

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, APRIL – JUNE 2017



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Cover Photos: TGCC Vietnam team and stakeholders from Tien Lang District discuss the coastal profile maps produced under TGCC.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGL	AgroEcom Ghana Ltd.
APU	Agriculture Policy Unit
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CF	Coastal Forest
CFI	Community Forestry Instructions (Burma)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DoALMS	Department of Agricultural Land Management Statistics
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
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
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination

IFSL	Integrated Sustainable Forest Landscape
LCG	Land Core Group
LTP	Land Tenure Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (Burma)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy (Burma)
NLUP	National Land Use Policy (Burma)
NRM-COP	Natural Resources Community of Practice
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
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
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
WB	World Bank
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 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 in 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, activities included:

Zambia: The Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) focused on household land demarcation and claims processes across Sandwe Chiefdom. The Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) supported communities through the process of requesting changes to certificates, including division of parcels and documenting new parcels. TGCC held a customary land research symposium. TGCC coordinated closely with the Ministry of Lands and the land component of the World Bank (WB) Integrated Sustainable Forest Landscape (IFSL) program, which has led to partnership and movement on resettlement areas. TGCC also continued coordination with government on national land governance priorities. TGCC prepared methodologies for land conflict resolution and for land-use planning.

Burma: From the policy side, the TGCC Land Tenure Project (LTP) has continued to engage in donor coordination and, in particular, support to the Agriculture Policy Unit (APU). LTP developed an education and outreach plan as well as a social media kit that have been put into practice, alongside the finalization of a land governance stakeholder analysis and educational gap analysis. LTP finalized site selection and partnering with the last two civil society partners from Sagaing Region, and led trainings on tenure and gender assessments, spatial data collection and analysis. Field activities in the second pilot site were completed this quarter.

Vietnam, Mangroves, and Marine Tenure: In Vietnam, the field team completed Participatory Coastal Resource Assessments across the three participating communes in Tien Lang District. The resulting coastal profiles have been particularly well received, and present a solid stepping stone for upcoming spatial planning work. The Tanzania and Indonesia mangrove reports (full report and briefs) produced with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) were submitted to USAID for review. TGCC finalized country assessments associated with marine tenure lessons and is consolidating lessons learned into a public summary.

TFA 2020: Activities in Ghana were launched with Winrock International (Winrock) through a series of baseline data surveys, preparation of training manuals on tenure and agroforestry training, and development of a financing model for cocoa rehabilitation. TGCC partner World Resources Institute (WRI) completed its preparations with local partners for documentation of community land claims in Paraguay as part of an engagement with the beef sector.

Challenges: TGCC established deliverable tracking tools to keep on schedule with over 90 products that are expected to be delivered to USAID during the last year of implementation. TGCC was largely able to both scale up activities (particularly in Ghana and Vietnam), while also keeping an eye on project close-out, with in-country activities ending in December 2017. TGCC re-evaluated participation in global outreach events following the news that project obligations will be ~\$129,000 less than previously expected.

Priorities: In the coming quarter, TGCC will see a continued sustained activity implementation across all five countries. Field implementation will be prioritized to ensure that local partners are able to complete activities prior to December 2017. Templates for lessons learned and toolkit deliverables will be developed and validated with USAID and stakeholders.

I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

I.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE

TGCC received a Contractor Performance Assessment Report this quarter with the following scores.

Evaluation Area	Quality	Schedule	Cost Control	Management	Small Business	Regulatory Compliance
Past Rating	Very Good	Very Good	Exceptional	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
Rating	Very Good	Very Good	Exceptional	Exceptional	Very Good	Very Good

Quality: TGCC has received praise from USAID, host country governments, and local stakeholders on project activities. TGCC’s partnerships with diverse local, government, and international stakeholders are coming to fruition and have the potential to support the sustainability of the project impacts. TGCC has made concerted efforts to make sure that its products are of use to other USAID activities, and has seen these activities mature. For example, in Zambia, TGCC was praised following a land research symposium by fellow implementers: “Thanks TGCC, for your continued leadership in land work” – A van der Goes (SNV). In Burma, the TGCC team continues to receive praise from partners on land policy and land law “I would like to express my appreciation for your contribution to the workshop. We are on the same wavelength when it comes to applying the VGGT under the current policy and legal framework by trying to be flexible and creative. – L. Jansen (FAO Land Tenure Team). In Ghana, TGCC saw the integration of assessment report findings on tenure and cocoa into the World Bank’s land policy notes for the Ghanaian government.

Schedule and Timeliness: TGCC remains on schedule on work across multiple countries, pushing aggressively to meet deadlines in the deliverable tracker associated with the draft work plan submitted this quarter, with over 20 of the 85 products expected in the final year of the project submitted this quarter. TGCC continues to respond to comments from USAID on draft deliverables rapidly, and provides quick responses to other USAID requests.

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 continued to share all budget information with USAID to help prioritize activities. TGCC and USAID discussed ways to continue to deliver the full contract benefits despite notice that the program would be under obligated by \$129,000.

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 a weekly technical note, 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. This quarter saw the introduction of biweekly technical calls with the USAID Land and Urban Office on Burma, Vietnam, and Ghana. 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 is awaiting a response on the budget alignment which was resubmitted in the previous quarter.

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.

1.2 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 focused on household demarcation in Sandwe chiefdom in Petauke, and finalization of certification work in Chipata Chiefdoms with preparation for land use planning and conflict resolution training. As with the previous quarter, TGCC did not receive any policy or legislative requests from the government of Zambia in the past quarter, but did coordinate closely with the Ministry of Lands on piloting land documentation in the resettlement schemes in Petauke District. This was associated with efforts to coordinate with the World Bank (WB) on piloting of work in Chipata District.

1.2.1 Zambia Administration

There were few administrative issues to report in the past quarter. Staffing remained consistent for both TGCC and its grantees. A subcontract was issued to the Zambia Governance Foundation to support capacity building of the boards and management staff of both CDLA and PDLA. The first of these trainings occurred this quarter and focused on strategic planning, and the roles and responsibilities of an effective board.

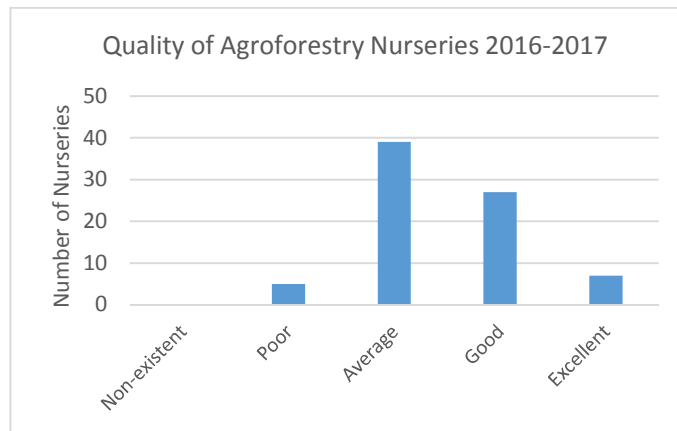
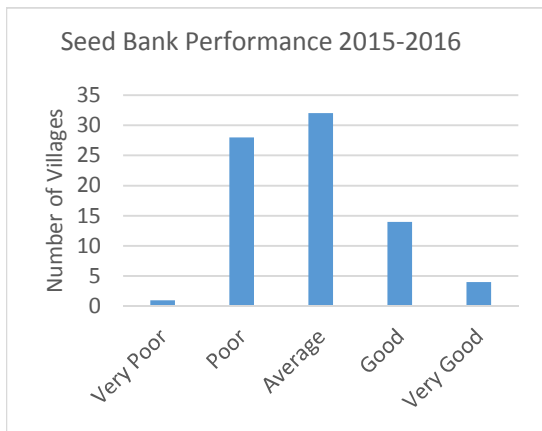
1.2.2 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation

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 Community Markets for Conservation (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 assessed the performance of agroforestry groups through a survey that was administered in January 2017. In the 2016-2017 agricultural season, TGCC distributed 1,125 kilograms of pigeon pea; 35 kilograms of *F. albida*, 146 kilograms of *Gliricidia*, and 2,135 kilograms of ground nut seed to 3341 farmers through 79 farmer groups reaching 177 villages. The main complaint from the previous season (2015-2016) were the poor rains which resulted in an overall poor harvest. Numerous groups argued that TGCC had not distributed enough groundnut seeds for the community, that bushfires had come through and destroyed their trees, that cattle had grazed

the trees, and that seedlings had been destroyed by aphids. Nevertheless, farmer groups were remarkably positive over the activities, despite TGCC support occurring over two extremely poor rainy seasons.



Summary of agroforestry survey associated with distribution of seeds in 2016/2017 agricultural season.

Wells were also visited in 25 communities serving over 4,200 residents. All but one well was still functional. The wells were assessed for contamination and quality of management and all were distant from sources of fecal contamination and other pollution. There was some pooling of water around six of the wells, and the covers were not being actively used in twelve of the wells. One well was also being used for animals. During the next event to treat the wells, TGCC will provide added outreach to the communities where there are wells that are demonstrating some management limitations. These will be the final TGCC engagements with the wells.



Gift Mawere from Mwanamankhoyo Villages shows off his *Gliricidia* seedlings, and the nursery from Chingongolingo Village, Mshawa Chiefdom
PHOTO: JAMES KALALUKA

1.2.2.2 Agroforestry Challenges

As noted in previous quarterly reports, TGCC’s direct engagement in agroforestry has ended. TGCC distributed *Faidherbia albida*, *Gliricidia*, pigeon pea, and groundnut seeds across the 177 communities. Due to the design of the TGCC work in Chipata, chiefs and community members are largely unaware that the agroforestry intervention was related to the customary land certification; as a result, some TGCC non-land tenure (those who only received agroforestry) community members complained that they were not benefiting from the USAID work, and thus had a lower satisfaction of the program than if they had known of the relationship.

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 certificate administration with the demarcation of new parcels and subdivision of parcels in participating villages.



After three years of engagement, Chief Mshawa began signing and distributing customary land certificates at the end of this quarter.

PHOTO: MOSES KASOKA

CDLA continued to focus on the signing of certificates by chiefs. All certificates were signed and distributed by Chief Maguya. Chief Mnu kwa continued a slow process of visiting each of his villages, and examining the details of every landholder and person of interest. He refused to sign certificates where individuals did not have National Registration Cards, and has encouraged any individual who wants a certificate to register prior to certification. This is consistent with the chief's initial concern that people who did not belong in his area, particularly those coming from Malawi, should not be given certificates. Additionally, Chief Mnu kwa stressed disappointment with the roll-out of the program

through a random selection process. Though he understood the reasons, he expressed regret that he permitted a random selection of villages, as the primary villages of the chiefdom (and those who needed to support the program in order to see it implemented) were not selected. The resentment of these communities has resulted in the chief's reluctance to distribute certificates until the whole chiefdom is mapped. Chief Mnu kwa remains a strong advocate of the program and personally called Chief Mshawa to encourage his participation/completion of the work.

Although CDLA continued to have challenges engaging Chief Mshawa this quarter, progress was made in gaining direct participation in the certification process. At the end of the quarter, facing the end of the TGCC program, the beginning of endline data collection, and the potential for the WB investment to be launched, the TGCC COP and CDLA visited Chief Mshawa and his council to provide a final deadline for progress to be made in the chiefdom before the program reduces its efforts. TGCC had heard that some of the chief's advisors were not supportive of the program, in particular because they were not compensated for early stages of support in village boundary walks, but also due to a general fear that the program was designed to take land. However, with the active engagement of the chief's advisors and an open question and answer session, some of these concerns may have been allayed and at the end of the quarter the chief committed to visiting villages and signing and distributing certificates. Chief Mshawa made substantial progress in signing certificates and visiting each of his villages during the final week of the quarter.

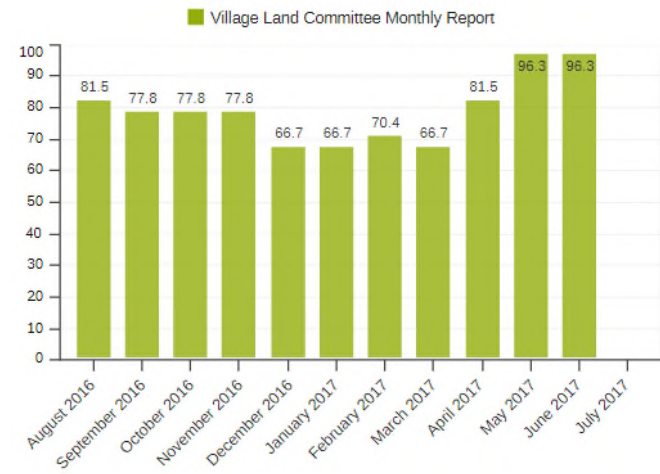
The CDLA team worked with TGCC to develop three trainings/methodologies this quarter, on land use planning, conflict resolution, and best practices in land allocation. These are being finalized and will be shared with USAID before they are rolled out in the coming quarter.

CDLA also completed the merger of the Chipata databases into a single database. A front-end was placed on the database to promote efficient data management moving forward, though sustainability questions remain with respect to long-term data administration. The chiefdoms do not have the

capacity; local-level government does not have the skills or mandate. The District Land Alliances have some in-house skills through the TGCC program, but their funding security is not clear. As a result, a partnership with an outside organization is being considered, potentially through Cadasta.

In field extension work, CDLA focused on training on reporting; working with community surveyors to identify needs in villages; and, working with communities to update parcels through subdivisions, adding new parcels in participating villages, or changing details on certificates and persons of interest sheets.

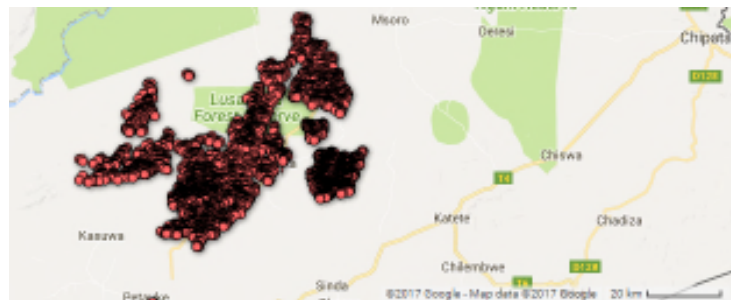
CDLA adapted the use of DHIS2 to constraints identified in previous quarters. While approximately 70% of communities that were given DHIS2 phones continue to report, the other 30% either do not have coverage or have lost or broken their phones and are now supported by community surveyors who visit each village once a month to check in on any activity or progress. These community surveyors then report on the village updates for the month. This has brought reporting rates up dramatically. The use of community surveyors has also helped to increase the number of requests for changes to parcels and documentation of village meetings and conflicts. Considering that TGCC will not be able to keep the program going post project, Akros, a US-based small business, has agreed to host the land tenure work on their DHIS2 server for the foreseeable future. Akros has also been active in publicizing the use of this tool for land tenure and agriculture uses.



Reporting rates from villages using DHIS2 over the year from Maguya Chiefdom. Increase in reporting rates are due to new efforts whereby community surveyors visit non-reporting villages each month. The approach also creates demand for revisions to parcels.

The chiefs continue to welcome the WB Integrated Forest Landscape program to continue with customary land mapping and land use planning in their chiefdoms. There are questions within the civil society organizations (CSOs) in Chipata as to how this program will engage with CSOs as intermediaries. Chief Maguya and Chieftainess Mkanda have both been provided with tablets loaded with land resources from the program that will assist in providing improved management and planning capacity.

1.2.2.4 Land Tenure Expansion in Sandwe Chiefdom



Screen shot of coverage of the over 8,000 parcels demarcated in Chipata over the past five months. All progress can be observed at the following link: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rzt62SZawnS6M2aAqfXbcESfz-Em2T11111MeqzV>

government rural resource governance activities. Sandwe Chiefdom covers approximately 180,000 hectares adjacent to South Luangwa National Park.

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 and

During this quarter, PDLA focused on field demarcation activities. With respect to chieftdom wrangles, the government reconfirmed that the current Chief Sandwe is to be replaced, and they removed all chieftdom benefits from the current chief; however, he remains resident in the chieftdom and in the palace. TGCC has revised its approach to be able to work with the advisors to the current chief as well as the incoming chief. A new concern that emerged this quarter was the discovery of gold in the chieftdom and the ensuing rush of speculators into the GMA. At the end of the quarter, TGCC gained



Field teams in Petauke continue to use a mixture of physical maps and tablets for recording parcels.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

clarity and approval to use the customary land documentation process within the Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme and the neighboring Msanzara Scheme. Following the observation of the work over the past three months, some new villages that had previously rejected the program have asked to be involved in the program, though work in these areas has been slow. Finally, TGCC met with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to gain approval to demarcate plots within the GMA.

Ten field teams worked across the chieftdom during this quarter to demarcate 5,732 parcels, registering 4,285 landholders (1,601 women and 2,667 men), as well as 11,516 persons of interest (7,251 women and 8,552 men). Demarcations have been carried out in 319 villages.

Almost 29% of parcels required boundary walks to be performed, which is a lower percentage than previously due to the use of a new mapping application, Locus, which allows more effective drawing on the tablet than previous approaches. Approximately 33% of parcels overlapped with shared resources, and 93% of parcels were primarily for agricultural fields with almost 7% of parcels being used as forest for future expansion. Up to 94% of claimants were resident in the village of interest, while 6% were residents of another village.

To date, 3,632 digitizations have been completed of finalized maps. As a result, early in the next quarter, communities will be ready to begin objections and corrections processes with public displays of village maps and details with the register.

TGCC worked with PDLA to improve the performance of parasurveyors in the field. Weekly feedback through both a “naming and shaming” and award system appeared to increase performance; however, most team members still can carry out only three to five parcels per day in most of the chieftdom. TGCC moved teams to field locations closer to the villages where they were working to reduce travel times and risk of accidents. PDLA has collected best practices and lessons learned from the process to this point.

There were two developments in Sandwe Chieftdom that may affect long-term management. First, the hunting concession for the GMA was awarded to Kantanta Hunting Safaris. The hunting season for the GMA will open in June 2017, for



A gold rush occurred in the Sandwe GMA this quarter with thousands of people heading into the GMA to engage in artisanal gold mining. During this quarter 14 large scale exploration licenses for gold were lodged within the Ministry of Mines, posing a significant issue for the future of the GMA.

PHOTO: CHIKA BANDA

the first time since 2012. Second, there was a discovery of alluvial gold in Sandwe Chiefdom during the quarter. Community members have flocked to the area in an uninhabited part of the GMA to dig for gold. This has led to many of the participating villages in the program lacking their inhabitants and led to villages that may not be able to be demarcated. In May, police and DNPW staff forcefully evicted the miners; however, in June some were allowed to return and continue looking for gold. Reportedly there are no chemicals being used in the operations at present. The Ministry of Mines has been largely absent, though it does not have a presence in the district. In the past quarter, 14 new mining licenses have been applied for in the chiefdom, covering over 100,000 hectares. Four licenses have been granted, though there is no evidence of any organized activity. Community members who have been evicted from the area have reportedly begun moving to other streambeds across the chiefdom to mine. Unfortunately, though TGCC's team and colleagues have experience on supporting artisanal best practices, there is not enough time or funds in the program to support such efforts.



Field logistics have improved with the end of the rainy season in Petauke with ten teams positioned at 3-4 camps across the chiefdom each week.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

In May, PDLA reported out on progress to various government stakeholders in Petauke District, and met with the District Council Secretary. The data on the chiefdom have been made available to these members of government; however, it is clear that a more frequent engagement on service delivery, planning rules and opportunities for constructive collaboration need to be pursued.

TGCC's tools for monitoring and feedback allow for real-time assessment of performance, and these have been applied relatively successfully this quarter. TGCC began to develop the land tenure documentation toolbox.

1.2.2.5 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities

During the upcoming quarter, TGCC will focus on objections and corrections, as well as preparation of maps for land use and development planning exercises. In Chipata, efforts will focus on supporting administration, trainings on conflict resolution, and land use planning exercises. TGCC will continue to work through the Zambia Governance Foundation to provide capacity-building support to the boards of PDLA and CDLA and 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 hosted an annual land management symposium, engaged with private sector actors on their interests in the role of secure property rights in promoting investment, and provided technical support to Frankfurt Zoological Society and Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society.

1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation

TGCC completed research in the following areas:

- 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.

These were presented out at a land management research symposium in May/June 2017. The symposium was not as well attended as in previous years. However, the event benefited from the participation of two traditional leaders, Chief Maguya and Chieftainess Mkanda. This year's symposium considered new themes around peri-urban land management challenges, as well as community rights recognition. Sessions on customary land governance, forests and communal resources, and government reflections on the Land Policy process, the Urban and Regional Planning Act, and community forestry were also held. The symposium highlighted the demand for raw data on the status of land governance issues, as well as the opportunities for government, civil society, implementers, private sector, and traditional authorities to share information and clarify perspectives.

TGCC also held a workshop on agricultural private sector interest in land documentation, hosted by BASF Corporation. The meeting was well attended by cooperating partners, but relatively weakly attended by private sector actors. Subsequent discussions were held with Zambeef, Syngenta, and Export Trading Group on their interests, though these are likely to be outside of the direct work of TGCC. There was a large degree of interest in the meeting on approaches for communities to title land and then sublease portions, as is the approach of the WB Irrigation Development Support Program.

TGCC's support to civil society engagement on the Land Policy remains stalled due to the lack of action on the policy in the past quarter, even though consultation with the House of Chiefs had been expected.

TGCC continued to support the use of low-cost documentation tools by local and international CSOs. TGCC carried out a one-week training with Frankfurt Zoological Society on customary land mapping in the GMA between North Luangwa and South Luangwa National Parks. This training included members from the DNPW's Planning Department, as well as COMACO's mapping team. Unfortunately, some planners within the DNPW are resistant to the methodologies used as they provide a higher resolution dataset than is required in the Wildlife Act. Frankfurt Zoological Society has argued the utility of the higher resolution data for specific planning exercises, like identifying areas of human/wildlife conflict or areas for tourism development.

TGCC also received renewed interest from Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society to undertake customary land mapping of village boundaries and shared resources in Shakumbila Chiefdom outside of Lusaka. Progress was stalled in 2016 on efforts to support community mapping due to conflicts between headpersons in the wards. However, in the past ten months there have been a number of high profile land conversions in the chiefdom, including degazettement of a national forest for residential development and the establishment of thousands of hectares of land for a new district center. The urgency has led to the headpersons asking for TGCC assistance in providing tools and guidance to their community mapping efforts.

1.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered

TGCC's limited staff and focus on field operations continues to limit national CSO support. TGCC uses frequent coordination with CSOs to ensure that messages are shared and that tools are accessible.

1.2.3.3 Key Priorities

TGCC will continue to make sure its tools are available, and will remain open to discussions with CSOs on how best to apply land documentation activities in different contexts.

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. A major change also occurred in the past quarter: 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 WB visits to Zambia to discuss their potential support to such programs.

I.2.4.1 Technical Implementation

During this quarter there were two major outcomes of coordination with government and donors: 1) continued coordination with the WB on "completing" the control villages under the Chipata impact evaluation, and further pursuing land use planning; and, 2) a request by the Surveyor General's office to support movement of Ministry survey forms to mobile data collection tools and subsequent approvals to move forward on documentation in the Ukwimi and Msanzara Schemes.

TGCC continues to communicate and coordinate closely with the WB on their engagement with government, both related to seeing the continuation of activities in Chipata, but also in terms of promoting the completion of an effective Land Policy, and promoting a broad harmonization of activities in the land sector. The engagement in Chipata is still anticipated though it remains to be seen how the Provincial Planning Office will interact with CSOs like CDLA.

TGCC supported the Ministry of Lands to develop mobile data forms to support elements of the National Titling Program. It is not clear to what extent they will use these forms going forward. Additional coordination occurred through work with the Ministry on getting approval to move forward with documentation of farms in former resettlement areas. Documentation will be carried out in Ukwimi and Msanzara Schemes.

The Land Policy process was quiet this quarter, and missed the opportunity to consult with the House of Chiefs in May/June 2017. TGCC has informed the Ministry of Lands that the funds associated with consultation need to be allocated in the near future.

TGCC continues to coordinate lightly with the National Land Audit and the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Secretariat and will share cleaned Chipata and Petauke data with the Land Audit and NSDI going forward.

TGCC was invited to present on land-related issues this quarter at the Environment Cooperating Partners meeting; however, apparently the cooperating partner coordination structure is being altered by government and so this meeting was cancelled. TGCC met with the GIZ Decentralization for Development program, which has been supporting eight district councils with spatial planning and revenue collection, and both programs agreed to coordinate in the future on data and methodologies. TGCC took advantage of the presence of the TGCC Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) in

country to check in with a number of partners. TGCC will remain responsive to cooperating partner requests for advice and will ensure that they are invited to all future cooperating partners meetings.

1.2.4.2 Challenges Encountered and Key Priorities

The government's interest in TGCC activities re-emerged in the last quarter, and with the WB support, there was forward momentum. The Land Policy process seems to be largely stalled and despite pressure from across government to complete the policy, there is little hope of its implementation unless the House of Chiefs agrees with it.

Key priorities for the next quarter are to test the use of TGCC tools for government titling needs, to be available for discussions and coordination with cooperating partners on land issues, and to begin to prepare a training curriculum for the Ministry of Lands on the tools and methodologies that the program is using.

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

This quarter featured several administrative activities including new and revised subcontracts, an LTP team retreat, financial audit and a staff departure. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)/Forest Department (FD) approved LTP's two proposed locations and partners for the third pilot site in late April. Both partners, Upper Chindwin Youth Network and Sagaing Region Farmers' Union, signed six-month subcontracts at the beginning of June following kickoff training. The Yangon Film Services subcontract for two additional films using participatory mapping footage was amended following editing delays around April water festival holidays. Landesa's subcontract was reduced to remove activities under Area 2 – NLUP and Law Educational Material Development and Dissemination. Landesa's remaining activities for LTP will focus solely on gender-related deliverables.

In early May, the LTP team gathered for an annual retreat where Mote Oo Education provided adult education training for the LTP technical team. This training focused on how to utilize interactive, participatory activities for adult learning and Mote Oo staff worked with individual team members to revise training delivery and materials. During the retreat, the LTP administrative team focused on preparations for close-out at the end of the calendar year.

Other administrative activities this quarter included the departure of the Communications Specialist from the project. Her role will not be replaced and her responsibilities have been divided amongst other team members and consultants. LTP also completed its annual financial audit, which is stipulated by law in Burma. In addition, the team supported the demobilization of the previous Country Coordinator's family.

I.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 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 partners Landesa and Land Core Group. LTP has also been active in building bridges with new Burma policy think tanks, such as the Renaissance Institute and the Myanmar Economic Forum, emerging donor coordination mechanisms such as the LIFT-supported Natural Resources Community of Practice (NRM-COP) and 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 now being operationalized in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI). The RLS has been actively involved in new initiatives that the APU is actively engaging on such as the design of the vacant, fallow, and virgin (VfV) lands management proof of concept pilot, and has participated in multiple APU related meetings held in Nay Pyi Taw over the past quarter. In relation to donor coordination efforts relating to land governance, the RLS has been supporting the WB/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) land administration needs assessment teams in their work in-country over the past quarter.

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, while also identifying and taking full advantage of land tenure opportunities that already exist in the legal framework. 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 to 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, NRM-COP, Landesa, and others, 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, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local CSOs. The NLUP is directly referenced in the recently endorsed Agriculture Policy and the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and was cited by government officials at recent MONREC-LCG forest tenure events, and FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and WB land administration workshops held in May and June respectively. 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.



Members of the Badeidha Moe team transfer village boundary data from large format vinyl maps to GIS.

PHOTO: TGCC 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 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, VFV lands management strategy, and various draft amendments that are being proposed 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 the current status of VFV land allocations, and moving forward with the ongoing peace process in the country. The government has 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 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. During the quarter the RLS joined Namati field staff and implementing partners in Southeastern Shan State to review and provide technical advice on the resolution of land resource related conflicts in this area, and to get a better sense of realities on the ground.

As part of the ongoing peace process, parties currently involved have developed land and natural resources related principles for the Panglong conference, which will likely inform future land related legislative developments 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.

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 LCG on issues relating to CFI content. The Minister expressed concerns that the new CFI were not in compliance with the Forest Law, but that has not hindered ongoing efforts to implement the new CFI. The RLS has now been requested, in coordination with the FD's new Forest Tenure Project supported by the Mekong



Pyoe Khin Thit Foundation team members work with villagers to map the village boundary for Ka Lat Chi Village, Shaw Pyar Village Tract, Ayeyarwaddy Region

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

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, and subsequent reform of related implementing rules and guidelines. A draft Forest Law Tenure Opportunities report was drafted during the quarter and shared with stakeholders, and is under review for submission to USAID. Feedback on this report has been positive and findings already incorporated into other forest sector-related outputs.

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 a 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 is currently working 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 (now finalized and adopted) and the Agriculture Development Strategy being developed by MoALI. The RLS has closely monitored ongoing public consultations on the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and has worked with MoALI through the APU and other stakeholders to support multi-stakeholder public consultations on the strategy in every state and region in the country.

MoALI has recently prioritized improved VFV lands management as an issue. Through the APU, the RLS has been working to develop a VFV lands management strategy and design an initial proof of concept VFV lands management pilot activity that would focus on re-allocation of non-performing VFV lands to smallholder farmers in the country through a social land concession type mechanism. The multi-donor LIFT trust fund has expressed an interest in supporting such an initiative, and the RLS has been helping MoALI staff effectively message their desires and intent to LIFT representatives.

The RLS provided support to a WB/FAO land administration needs assessment team, and development and delivery of closely related FAO-VGGT and WB workshops on land administration and management in Burma held in June. Such activities ultimately help to change mindsets among various stakeholders that will hopefully support land governance legal framework reform in the coming months and years.

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.

To inform education and outreach activities and outputs through the close of the project, LTP submitted an education and outreach plan and a social media press kit to USAID this quarter. The education and outreach plan identifies training activities and describes plans for development of a pilot toolbox and a legal toolbox to document LTP's contributions on community resource documentation and broader land governance, respectively. The social media press kit is intended to raise awareness of the importance and usefulness of LTP amongst all stakeholders.

LTP also completed several written educational materials which contribute to improved understanding of land governance. These materials include updates to the USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Burma Country Profile and a policy brief on freedom to farm. Based on feedback provided during a workshop in March, LTP finalized a land governance stakeholder analysis and also delivered an educational gap analysis intended to inform training for Members of Parliament (MPs).

Yangon Film Services is finalizing editing on two short films that utilize footage of the participatory mapping process collected in the fall of 2016. The fifteen-minute version of the *Mapping Our Land* video



The Community Engagement Specialist from Upper Chindwin Youth Network reviews the community resource documentation process with villagers in Kyar Minn Village, Kalay District, Sagaing Region, using LTP-developed cartoons.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

is in use by local partners at project sites. A local cartoonist finalized two sets of cartoons, for use by CSO partners during pilot site activities. These cartoons have been formatted into two sets of posters—one set explains the process of community resource documentation and the second set describes land use types and the ministries that have jurisdiction over each land use.

As LTP's model for technical work shifts to local organizations as the primary lead on field activities, trainings and workshops have increased in importance for the project.

LTP staff developed and delivered several trainings over the past quarter. These trainings include technical mapping trainings for current local organizations undertaking the mapping and documentation process and employ interactive adult education techniques as much as possible. At these trainings, local organizations learned the facilitation skills needed to implement mapping activities with communities and also provided stepwise training on geographic information systems (GIS) to build partners' data processing and map production skills. LTP and Landesa hosted a gender training as part of a workshop to garner lessons learned from the land tenure assessment process from current local subcontractors. LTP also hosted a kickoff training for new partners for the third pilot site to learn about community resource documentation and to prepare teams to undertake initial steps of the field process: stakeholder engagement, community sensitization and land use, and tenure and gender assessments.

Following changes to Landesa's subcontract and findings from the previous quarters' local land governance assessment, LTP began planning for changes to training and capacity building activities. LTP is working with LCG to identify avenues to deliver land legal awareness trainings to local authorities at LTP pilot sites and to provide trainings to Members of Parliament at the State/Region level.

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, which 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 by testing elements of the NLUP in practice. These lessons learned then inform development of Burma's land legal framework. LTP has three official pilot sites and four subcontractors in additional sites. By the close of the project, LTP will have worked with eight local organizations to test and implement community resource documentation activities.

Formal pilot activities have been completed at the first pilot site, Yway Gone Village Tract in Minhla Township, Bago Region. LTP did not conduct any additional activities in this pilot site this quarter.

In the second pilot site, Let Maung Kway Village Tract in Nyaung Shwe Township, Shan State, LTP and CSO partner Farmers Labor Union (FLU) delivered community forestry awareness training and also finalized mapping activities with a multi-stakeholder dialogue and folio handover ceremony (folios are summarize of maps and pictures and text of the work that was undertaken in the communities). The community forestry awareness training was hosted by LTP with technical support from the Forest Department and the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC). The Forest Department sent a representative from Nay Pyi Taw to present at the training, which introduced community members to the links between forests and people, benefits from forest, the meaning of community forestry and roles for participation.

In June, LTP and FLU finalized activities at the second pilot site with a multi-stakeholder dialogue and folio handover ceremony. The ceremony was attended by the Shan State Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, State Officers from MONREC and the Department of Agricultural Land Management Statistics (DoALMS), and the Nyaung Shwe Township Forest



The team from Upper Chindwin Youth Network prepares a land use, tenure, and gender assessment report at an LTP workshop.
PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

Department Staff Officer. USAID/Burma also attended the ceremony. At the ceremony, the Forest Department Staff Officer presented MONREC's plans for the Inle Lake region and the DoALMS officer discussed DoALMS priorities. Community members engaged in dialogue with government representatives. Government and USAID representatives participated in the folio handover, which documents village tract boundaries and land uses in Let Maung Kway village tract.

Following MONREC/FD approval for two proposed locations for the third pilot site, LTP launched activities with two local partners in Sagaing Region. Sagaing Region Farmers Union and Upper Chindwin Youth Network attended a five-day kickoff training to learn about the community resource documentation process and to prepare for initial activities. Field activities launched in the last half of June.



A community member from Let Maung Kway Village Tract asks a question of the Nyaung Shwe Forest Department Officer at the folio handover ceremony.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

As mentioned above, LTP has subcontracted four local organizations to undertake implementation and testing of the community resource documentation approach. The four local organizations completed land tenure assessments early in the quarter and are nearing completion on participatory mapping activities. LTP staff have been providing technical assistance for field activities, giving hands on practical guidance on how to conduct spatial awareness exercises and land use inventories at

each partner site. Local partners have, to date, been receptive of training and technical assistance, though report writing and understanding payments under firm fixed price contracting has been a learning curve for some partners. Mapping activities will likely be finalized by the end of July, with final folio handover ceremonies in August.

1.3.5 Lessons Learned

LTP is in early planning stages for a series of lessons learned reports and events to take place over the last three months of the calendar year. LTP has been consulting with LCG and USAID/Burma on initial design and structure of reports and events. LTP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist is beginning to design evaluations for local partners, local authorities, and community members. Lessons learned events will occur in the four states/regions where LTP has been operating (Bago, Ayeyarwaddy, Shan, and Sagaing) with national events to follow. More detailed planning for lessons learned will occur throughout the next quarter.

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 in the development of VFV lands management strategy and related proof of concept pilot activities through the APU.
- Support current local subcontractors to complete mapping activities and final handover work.
- Provide technical support and training for partners at the third pilot site as they engage in land tenure assessment interviews and launch mapping activities. Keeping partners moving forward with activities will be critical to success.
- Deliver the gender-themed research study on the subject of Burmese family law and its effects on women's land rights.

- Finalize policy briefs and legal analysis under the current Forest Law, legal analysis of rural land classifications, shifting cultivation, donor coordination and a broad land governance PowerPoint presentation.
- Draft a policy brief on customary tenure in Burma.
- Develop and receive feedback on pilot and legal toolboxes.
- Finalize development of cartoons depicting elements of the NLUP.
- Finalize and deliver two five-minute films using participatory mapping footage.
- Work with LCG to provide land legal awareness training to local authorities.
- Work with LCG to identify paths forward for providing Members of Parliament training.
- Prepare materials for local land governance lecture series at suitable universities.
- Develop and prepare land legal awareness training for staff members of the Agriculture Policy Unit.
- Support LCG network members and other stakeholders in development of comments to Parliament on proposed Farmland Law amendments, and track developments in this area accordingly.
- Prepare for LTP evaluation and lessons learned activities.
- Continue preparation for close-out.

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 policies, laws and implementing rules/guidelines. It is likely that the RLS, through his work with the APU, will continue assisting MoALI in development of a VFV lands management strategy and related pilot project activities supported by LIFT and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program project. With monsoon season in full force for the next quarter, the LTP team will proactively manage schedules to minimize impact on field activities. LTP is working with LCG to identify opportunities to provide legal awareness training to local authorities and Members of Parliament, but the short timeframe remaining for implementation of activities may impact delivery.

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 WB'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.

I.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.

I.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.

I.4.3 Nepal Land and Resource Tenure Assessment

This report has been finalized and is posted on land-links.org.

I.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 assessments have been approved and are in final formatting production in July 2017. CIFOR has circulated the global report and brief through its global communication channels, and will continue through the coming months.

Given funding constraints facing TGCC, it is unlikely that significant effort will be able to be used to share results through TGCC in the coming months, though targeted efforts are being used through existing participation at the International Association for the Study of the Commons annual meeting as well as the Forest and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement meeting. TGCC is awaiting USAID decisions as to whether any follow on Webinar or outreach event will be pursued.

I.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.

I.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.

I.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 NGOs 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.

I.5.2.1 Philippines Field Assessment

A final review of the assessment report, *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: Learning from the Philippines Experience*, is underway, with a revised version expected to be submitted to USAID early in the next quarter.

I.5.2.2 Indonesia Field Assessment

The Indonesia field assessment was submitted to USAID for review.

I.5.2.3 Bangladesh Technical Support

TGCC consultant, Dr. Paul Thompson, incorporated revisions and additional recommendations into the draft report, *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: Learning from the Bangladesh Experience*, based on inputs from USAID/Bangladesh and WorldFish staff. The final report was submitted to USAID for review.

I.5.2.4 Communications

No activities were undertaken this quarter.

I.5.2.5 Key Priorities

Priority actions for the next quarter include the following: (1) finalization of the Philippines report, and (2) preparation of a draft based on the lessons learned from the field. The proposed synthesis report will be incorporated into the Primer and final TGCC report.

I.5.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

No further activity is expected under this task.

I.5.4 Task 3d. TFA 2020

Many private sector agro-commodity firms are struggling to fulfill their zero-deforestation commitments or adhere to environmental safeguards and standards in forested landscapes such as those pursued by the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020). This is particularly the case where companies are purchasing from producers within land that they do not own or lease, for example sourcing from large-scale plantations, smallholder suppliers or regional aggregation facilities. It is recognized that securing land and resource rights can support reductions in deforestation and degradation by providing incentives to users of the land to sustainably manage it over the long-term. Nevertheless, there is relatively little empirical evidence on the specific role of tenure (governance as well as rules/practices) in meeting this objective of reduced deforestation for particular commodity sectors. In 2016 and 2017 TGCC's engagement with TFA 2020 has focused on collaboration with individual companies and commodity sectors to examine the tenure issues that impact these companies and sectors meeting deforestation commitments. These inception analyses subsequently led to the development of pilot activities that strengthen land tenure and property rights, and contribute to reducing deforestation.

The TFA 2020 projects have been developed with Winrock in the cocoa sector in Ghana working with Hershey's and AgroEcom Ghana Ltd. (AGL), and with the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the beef sector in Paraguay.

1.5.4.1 TFA Ghana

This quarter has seen significant progress: Phase I activities aimed at establishing a knowledge base on linkages between tenure and deforestation have been completed; and Phase II activities that implement tenure-related interventions for reducing deforestation have been launched.

The assessment report on linkages between tenure, cocoa productivity, and deforestation was undertaken during the period October 2016 to January 2017. The report, based on extensive literature review and field work, 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 ten-month pilot (March to December 2016) aimed at securing land and tree rights on fields managed by landlord and 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.

During the months of January and February 2017, the team led by Winrock International developed the project design and implementation plan which was reviewed by the entire project team (Hershey's, AGL, a subsidiary of ECOM Agroindustrial Corp [a licensed cocoa buying company in Ghana], USAID, Winrock, and Tetra Tech) at a February 20 2017 workshop in Accra. Key government stakeholders include the Cocoa Board and Forestry Commission, which oversees the national REDD+ strategy and the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program.

Beginning in March, the pilot mobilized staff and resources and moved aggressively with project implementation beginning in April. Key accomplishments between April and June included:

- Completed a rapid assessment of households in Nyame Nnae pilot community (results to be analyzed in the third quarter) based on: focus group discussion interviews with elders/indigene landowners, stranger farmers, and women; and a household survey administered to 187 household heads in the main Nyame Nnae settlement and six satellite settlements within six km radius of the main settlement.

- Developed the Land, Tree and Agroforestry Tenure Curricula and supporting materials to be targeted to staff of ECOM/AGL in future trainings
- Assisted ECOM/AGL with developing a financial model to guide and evaluate ECOM/AGL's financial support to farmers for cocoa rehabilitation based on projected costs, revenues, internal rate of return, and cost recovery.
- AGL started farm rehabilitation work including site preparation for those self-selected farmers that met AGL's screening criteria.
- Finalized contracts with field project manager, tenure and alternative dispute resolution expert and field coordinator.
- Issued consultant contracts for agro-forestry consultant, legal consultant and gender specialist.
- Finalized subcontract to local Ghanaian firm Landmapp to provide technical services for community land mapping, land parcel mapping and rights documentation.

USAID partner, World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), in February agreed to distribute the assessment report to WCF's 150 partners globally, support the launch of the TGCC assessment and pilot work in Ghana, collaborate on financial modelling, and participate in upcoming WCF information sharing fora. This collaboration was articulated in April to include monthly meetings with WCF's Sander Muilerman to exchange ideas and share updates on project progress; WCF staff participating in selected upcoming field activities; and TGCC participation in WCF's 15 June 2017 Cocoa and Forests Initiative Round Table Conference and its 30 June 2017 Round Table Workshop on Land Tenure in Cocoa Production.

Challenges Encountered

It was initially expected that the Ghana pilot would include two groups of cocoa farmers: Group 1 consisting of a single community of up to 65 households, and Group 2 consisting of 65 self-selected farmers spread across multiple different cocoa communities where AGL would pilot replanting approximately 50 ha of cocoa. The number of Group 1 households actually sampled was larger than expected; no other community met the selection criteria and sample size could not be reduced for equity reasons. This expansion of the sample size of the intervention impacted the rapid assessment survey in two ways: commuting and other logistical constraints limited participation in community meetings held in the main settlement, which will be addressed in the future by holding mini-meetings at satellite settlements.

Key Priorities

Activities in the next quarter will focus on engaging the community with land and tree rights documentation, and developing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms for handling land and other disputes. The ADR work will be aimed at strengthening existing systems to include women, youth and other opinion leaders (e.g. religious leaders); train an enhanced ADR team; and create a sub-group of the ADR team to accompany field surveyors and handle boundary disputes that arise during the mapping exercise. In addition, work will begin on mapping community boundaries to generate a community map, and undertaking farm parcel mapping for the target sample of 187 households. ECOM will begin engaging with cocoa farmers to explain the financial model and will enter into a memorandum of understanding.

1.5.4.1 TFA Paraguay

For the work in Paraguay on the beef sector, the implementation plan for Phase II, covering the period from May to December 2017, was finalized during this quarter. WRI has begun work under Phase II,

with a focus on increasing the availability of indigenous land tenure data and geospatial capacity with the umbrella indigenous organization FAPI (Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas) and the member organizations it represents. With WRI's assistance, FAPI will develop and manage the online platform of indigenous lands, focusing on the Paraguayan Chaco. This data, in turn, will be made publicly available for use by the private sector (commodity supply chains and the finance sector), via Global Forest Watch applications.

Field work will begin in Asuncion the first week of August, with WRI staff and FAPI hosting a workshop for FAPI members and other interested parties to discuss the project, provide some orientation on webmapping platforms, and develop a policy consensus among participants on issues such as data transparency, platform management policy, platform management and updating procedures, and other items.

The hiring process for a local consultant is underway who will carry out data management activities locally, and in technical collaboration with WRI. Arrangements for the necessary computer hardware and GIS software are in process, as are planning activities and agenda-setting for the workshop (July 31-August 4, 2017).

Tentatively, a public launch of the site is anticipated in December 2017. FAPI (locally) and WRI (locally and internationally) will make the data available online, and integrate into Global Forest Watch maps and WRI's private sector outreach, including Paraguayan banks, multilateral development banks, and agricultural traders.

Challenges Encountered

Few challenges have been encountered at this early stage of phase II. WRI is eager to carry out a successful workshop with FAPI to get platform and data collection in motion.

Key Priorities

Key priorities for the project as it begins are ensuring local capacity is in place via the hiring of a GIS consultant, and encouraging FAPI members' ownership of the project to ensure longer term longevity. Additionally, the team will work to resolve issues around the data that goes on the platform and consider how to balance tensions between various stakeholders on the nature of indigenous peoples land claims.

1.6 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 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 mangrove management approach is being piloted that pays attention to gender and social inclusion issues within three coastal communes of Tien Lang district.

1.6.1 Vietnam Coastal Forest Management

The project in Vietnam has achieved significant progress this quarter, having completed the participatory coastal resources assessment (PCRA) and associated participatory mapping work in all three communes. This revolves around Step 2 which aims to define and analyze existing conditions as preparation for Steps 3 and 4 which focus on participatory coastal spatial planning. The draft coastal profiles for Tien Hung, Dong Hung, and Vinh Quang communes were prepared sequentially and the process of sharing the findings with the community and local government is on-going.

Three two-day PCRA workshops were organized from April to the end of May, followed by three participatory mapping training courses for selected community representatives. Participants carried out field assessments for the collection of spatial and non-spatial data on coastal resource uses and users including the land and resource tenure of shrimp ponds, mangroves, and mudflats (involving 448 Geo-Open Data Kit instances). In both the PCRA workshops as well as the participatory mapping activities, there was enthusiastic participation by local government staff as well as community members, especially women, who are significant users of coastal resources for income generation. Based on field lessons and inputs from Silvia Petrova of the USAID Land and Urban Office for the pilot work in Vinh Quang commune, from 10 to 23 May 2017, the methodological guidance for PCRA and participatory mapping will be finalized.

All the collected data and information from the PCRA workshops and field assessments was processed and subsequently three draft coastal profiles with coastal maps were prepared at commune-level scale to share with community members, government agencies (the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, and District and Commune People's Committees), as well as organizations such as Women's Union, Vietnamese Red Cross, Youth Union, and the Fatherland Front to seek their contributions and inputs for finalization. Following further review from TGCC and USAID, the three commune coastal profiles and coastal maps will be finalized so that they can form the foundation for Steps 3 and 4 which will run from July to September 2017. VFD/TGCC is developing a scope of work to hire a consultant team who will lead the development of a technical guide for both Step 3, focused on the development of future scenarios and selection of one scenario, and Step 4, revolving around the creation of a spatial management plan. The consultant engagement process started in June to ensure that the selected consultant team will start work in mid-July 2017. The Tien Lang Women's Union will also support the consultancy team in carrying out the ground-level work for Steps 3 and 4 in addition to continuing some communication activities around awareness raising of the CF decree.

In parallel, the process for identifying an appropriate co-management process for Tien Lang district's coastal communes is underway. The first step involved a study tour in February 2017 by Tien Lang government officials, community leaders and mass organizations to two communes, Dong Rui in Quang Ninh province and Da Loc in Thanh Hoa province. The study tour report covering the two field trips and lessons of relevance for Tien Lang district was submitted to USAID in June 2017. In June 2017, VFD/TGCC attended a workshop organized by GIZ on their experience with mangrove co-management



Community members working in pair use a tablet to do field interview with female gleaner in mangrove forest in Vinh Quang Commune PHOTO: DANG VAN TAO

in Soc Trang province from 2009-2017. These lessons will be incorporated into the second step activities that involve preparing a study of mangrove co-management approaches from selected sites in Vietnam as well as specific Asian countries. A local consultant will be engaged early in the next quarter to study four existing models of mangrove co-management in Vietnam and to share findings and lessons with a range of different stakeholders. The preliminary findings will be shared in two separate workshops with key mangrove project proponents and mangrove scientists, and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) in Hanoi. Subsequently, the finalized report will be discussed with the Tien Lang District People's Committee, selected Commune People's Committee and commune communities in order to develop a mangrove co-management approach that is appropriate for Tien Lang district's communes.

Now that Steps 1 and 2 have been completed, and phase 2 of mangrove co-management approaches for Tien Lang is underway, the VFD/TGCC team anticipates preparing a set of short briefs/communication pieces on the gendered dimensions of mangrove co-management as well as participatory coastal spatial planning. The purpose and outline for these briefs will be developed early in the next quarter.

Finally, since the proposed WB project has now been approved, the process of sharing the findings from the Tien Lang pilot will begin. It is anticipated that the pilot will be able to provide technical guidance for developing implementation plans for these two projects. VFD/TGCC staff will participate in a workshop organized by VNForest and the WB in July 2017. In addition, in the next quarter, the team will engage with the consultants working on guidance documents focused on integrated coastal resource management as well as master planning (on coastal buffer forests).

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 the work schedule and the short timeframe for the project.

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.

Implementation of Step 3 and Step 4 on participatory coastal spatial planning will be carried out from July to September 2017. Following the completion of the mangrove co-management study, the identification of a mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang and its three communes (Step 5) will be carried out in the September to November period drawing on the key findings from Steps 3 and 4.

VFD/TGCC's engagement with the WB will move forward to ensure that lessons learned from the pilot project in Tien Lang can support the development of appropriate implementation plans for other locations in Haiphong as well as other provinces.

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 I. TGCC awarded a contract to Zambia Governance Foundation to provide management and strategic planning training and support to both organizations. The DCOP

travelled to Zambia in the past 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.

PDLA completed their first grant and were awarded a second grant this quarter through December 2017.

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, TFA2020 Activities in Ghana and Paraguay, in order to support country-level reporting by Missions. Since TFA2020 Paraguay are only recently underway, this quarter only includes data from Ghana.

ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
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	452	800	210	210				National: Sommerville (29), Mothers (21); CDLA (97), PDLA (63)
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1	0	1,493	300	497	497				National: (3) Petauke Stakeholders Meeting, Research Symposium, Private Sector Workshop CDLA: 17 VLC trainings plus 472 self-reported meetings through DHIS2; PDLA (5)
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	314	250	86	86				PDLA: 45 land dispute cases were reported in the quarter and 13 were resolved CDLA: 73
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project	1	0 (hours)	13		5	5				PDLA: two stakeholders meetings held in the quarter

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)		0 (total)	97	380	36	36				and District development coordinating committee meeting
		0 (women)	26		10	10				
		0 (men)	71		26	26				
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	1	0	0				
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	1	0 (total)	2,600	8,360	862	862				Distributed certificates in Maguya chiefdom
		0 (household)	0		862	862				
		0 (other)	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)	164		164	164				New parcels demarcated in Chipata
		0 (parcels)	43	6,000	43	43				

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	1	0	6	1	6	6				PDLA: 6 Area Land Committees were formed and these are: Msanzala, Masili, Riverside, Chizalira, Mawanda and Mwanika
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	1	0 (stage 1)	0	0	0	0				Continued support to national land policy consultation and revision though there was no movement in the stage reported from previous quarters.
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 5)	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	11,123	4,000	431	431				National: (men: 57, women: 27) PDLA: 431 CDLA: 158
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	1	0	875	0	0	0				National: Farmers accounted for in last growing season
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				National: No new farmers, same previous farmers
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0				
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	0	0	0	0				National: No new farmers, same previous farmers

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	0	0	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)	344	0	0	0				National: No new farmers all existing farmers
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0				
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
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 (stage 2)	0		0	0				
		0 (stage 3)	0		0	0				
		0 (stage 4)	1		0	0				
		0 (stage 5)	0	1	0	0				
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1	0	10	40	1	1				National: Sommerville (CB Support)
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	3,513	440	1,280	1,280				National: Graham, Huth, Chuba, Sommerville PDLA: Land Documentation (1,260)
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	0	0	0				

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	0	0	0	0				Calculated via Winrock agroforestry tool at the end of the project
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	0	0	0				National: No new farmers
		0 (women)	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	120,000	0	0				To be considered when land use planning and full demarcation validation occurs
Gender Indicators										
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%	47.3%	40-60%	39.2%	39.2%				
		Women	5,262		169	169				
		Total	11,122		431	431				
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	1	1	0	0				
Custom Indicators										
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	2	0	1	1				National: Continued collaboration with WB

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1	0	22	12	11	11				National: FZS, STARR IQC, CB Enumerators, Research Symposium x2, Petauke Stakeholders, Peace Corps, Private Sector Meeting PDLA: two stakeholders meetings were held at which 3 presentations were made
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1	0	10	6	6	6				National: 4 papers, Zambia Land Profile PDLA: Local language translation on documentation process
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	1	1	1	1				PDLA
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	\$0	\$154,391	\$100,000	\$154,391	\$154,391				PDLA

BURMA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
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	238	150	76	75.5				LTP Team's Technical Assistance to Subcontractors Pilot Sites, LTP's Pilot Sites (28.5) Land Tenure Advisor (47)
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	135	25	85	85				Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise Events in Villages (BadeiDhaMoe), Awareness Raising for Basic Concept of Community Forestry and Agroforestry Events of Pilot Site 2 Villages (Farmer Labour Union), Basic Concept Training of Community Forestry and Agroforestry at Pilot Site 2 (LTP), Spatial Awareness Exercise, Land Use Inventory, Boundary Walk Events in Villages (Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development), Tech 2 Training for UCYN-MIID, Land Tenure and Gender Training Lessons Learned from Subcontractors, PS3 Kickoff Training, Tech 2 Training for BDM-PKTF, Folio Handover Ceremony and Multi-stakeholder Dialogue at PS 2 (LTP), Land Use and Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise Events in Villages (Pyo Khin Thit Foundation), Stakeholder Engagement Meeting, Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment Events in Villages (Sagaing Region Farmer's Union), Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise, Boundary Walk Events in Villages (Upper Chindwin Youth Network), Stakeholder Engagement Meeting, Community

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										Sensitization Events in Villages (Upper Chindwin Youth Network 2)
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				Not yet addressed
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)	256		128	128				Subcontractors Tech Training 2-UCYN+MIID, Basic Concept Training Forestry and Agroforestry PS2, PS3 Kickoff Training, Tech 2-BDM+PKTF
		0 (total)	78	600	60	60				
		0 (women)	22		20	20				
		0 (men)	56		40	40				
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	34	0	29	29				Subcontractors' Pilot Site Committees BDM (6) MIID (4) PKTF (9) UCYN (10)
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	4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0				Not yet addressed
		0 (household)	0	0	0	0				

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
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		0 (other)	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				Not yet addressed
		0 (parcels)	0	0	0	0				
Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	4	0	34	0	29	29				Subcontractors' Pilot Site Committees BDM (6) MIID (4) PKTF (9) UCYN (10)
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	2	0 (stage 1)	12	0	12	12				1-National Land Law, 2-Land Acquisition Law, 3-VGGT, 4-Farmland Law Amendments, 6-Investment Law/implementing rules and guidelines, 7-Agriculture Policy (2016/MOALI), 8-Agriculture Development Strategy, 9-Land Policy Section of the Livestock 10-Policy (MOALI), 11-Community Forestry Instruction (CFI), 12-Forest Law
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0				
		0 (stage 5)	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	3,646	360	2,173	2,173				Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise Events in Villages (BadeiDhaMoe) 269, Awareness Raising for Basic Concept of Community Forestry and Agroforestry Events of Pilot Site 2 Villages (Farmer Labour Union) 271, Basic Concept Training of Community Forestry and Agroforestry at Pilot Site 2 (LTP) 40, Spatial Awareness Exercise,

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										Land Use Inventory, Boundary Walk Events in Villages (Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development) 247, Tech 2 Training for UCYN-MIID, Land Tenure and Gender Training Lessons Learned from Subcontractors, PS3 Kickoff Training, Tech 2 Training for BDM-PKTF, Folio Handover Ceremony and Multi-stakeholder Dialogue at PS 2 (LTP) 157, Land Use and Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise Events in Villages (Pyo Khin Thit Foundation) 457, Stakeholder Engagement Meeting, Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment Events in Villages (Sagaing Region Farmer's Union) 179, Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment, Spatial Awareness Exercise, Boundary Walk Events in Villages (Upper Chindwin Youth Network) 338, Stakeholder Engagement Meeting, Community Sensitization Events in Villages (Upper Chindwin Youth Network 2) 215
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
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				Not yet addressed
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0				
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
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				Not yet addressed

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
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	0	0	0				Not yet addressed
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	0	4000	0	0				Not addressed for this quarter
Gender Indicators										
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%				Not yet addressed
		(total)	0	0	0	0				
		(women)	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	0	0	0				Not addressed for this quarter
Custom Indicators										
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	18	15	2	2				An Approach to Participatory Community Resource Documentation; Recognizing Legitimate Customary Land Tenure Claims
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	14	8	4	4				Summary Of LTP (Video) Mapping Our Land (Training Video-2 Minutes) Gender Focused Video Participatory Mapping Nine Steps Cartoon

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
Land Indicators										
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
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
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
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
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
Gender Indicators										
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	
Custom Indicators										
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	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
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	36	10	35	35				
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	9	62	8	8				
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)	382	816	366	365.5				
		0 (total)	62	79	47	47				
		0 (women)	20	24	17	17				
		0 (men)	42	55	30	30				
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	318	1,782	0	268				
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 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	55	N/A	32	32				
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	263	0	0				
		Women	176	N/A	0	0				
Gender Indicators										
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				
		(total)	0	0	0	0				
		(women)	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				
Custom Indicators										
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				

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	4	0	0				
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	3	4	1	1				

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
Land Indicators										
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	
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										

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	
Gender Indicators										
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	
Custom Indicators										
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 Tien Lang Television TGCC PCRA training and field survey in Tien Hung posted on USAID/Vietnam's Facebook

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
Land Indicators										
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	
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
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	
Gender Indicators										
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	
Custom Indicators										
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:https://www.tfa2020.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/TFA-2020_General-Assembly17_Knowledge-Exchange-Overview.pdf);</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: https://www.land-links.org/2017/03/usaids-hersheys-ecom-help-cocoa-farmers-increase-production-strengthen-land-rights-protect-forests/</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
Land Indicators										
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	
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
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	
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
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	
Custom Indicators										
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	

TFA2020 (GHANA AND PARAGUAY) INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
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	89	45	79	79				Drafting and editing of assessment report, tenure training manual, and finance model
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	2	0	0				Field implementation begins next quarter
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	2, 4	0	0	40	0	0				Field implementation begins next quarter

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	0	0	65	0	0				Field implementation begins next quarter
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	65	0	0				Field implementation begins next quarter
		0 (women)	0	13	0	0				
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1, 4	40%	0%	20.00%	0	0				Field implementation begins next quarter
		(total)	0	13	0	0				
		(women)	0	65	0	0				
Custom Indicators										
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	1	1	1	1				Partnership with AGL/ECOM
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	3	2	0	0				
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	3	0	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 did not receive media coverage this quarter.

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

NAME	POSITION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Cristina Alvarez	Home Office Project Manager	cristina.alvarez@tetrattech.com
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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	As of 30 June, 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, however the Ghana and Vietnam IEEs were entirely categorical exclusions.
Environmental Review Form for grants	Zambia (1)	Received approval in previous quarter.
Environmental compliance activities associated with agroforestry	Zambia (1)	Received approval in previous quarter.
EMMP	Burma (2&4)	Overall EMMP for Burma was developed and submitted this, along with an IEE. Awaiting approval
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.
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>TRAININGS: For all training, TGCC will research and document best practices relevant to the project scope in NRM & 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 & 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable land use planning and management; social and environmental soundness; and vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. <p>Scopes of work will include the following special conditions:</p> <p>SPECIAL CONDITIONS</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>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> distributing invitations and issuing public announcements to announce meetings/consultations at least a week prior to the event; representatives from organizations with a diverse group of interests will be invited into policy dialogue activities; collecting signed attendance/ participation forms; and preparing and distributing minutes from each event to all invitees (which will include the full list of participants). <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. This process continues with other support in Burma.</p> <p>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, as there were no stakeholder events in coordination with government.</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices will be documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>
<p>LAND USE PLANNING</p> <p>TGCC, in all land use planning and management plans training and technical assistance, will integrate principles of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable land use planning and management; social and environmental soundness; and vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. 	<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>SCOPES OF WORK: 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. TGCC's Zambia Land Use Planning Document / Methodology references these principles.</p>	
<p>MONITORING OF BEST PRACTICES IN SHALLOW WELL-ESTABLISHMENT: 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. The well summary information was included in the technical section of this report. Biological and chemical tests were undertaken in previous quarters. Wells will be treated at the appropriate time and in coordination with the Eastern Water and Sewage. Well treatment may occur again in the September 2017.</p>	<p>Prior well monitoring results were included in the EMMP, and were sent to the USAID COR.</p>
<p>AGROFORESTRY ACTIVITIES: 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. All seeds that were purchased and delivered (msangu, pigeon pea and <i>Gliricidia</i>, and groundnut) were tested in a local agricultural laboratory. TGCC's work on agroforestry activities have ended</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS 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>None</p>

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