area in the east covered by Ukwimi Resettlement camp, though opportunities for engaging in household land demarcation is currently unclear in this area.

household demarcation efforts over the past quarter, 71 disputes were recorded. This represents 3% of parcels demarcated over the past quarter.

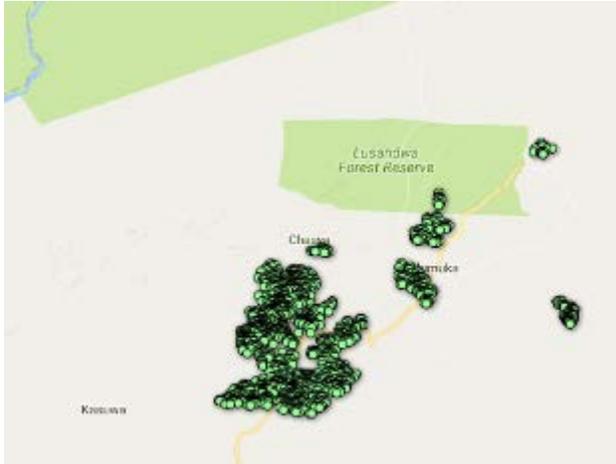
TGCC began household demarcations in the past quarter, as team members transitioned from shared resource mapping to a focus on household field mapping and claims. Mapping began in the southern portion of the chiefdom and areas that are relatively easy to access, due to the challenges of working in the rainy season. Demarcations have started in 76 villages, though the current area of engagement is relatively more populated than much of the rest of the chiefdom, and so represents significant effort. While 2,264 parcels were demarcated over the quarter, the productivity on a parcel per day basis was relatively low at approximately four parcels per day per team member. Almost 55% of parcels required boundary walks to be performed. Approximately 30% of parcels overlapped with shared resources, and 95% of parcels were primarily for agricultural fields with almost 5% of parcels being used as forest for future expansion. Up to 92% of claimants were resident in the village of interest, while 8% were residents of another village.

TGCC is working with PDLA to adapt the methodology to increase the speed of demarcation and claims by asking claimants to bring their documentation to the field and record both demarcations and claims at the same time. TGCC is also looking at motorbike safety and positioning of teams closer to their village of interest so as to reduce travel times and risks of accidents. TGCC is also overhauling its tablets, as their performance has slowed over the years due to age and use of the devices in difficult circumstances.



Example of boundary points collected using ODK Collect while in the field through a Fusion Table viewing platform.

The PDLA mapping team is collecting best practices and challenges to integrate into a lessons learned document; for example, how to deal with maps where drawn parcels do not match boundary points. Toward the end of the quarter, PDLA began digitizing household parcels, which represents a substantial undertaking.



Locations of the 2,265 parcels in Sandwe Chiefdom (image captured from fusion table:  
<https://fusiontables.google.com/DataSource?docid=1TUuwaZrLWzWIGmiMXiaeXgNEPDzjQ7dDJpYpU0GB#map:id=4>)

PDLA continues engaging with a community theater group to prepare villages for the customary land documentation process. This activity of hiring the theater group for land-based performances is not expected to continue post-TGCC. PDLA also made efforts to share their program findings with other actors working in Petauke, including the Forest Department, DNPW, and the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs during a stakeholder meeting in February. These resulted in the concerns raised above about the viability of household parcel mapping inside the GMA.

TGCC's tools for monitoring and feedback allow for real-time assessment of performance, and these have been applied relatively successfully this quarter. TGCC is continuing to adapt these tools

going forward to integrate into a land tenure documentation toolbox.

### **1.2.2.5 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities**

During the upcoming quarter, TGCC will focus on improving the efficiency of work in Petauke and preparing for the objections and corrections phase of work. In Chipata, efforts will focus on supporting administration, moving Mnukwa Chiefdom toward signing certificates, and providing training on good land governance principles to chiefs and senior advisors. TGCC will also pursue a subcontract on capacity building support to the boards of PDLA and CDLA to improve their ability to continue to carry out a strategic plan moving forward.

### **1.2.3 Support to Zambian Civil Society and Private Sector on Land Tenure Related Issues**

TGCC completed customary land research on four topics to look at opportunities to support greater learning around customary land tenure security and wildlife management, and continued planning around private sector interest in land tenure issues.

#### **1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation**

TGCC supported field research and review of initial and final reports on customary land research with Zambian researchers and organizations. The awards focused on the following topics and researchers:

- Cash economy, customary land tenure and rural livelihoods in Zambia: A case of Lufwanyama district on the Copperbelt. Ephraim K. Munshifwa, Roy. A. Chileshe, and Niraj Jain.
- Legal status of customary land documents within the formal legal system: Documentation and comparison of case law. Nyimba District Land Alliance
- How does land use vary in the Ukwimi settlement area in comparison to other areas of Sandwe Chiefdom: a comparative study of women's land use in Petauke District. Zambia Governance Foundation.
- Assessing land tenure institutions for land administration in Zambia: Good governance perspective, case study from Sandwe Chiefdom. Joseph Tembo.

The reports have been finalized and will now be formatted and submitted for review to USAID. They will be presented out at a customary land research symposium to take place in May 2017. Only one of these publications is of a quality that is potentially worthy of submission to an academic journal and the authors are pursuing its submission.

On wildlife management issues, TGCC continued to broadly share the results of its August 2016 workshop. TGCC remains interested in exploring how land and resource tenure affect the ability of communities to improve rural economies; however, the time and resources to invest in this from TGCC are limited. Nevertheless, TGCC has been discussing efforts to learn from The Nature Conservancy's approach to community land titling in Zambia.

TGCC is still interested in working with the Zambia Land Alliance to support communications with chiefs on the National Land Policy and to raise awareness with journalists, but the lack of progress on the policy last quarter meant that no specific activities or plans were undertaken. The government released a revised draft of the land policy internally, but the process forward remains unclear. The government noted that they are not interested in opening the policy up for discussion/debate with chiefs though some interest was noted in "building consensus" with chiefs. TGCC has provided specific thoughts on how support could be provided for this, but has yet to receive feedback from government. Additionally, TGCC notified government that the remaining funds to support consultation must be spent relatively soon.

TGCC has continued discussions with Medeem, a social enterprise that carries out a process similar to customary land certification using proprietary software. TGCC and Medeem had planned to hold an event on private sector interest in customary land certification in the agricultural sector. TGCC and Medeem still plan to hold a meeting in the coming quarters on barriers and opportunities around rural land rights. This meeting of agro-commodity purchasers and microfinance institutions is expected to be rather informal, but will focus on discussions related to the benefits and limitations of certification and the role that these institutions can play in data collection around certification.

### **I.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered**

TGCC's limited staff and focus on field operations continues to limit national CSO support. Coordination with other actors, like the conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector actors, will allow TGCC to make a positive contribution to these sectors, but TGCC's engagement will continue to be somewhat limited.

### **I.2.3.3 Key Priorities**

TGCC will continue to coordinate closely with other actors and will pursue discussions on wildlife tenure, particularly as it relates to Sandwe Chiefdom. TGCC will hold a joint workshop on private sector uses of the customary land certificates. TGCC is likely to provide some support to Frankfurt Zoological Society around the use of mobile mapping tools for their work in North Luangwa National Park under a USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA).

## **I.2.4 Support to National Government and Donor Groups on Land Tenure-Related Issues**

Over the past decade, the Government of Zambia has recognized the need to develop a land policy, and the governing party, the Patriotic Front has made tenure reform in customary areas a priority. As a result, there have been moves to develop policies and legislation on land issues, including the Forest Policy, Land Policy, Resettlement and Compensation Policy, and Customary Land Administration Bill. The government has also proposed a number of programs in the land sector, including a Land Audit and a National Land Titling Program. Over the past 15 months, TGCC has supported over 30 consultations on the draft land Policy and mechanisms for the public to provide feedback on the policy.

Just after the presidential elections in August 2016, the President's speech to Parliament highlighted the priorities of the government to finalize the Land Policy by December 2016, further implement the National Land Titling Program, and develop the Customary Land Administration Bill. Major changes also occurred over the past quarter in that responsibility for planning, which had previously resided in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, was moved to the Ministry of Finance. At the same time there has been a renewed push by the Ministry of Finance and the Vice President's office for the National Land Titling Program to be launched in full. These have been accompanied by World Bank visits to Zambia to discuss their potential support to such programs.

#### **1.2.4.1 Technical Implementation**

During this quarter there were four major outcomes of coordination with government and donors: 1) a proposal by the World Bank to continue with TGCC's work in Eastern Province by "completing" the control villages under the Chipata impact evaluation, and further pursuing land use planning; 2) a request by the Ministry of Lands Department of Planning to host a cooperating partners meeting on customary land documentation processes; 3) a request by the Surveyor General's office to support movement of Ministry survey forms to mobile data collection tools; and, 4) communications with the European Union (EU) on priorities for future land support.

Following an initial meeting with the World Bank in December 2016 and long-term cooperation with the IFSL development, the World Bank expressed an interest in integrating customary land documentation into their Eastern Province climate change investment. Subsequent meetings and calls were held in January, February, and March and all indications are that this type of support will be integrated into the program design. It remains unclear how the contracting mechanisms will work and which implementer would take over the process in Chipata District, and what the role of provincial government will be. Nevertheless, this represents a good opportunity for sustainability and the ability to provide the chiefs with a full cadaster of their chiefdom.

During a meeting with the Director of Planning in February 2017, the Ministry expressed an interest in learning from TGCC and other actors' efforts in documenting customary land rights. At this time and even during the subsequent workshop, a number of government officials expressed their surprise that they had not been attuned to this work earlier, though TGCC and the other actors underscored the numerous times they had been at the Ministry to share results and communicate activities and interests in collaborating.

This quarter's cooperating partner meeting was associated with the customary land documentation update meeting. While government and cooperating partner participation was quite strong, the participation from the Planning Department in the Ministry of Lands was limited, including the failure of the Ministry of Lands facilitator to arrive until the meeting was well under way. Nevertheless, the meeting provided an opportunity for government and cooperating partners to highlight how customary land documentation could inform future programming. In particular government welcomed increased coordination between UN-Habitat, Medeem and USAID/TGCC on providing advice on standards and consolidated questions to the Ministry of Lands on approaches to move forward with. The team also used this meeting to get input from the Surveyor General who supported the development of a paper on customary land documentation processes for the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.

The land policy process remains relatively quiet though a new draft was produced this quarter in reaction to the comments from the House of Chiefs in September 2017. Despite positive movement, questions remain about the nature of subsequent consultation processes that involve customary authorities. It appears that higher level effort will be required to coordinate the finalization of the land policy, including financial investment in consultations with the House of Chiefs, though it is not presently clear where that support will come from.

Toward the end of the quarter, the Ministry of Lands Surveyor General sent a request for support to help the ministry develop mobile data forms to support elements of the National Titling Program. Early in April, TGCC will work with members of the Survey Department on how to set up mobile data collection systems and develop forms. This support will be ongoing, but at a limited level, and USAID will be consulted on any additional effort that is proposed into this work.

TGCC continues to coordinate lightly with the National Land Audit and NSDI Secretariat and will share cleaned Chipata data in the coming quarter as the chiefs have provided their approval for data sharing. Any sharing of data will first be approved by USAID.

TGCC also coordinated with the EU, providing input into the planning process for their next investments. The EU has indicated an interest in getting involved in land issues through their economic growth and governance teams. TGCC will remain responsive to their requests for advice and will ensure that they are invited to all future cooperating partners meetings.

As another piece of coordination with cooperating partners, TGCC provided technical and financial support to the Community Forestry Statutory Instrument workshop in late March. TGCC described how the use of tenure-based resource mapping can be integrated into identifying and targeting benefits to legitimate beneficiaries in a community forestry case. This support was through a collaboration with the Finnish Embassy's forestry program.



Participants at the workshop on the Community Forestry Statutory Instruments undertaken in collaboration with the Finnish Embassy.

Based on conversations related to their work in Malawi, TGCC partner Terra Firma had identified interest from Malawian chiefs, government officials, and World Bank Malawi staff to visit Chipata and Petauke to observe the certification processes. This study tour has been cancelled but there is another team implementing activities on customary land certification which may wish to visit Zambia in the coming months.

#### **1.2.4.2 Challenges Encountered and Key Priorities**

The government's interest in TGCC activities re-emerged in the last quarter, but unfortunately it was not particularly sustained. The Department of Planning, which is in charge of donor coordination as well as policy processes, made initial strides, but has still not provided a framework for TGCC to support the land policy process completion. Additionally, their initial request for a workshop was welcomed but

their lack of broad participation may limit long-term benefits. Notwithstanding this, the Ministry remains engaged, particularly through the Surveyor General's office.

Key priorities for the next quarter for TGCC are to continue to be available to support the land policy process in a way that increases participation of chiefs and civil society, and to engage with the Surveyor General's office on the TGCC methodology, both to inform the National Land Titling Program and to gain acceptance of the TGCC approach in Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme. TGCC will also promote the customary land research symposium, and continue to coordinate with other cooperating partners on land issues. Finally, TGCC will work on developing a training curriculum with the Ministry of Lands to ensure that methods are passed along.

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

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB) and USAID/Burma in the development and implementation of a National Land Use Policy (NLUP). During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed an interest in TGCC carrying out pilot activities that demonstrate the viability of implementing progressive elements of the NLUP. These goals align broadly with the pilot activity objectives of TGCC Task 4, and, therefore, Burma was also identified as the pilot site for Task 4. A draft scope of work (SOW) for a Burma Land Tenure Project (LTP, as it is locally known) was developed by the USAID Land and Urban Office and USAID/Burma and was agreed upon in February 2015. The SOW includes four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the NLUP and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;
2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;
3. Providing technical assistance and supporting capacity development to pilot implementation of key policy elements, in particular related to community rights recognition; participatory, gender-sensitive, and sustainable land use planning that improves livelihoods and reduces deforestation; and alternative land dispute resolution at the village/village tract (lowest administrative unit) level; and,
4. Supporting action research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

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

#### **1.3.1 Administration**

Following the sudden and unexpected passing of Country Coordinator, Nick Thomas, in the previous quarter, Emiko Guthe mobilized in mid-January to fill the Country Coordinator role.

In early February, LTP awarded subcontracts to four local partners to implement the project-developed land tenure assessment and participatory mapping approach.

### **1.3.2 Technical Assistance to Improve Land-Related Policy, Law, and Regulation**

The TGCC RLS, in his role as Land Tenure Advisor to the GOB, continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and other ministries concerned with land tenure governance in the country. While the National Land Resource Management Central Committee was disbanded by the new government in 2016, making engagement with all concerned government stakeholders more difficult, the RLS has been actively exploring new avenues for engaging with the government through both the executive branch at the Director General level and below, and through various parliamentary committees concerned with land governance issues, such as the Farmer Affairs Committee in the Upper House of Parliament. These partnerships and engagements have also been facilitated through coordination and communication with TGCC partner Landesa. LTP has also been active in building bridges with new Burma policy think tanks, such as the Renaissance Institute and the Myanmar Economic Forum, and with policy working groups such as the Agriculture Policy Working Group in order to take advantage of new avenues for land governance policy influence. In 2016, the RLS was nominated as one of two land advisors to the new Agriculture Policy Unit (APU) that is being established in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI). The RLS has been actively involved in efforts to operationalize the APU, and has participated in multiple APU related meetings held in Nay Pyi Taw over the past three months.

Recent technical assistance has focused on raising awareness and understanding of important elements in the NLUP among government, civil society and other stakeholders. Educational efforts relating to raising awareness and understanding of the policy within the new government have been successful, with key government actors recognizing the NLUP as current government policy relating to land governance in the country. LTP has also provided assistance to various stakeholder groups in properly understanding land governance issues in the country in order to advocate for ongoing changes to the policy and legal frameworks relating to land governance and increased tenure security over land resources in the country. Finally, there have been multiple opportunities to incorporate important land governance principles, as enshrined in the NLUP, into other government policies relating to land management and administration in the country.

#### **1.3.2.1 National Land Use Policy Developments**

After a series of last minute revisions and final translations based on comments received, the NLUP was officially endorsed by the GOB in late January of 2016. The historic transfer of power to the National League for Democracy (NLD)-led government has resulted in some discussion as how the NLUP will be used moving forward. LTP has worked closely with USAID/Burma and others stakeholders, including the Land Core Group (LCG), Renaissance Institute, and Landesa, to educate the new administration as to the development history of the NLUP including the unprecedented public discourse that resulted in its creation. These efforts have paid off, with the new government recognizing the NLUP as official government policy. Copies of the policy have been printed and distributed by government agencies, NGOs, and local CSOs. The NLUP is directly referenced in the recently endorsed Agriculture Policy and the draft Agriculture Development Strategy. There is still a need to build greater understanding and acceptance of the policy and its content in some circles, including within elements of the civil society community in Burma.

In addition to the NLUP, efforts have been made to incorporate key elements of the NLUP into other policies relating to land governance in the country. Efforts have recently been made to ensure there is understanding of the new Agriculture Policy and how provisions within relate directly to the NLUP. In addition, the RLS has provided inputs over the past quarter to ensure key elements of the NLUP are incorporated into the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, draft Livestock Policy, draft

Environmental Strategic Plan, various regulatory instruments necessary for implementation of the new Investment Law, and various draft amendments that are being proposed to for land resource related legislation already in existence (Farmland Law; Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law; Forest Law; Land Acquisition Law).

### **1.3.2.2 National Land Resource Management Law Development**

Now that the NLUP has been endorsed, LTP may formally work on supporting reform of the land governance legal frameworks in the country, including various implementing rules, guidelines, and forms directly related to securing land tenure rights in the country in line with provisions in the NLUP. The Union Attorney General's Office previously developed a draft National Land Resource Management Law without any technical assistance, which LTP translated into English. Analysis of this document by the RLS and other advisors working on land governance issues in the country earlier concluded that this draft is not ready to be shared publicly and does not reflect the content or intent of the NLUP.

At this time, the government has prioritized focus on land governance and tenure security in relation to resolving outstanding historical (pre-2011) land disputes through a process of restitution, assessing

current status of vacant, fallow, and virgin (VfV) land allocations, and moving forward with the ongoing peace process in the country. The government recently established a narrowly focused Farmland and Other Land Acquisition Reinspection Central Committee, which is tasked with resolving outstanding historical land disputes, and has operationalized subsidiary reinspection committees at the state/regional, district, and township levels. These committees are slowly working



Local land governance activities at pilot site | PHOTO: TETRA TECH

through a backlog of historic land dispute cases. The RLS has been working with various stakeholders to address issues of restitution in the country. The National Resource Law Specialist has been working with staff from Landesa, Pyoe Pin, Namati, and local CSOs to encourage the government to develop proper procedures for resolving land disputes in the country.

### **1.3.2.3 Other Laws and Regulations**

As mentioned above, LTP is actively exploring options to support the further development of other policies, laws, rules, guidelines, and forms relating to responsible land governance and increased tenure security for all stakeholders in the country, particularly smallholder farmers, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups, in line with provisions found in the NLUP. LTP staff work closely with Landesa in this ongoing effort.

In 2016, the Forestry Department within MONREC approved new Community Forestry Instructions (CFI). The RLS has had multiple interactions with department staff and given advice on revising the CFI

over the past two years. In addition, as a member of the advisory drafting team working on revision of the CFI, the RLS worked closely with U Shwe Thein of LCG on issues relating to CFI content. The Minister expressed concerns that the new CFI were not in compliance with the Forest Law. The RLS has now been requested, in coordination with the Forest Department's new Forest Tenure project supported by the Mekong Regional Land Governance Program, to provide legal analysis of the currently existing Forest Law and how it can be interpreted to permit commercial production of timber products under community forestry arrangements, which should pave the way for final ministerial approval of the new CFI. In addition, such analysis will support development of a new Forest Policy with regard to tenure rights of communities, ethnic nationalities, women, and smallholders in areas of the Permanent Forest Estate.

In order to raise awareness of the need to strengthen land governance through implementation of the NLUP and improvement of related policy and legal frameworks, LTP produced an internal draft land governance brief on strategic options for revising the Farmland and VFV Land Laws. In relation to this, MoALI has recently submitted draft Farmland Law amendments to the Union Attorney General's office for technical review. LTP secured a copy of the proposed amendments and will work with its partners in LCG to assess the proposed amendments. Once legal assessment of the draft amendments are complete, LTP and LCG partners will work directly through Parliamentary procedures to push for meaningful public consultations on the proposed amendments to ensure they are appropriate, well targeted and in line with the NLUP and other related GOB policies. Closely related to the Farmland Law, MoALI also recently drafted amendments to the VFV Land Law. The RLS is currently working with members of the APU to secure a copy of these amendments in order to review their content.

A working group formed by the Farmer Affairs Committee of the Upper House of Parliament developed a draft Land Acquisition Law designed to replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, which was also recently submitted to the Union Attorney General's Office for technical review. As with the proposed amendments to the Farmland Law, LTP will work closely with LCG partners to assess the draft law and work directly through available Parliamentary procedures to push for meaningful public consultations on the proposed draft legislation to ensure it is appropriate, well-targeted, and in line with the NLUP and other related GOB policies.

Working through the Agriculture Policy Working Group and APU, LTP previously submitted land governance-related comments on the draft Agriculture Policy and the Agriculture Development Strategy being developed by MoALI. The RLS has closely monitored ongoing public consultations on the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and is currently working with MoALI and other stakeholders to support multi-stakeholder public consultations on the strategy in every state and region in the country.

### **1.3.3 Support Informed Public Participation in the Policy and Pilot Process**

LTP supports informed public participation by developing and disseminating written and non-written educational materials, convening multi-stakeholder dialogues and facilitating training and capacity building events.

LTP is finalizing the translation of a land terms glossary to Burmese, which is intended to provide project partners and other stakeholders with an understanding of land-related terminology. Landesa delivered gender assessments of the first and second pilot sites in March based on fieldwork with LTP in Shan State and in Bago Region. During the past quarter, LTP conducted a multi-stakeholder workshop on a draft Land Governance Stakeholders Analysis, which Landesa is now finalizing based on feedback provided during the workshop.

This quarter Landesa continued its revisions of its rough draft of a gap analysis on land training materials. Landesa met with LCG to discuss the training materials gaps in greater depth, and in March discussed

the best approach for the gap analysis with LTP staff. Landesa plans to provide a revised analysis to LTP for input in April.

Yangon Film Services completed production of a 15-minute and a two-minute version of a film that demonstrates the participatory mapping process. These films have been screened at LTP training events and at CSO mapping sites to introduce the tenure assessment and participatory process to local stakeholders. The films were shared with USAID/Burma and MONREC. LTP also began engagement with a cartoonist to develop practical, visual community sensitization materials to be utilized by CSO partners during activities at pilot sites.

LTP hosted two multi-stakeholder dialogues during this quarter. In cooperation with LCG and Landesa, LTP hosted a workshop to review a draft analysis of land governance stakeholders in Burma. The analysis provides the necessary information for donors, civil society, and other stakeholders to effectively engage with the government and one another by shedding light onto confusing and opaque systems and processes. Landesa was represented by two staff at the workshop, and is reviewing the feedback provided by the participants and editing the stakeholder analysis for a resubmission in April.

LTP also supported the Land Portal Foundation to enhance open access to knowledge, information and data in the Mekong through a multi-country workshop, which hosted stakeholders from Burma, Laos, and Vietnam to champion the sharing of land-related data developed in neighboring countries. The conference was created to catalyze innovation, demonstrate accountability, and enable people, especially youth, to create wealth and employment in order to boost economic growth and stability. Such open data – available in forms that various constituencies can access, use, re-use, re-purpose, and share – provide both the public and private sector and non-state actors with a unique opportunity. LTP presented on the NLUP and its promotion of publically accessible land information and also delivered a presentation on participatory mapping, open land data and responsible investment.



A CSO member conducting a stakeholder engagement meeting  
PHOTO: TETRA TECH

Throughout the quarter LTP hosted a series of trainings to launch subcontractor activities at mapping pilot sites. Landesa delivered two gender and land tenure trainings to LTP staff and partners in February, based on Landesa's global and Burma experience. LTP provided two trainings to subcontractors, building their skills to undertake and test the tenure assessment and participatory mapping approach. Trainings introduced the NLUP and provided hands-on practice for mobile data collection, fundamentals of photography, and spatial awareness sensitization for participatory mapping, and a brief introduction to geographic information systems. The partner organizations will utilize these skills while undertaking fieldwork over the next four months, with an objective of developing a network of local organizations that can act as service providers capable of addressing land tenure issues in Burma. LTP staff are also providing field-based technical support to the partners in order to reinforce knowledge from training events.

### I.3.4 Pilot Implementation of the Draft National Land Use Policy

LTP pilot sites test and adapt the project-developed approach to community resource documentation that consists of a land use, tenure and gender assessment as well as participatory mapping activities. Pilot site activities are intended to generate real world lessons learned by testing elements of the NLUP in practice. Lessons learned from pilot sites are intended to inform development of Burma's land legal framework. LTP has two established pilot sites and four subcontractors working a four distinct sites. A third pilot site is currently under review for selection and approval. This quarter, LTP also carried out a local land governance capacity assessment related to follow-on activities at existing pilot sites.

The local land governance capacity assessment, led by consultant Sue Mark, undertook a legal and technical capacity assessment to inform key actions needed to strengthen local land governance at the township and village tract level. Assessment team members traveled to the first and second pilot sites to meet with officials from the MONREC Forest Department (FD), the Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics, and the General Administration Department to learn more about their roles and responsibilities on land governance and management. The team also met with local civil society and community members to identify key points for engagement on land themes. LTP has received a draft of the assessment report and will use recommendations from the report to inform additional engagement at existing pilot sites.

Formal pilot activities have been completed at the first pilot site, Yway Gone Village Tract in Minhla Township, Bago Region. However, this quarter saw the engagement of these communities in local land governance assessment activities. Over the next quarter, LTP will utilize findings from the local land governance capacity assessment to evaluate opportunities for direct support or support from other partners. LTP staff presented results from an initial evaluation at this pilot site at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.

In the second pilot site, Let Maung Kway Village Tract in Nyaung Shwe Township, Shan State, LTP and CSO partner Farmers Labor Union (FLU) presented a draft map of boundary markers and land uses in the village tract to community members and local authorities. The daylong meeting featured discussions of the community's land-related challenges and issues as well as a presentation by a MONREC/FD Officer. During this meeting, MONREC presented plans for the Let Maung Kway area, which is currently designated "public protected forest," to be brought under a community forestry agreement. In the next quarter, LTP will work with MONREC/FD and the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) to host a joint community forestry awareness training. Following the training LTP will finalize mapping activities with a village tract folio handover ceremony.



Community members in Let Maung Kway review the draft map of their village tract resources  
PHOTO: TETRA TECH

After receiving guidance from MONREC/FD that the third pilot site should be situated in an area under MONREC jurisdiction in the Sagaing Region, LTP released a request for proposals (RFP) to solicit proposals from organizations working in the Sagaing region. Selection criteria include past experience in working on land dispute documentation and resolution. LTP will work with the selected organizations to determine how the LTP approach can be beneficial for dispute resolution. At the close of the quarter, LTP received five proposals. LTP is currently reviewing the proposals received and will work with MONREC/FD to obtain approvals. If approvals are received in a timely manner, fieldwork is anticipated to begin following the April water festival holidays.

As mentioned above, LTP awarded four subcontracts to local organizations to undertake implementation and testing of the project-developed community resource documentation approach that consists of a land use, tenure, and gender assessment as well as participatory mapping activities. The four



LTP pilot and subcontractor sites

subcontractors and their implementing locations are detailed in the map on this page. The subcontractors launched activities with a training in early February. To date, most have conducted stakeholder engagement meetings with local authorities as well as community sensitization meetings to introduce community members to project objectives. CSOs will finalize land tenure assessments and mapping activities following the April water festival break.

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

LTP supported the development and delivery of four papers at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. LTP staff members, Theingi May Soe

and Myat Thu Aung, presented two papers and on community knowledge of land laws and lessons learned from LTP pilot sites. Consultant Thyn Zar Oo presented on the NLUP public consultation process and Landesa presented on “Freedom to Farm,” which focuses on agricultural land use rights, crop choice, and fallowing. The conference was an important venue for sharing findings and solutions from LTP fieldwork and provided LTP staff with an opportunity to learn from other land tenure experts.

This quarter Landesa continued its ongoing work on the first gender-themed research study on the subject of Burma family law and its effects on women’s land rights. This quarter Landesa planned fieldwork for the second research study, on the subject of women’s land rights and customary land tenure.

### 1.3.6 Burma Program Challenges and Priorities for Next Quarter

LTP activities will continue at a busy pace, with priorities and anticipated deliverables as follows:

- Support MoALI public consultations on the draft Agriculture Development Strategy.
- Provide technical support and training for subcontractors as they engage in technical mapping activities. Events will include lessons learned from field activities.
- Engage a training resource organization to provide training on adult education principles to LTP staff.
- Develop and release an RFP for additional film development.
- Working with a local artist, develop and test visual community sensitization materials.
- Finalize mapping activities at the second pilot site with community forestry awareness training and folio handover.
- Work with MONREC/FD on approval for the location of the third pilot site and launch field activities.
- Using the land governance capacity assessment report, determine key actions for local authority engagement and capacity building at existing pilot sites. This activity will include working with other donor-funded projects to find ways to build sustainable support for LTP pilot sites.
- Begin preparation for close-out.
- Landesa will deliver a revised land stakeholder analysis report based on workshop feedback, to be delivered by Landesa.
- Landesa will deliver gap analysis of educational materials for Members of Parliament trainings which will inform development of trainings for MPs.
- Landesa will deliver the third gender training for LTP and partners, slated for May. Based on feedback provided on the February trainings, Landesa will update the gender training curriculum.
- Landesa will deliver the first gender-themed research study on the subject of Burmese family law and its effects on women's land rights.
- Yangon Film Services will deliver two five-minute films using participatory mapping footage.
- Subcontractors will deliver land tenure assessments for their sites.

A challenge that is carried over from previous quarters is that the timetable for development of a national land law is beyond TGCC's manageable interest. In the meantime, the RLS continues to look for other opportunities to engage with the government on land-related policy and legislation. It is likely that the RLS, through his work with the APU, will assist MoALI in developing a Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management implementation strategy over the remainder of the year. With the onset of monsoon season and closure due to the April water festival, the LTP team will proactively manage schedules to minimize impact on field activities. Given the short timeframe remaining for the project, LTP will actively work with MONREC/FD to obtain approvals for fieldwork at the third pilot site as quickly as possible.

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

Task 2 began with analytical efforts to revise previously developed tools on land tenure and REDD+ and identify opportunities to deploy these tools to support REDD+ programming. The initial tools were

developed in late 2013 and early 2014 and were used when collaborating with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program. These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. From the initial project work planning in March 2013, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and FCPF participated in periodic methodological meetings/discussions. By March 2014, an opportunity to carry out a resource tenure assessment associated with the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note in Nepal emerged.

#### **1.4.1 Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits**

The research methodological framework for assessing rights to benefits from proposed REDD+ program activities has been approved by USAID and posted on the USAID Land Tenure Portal. With USAID's approval, this will act as the Task 2 contract deliverable associated with recommendations for amending existing USAID land tenure and property rights tools on benefit-sharing and carbon rights.

#### **1.4.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions**

Following a productive meeting with FCPF's management team in late June 2016, there have been no further developments.

#### **1.4.3 Nepal Land and Resource Tenure Assessment**

This report has been finalized and is posted on [land-links.org](http://land-links.org).

#### **1.4.4 Resource Governance and Tenure in Mangrove Ecosystems**

Given the general lack of analysis of mangrove governance and particularly its tenure dimensions either at the global or national level, TGCC collaborated with CIFOR to carry out three assessments to provide an examination of both the achievements and challenges/gaps in mangrove governance and tenure in achieving sustainable mangrove management. In particular, as the role of mangroves in achieving effective carbon sequestration has come into global focus, there is emerging interest in understanding how mangrove governance and tenure issues play a key role in protecting and expanding mangrove forests. One assessment was carried out at the global scale reviewing developments across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The remaining two assessments focused on Tanzania and Indonesia, two key countries with significant mangrove areas. In each case, the assessment covered both national-level policy and legal dimensions of mangrove governance and tenure while focusing on specific case study sites (the Rufiji Delta in Tanzania and Lampung province in Indonesia). The first of CIFOR's three sets of reports (publications and a brief) focusing on a global review of mangrove tenure and governance was completed in December 2016. The briefs for the remaining two sets of reports, an Indonesia national assessment focusing on Lampung Province and a Tanzania national assessment focusing on Rufiji Delta, were completed this quarter. The full publications are currently in the process of being completed.

CIFOR presented the findings from this overall set of research at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference.

#### **Key Priorities**

CIFOR will be presenting the mangrove governance work at the fall meeting of the International Association for the Study of the Commons in Utrecht, Netherlands. There remains a possibility of organizing a webinar later this year for USAID staff and partners to discuss key governance and tenure themes emerging from the CIFOR and Vietnam field-based pilot. A specific theme will be selected for discussion and a brief will be produced that reflects the key concerns emerging from the webinar. TGCC requires USAID feedback on the final country report to complete the TGCC funded activities and encourage CIFOR to present the work globally.

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

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

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

This component explored the empirical evidence linking devolved land tenure and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives and was completed in Year 2. This work resulted in four peer reviewed articles and has been cited a number of times recently in the call for more analytical work on the link between rights and forest condition.

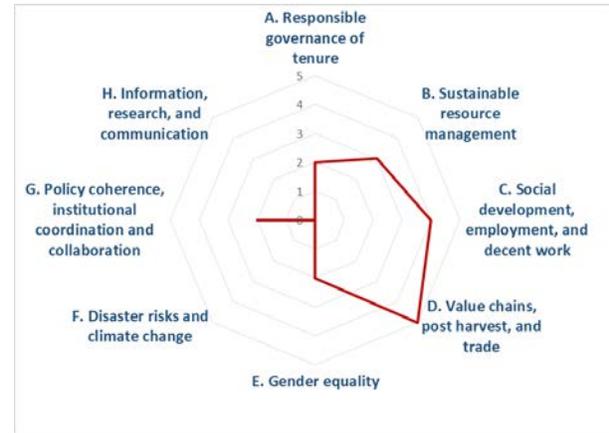
### **1.5.2 Task 3b. Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights, Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation**

This component is focused on integrating a deeper understanding of the importance of small-scale fisheries and the role marine tenure plays in achieving multiple development objectives. Small-scale fishers play a significant role in the global fisheries sector. Small-scale fishers and coastal communities with secure rights over a given fishery, fishing ground, or territory have a strong interest in organizing and acting collectively to manage their resources sustainably. Securing tenure and strengthening governance of small-scale fisheries can have multiple development benefits. Information and guidance tools are being developed to assist USAID staff and partners integrate consideration of sustainable small-scale fisheries and the responsible governance of marine tenure in programming and project design.

The *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: A Sourcebook of Good Practices and Emerging Themes* (Sourcebook) draws on findings from scholarly research, policy documents, development projects, and publications by development practitioners, researchers, and nongovernmental organizations to explore good practices and emerging themes in marine tenure and small-scale fisheries. The Sourcebook is a companion document to *Looking to the Sea to Support Development Objectives: A Primer for USAID Staff and Partners* (Primer). The Primer is designed to help USAID integrate consideration of marine tenure explicitly in the design of programs and projects involving small-scale fisheries by providing tools based on good practices from the Sourcebook. Field assessments have been conducted in the Philippines and Indonesia and technical support provided to Bangladesh to learn from country experiences and refine the guidance.

#### **1.5.2.1 Philippines Field Assessment**

The Philippines field assessment was successfully conducted from July 4 to 15, 2016. Prior to the field assessment, the team conducted a review of the existing context for marine tenure and small-scale fisheries in the Philippines. In the field, the team conducted interviews and focus group meetings with USAID staff and implementing partners from Rare and the Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Harvests (ECOFISH) project as well as project stakeholders from local government units (LGUs), indigenous peoples groups, Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (MFARMCs), *barangays*, and peoples organizations (PO) in Negros Oriental and Coron. The final review and editing of the assessment, *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: Learning from the Philippines Experience*, is in process together with the Indonesia and Bangladesh assessments.



During the small-scale fisheries and marine tenure workshop in Jakarta, participants used the assessment tool developed by TGCC to take stock of the status of implementation of the *Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries* in Indonesia. Participants rated 6 of the 8 dimensions at national and local scales of implementation.

PHOTO: TETRA TECH

### 1.5.2.2 Indonesia Field Assessment

The Indonesia field assessment was successfully conducted from February 19 – March 3, 2017. Through a combination of desk review and workshops, the activity clarified the viability, from a legal and institutional perspective, of pursuing marine tenure options within Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA) project areas, and identified customary marine tenure communities as focal areas for project interventions. The importance of focusing on small-scale fisheries and explicitly considering marine tenure in project design was emphasized in presentations at the Indonesia Marine Funders Collaboration Meeting and the SEA Project Partners Coordination Meeting. A half-day workshop was conducted in Jakarta attended by government agencies, NGOs, and SEA project staff and partners. During the workshop, presentations highlighted the current customary marine tenure systems and co-management arrangements by Indonesian experts. Participants tested the assessment tool for taking stock of the status of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries.

### 1.5.2.3 Bangladesh Technical Support

TGCC consultant Dr. Paul Thompson gave a presentation of the findings and recommendations in the draft report, *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: Learning from the Bangladesh Experience*, to staff from USAID/Bangladesh and WorldFish. Additional valuable feedback will be incorporated into the recommendations for tenure and co-management of the Hilsa fishery in the final report.

### 1.5.2.4 Communications

The *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries Sourcebook* was completed in advance of the Indonesia field assessment and copies were distributed to workshop participants. In addition, the *Marine Tenure Matters* infographic and postcards were developed to support outreach at the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and the Indonesia field assessment.

### 1.5.2.5 Key Priorities

Priority actions for the next quarter include the following: (1) finalization of the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia field reports; (2) drafting of the synthesis report highlighting key findings and recommendations from the field assessments; and, (3) preparation of a draft Primer based on the lessons learned from the field.

### **I.5.3 Task 3c. Adaptation**

No further activity is expected under this task.

### **I.5.4 Task 3d. TFA 2020**

The TFA 2020 projects have been developed by Winrock in the cocoa sector in Ghana working with Hershey's and AgroEcom Ghana Ltd. (AGL), and by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the beef sector in Paraguay. This quarter has seen significant progress on the finalization of Phase 1 activities that has aimed to establish a knowledge base on the linkages between tenure and deforestation in two commodity chains as well as Phase 2 activities that implement tenure-related interventions for reducing deforestation.

In Ghana, the assessment report on linkages between tenure, cocoa productivity, and deforestation was approved by USAID in February and received strong praise from USAID's Global Climate Change Office, USAID/Ghana, and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). The report, based on extensive literature review and field work in October and November 2016, highlights problems with land and tree tenure in Ghana's cocoa sector, declining cocoa productivity in Ghana due to tenure constraints negatively impacting cocoa tree rehabilitation, and associated problems with environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation.

Building upon this assessment, TGCC designed a pilot aimed at securing land and tree rights on fields managed by tenant farmers, strengthening resource governance and property rights knowledge, resolving disputes between landed interests, developing a financial model to aid farmers in replanting cocoa, and working with partners to rehabilitate old cocoa farms. The pilot will be implemented in the vicinity of Dunkwa-On-Offin (near Kumasi), Ghana from March to December, and will be supported by a partnership between TGCC, Hershey's, and AGL, a subsidiary of ECOM Agroindustrial Corp (a licensed cocoa buying company in Ghana). Key stakeholders include the Ghanaian Government's Cocoa Board and Forestry Commission (REDD+).

An implementation kick-off meeting was held in Accra, Ghana on February 20, 2017 to fine-tune the workplan, and was attended by TGCC, USAID/Washington, Hershey's, and AGL. The implementation plan was finalized in February after incorporating input from the meeting.

TGCC held a meeting in February with WCF to identify concrete areas of collaboration that include distributing the assessment report to WCF's 150 partners globally, supporting the launch of the TGCC assessment and pilot work in Ghana,, collaboration on financial modelling, and participation in upcoming WCF information sharing fora.

In addition, Mike Roth (Tetra Tech) and Bob O'Sullivan (Winrock), the authors of the assessment report, presented the findings at a USAID responsible investment brown bag on March 20 to further extend outreach within USAID. TGCC also anticipates preparing a series of communication products and presentations at international fora to facilitate dissemination of findings, and to foster understanding of linkages between tenure and global production of agricultural commodities like cocoa.

For the work in Paraguay on the beef sector, WRI's assessment report examining the relationship between tenure and deforestation patterns in the Chaco region of Paraguay has been reviewed by USAID and is now near completion. In parallel, WRI participated at the TFA 2020 meeting in Brazil in March, sharing their assessment findings. In addition, a workshop was organized in Asunción in March for private sector stakeholders within the beef industry in the Paraguayan Chaco to consider how achieving sustainability through tenure and governance interventions play a role in ensuring premium access in the beef market.

The assessment findings and workshop, together with discussions with USAID/Paraguay, have informed the development of Phase 2 interventions. The implementation plan for Phase 2 work covering the period from May to December 2017 will be finalized in mid-May. The implementation plan revolves around the development of a public platform with a Paraguayan indigenous peoples NGO FAPI (Federation for the Self -Determination of Indigenous Peoples) to provide information on tenure conditions within the Chaco to inform private sector decision-making in the beef production industry.

### **Challenges Encountered**

Originally the Paraguay work was intended to be implemented in partnership with Minerva; however, Minerva remains distant in terms of its engagement with this project. As a result, the project is focusing on providing knowledge to a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector, in order to improve how risk assessments are carried out for identifying new beef plantation sites.

### **Key Priorities**

Priorities in the next quarter will be to ensure Phase 2 activities are launched in April to make full use of the remaining implementation time.

## **I.6 TASK 4: GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+**

Pilot activities for Burma are addressed in Section 1.4 above. In the last quarter, significant progress was made in launching new relevant pilots in Vietnam on carrying out a mangrove management and coastal spatial planning assessment as well as project design. This built on the CIFOR mangrove research described above. This opportunity arose based on the USAID/Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program’s (VFD) support for a Coastal Forests (CF) policy decree (no. 119/2016/ND-CP) that was recently approved in August 2016. This decree demonstrates the Government of Vietnam’s interest in developing effective forms of management as well as planning in coastal forests in the context of climate change. TGCC’s proposal to pilot both mangrove co-management and coastal spatial planning approaches in one district (Tien Lang) of Haiphong municipality has been welcomed by the Haiphong municipality and Tien Lang district governments. USAID/Vietnam, in particular, is committed to improving the governance and management approaches as they relate to coastal forest conservation in the Red River Delta. Based on an assessment and a review of mangrove management experiences across Vietnam’s coastline, a five-step coastal spatial planning and mangroves management approach will be piloted that pays attention to gender and social inclusion issues within three coastal communes of Tien Lang district.

### **I.6.1 Vietnam Coastal Forest Management**

This quarter saw the successful launch of the project in terms of both a kick-off workshop in mid-January as well as a formal inception workshop in February in Tien Lang district. While preparations for Step 1, Organizing Stakeholder Participation, and Step 2, Defining and Analyzing Existing Conditions, started following the inception workshop, the first activity was related to Step 5, Preparing and Approving a Mangrove Co-management Plan. Activities for Step 5 will, in practice, be carried out in parallel with the Step 1-4 process. It consists of firstly organizing a study tour to two sites where mangrove co-management pilots were developed in order to begin the process of understanding how these pilots were developed, their successes and the challenges they faced. This will be followed by carrying out a national study of mangrove co-management across five sites along Vietnam’s coastline, together with a review of Asian co-management experiences, from June to August 2017. The findings will be shared both with Tien Lang stakeholders and in a workshop with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). The latter is important because mangrove co-management approaches do not currently fall within the Coastal Forests decree.

Therefore, following the workshop, a study tour was organized March 20 – 24 with two separate visits to Da Loc commune of Thanh Hoa province and Dong Rui commune of Quang Ninh province. The final day of the study tour week involved a one-day workshop with discussions about the lessons learned from the two sites and their relevance for Tien Lang mangrove co-management in relation to governance and tenure rules. The study tour report will be submitted to USAID in the next quarter. This forms the first step in developing a mangrove co-management approach that is appropriate for Tien Lang district's communes.

Following the study tour, work on Step 1 and Step 2 began in Tien Lang's communes. A series of meetings were held to organize stakeholder participation from local government officials, mass organizations, and community leader/members. Work was carried out in the following order: Tien Hung commune, Dong Hung commune, and Vinh Quang commune (from smallest to largest commune). A draft Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) methodology was developed for pilot implementation firstly in Tien Hung. Based on implementation in the three communes, the methodology will be finalized. This was followed by a trial participatory mapping training that was carried out by the TGCC team in Vietnam with the support of consultant Arun Pratihast. This involved developing the main components of the trial methodology, training government officials in Tien Hung commune, carrying out the mapping activities (through interviews with key resource users), and identifying how the web-based platform using ArcGIS will be established with the data collected. By the end of May, all the participatory coastal resources assessment and participatory mapping work will be completed in Tien Hung, Dong Hung, and Vinh Quang communes. The methodologies for PCRA and participatory mapping will form part of the overall toolkit (in Vietnamese and English) being developed for coastal spatial planning so that this approach can be implemented in other project sites. In addition, coastal profiles (in Vietnamese, with a summary English version) will be prepared for each commune based on the PCRA and participatory mapping work. This will form an understanding of the existing conditions for the coastal landscape in Tien Lang and inform the Step 3 and 4 on development of alternative spatial scenarios, and identification of one spatial scenario for implementation.

Finally, although the Tien Lang pilot will be able to inform the implementation of the World Bank proposal that supports coastal forest conservation and livelihoods in Vietnam, the proposal has not yet been finalized. Once finalized, the TGCC team will begin the process of working with the World Bank team on sharing pilot approaches and findings.

### **Challenges Encountered**

The main challenge that has emerged is a recognition that the TGCC/VFD core staff team needs additional support from other VFD staff, as well as consultants, given the intensity of work schedule and short timeframe for the project. On a smaller note, the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) has been somewhat remote during the rollout of the pilot (largely due to the fact that the pilot is a small project). As a result, the project will aim to identify specific opportunities to engage with provincial DARD. In addition, the World Bank's proposal is still addressing some obstacles regarding financial mechanisms in order for the project to be approved by the Vietnamese Government. Therefore, TGCC's engagement with the World Bank will move forward once there is confirmation on project approval.

### **Key Priorities**

The project is moving forward reasonably smoothly and emphasis will be given to ensuring that lessons learned from each step of the five-step process are appropriately documented and shared with MARD, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, key donor agencies, and NGOs working within the coastal landscape.

A trip by USAID's Silvia Petrova is being planned for the second and third weeks of May to join the PCRA and participatory mapping activities in Vinh Quang commune. Prior to that, a presentation will be made to USAID and the TGCC and VFD teams on the Tien Hung commune participatory mapping work.

Preparations for Step 3 of the five-step process on participatory coastal spatial planning will begin in late May. The identification of three alternative scenarios for the coastal landscape in Tien Hung will be carried out in the June-August period.

## **I.7 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

TGCC's two grantees in Zambia, CDLA and PDLA, continued to implement activities this quarter as reported above in the section on Task 1. The TGCC team also followed up on the capacity-building and sustainability plan developed in the last quarter, issuing an RFP for a local organization to provide management and strategic planning training and support to both organizations. The DCOP will travel to Zambia in the next quarter to provide CDLA and PDLA with financial management and budget development training, to help both organizations strengthen their abilities to submit proposals and applications to other funders.

Additionally in this quarter, TGCC released a request for applications for follow-up work in Petauke. Applications will be received and reviewed in the next quarter.

## 2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period as well as the previous quarters of this project year. Revisions to the indicators or results that were previously submitted are presented below as well. Performance indicator tables are separated between Zambia, Burma, Vietnam, TFA 2020 activities in Ghana and Paraguay, and global activities in order to support country-level reporting by USAID Missions. Reporting tables for Vietnam and TFA 2020 were added this reporting period as implementation for these tasks is recently underway.

**ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE**

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
<b>Land Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1	0	242	1,200	573	70	260.5	134	108	National 44 days; CDLA 0 days; PDLA 64 days
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1	0	996	300	1,910 <sup>1</sup>	273	641	535	461	Demarcation Training, Chiefs Meeting, Community Forestry Statutory Instrument Training, Customary Land Workshop (National, 4); Ncwala ceremony, chief's meeting, plus 14 trainings of VLCs, and 377 self-reported meetings through DHIS2 (CDLA, 391); 25 meetings were drama

<sup>1</sup> Due to underreporting in previous quarters, Q2 and Q3 data have been adjusted to reflect most up-to-date data available in the TGCC M&E database and DHIS2 system. Previously Q2 was reported as 244 and Q3 was reported as 117. Errors in reporting were due to lag in data submission through the DHIS2 system

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
										performances and 2 were headpersons meetings to introduce household demarcation process. 39 first village meetings in Ukwimi resettlement scheme (PLDA, 66)
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	1	0	228	NA	379 <sup>2</sup>	69	82	125	103	Self-reported cases through DHIS2 (CDLA, 94); Most of the cases were field boundary disputes and others were headpersons to headperson, additional conflicts were attended to by chiefdom liaison. In addition 35 new cases were reported and 31 were not resolved-waiting for the chief who is not yet installed (PDLA, 39)
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	1	0 (hours)	8	NA	12	0	4	4	4	Demarcation Training (National, 39 total); (PDLA, 9 total)
		0 (total)	13	0	119	25	33	13	48	
		0 (women)	5	0	29	5	8	5	11	
		0 (men)	8	0	90	20	25	8	37	

<sup>2</sup> Due to underreporting in previous quarters, Q2 and Q3 data have been adjusted to reflect most up-to-date data available in the TGCC M&E database and DHIS2 system. Previously Q2 was reported as 7 and Q3 was reported as 23. Errors in reporting were due to lag in data submission through the DHIS2 system.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	107 already established VLCs (49 in Mshawa, 29 in Mnutwa, and 29 in Mkanda)
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	1	0 (total)	870	4,400	1,738	0	0	870	868	
		0 (household)	0	0	1,738	0	0	870	868	
		0 (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	1	0 (hectares)	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	Parcels will be put into system after the certification is completed, Mkanda and two villages in Maguya
		0 (parcels)	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No new land governance entities have been created but 134 already founded VLCs (27 in Mkanda, 26 in Maguya and 28 in Mnutwa) were strengthened in handling objections, corrections and reporting using DHIS2
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations	1	0 (stage 1)	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	Continue to support national land policy

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)		0 (stage 2)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	1	0	10,692	8,000	21,915 <sup>3</sup>	2294	8,966	5,574	5,118	National (139); CDLA (2,404); PDLA (2,575)
<b>Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators</b>										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	1	0	875	0	875	0	0	0	875	
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	1	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	344	0	344	0	0	344	0	

<sup>3</sup> Due to underreporting in previous quarters, Q2 and Q3 data have been adjusted to reflect most up-to-date data available in the TGCC M&E database and DHIS2 system. Previously Q2 was reported as 6,487 and Q3 was reported as 3,437. Errors in reporting were due to lag in data submission through the DHIS2 system.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators</b>										
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	1	0 (stage 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Supported the revisions of statutory instrument on Community Forestry (National)
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 4)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1	0	12	40	12	3	0	7	2	Review of tenure assessment for climate change investment meeting with John Lindsey (National, 2)
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1	0	2,233	440	2,426	127	66	973	1260	Presentations and chiefs engagement (National, 14); Days of field extension from two community facilitators (CDLA, 54 ); Days of community facilitator in the field (PDLA, 1,192)
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	To be measured at the end of project

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	1	0 (total)	0	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (women)	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1	0	0	20,000	425	425	0	0	0	
<b>Gender Indicators</b>										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1	0%	47.64%	40%	48.50%	45.66%	49.0%	48.0%	44.3%	National (40F, 139T); CDLA (1,206F, 2,404T); PDLA (1,109F, 2,575T)
		Women	5,093	NA	9,347	1047	2007	1648	2,265	
		Total	10,691	NA	19,271	2293	4,094	3,436	5,118	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Custom Indicators</b>										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	World Bank collaboration on continuation of TGCC Zambia work
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1	0	11	24	22	8	3	3	8	World Bank-3, Lusaka workshops-3, USAID-1, MOOC-1 (National, 7); Stakeholder presentation on the progress of work and identification of mapping information needs (PDLA, 1)

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q4 Comments
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1	0	4	6	5	0	1	0	4	2 WB papers, 1 infographic (National); Demarcation brief (PDLA)
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	\$0	\$0	\$334,769	\$334,769	\$334,769	\$0	\$0	\$0	

## BURMA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
<b>Land Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 4	0	162	250	364	89	113.5	56	106	Land Tenure Advisor (76), LTP Staff (30)
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	50	45	67	8	9	4	46	Gender Training Event (1), Community-Led Resource Documentation at Village Tract Level a Guide for CSOs (1), Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue at Pilot Site Two (1), Local Governance Capacity Assessment at Pilot Site (1) and (2)-(2), Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at subcontractors' pilot sites (3), Enhancing Open Access to Knowledge, Information and Data in the Mekong Training Workshop (1), Community Sensitization at subcontractors' villages (28), Land Use and Tenure Assessment at subcontractors' villages (7), Subcontractors Technical Training (1), Workshop on the Draft Land Governance Stakeholder Analysis (1)
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not yet addressed
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-	2, 4	0 (hours)	128	NA	352	184	40	64	64	Community-Led Resource Documentation at Village Tract Level a Guide for CSOs, Subcontractors Technical Training One
		0 (total)	18	800	387	118	228	9	32	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)		0 (women)	2	NA	114	36	67	1	10	
		0 (men)	16	NA	273	82	161	8	22	
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	4	0	5	18	12	4	3	5	0	Not addressed for the quarter
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. contributes to F 4.7.4-5 and MCC L-6	4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not yet addressed
		0 (household)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	4	0 (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not yet addressed
		0 (parcels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	4	0	5	18	8	0	3	5	0	Not addressed for the quarter
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)	2	0 (stage 1)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	Same as previous quarter
		0 (stage 2)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	2, 4	0	1,473	540	2,276	218	585	395	1,078	Gender Training Event, Community-Led Resource Documentation at Village Tract Level a Guide for CSOs, Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue at Pilot Site Two, Local Governance Capacity Assessment at Pilot Site (1) and (2), Stakeholder Engagement Meeting at subcontractors' pilot sites, Enhancing Open Access to Knowledge, Information and Data in the Mekong Training Workshop, Community Sensitization at subcontractors' villages, Land Use and Tenure Assessment at subcontractors' villages, Subcontractors Technical Training, Workshop on the Draft Land Governance Stakeholder Analysis
<b>Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators</b>										
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	2, 4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not yet addressed
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
<b>Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	12,970	5500	12,970	0	0	0	12,970	Pilot Site 1: 6223 hectares Pilot Site 2: 6747 hectares
<b>Gender Indicators</b>										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Custom Indicators</b>										
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	16	20	28	9	3	1	15	Community-Led Resource Documentation at Village Tract Level a Guide for CSOs (7), Stakeholder Engagement Meetings at subcontractors' pilot sites (3), World Bank Land and

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
										Poverty Conference (3), Enhancing Open Access to Knowledge, Information and Data in the Mekong Training Workshop (1), USAID Mission Land Governance Presentation (1)
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	10	28	13	2	2	9	1	Mapping Our Land (Training Video)

## VIETNAM INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
<b>Land Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	1	N/A	1	--	--	--	1	Land tenure training in Vinh Quang and Dong Hung commune
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	1	N/A	1	--	--	--	1	
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4	0 (hours)	16	N/A	16	--	--	--	16	TGCC project was introduced to commune authorities of Vinh Quang and Dong Hung communes of Tien Lang district from Mar. 28 to 31, 2017 and training was received on Five steps of participatory spatial planning, Decree 119/2016/ND-CP and mangrove ecosystems.
		0 (total)	15	N/A	15	--	--	--	15	
		0 (women)	3	N/A	3	--	--	--	3	
		0 (men)	12	N/A	12	--	--	--	12	
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	2, 4	0	50	N/A	50	--	--	--	50	
<b>Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators</b>										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	23	N/A	23	--	--	--	24	Approach to Community mapping, identify tools and approaches for data collection of coastal resources management (15); Facilitation of Spatial Planning (1); Five steps of Participatory mapping, Spatial Planning, Decree 119/2016/ND-CP, Mangrove ecosystems and to identify coastal resource uses and users, land tenure in Vinh Quang and Dong Hung commune; to prepare a PCRA workshop and Geo-ODK training and field survey (4); study tours to learn the steps and process of co-management of mangroves in Da Loc, Dong Rui Communes (3); Five steps of participatory spatial mapping for coastal resources in three communes of Tien Lang district (1)
Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	1, 4	Total	339	N/A	339	--	--	--	0	
		Women	176	N/A	176	--	--	--	0	
<b>Gender Indicators</b>										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Custom Indicators</b>										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	2	N/A	2	--	--	--	2	TGCC Inception workshop was on Hai Phong television on February 19, 2017 <a href="#">Tien Lang Television</a>  TGCC PCRA training and field survey in Tien Hung posted on <a href="#">USAID/Vietnam's Facebook</a>

**TFA2020 (GHANA AND PARAGUAY) INDICATOR TABLE**

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
<b>Land Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	10	N/A	10	--	--	--	10	Drafting and Editing of Assessment Report, preparation for Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 meeting in Brasilia, and preparation and organizational planning for cattle supply chain risk workshop in Asuncion held March 27, 2017 (10)
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	1, 4	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
<b>Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators</b>										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	--	
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0 (total)	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
		0 (women)	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
<b>Gender Indicators</b>										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	1, 4	40%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
(assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)		(women)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Custom Indicators</b>										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	--	--	--	0	
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	2	N/A	2	--	--	--	2	<p>PARAGUAY: TFA2020 Knowledge Exchange Program in partnership with WWF, UNDP, IDS, TNC, Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment and Rainforest Alliance (see Overview here:<a href="https://www.tfa2020.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/TFA-2020_General-Assembly17_Knowledge-Exchange-Overview.pdf">https://www.tfa2020.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/TFA-2020_General-Assembly17_Knowledge-Exchange-Overview.pdf</a>);</p> <p>PARAGUAY: An event in Asunción attended by 29 people on Accessing Premium Meat Markets co-facilitated by Fundacion Moises Bertoni and WRI</p>
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	1	N/A	1	--	--	--	1	<p>GHANA: Bob O'Sullivan published a blog titled "USAID, Hershey's and ECOM Help Cocoa Farmers Increase Production, Strengthen Land Rights, and Protect Farmers" on March 15, 2017. Link: <a href="https://www.land-links.org/2017/03/usaids-hersheys-ecom-help-cocoa-farmers-increase-production-strengthen-land-rights-protect-forests/">https://www.land-links.org/2017/03/usaids-hersheys-ecom-help-cocoa-farmers-increase-production-strengthen-land-rights-protect-forests/</a></p>

### GLOBAL (TASKS 2 AND 3) INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
<b>Land Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 3	0	42	40	42	0	0	29	13	Two papers written and three presentations prepared for the 2017 Land and Poverty Conference (including for Chieftainess Mkanda) (12) Supported Human Rights Watch in the identification of land rights in customary areas (Petauke and Serenje Districts) through research at ministry of lands (1)
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 3	0 (hours)	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (total)	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (women)	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
		0 (men)	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	2, 3a	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators</b>										
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	2, 3	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators</b>										
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 3	0	0	N/A	24	10	14	0	0	
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 3	0	0	40	64	39	24.5	0	0	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14)	2,3	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	2, 3	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Custom Indicators</b>										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y4 Target	Y4 Actual	Y4 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y4 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y4 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y4 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y4 Q3 Comments
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	Presentations for the 2017 Land and Poverty Conference (3)
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 3	0	2	3	6	0	4	2	0	

# ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.

# ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE

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

# ANNEX C: MEDIA

TGCC work has been covered in a variety of outposts this quarter:

- Resource Rights and Climate Change, on Agrilinks: <https://agrilinks.org/blog/resource-rights-and-climate-change>;
- The human element of mangrove management on Place (<http://www.thisisplace.org/i/?id=04f555da-ed8e-474f-8b2c-a565607c92fd>) and Forests News (<http://blog.cifor.org/47992/the-human-element-of-mangrove-management?fnl=en>);
- Protecting Tanzania’s mangroves on Forests News (<http://blog.cifor.org/48023/protecting-tanzanias-mangroves?fnl=en>);
- Where the land meets the sea: Governing mangrove forests on Forests News (<http://blog.cifor.org/48053/where-the-land-meets-the-sea-governing-mangrove-forests?fnl=en>);
- USAID, Hershey’s and ECOM Help Cocoa Farmers Increase Production, Strengthen Land Rights, and Protect Forests on Land-links.org (<https://www.land-links.org/2017/03/usaids-hersheys-ecom-help-cocoa-farmers-increase-production-strengthen-land-rights-protect-forests/>);
- Interactive MOOC session with Chieftainess Mkanda and the TGCC COP, posted on Land-links.org (<https://www.land-links.org/2017/03/interactive-mooc-session-zambian-chieftainess-mkanda/>); and,
- Top Ten #LandMatters Stories of 2016, on Land-links.org (<https://www.land-links.org/2017/01/top-10-landmatters-stories-2016/>).

# ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

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# ANNEX E: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Actions taken in the past quarter related to environmental compliance are listed below, followed by an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report.

EMMP Considerations	Tasks	Description from the Quarter
Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)	Overall	TGCC is awaiting feedback from USAID for plan submitted in previous quarter. Now that there is an approved IEE and implementation plans for Ghana and Vietnam, these will need to be submitted in an addition to the current EMMP.
Environmental Review Form for grants	Zambia (1)	Received approval this quarter.
Environmental compliance activities associated with agroforestry	Zambia (1)	Received approval this quarter.
EMMP	Burma (2&4)	Overall EMMP for Burma was developed and submitted this, along with an IEE.
EMMP associated with Ghana field work	Ghana	TGCC received concurrence from USAID that an additional IEE is not needed for Ghana work, as the activities are consistent with the current EMMP. The new EMMP will need to be submitted in the coming quarter.
Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report	Global	Most global activities remain covered under the original IEE and include Categorical Exclusions. However, a revised IEE was submitted, which also included consideration of Vietnam work. This was approved this quarter.

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report is presented below.

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p><b>TRAININGS:</b> For all training, TGCC will research and document best practices relevant to the project scope in NRM &amp; Sustainable Forest Management (based on USAID best practices for small scale activities in Africa, as well as FAO and other publically available guidance), Land Tenure &amp; Property Rights (based on USAID Evaluation, Research and Communications contract publications), and Environmental Compliance (based on USAID ENCAP best practices manuals) and will integrate these best practices into TGCC developed curriculum and delivered training.</p>	<p>TGCC trainings in Burma around participatory mapping were designed and implemented based on USAID tenure background documents, as well as the principles from the Voluntary Guidelines, which highlight sustainable land use planning. Social soundness was highlighted through the integration of mechanisms to fully include women and marginalized groups in the trainings, by ensuring they had specific groups for women and youth.</p>	<p>Achievement of the conditions will be documented in the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report documentation in Zambia, Burma, and Burlington, VT.</p>

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>For training curriculum involving land use planning and forests, TGCC will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sustainable land use planning and management;</li> <li>b) social and environmental soundness; and</li> <li>c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Scopes of work will include the following special conditions:</p> <p><b>SPECIAL CONDITIONS</b></p> <p>The consultant should integrate the concept of environmental sustainability into any planning process, training, or supporting documentation, and the documentation should demonstrate how this commitment to environmental sustainability should be carried out. Gender and potential impact on vulnerable populations should be integrated into all analyses. The work should pay particular attention to the evolving national legal and policy frameworks governing land management.</p>	<p>Trainings in Zambia planned for the past quarter included these conditions in their training slides. Scopes of work for Burma and Zambia consultants included the conditions below.</p>	
<p><b>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:</b></p> <p>TGCC will employ a proactive approach to promote broad-based stakeholder engagement in all policy development related activities. This includes, for each such event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) distributing invitations and issuing public announcements to announce meetings/consultations at least a week prior to the event;</li> <li>b) representatives from organizations with a diverse group of interests will be invited into policy dialogue activities;</li> <li>c) collecting signed attendance/ participation forms; and</li> <li>d) preparing and distributing minutes from each event to all invitees (which will include the full list of participants).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, SOWs will include reference to the need to ensure that broad interests are represented in decision-making processes and technical recommendations</p>	<p>LTP and Zambia work have both complied with these proactive stakeholder engagement conditions. In Burma, TGCC continues to receive praise for its support of a groundbreaking set of multi-stakeholder dialogues. In Zambia, TGCC has previously indicated to government when these conditions are not met and had to withhold support until government amended its timeline to provide advance notice to stakeholders. In the past quarter this was not an issue.</p> <p>In the past quarter TGCC reiterated its commitment to Zambian partners of full and effective participation of stakeholders. TGCC communication on CP workshop was consistent with this the past quarter.</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices will be documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>
<p><b>LAND USE PLANNING</b></p> <p>TGCC, in all land use planning and management plans training and technical assistance, will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) sustainable land use planning and management;</li> <li>b) social and environmental soundness; and</li> <li>c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>The fulfillment of these conditions is evidenced by the participatory mapping approaches that have been used in Burma and Zambia. Social and environmental soundness is part of the Zambia methodology and an emerging part of the Burma Methodology. Social soundness is demonstrated by the technical approaches to increase engagement of women and vulnerable populations, as well as the integration of government and local stakeholders</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices will be documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p><b>SCOPES OF WORK:</b> 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>	<p>into a process that includes multiple meetings and opportunities for stakeholders to deepen their understanding.</p>	
<p><b>MONITORING OF BEST PRACTICES IN SHALLOW WELL-ESTABLISHMENT:</b> For each well TGCC will compile information on baseline conditions through the EMMP compliance statements in the section below. The compliance statements will document risks and mitigation measures for each shallow well that is established. During the life of the project a well management pamphlet will be produced and well rules documented in each village.</p>	<p>Well monitoring last occurred in late December 2016. Information from previous monitoring visits was included in the project EMMP.</p> <p>Biological and chemical tests were undertaken in previous quarters even though the wells were not intended to be used for human consumption. Wells will be treated at the appropriate time and in coordination with the Eastern Water and Sewage. Well treatment may occur again in the coming quarter.</p>	<p>Prior well monitoring results were included in the EMMP, and were sent to the USAID COR.</p>
<p><b>AGROFORESTRY ACTIVITIES:</b> Agriculture, agroforestry and forestry activities will be implemented in accordance with criteria established in the USAID/AFR/SD publication Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa, and Chapter 7 on Forestry, Reforestation and Agroforestry. According to USAID guidance, agroforestry is expected to have few environmental impacts in the project design document TGCC demonstrated its selection of strategies was consistent with experience in the region, consideration of competition between trees and crops, issues of labor intensity and cost/benefit awareness, and recognition of the limitations of the interventions, as a useful contribution but not a miracle intervention. Farmer satisfaction is monitored through the COMACO structures including based on lead farmer monitoring.</p>	<p>TGCC's agroforestry work is not expected to result in any substantive mitigation measures and any potential measures were addressed in project design, consistent with the Environmental Guidelines.</p> <p>All seeds that were purchased and delivered (msangu, pigeon pea and <i>Gliricidia</i>, and groundnut) were tested in a local agricultural laboratory.</p> <p>TGCC's work on agroforestry activities have ended</p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS</b> TGCC presumes a categorical exclusion for all research and analysis associated with Tasks 3a, 3b and much of Task 2</p>	<p>CIFOR research on mangroves is assumed to be under categorical exclusion. TGCC's mangrove work moved into implementation with work in Vietnam and TGCC submitted a revised EMMP based on this.</p>	<p>USAID to review revised EMMP.</p>



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