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TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

YEAR FOUR WORK PLAN



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Cover Photo: Village boundary presentation by a senior monk

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DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRIDGE	Biodiversity Results and Integrated Development Gains Enhanced
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DATS	Document Approval Tracking System
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DoALMS	Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (Burma)
ECOFISH	Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
F2F	Farmer To Farmer
FTF	Feed the Future
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LCG	Land Core Group
LTP	Land Tenure Project
LTRM	Land Tenure and Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAST	Mobile Applications for Securing Tenure
MLNREP	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resource and Environmental Protection (Zambia)

MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
MP	Member of Parliament
MSU	Michigan State University
MyLAFF	Myanmar Land, Agribusiness, and Forestry Forum
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy
NLUP	National Land Use Policy
OCEANS	Oceans for Biodiversity Conservation and Food Security Activity
OMM	OneMap Myanmar
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RDMA	Regional Development Mission for Asia
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RFP	Request for Proposals
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEA	Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TFA 2020	Tropical Forest Alliance 2020
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLC	Village Land Committee
WRI	World Resources Institute
YGVT	Yway Gone Village Tract
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

Climate change impacts and interventions in response to climate change are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives. The TO 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 climate-smart land use practices through work in the Chipata District 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 (PES) incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land-use policy and associated laws in Burma. This work is also evolving to consider tenure conditions associated with the sustainable management of mangrove systems and their environmental services.
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
 - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from climate change mitigation programming?
 - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and climate change adaptation?

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

4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes. The work has evolved based on a buy-in 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 is expected in Vietnam around coastal forests.

TGCC is addressing these tasks by using a combination of intensive field implementation, local partnerships, field work and case studies, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences. Since March 2013, these efforts have increasingly focused on field implementation in two countries: Zambia and Burma. As a result, the quarterly report will include in-depth discussion of these two country interventions (across multiple tasks), and provide task-specific updates for other TGCC efforts. During the upcoming two years, country work in Vietnam and pilot work with private sector companies under TFA 2020 will receive additional focus, and will likely include their own dedicated section of quarterly reports. The duration of this TO is five years, commencing in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID missions and other international tenure and climate change bodies. The TO is supervised by USAID's Land Tenure and Resource Management (LTRM) Office.

I.0 CROSS-CUTTING OVERVIEW

This annual work plan is focused on Year Four, but includes a description for the final year of the project (Year Five), as field activities are expected to be closed nine months into Year Five to allow for project close-out across multiple countries in advance of the contract's close. Year Four will continue to deepen engagement in Zambia and Burma on both pilot and policy activities. Piloting of assessment tools will occur under the marine resource tenure task through activities in Philippines and Indonesia alongside regional and global learning events. A new activity is expected to be launched in Vietnam, piloting a coastal forest activity on gender and community forests following a field assessment planned for July 2016. Additionally, private companies will be supported in activities related to reducing deforestation in supply chains based on concept notes developed early in Year Four by TGCC partners Winrock International (Winrock) and World Resources Institute (WRI). Continued dissemination of earlier global TGCC products and assessments will continue.

I.1 TASK ORDER TEAM

The core personnel of TGCC include:

- Chief of Party (COP);
- Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP);
- Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS);
- Resource Law Specialist (RLS); and,
- Burma Country Coordinator.

TGCC also employs local technical and administrative staff in both Burma and Zambia. A field team is expected to be hired in Vietnam through subcontractor Winrock; some local staff may be hired to support implementation of TFA 2020 work.

The task order is further supported by a project management team within the Tetra Tech offices, including a Project Manager, Deputy Project Manager, and Contracts Manager. This team provides support and backup to the core team.

TGCC also has a diverse set of United States (US)-based partners from the STARR IQC including Winrock (engaged on Vietnam mangroves work and TFA 2020 concept note development); WRI (engaged on TFA 2020 concept note development); and, Landesa (engaged on Burma policy and pilot work). STARR partners Michigan State University (MSU), Development Training Services, and LEAD Analytics are not currently active.

In Zambia, TGCC has partnered with the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA), and will develop a new partnership with the Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA). A subcontract with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) has come to an end, and Terra Firma continues to provide technical advisory

services. Local subcontracts are expected to be bid out in Burma around pilot implementation and geospatial support, and in Vietnam around field implementation.

I.2 GENDER

In addition to USAID's requirements for gender specified in the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment and Evaluation policies, the task order makes provision for addressing gender at three different levels of task order implementation:

- Gender analysis – A gender analysis is a prerequisite for implementation Tasks (1 and 4). Both of these tasks have a field project implementation element, and a gender analysis is required to direct further project planning, baseline and monitoring, staff capacity building, funding, and implementation. The gender analysis for Task 1 was completed during the launching of the Chipata field work and for Task 4 will be undertaken by Landesa. In Vietnam, a gender analysis will be integrated into the field assessment.
- Gender analysis as a part of grants – The grants management plan makes provisions to examine and address gender as part of grants design, screening and award criteria.
- Gender reporting – The task order's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan makes provision to capture gender disaggregated data, as well as more nuanced information collection as regards gender in all tasks. However, it is also recognized that the standard USAID gender indicators are not particularly well targeted toward natural resource management relevance.

I.3 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

To the extent possible, TGCC submits documents and approvals through the STARR IQC Document Approval Tracking System (DATS), and also maintains an internal management information system for storing project documents and information. TGCC also monitors the evolution of DATS functionalities and provides feedback on the system.

USAID and TGCC hold a bi-weekly coordination call; TGCC also submits written weekly updates on technical and administrative matters to all TGCC partners. Additionally, a monthly Burma coordination call is held between TGCC, the USAID LTRM Office, and USAID/Burma. TGCC also developed a communications protocol with USAID/Burma that may also be adapted for USAID/Zambia and/or USAID/Vietnam.

I.4 COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS

TGCC communications within countries of implementation are managed through each country activity, while global communications are coordinated closely with USAID/LTRM's Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project. TGCC will increasingly focus external communications on key themes jointly identified with USAID, including impact evaluations in support of ERC, Mobile Applications for Securing Tenure (MAST) and communal rights recognition. In Years Four and Five, TGCC will work with USAID to identify additional thematic areas including, potentially, policy and pilot learning; gender and climate change; and, land use planning. Building on successful Year Three coordination with ERC, TGCC will continue to look for global opportunities to share work. TGCC will work with ERC to revise the outward-facing web portal (www.usaidlandtenure.net) to better organize country activities.

I.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

TGCC submitted a revised Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in Year Three, which was updated to include new USAID standard indicators, and revised a number of indicators. Indicators were also adapted to be associated with the launch of Burma pilot work. Additional indicators may be developed for new activities in the coming year. TGCC followed M&E management exercises and undertook a Data Quality Assessment in Zambia. Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans are also incorporated into M&E reports and each quarterly report.

I.6 THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS

The TO includes instructions in its execution of Tasks 1 and 4 to include an independent evaluation of the impacts of the assistance delivered under these two tasks. TGCC maintains close communication with USAID and their third party impact evaluator to assure that the best coordination and collaboration between these tasks and the third party evaluators are ensured.

ERC, identified as the impact evaluator for Task 1, has been engaged from the outset of the task, and prior to the implementation of activities in the field. This coordination has helped to inform the scope, scale, sequencing, and costs associated with baseline and impact evaluation for both parties in Task 1. ERC and TGCC have coordinated on ongoing information needs and contextual information. At USAID's direction, it is not presently expected that an impact evaluation will occur in Burma due to lack of available funds.

In Zambia, the baseline survey development and implementation has and will continue to inform project implementation; aid in the development of project M&E indicators; and, be the basis for the ex post impact evaluation. Thus, TGCC has been involved in the development of the baseline instruments, development of the pre-testing methodology, sample size, and frameworks. In Zambia the baseline dataset from the impact evaluation was used to inform pilot activities.

I.7 TASK ORDER PLANNING AND REPORTING

TGCC task order planning occurs at annual intervals. The annual period of performance for this task order is April – March, and each annual work plan covers four quarters.

Quarterly reporting is required by contract, and is submitted within 15 days of the end of each quarter. The format for quarterly reports is clearly specified in the contract. In addition, each quarterly report includes at least one success story each for Burma and Zambia, an updated project brief, updated project briefs for Burma and Zambia, and examples of task order media developed and used in service to the task order's implementation in the US and in foreign country contexts.

Additionally, each quarterly includes updates on the task order's M&E Plan, results framework, and custom indicators; as well as quarterly updates on the status, administration, and performance of grants. This quarterly update on grants in the quarterly report fills a grants deliverable requirement of the contract.

2.0 TASK I ZAMBIA: STRENGTHENING LAND RIGHTS TO SUPPORT ADOPTION OF CLIMATE SMART LAND USE

2.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

Secure resource rights are often cited as a prerequisite for households to make long-term investments on the land. As international agricultural extension efforts move toward climate-smart agriculture practices to adapt to climate change and look to greenhouse gas mitigation on agriculture land, it is important to understand the role of secure property rights in the adoption of these activities. Task I focuses on clarifying and documenting land use and resource rights within agricultural communities at the community and household level, through a design that allows for a third party impact evaluation on the uptake of climate-smart land use practice. In particular, the design chose to focus on agroforestry, as the hypothesized tenure implications and causal pathways are potentially observable over the project time period.

Task I was initially managed from the US. Under the contract, the task was planned to align with a climate-smart agriculture project implemented by CARE International in Tanzania. After a June 2013 site visit, the Tanzania collaboration proved not to be ideal. In December 2013 a site visit to Zambia resulted in identification of a willing USAID mission, and viable partners both on land tenure and climate-smart agriculture activities. The original project design envisioned collaboration with an existing climate smart agriculture activity; however, in Zambia the lack of an existing activity meant that TGCC had to contract an independent partner.

2.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Year Three saw the full deployment of household land certification methodology across 134 villages, following a methodology development and training session with local partners and parasurveyors. Both the field work and data management passed through multiple iterations, as the process was finalized and over 6,000 certificates were generated. The process took marginally more time than expected, in part due to data quality and cleaning needs. In addition to the field certification process, TGCC supported the consultations associated with the development of a National Land Policy during the last two quarters of the year. During Year Three, USAID/Zambia confirmed an interest in buying in to the Zambia work to carry out customary land certification in a more rural region associated with a game management area (GMA) to better understand the link between customary land certification, sustainable management of wildlife, and achievement of habitat loss reduction goals.

2.3 COMPONENT I: CUSTOMARY LAND CERTIFICATE PILOTING AND AGROFORESTRY EXTENSION

Since activities began in June 2014, the two local implementing partners, CDLA and COMACO, have independently mobilized field staff in hundreds of villages that are receiving either agroforestry only, land tenure only, or agroforestry and land tenure treatments across four chiefdoms in Chipata District: Mshawa, Mnutwa, Maguya, and Mkanda. Work in the agroforestry villages was completed in Year Three, though some extension support may be provided through seeds for agroforestry species. Similarly, the intensive field work associated with the customary land certification was completed, and now the focus will be on supporting the long-term administration of customary land certificates, and the low level support from the CDLA to the four participating chiefs. The main focus of the next eighteen months will be deepening field engagement around customary land certification in Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke.

As a result, priorities for the upcoming year include:

- Ensuring access to agroforestry species seeds in participating villages;
- Helping chiefs manage data associated with customary land certificates;
- Supporting CDLA develop its processes to support the long-term administration and distribution of certificates, including consideration of the government’s long-term role in supporting administration;
- Deepen engagement on land use planning with community members and headpersons; and
- Expanding TGCC activities into Sandwe Chiefdom with the Petauke District Land Alliance.

Activity 1: Agroforestry Extension in Chipata District

While this work has largely come to an end, TGCC will continue to follow up on well monitoring protocols and provision of agroforestry seeds to participating farmers in the coming growing season.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Ensure that all wells are treated and that relevant protections/support have been constructed	X	X						
Provide <i>F. albida</i> , <i>Gliricidia</i> , and <i>Cajanus</i> seeds to each farmer group that was supported in the first two years of the intervention.			X				X	
Revisit wells for quality check and treatment					X			

Activity 2: Customary Land Certification and Administration in Chipata District

As full-scale certification activities are completed in May 2016, the CDLA will have to develop its procedures and processes for longer-term support to chiefs and local communities. TGCC will support CDLA to develop standard operating procedures around support and communication with the village land committees (VLCs) and traditional leaders to see how best to organize support to the certified villages. TGCC will continue to support monthly reporting incentives through DHIS2 and the development of a non-spatial certification process that may be used by CDLA as a first stage of

certification in the future¹ if they are not able to mobilize enough funding for the full TGCC customary land certification process. Given concern from some about the potential cost of household level demarcation, TGCC will develop this process that documents households that have a right to land within a village jurisdiction, but that does not account for the boundaries of each of the household's land. TGCC will help to develop a series of outreach and communication tools to deepen the use of village resource rules and maps with the CDLA. Many of these tools may subsequently be shared with the PDLA implementation process.

Assumptions and Clarifications: TGCC assumes that the CDLA will be able to source additional funding over time to both carry out certification processes in other chiefdoms, as well as maintain a small staff to support the chiefdom level certification that has been carried out to date.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize and deliver certificates in the 134 villages associated with the first two phases of TGCC work	X							
Carry out additional requests emanating from the first two phases of TGCC work on subdividing parcels and adding new parcels in the original 134 villages.	X	X						
Issue land administration grant (phase three)	X							
Support greater reporting by community VLCs using DHIS2	X							
Train chiefs in the use of DHIS2 dashboards and land certificate administration		X			X			
Train headpersons and VLCs in the use of land certificate administration		X		X				
Develop non-spatial land certification process for CDLA application (likely in Mafuta Chiefdom, using outside funding)		X	X					
Implement headperson/VLC training on land-use planning			X					
Participate in national and regional forums on customary land certification (as requested, in at least two fora)			X			X		
Support, as requested, certificate changes/requests/and updating of chiefdom portal for the 134 original villages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Evaluate sustainability of administration system, as an ongoing activity and develop opportunities through adaptive management.		X	X	X	X	X		
Attempt to integrate chiefdom level data into the evolving national spatial data infrastructure through coordination with MLNREP			X	X				

Activity 3: Expansion of Customary Land Certification and Administration Process to Chiefdom in a Game Management Area

Based on discussions with USAID/Zambia in Year Three, TGCC will carry out village, household, and shared resource boundary mapping and certification in a new chiefdom during the last two years of

¹ No new certification activities will be undertaken in the non-land tenure villages of the five chiefdoms that are part of the impact evaluation until after the impact evaluation endline data has been collected in 2017,

program implementation. This will provide information on the cost-effectiveness of the methodology for government, as they consider how to carry out a similar activity across the entire country. It will also explore the viability of the methodology in a more rural GMA context. In particular, the process will seek to link more explicitly to the management of common resources and areas with overlapping resource governance regimes. This reflects one of the main challenges of customary land management in Zambia, where the Department of National Parks and Wildlife has authority over management of GMAs, but chiefs are the custodians of the land and the Forest Department has authority over all forests on the same land. The use of customary land documentation will open up a dialogue among these authorities (and others) associated with rural land use.

The process deployed in Petauke, based on a competitively awarded grant, will build upon lessons learned from Chipata, including integration with the village land registers and a more explicit relationship with government authorities from the beginning of the work. It will also develop a stronger planning process into the work across the chiefdom. Additionally, opportunities to integrate other CSOs and government into the process will be pursued from the first trainings.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The viability of household level certification of the full chiefdom with the PDLA budget is unclear, as there may be more than 500 communities within the chiefdom. Full household certification will be assessed on a section by section basis during phase 2 (household certification) of the activity. There are currently assumed to be about twelve sections of the chiefdom.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products: The steps below were identified with the Petauke District Land Alliance in April 2016 around the implementation approach.

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Award grant to PDLA	X							
Conduct initial review of maps and collection of background chiefdom data	X							
Hold chief and induna (councilor) meeting to collect background information	X							
Hire initial staff and parasurveyors	X							
Collect village points	X							
Distribute village registers with support from Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer	X							
Hold national meeting on process with Department of National Parks and Wildlife (at USAID request)	X							
Hold government/chiefdom launching meeting in Petauke	X							
Periodic site visits from MLNREP representatives	X		X		X	X	X	
Introduce process at headperson meeting in chiefdom	X							
Hold first training on motorcycles, health, and land governance, and first village meeting (with partner CSOs)	X							
Hold first village meetings in each section		X						
Hold boundary walk training and mapping training with partner CSOs		X						
Hold first VLC training on tools and study circles		X						
Participate in quarterly district development committee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hold second headperson training, on conflict resolution		X						

Conduct boundary walks and identify communal resources		X	X	X				
Produce community maps and vet at third village meetings				X				
Vet community maps and chiefdom boundaries with chiefs				X				
Hold VLC training				X				
Provide household certification training				X				
Hold household process meeting				X	X			
Demarcate and adjudicate parcels				X	X	X		
Hold a chief/induna meeting on land use planning		X		X		X		
Produce community parcel maps and village register					X	X		
Conduct the first round of objections and corrections					X	X		
Conduct the second round of objections and corrections						X		
Generate and distribute certificates							X	
Provide VLCs with training on administration						X		

2.4 COMPONENT 2: ZAMBIA LAND RESEARCH AGENDA

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) currently does not know what proportion of the national land is under customary versus state land (both government and leasehold). Estimates range between six percent (the official figure dating back to the colonial period) to 40 percent of the country currently falling under state land administration. This lack of information on the distribution of land holdings and their use is a major constraint to the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) carrying out its mandated functions and to traditional authorities managing their lands. The impact of customary land certificates on investment is a focus of the TGCC impact evaluation, but there are additional questions around land and resource tenure that can inform national policy and implementation; for example, the role of tree tenure (all trees are vested in the President) on the establishment (or lack thereof) of woodlots and plantations. There is also an opportunity to build a research community around land and resource tenure issues in Zambia in partnership with other relevant institutions, such as the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, the University of Zambia, or Copperbelt University. It is clear that better integration of the most recent research on land issues in Zambia into policy and programs is needed. In this time of new policy development, there is a need to fund Zambian-led research that supports the policy development process. To date, TGCC has not undertaken any efforts related to land tenure research. This component will thus focus on developing and carrying out a research agenda.

Activity 1: Development of and Support to a Land Research Agenda

TGCC held a symposium early in the first quarter of Year Four to identify areas of interest on customary land management and to share outcomes of the 2016 Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. Based on the interest from the over one hundred participants at the meeting, there is an active interest in the availability of information. Using this community of practice from national and local government, academics and implementing partners, TGCC will continue to support increased availability of information on customary land management. TGCC will fund a selection of research topics of interest to this community over the coming year, primarily supporting field research and data collection (not salaries). It is expected that this research will be shared out at the next year's research symposium. Through further consultation with USAID/Zambia, research that advances climate change mitigation, gender, biodiversity, and land issues will be prioritized for TGCC support. The Finnish-supported Decentralized Forest Management program is particularly interested in building off of the symposium and associated research.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The research that will be carried out under this task area is contingent on the identification of relevant topics, based on conversations with USAID.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Hold Customary Land Research Symposium	X				X			
Identify and fund 2-4 relevant research topics associated with the symposium		X				X		
Hold end of project Customary Land Research Symposium							X	

2.5 COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT ON LAND ISSUES

To date, TGCC has collaborated informally with the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), which hopes to learn from the work of the CDLA and apply best practices to the activities they support. ZLA has also been asked to support the policy development process, and has requested TGCC support in analyzing policy options and helping civil society organizations develop strategic positions on land. Over the past year, TGCC has supported consultations and land information dissemination within districts in advance of and following policy development. The need to build dialogue between traditional authorities, government, and CSOs remains. Additionally, a few private sector firms, Cargill and AB Foods, have expressed an interest in learning from TGCC and potentially collaborating on land issues.

During the past year, TGCC supported a series of national and district level consultations on the land policy development with CSOs, and supported CSO participation in national study tours around customary land documentation. Sharing of lessons around the customary land documentation will be a particular focus of the next year’s work. Opportunities to collaborate with private sector actors like Cargill will continue to be explored, but these will be rather opportunistic.

Activity I: CSO Support

The CSO Land Policy Sub-Committee has an official representation and advisory role with the GRZ. The Sub-Committee fills the function of educating CSOs on the policy development process, seeking input from the CSOs, and consolidating common positions of CSOs on land issues. TGCC supported national and regional consultations over the past year, as well as the assistance of Martin Adams a regional land policy expert. During the second half of the year TGCC supported district-level consultations. Once the land policy is finalized however, TGCC will work more with CSOs on the dissemination of general land information across CSOs through the monthly media summary.

Additionally, at the pilot implementation level, TGCC will support increased documentation and dissemination of the TGCC methodologies, as well as joint civil society and government site visits to observe the Chipata-based process. There are at least four national and international organizations that would like to apply the TGCC methodologies to their cases across Zambia, and TGCC will invest in training and site visits for these organizations. These efforts will be supplemented by supporting traditional authorities from Chipata and Petauke to travel to Lusaka and present on their experience with customary land administration

Assumptions and Clarifications: This work is largely based on finding opportunities when it makes sense for CSOs to participate in TGCC activities, or when national events would benefit from TGCC engagement.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Conduct four national study tours and trainings associated with customary land documentation	X	X		X				
Carry out review of customary and state land rights educational materials	X							
Support dissemination of customary and state land rights educational materials			X	X	X			
Produce bi-monthly Land and Natural Resource Management Media Reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 2: Consultations and Dialogue

While TGCC supported dialogues over the past year, this was primarily around preparations for the national land policy development described above. Support for journalists on land issues was not prioritized because of the need to intensely focus on the district and provincial consultation processes. Journalist training may be pursued in early 2016; however this will be at the discretion of government, as there are forthcoming elections in August 2016 which make land a particularly political issue.

Assumptions and Clarifications: CSO consultations and dialogues around the land policy are largely completed, particularly since there has been recent support to the ZLA by the Land Policy Initiative. Small, targeted support may be pursued if there is a particular interest or need. For example, if the Customary Land Bill is released in the coming years, or if there is more information needed around the Land Audit or National Land Titling Program.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Outreach to journalists on draft National Land Policy, based on government and CSO request	X	X						
Consultation on upcoming legislation or national programs, based on need			X	X				

Activity 3: Private Sector Engagement

Security of tenure has important implications for the private sector as well. Large agribusinesses operate over vast areas of customarily managed land, and increasingly ZESCO and other utilities are asked to provide services in customary land where individuals have no documentation of their rights to occupy. TGCC has increasingly been engaged with actors looking at the role of agro-commodities in deforestation.. Based on USAID interest, TGCC can engage with service providers and agricultural commodity purchasers to discuss the role that customary land certificates can play in increasing their investments in rural areas, as well as broader issues that may be of interest to the private sector, including conflict resolution mechanisms. In particular, the potential interest of Cargill or NWK in collaborating with TGCC on integrating tenure issues into extension services and the application of siting tools has been discussed. These discussions are in an early stage, and may never come to fruition. Opportunities to continue to collaborate will be explored in close consultation with USAID's Feed the Future (FtF) team.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This activity assumes that the land issue resonates with private sector partners; that Illovo remains interested in spearheading an initial dialogue/discussion; and, that USAID/Zambia is interested in TGCC further exploring this cooperation. USAID would provide a consultative and facilitative role with the private sector partner playing the lead role.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Explore private sector interest in customary land tenure issues, through meetings with Cargill, AB Industries, ZESCO, and other interested private sector actors	X	X						
Hold private sector dialogue on key land tenure issues facing socially responsible investment in Zambia.			X	X				
Develop partnership with one private sector actor on land rights education or use of TGCC methodologies (opportunistic)				X	X	X		

2.6 COMPONENT 4: COORDINATION OF POLICY SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATING PARTNER COORDINATION

As the GRZ finalizes the land policy, continues drafting customary land administration legislation, and conceptualizes a land audit, MLNREP has begun requesting technical and financial support from various cooperating partners. Given the lack of a cooperating partner with an in-country Zambian land presence, TGCC has provided a coordination role in terms of building greater understanding among cooperating partners over the past year. Through this secretariat role, TGCC helps cooperating partners in Zambia respond to GRZ requests and may help to promote the integration of international best practices into Zambia’s policy and land intervention next steps.

Activity I: Government Coordination

TGCC has been supporting government consultations on the draft land policy over the past six months and will continue to promote wide consultation and the integration of international best practices into the land policy development. As progress emerges, TGCC will continue to coordinate with MLNREP and support USAID’s messaging to government around consultation and inclusion. In addition to policy support, TGCC has developed a relationship with the Surveyor General’s office and the National Land Titling Program. TGCC will continue to coordinate and promote data sharing associated with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Assumptions and Clarifications: TGCC assumes that government will continue to welcome support from TGCC, and will remain open to sharing ideas, particularly as consultation funding diminishes.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Support consultations with the House of Chiefs and National Validation Workshop, as well as Technical Drafting Committee	X	X						
Carry out a review of the Draft Land Policy against the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of		X						

Tenure								
Continue information sharing with Surveyor General's Office and providing advice on inclusion of data into NSDI, as the NSDI develops their spatial standards			X	X	X	X		

Activity 2: Cooperating Partner Working Group

TGCC will continue to coordinate the Cooperating Partner Working Group on Land Issues, on behalf of USAID. TGCC will provide periodic updates to this group, particularly as it relates to planned visits by international consultants on land issues, or engagement from the Land Policy Initiative. TGCC support to this group will mostly be around information exchange and building a holistic and cross-sectoral understanding of land policy and implementation issues in Zambia.

Assumptions and Clarifications: TGCC will monitor the interest in the land group going forward and will adapt the schedule and communications with Cooperating Partners accordingly.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Coordinate quarterly Land Working Group Meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Continue to provide as requested advice to cooperating partners and their representatives on current land issues, and participate in meetings to share information on TGCC activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 3: Collaboration with USAID Implementing Partners

TGCC will contribute to learning and sharing on land and resource tenure issues with USAID implementing partners, particularly around customary land administration and resource tenure methodologies and experiences. Partners to collaborate with include the Community Forest Program, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Grassroots Trust, COMACO, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), and the Fostering Accountability and Transparency program. To date, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Grassroots Trust, and COMACO have expressed an interest in participating in the participatory mapping trainings that TGCC will be providing during the first two quarters of Year Four. Additionally it is expected that the TGCC site with the Petauke District Land Alliance may overlap with a focal area for the Community Forest Program, specifically Sandwe Chiefdom. As TGCC supports chiefs to document customary land and register forest land with government for example, there will be an opportunity to share lessons learned and processes.

Assumptions and Clarifications: TGCC's engagement is built in part on the interest of USAID/Zambia in sharing these updates, and in other partners, specifically, Community Forest Program, in collaboration.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Invite USAID partners to TGCC trainings and site visits	X	X		X				
Hold periodic informal update meetings with USAID partners on relevant forest conservation and sustainable land		X		X		X		

management activities								
Participate in USAID GIS Working Group as the meetings occur for coordination purposes								

3.0 TASKS 2 AND 4 BURMA: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

3.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB) and USAID/Burma with the development of a National Land Use Policy (NLUP). In 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 aligned broadly with the pilot activity objectives of TGCC Task 4, and, therefore, Burma was also identified as the pilot site for this task. A scope of work was accepted in early 2015 for the Burma Land Tenure Project (LTP), as it is known locally, comprised of the following four components:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the National Land Use Policy and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;
2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;
3. Providing technical assistance and capacity development support 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. In order to implement the LTP, TGCC mobilized a full-time Burma

Country Coordinator in March 2015. The Coordinator works closely with the RLS on communications and outreach issues related to the NLUP, and leads the implementation of pilot site initiatives under Component 3 as well as management of the administrative elements of the full Burma program.

The general objectives of Years Four and Five remain the same as Year Three as listed above but the following summarized list highlights the specific tasks that will be undertaken:

- Support government stakeholder recognition of the NLUP and the value of the inclusive, multi-stakeholder process used to develop it;
- Fortify the understanding of the NLUP among stakeholders, including government, CSOs, community members, and the private sector at all levels, local to national, in support of its implementation;
- Aid in the harmonization of sectoral and national policies with the NLUP by the GOB;
- Support the creation of a roadmap that describes the process through which a National Land Law and associated regulations can be crafted ensuring buy-in from all stakeholders;
- Develop a cohort of CSOs that are able to implement a community land mapping methodology and toolset, as tested and documented in the LTP pilot sites, in additional locations around the country;
- Gain an interim recognition of community tenure outputs, as derived from the pilot sites, in line with the relevant articles of the NLUP;
- Develop community tenure pilot outputs for direct use within local communities, CSOs, government, and private sector as a tool to strengthen land tenure security;
- Develop and widely share the lessons learned from the community tenure pilot work; and,
- Ensure that the results of community mapping efforts are hosted in a long-term facility, potentially the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)-funded OneMap Myanmar (OMM) land information clearinghouse.

3.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

There have been some important developments in the LTP over the past 12 months, including establishment of an office and administrative infrastructure and recruitment of a technical implementation team.

In July 2015, after the final National Workshop on the sixth draft of the NLUP, a seventh draft of the NLUP was completed following an unprecedented public consultation process championed by the Land Core Group (LCG) with strong support from the TGCC RLS in his role as a Land Tenure Advisor. The draft was submitted to the GOB for endorsement in August 2015 and following further revisions to take into account submission of additional comments was endorsed in January 2016. This major success demonstrated that the widely lauded public consultation process could produce a policy acceptable to national authorities, delivered a policy that was acceptable to the majority of CSOs working on land issues in Burma and strengthened the position of technical activities being undertaken at the LTP pilot sites among the communities engaged.

LTP established a Technical Steering Committee made up of six senior representatives from GOB, CSOs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the donor community to support the implementation of pilot site activities. This body was instructive in the identification of the LTP's first

pilot site, Yway Gone Village Tract (YGVV), Thayarwaddy District and gaining acceptance of the location by all stakeholders. Initial visits to YGVV, approximately 200km north of Yangon, were made in September 2015 ahead of a tenure and land use assessment that was completed in early October 2015. The findings of this work led directly to the technical approaches and activities developed over the following four months. Four communities have been supported by the project to document their community boundaries and land use resources in line with the articles included in the NLUP.

The technical approach being developed is a combination of procedures and educational and geospatial tools, that are being fully documented to allow creation of quantifiable metrics of resources expended. This information is essential if a methodology is to be replicated in other locations by other stakeholders, including CSOs. Challenges have been faced in accessing official information for the YGVV. In February 2016, the second pilot site location was agreed upon in the communities south of Heho, Southern Shan State. Work will begin at this site in April 2016.

Relationships with all stakeholders have been strengthened over the course of Year Three. The LTP has worked closely with the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, now known as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), through regular communication and visits to Naypyitaw, to ensure cooperation at the highest level. A Memorandum of Understanding between the project and MONREC has been drafted, reviewed, and accepted, and is presently awaiting signature from the GOB. The agreement strengthens coordination and collaboration while recognizing the importance of community and CSO engagement. The project has provided material support to national CSOs involved in land issues through two meetings that were held in close coordination with LCG, a local land issues umbrella organization with over 50 affiliate members. OMM has been a partner in training and will work closely with LTP moving forward. The approaches being evaluated at the LTP pilot sites will be adopted by OMM for use in their own pilot site mapping efforts.

The election of November 2015 passed peacefully with 80% of voters supporting the National League for Democracy (NLD). The political landscape shifted overnight with a landslide win for NLD and ethnic parties making substantial gains particularly in Shan and Rakhine States. The transitional period since has been peaceful; however, political inertia has set in, with uncertainty as to how much government structures and therefore existing political relationships may change and as to any repercussions likely to be felt by the project. It remains unclear as to what the priorities of the NLD will be as they assume power, though the RLS has engaged in a series of meetings with NLD representatives to ensure that land issues, including implementation of the NLUP, remain at the center of discussions and planning.

In review, Year Three of the TGCC activities in Burma has been successful with the majority of activities and outputs being accomplished as planned. Major efforts in Year Four will focus on the expansion of pilot site activities in two additional locations; support in developing a roadmap for a National Land Law that includes lessons learned as part of the NLUP drafting process; supporting the drafting of the National Land Law through the use of an inclusive and evidence-based multi-stakeholder consultative process; continued support for CSOs through education and increased awareness building; and, the dissemination of project outputs.

3.3 COMPONENT I: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON POLICY, LAW AND REGULATION

TGCC's RLS has been providing technical assistance to the GOB and CSOs in the development of the NLUP and other land resource related policies and laws since late 2013. After utilization of an unprecedented public consultation process, the NLUP was formally endorsed by the GOB in January 2016. Now that the policy has been endorsed, LTP will produce educational materials that will help to inform various stakeholders of the process used to develop the NLUP and other materials that will help to explain the policy's content and role in land governance reform efforts in the country. In addition to

the NLUP, the RLS has provided support in the development of the National Land Law, Investment Law, and other land resource related policies and laws as needed.

As LTP moves forward, it is likely that a major focus of attention will be brought to support the development of a National Land Law, through the use of an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultative process, as expressed in the NLUP. Prior to the actual drafting of the law, a roadmap for development and public consultation on the Law will have to be developed by the GOB. Separate from the National Land Law, the RLS will support development of other land resource related policies and laws when opportunities to do so arise, ensuring that such efforts are properly harmonized with the NLUP and the National Land Law.

In order to have an understanding of the GOB architecture and key stakeholders in the new government currently being formed, which will be critical for ongoing policy and law support, LTP will conduct an initial legal and stakeholder analysis. This activity was delayed from the previous work plan in acknowledgment of the fact that major changes would be likely after the November 2015 elections.

Also in support of ongoing policy and law development in the country, LTP will conduct land governance related study tours to neighboring countries and within Burma. These study tours will include representatives from both the GOB and civil society.

Activity 1: National Land Use Policy

With the formal endorsement of the NLUP, it will now be important to help the GOB ensure that other land resource related sectoral and national policies are properly harmonized where necessary. Where there are opportunities to engage in such policy development activities, the LTP will work to ensure harmonization between relevant provisions. In relation to this, LTP will also promote the use of inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue processes in land resource related policy development in the country, building on lessons learned from the NLUP public consultation process.

Now that the NLUP is formally endorsed, it will be important to educate stakeholders about the content and meaning of the policy so they may help to promote greater understanding of its provisions and facilitate effective implementation. To this end, LTP will develop targeted training materials for all stakeholders including women and youth and present these at in various training workshops.

Assumptions and Clarifications: It is assumed that the new government will recognize and embrace the NLUP as endorsed by the previous government, and that there will be opportunities to support the development and harmonization of other land resource related sectoral policies. Contingency planning is built into the LTP workflow through frequent communications with the USAID Mission and local counterparts. LTP will work closely with key partners, such as LCG, to identify needed educational materials on the NLUP and how best to deliver them.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Draft lessons learned report on the NLUP public consultation process	X	X						
Develop and deliver educational materials on endorsed NLUP (1.4) (addressed under Component 2-Activity 2, but remains relevant under this activity)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
As needed, deliver technical assistance for development of land resource related policies, including supporting multi-stakeholder consultative processes, to be reported in quarterly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

reports								
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Activity 2: Initial Legal and Stakeholder Analysis (1.1)

With the formation of a new government, it will be necessary to conduct a land governance related stakeholder analysis, combining this with information on NGO/CSO land governance stakeholders in terms of subject focus and geographical focus, and other key stakeholders that will play important roles in land governance reform moving forward. It is expected that Landesa and LCG, with active participation and oversight from the RLS, will carry out this work. This stakeholder analysis will be used to formulate engagement strategies for LTP, CSOs, and other stakeholders.

Assumptions and Clarifications: A contract with Landesa is being finalized, the scope of this assessment still needs to be designed, and LCG needs to commit limited human resources to this effort. It is not expected that LCG will be subcontracted under this work but rather that they will commit resources on their own time.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Draft stakeholder analysis	X	X						
Workshop stakeholder analysis findings to develop engagement strategies for LTP, CSOs, and other stakeholders		X	X					
Disseminate stakeholder analysis at appropriate forums			X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 3: Support to the Development of National Land Law (and Other Legal/Regulatory Support as Needed)

Now that the NLUP is finalized and formally endorsed by the GOB, the RLS plans to provide further technical assistance in the development of the National Land Law in response to demand from the GOB (1.3). It is hoped that the new government will be receptive to a process where the RLS would work closely with a core team in developing the law, and also engage in a multi-stakeholder consultative process for development of the law, as described in the NLUP. The primary government counterpart for drafting the law and convening consultations has yet to be defined. A roadmap for development of the law should be crafted, presented at a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop for feedback and revision purposes, and implemented (1.3 and 1.4). The RLS will support law and regulation development and revision processes when and where opportunities to do so arise during the year.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The process for developing the National Land Law is unclear at the moment and will have to be reassessed as the calendar year unfolds. The same holds true for other laws or regulatory developments.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Support the development of a roadmap for development of National Land Law, including workshop (1.3 and 1.4)	X	X						
Develop issue specific briefs, which include suggested language, that will help to inform development of the National Land Law (1.3)		X	X					
Support the law formulation working group to draft National		X	X	X	X	X		

Land Law (1.3)								
Support multi-stakeholder consultation process for National Land Law development (1.3)		X	X	X	X	X		
Support other law and regulatory development processes where opportunities arise to do so. (1.3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 4: Study Tour on Customary Tenure (1.2)

This activity focuses on conducting a series of study tours on land resource governance, including two international tours and at least one in-country tour, for government officials and civil society representatives. It is likely that an initial study tour will be conducted in Thailand that includes both government officials and representatives from civil society. A concept note for this activity has already been developed. There will likely be a second study tour to the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in 2017, which will include representatives from civil society, and not government. Finally, study tours may be conducted to pilot sites to directly share lessons from those locations with stakeholders.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Study tour activities are contingent on securing necessary permissions and securing participation from stakeholders.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Conduct scoping visit to Thailand to set up the study tour (1.2)	X							
Organize study tour to Thailand (1.2)		X						
Organize study tours to pilot sites			X	X	X			
Support one or more CSO partners to develop a paper for submission to Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference		X	X					
Support CSO partner to participate in Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference				X				

3.4 COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Communicating with stakeholders across all components of the Burma LTP is essential if outputs are to be accepted and applied beyond the length of the project. Different audiences will require a variety of information delivered using various media and this component will meet these demands through the efforts of core project staff, groups such as LCG, and subcontractors, including thematic experts such as Landesa and media groups that offer technical services.

Over the past year, information has been shared with several groups that collectively represent the LTP audience. Policy and legal efforts have been shared with the CSO community, principally through LCG, national government (MONREC), and USAID implementing partners. Information generated as part of pilot activities has been provided to communities living within the village tract, local authorities including MONREC, Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (DoALMS), and the General Administration Department, and the CSO community. These efforts will continue throughout the life of the project and will be augmented by new communication and outreach efforts that target the private sector and to some degree the general public. The project will consistently look at the uptake of materials and the project's approach will be adapted based on feedback.

The project has recently recruited a Media Coordinator who, working closely with the Country Coordinator, will assume a limited degree of responsibility for the generation and management of the non-written educational and outreach materials (posters and graphics) for use at the community level. Additionally, the media coordinator will be responsible for new initiatives including the establishment of a social media presence and media information management that will result in a resource library for stakeholders to access. Provided USAID/Burma approves, the project will use a Facebook page, as is common practice in Burma. Local companies will be subcontracted to support the project with media production, including a series of short films that will highlight tenure and land use issues at the pilot sites that are representative throughout the country. LTP will comply with USAID requirements for approvals associated with video production and release.

Activity 1: Education Material Development and Outreach Strategy (2.4)

Greater clarity of audience types and progress on the NLUP and pilot site activities better positions the LTP to design and implement a more formal educational material development and outreach strategy. A media resource compendium was created in Year Three that will serve as the basis for identifying potential third party resources to work with as well as highlighting certain materials that have previously been created and, following evaluation, could be re-tasked.

To minimize the risk of unnecessarily duplicating efforts, a gap analysis of existing land educational and training materials will be undertaken and framed by the audience types already mentioned. Based upon the output of this assessment, a workshop for educational/training materials for land issues will be hosted with all stakeholders invited. The purpose of the workshop will be to determine if available materials are fit-for-purpose and to identify those materials that are needed but not currently available. These will then be prioritized and created ahead of use as part of an outreach strategy likely to include further workshops, meetings, social media, and publications. While educational materials related to pilot site activities are likely to be created in-house by project staff, Component I policy and legal materials will be created by a consortium including Landesa and LCG under the direction of the RLS. All materials will be shared with E3, as they are developed.

A series of strategies that clearly describe the purpose of outreach and how impact can be measured will be created for the following audiences: community/general public; CSOs; GOB, specifically new NLD Members of Parliament (MPs); local authorities; and, NGOs and implementing partners. These will then be operationalized by the LTP team, LCG, and Landesa.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Land-related materials already existing are suitable for use in the Burma context. New materials can be approved by stakeholders in a timely fashion to allow use in outreach campaigns.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Undertake gap analysis of existing educational materials	X	X						
Hold outreach and education workshop to discuss results of gap analysis and determine priorities for new material creation		X						
Formulate outreach strategies by audience type			X					
Implement educational outreach strategy activities				X	X	X	X	

Activity 2: Written Educational Material Development for Government, Civil Society, Business Community and Other Stakeholders (2.1)

Generated as part of Components 1, 3, and 4, written materials will cover all aspects of the LTP technical work and should be widely shared among stakeholders as a means of ensuring longer term sustainability. Experience has shown that creating written materials can require a lengthy process of review, editing, and approval prior to release but the demand among stakeholders to learn from LTP is evident in an environment where objective educational and awareness building materials are limited.

Based upon the activities planned in Components 1, 3, and 4, written educational materials will cover a broad range of subjects to include women’s land tenure rights in Burma; implementation of an effective participatory mapping approach capturing community boundaries and resource inventories; customary tenure; land use and gender assessments; land governance issues; existing legislative frameworks; and, public participation in policy development. To the extent possible, these will be aligned with USAID global communication plans.

Four policy briefs specifically related to the NLUP will be authored. The topics will include how the NLUP addresses customary tenure, participatory mapping by communities, dispute resolution associated with tenure and the transparent process by which the NLUP was created via public engagement.

These deliverables will respond to the audience specific outreach strategies identified in activity 1 and will be shared with stakeholders through a combination of workshops, material release meetings, social media including the Myanmar Land, Agribusiness, and Forestry Forum (MyLAFF) and training events.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Approval times do not impede the execution of outreach strategies. The NLUP will be supported by the new administration and will therefore be important to engage in the creation of written materials.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Write four policy briefs with LCG, timed with USAID global communication priorities	X	X		X		X		
Draft two reports on the impacts of gender on tenure security		X			X			
Develop land tenure toolbox and provide training		X	X		X		X	
Conduct pilot site tenure and land use assessments	X			X				
Draft training materials for MPs to support National Land Law development and hold four training events				X	X	X	X	
Develop gender training materials and hold six training events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Produce glossary of land tenure terminology in local language			X					

Activity 3: Non-Written Educational Material Development (2.2)

Aimed primarily at the community and local authority level, non-written materials will be extremely useful for CSOs involved in land-related field initiatives. Sensitization materials developed in support of the pilot site work will constitute the majority of these deliverables with graphic, poster-based media being supplemented with audio/visual including short films created with community members. Once the participatory mapping methodology is finalized and documented in the written manual, a video version describing the steps involved will be created to support awareness building and training of CSOs applying for the small subcontracts to implement the same approach in other areas (as described in Component 3).

A series of tenure-themed short films will be produced, including information on existing land-related laws and procedures, the role of gender in tenure insecurity, and how community driven land use

planning may deliver land tenure security. All of these materials will be framed in the context of the endorsed NLUP and audio will be in the local language with English subtitles provided.

Sharing this unwritten material will rely upon free distribution mechanisms such as the project’s own Facebook page and the LCG network of affiliated members, in addition to release events where all stakeholders can see the materials and provide comments and feedback. Special events will be planned with pilot site communities that provide a setting for viewing and subsequent discussions. TGCC will adapt based on mission approvals.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Small media production house companies exist in Yangon and can be readily subcontracted to support the creation of non-written media including film and graphics/cartoons.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Develop training video that demonstrates participatory mapping process		X	X					
Produce three short films on tenure and land use issues		X	X		X			
Develop sensitization materials for CSO use at pilot sites		X			X			
Hold release events for non-written educational materials			X		X		X	
Hold six special events with communities to share non-written materials		X	X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 4: Support to Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and Consultations

Burma LTP staff were engaged in a significant number of multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations in Year Three. Frequent requests for expertise on land law and NLUP have been answered and the many meetings associated with pilot site establishment and activity initiation have increased awareness among all stakeholders. These commitments are likely to increase as the project moves into a more proactive phase of sharing results and materials created over the life of the project. While difficult to state exactly how many events will occur, events will likely be focused on land law harmonization, the national land law roadmap, pilot site interventions, and educational and outreach efforts.

Planned activities are likely to result in a minimum of five multi-stakeholder dialogues which will be hosted with representatives from local communities, CSOs, GOB, the private sector, and – when appropriate – donors. Occurring throughout the remainder of the project, these events will be planned for and included in the outreach strategies mentioned in Activity 1.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Support multi-stakeholder dialogues related to the harmonization of sector and national land resource related policies with the NLUP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Support multi-stakeholder dialogues related to the National Land Law		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Support multi-stakeholder dialogues related to other land resource related laws and regulations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Support other consultations as requested and agreed with USAID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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3.5 COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT THE PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

Technical activities began at the YGVT pilot site in the Minhla Township of Thayarwaddy District during October 2015. A modest project technical team comprised of the Rural Community Engagement Specialist, M&E Specialist, and Country Coordinator was supplemented by partnering with a local CSO, Public Network, when field activities were executed. These activities continue in this first pilot site. The role of CSOs in pilot site work is instrumental on several fronts including community engagement, field logistics, and demonstrating that the project values the role of the large land based CSO community within the country. As such, CSO engagement will continue in the second and third sites, though the degree of technical responsibility will increase following experiences at the first pilot site.

The recent endorsement of the NLUP strengthens the messaging that is offered to communities with whom the project is working but care is still exercised to ensure expectations are clear. The endorsed NLUP offers a tool that is understood by local authorities (MONREC and DoALMS) as it has been approved by the highest authorities within their respective ministries.

While technical work at pilot sites will continue throughout the life of the project, focus will gradually shift away from field activities to information sharing and knowledge dissemination. The expected audiences of these educational materials will include all stakeholders, GOB, local authorities, local communities, donors, and CSOs, in part to instill a practical yet low resource cost technical approach through which CSOs and communities can document customary communal tenure and land use information that is recognized by local authorities.

Activity 1: Drafting, Testing, and Finalization of Participatory Mapping Approaches at Three Pilot Sites

The need to document mapping approaches and the results from the first pilot site has coincided with a request from the CSO community for guidance on how best to undertake community-based participatory mapping of land attributes within the national context. While lessons have certainly been learned, additional work at the second and third sites will add to this body of knowledge, which will then be shared using appropriate media. The manual itself will include chapters on all steps involved in participatory mapping, including gaining relevant permissions from authorities, undertaking sensitization of communities in advance of field work, the participatory mapping approaches themselves and how best they can be employed, as well as the data management of outputs, and how best to gain recognition of these same outputs by local authorities. At each step in the documented process, relevant lessons learned will be provided highlighting potential risks and remedies applied by the project team and CSO partners to each.

The incorporation of new technologies including mobile mapping within more established participatory mapping approaches is particularly exciting and promises to enhance data quality in addition to streamlining data management and data security.

The project intends to progressively shift the responsibility of technical field mapping and stakeholder engagement away from the project’s own staff and into the hands of a local CSO. This step-wise approach will see the role of local project staff move from technical leads at the first pilot site, to creating the necessary institutional capacity of the CSO to implement the participatory mapping approach at the second pilot site and ultimately at the third pilot site, to providing technical oversight to a CSO with the required capacity to undertake all facets of technical work. To achieve this, the CSOs

engaged at the second and third sites will be subcontracted and held to a series of expected deliverables over the length of the agreement. In addition, the project intends to subcontract a local geospatial company to provide technical backstopping and additional mapping services across all pilot sites. This is in part due to the increasing volume of data being generated and in response to the need for a robust data management approach that will feed into the OMM infrastructure.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The monsoon season will begin again in May 2016 and access to the field could be impacted. Only one of the four communities at the first pilot site is likely to be difficult to access but it is still unknown how the rains may hinder travel to the five communities at the second pilot site.

The ultimate fate of the NLUP under the new NLD administration may impact the degree to which outputs can be officially recognized by authorities; however, the project asserts that community-based outputs will increase tenure security for the communities involved with or without official recognition by simply documenting community land tenure and land use claims for the first time in a format that is shareable with authorities and private entities.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Create participatory mapping manual	X	X						
Continue activities at first pilot site	X	X	X					
Select CSO subcontractor for second pilot site	X							
Undertake field activities at second pilot site	X	X	X	X				
Select third pilot site		X						
Select CSO subcontractor for third pilot site			X					
Undertake field activities at third pilot site			X	X	X	X		
Document final lessons learned and dissemination					X	X	X	

Activity 2: Engaging CSO Partners to Further Test Pilot Site Methodologies

As progress is made towards a participatory mapping manual, the issue of sustainability requires the project to consider options beyond December 2017. The response of CSOs to date to information regarding the methodology being adopted at the first pilot site, in addition to feedback provided during training and awareness building events for CSO representatives, indicates that other groups would like to adopt the approaches being applied by project staff and CSO partners. To this end, a new activity is to be executed that provides support, both technical and financial, to a group of qualified CSOs to undertake participatory mapping in their own project areas.

A request for proposals (RFP) will be issued for registered CSOs willing to apply the methodology at the village tract scale in areas that match, to some degree, the same site selection criteria used by the project. Initially, five CSOs will be selected and awarded a small firm fixed price subcontract (up to \$25,000) to be executed within six months. Selected CSOs will receive training on the methodologies and tools to be used before starting work. Oversight throughout the contract life will be provided by project staff to ensure that CSOs are technically rigorous. These may be pursued through Standard Operating Procedures around data collection.

A national study tour for CSOs engaged in the activity will be arranged to aid in the transference of knowledge across different geographies in Burma. It is hoped that GOB representatives will also be

present during this national study tour to witness how participatory mapping is empowering local communities and providing clarity on issues related to land leases and land use planning.

Towards the end of the six-month timeframe, lessons learned workshop will be hosted for all recipient CSOs. This event, likely held in Yangon, will also be open to other interested parties and should double as a venue to announce a second request for proposals from the CSO community.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Many local land-related CSOs are not formally registered with the authorities, which creates challenges in terms of signing subcontracts.

Clarification will also be sought from USAID/Burma if and when CSOs wishing to apply the methodology developed by the project wish to do so in an area that is not under formal government control. These “gray” areas may be interesting in terms of recognition of outputs by the administrations in existence at these locations but it is appreciated that this could also be politically sensitive. Close communication with the mission during the proposal evaluation will be maintained.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Release first RFP and select first round of awardees		X						
Develop CSO capacity assessment and action plan		X						
Hold training events for CSO representatives in Yangon			X					
CSOs begin implementing project mapping methodologies			X					
Hold national knowledge exchange study tour for CSO members				X				
Hold one-day CSO lessons learned workshop				X				
Release second RFP and select second round of awardees				X				
Develop CSO capacity assessment and action plan				X				
Hold training events for CSO representatives in Yangon					X			
CSOs begin implementing project mapping methodologies					X			
Hold national knowledge exchange study tour for CSO members						X		
Hold second one-day CSO lessons learned workshop						X		
Draft report that documents recipient CSO experiences					X	X	X	

Activity 3: Pilot Site Follow-On – Engagement with All Stakeholders

As agreed in June 2015 during the USAID LTRM Office’s trip to Burma, field activities at the pilot sites will delineate community boundaries through participatory mapping and the documentation of a community-led land use inventory. Now that a technical approach to achieve these objectives is outlined and will be further tested at the second and third pilot sites, the question being raised by community members is how can the project provide further support at the pilot sites in the absence of a National Land Law that would recognize and legitimize these outputs? Additionally, the project has to date closely coordinated with the SDC OMM project, the LCG, and the European Union-funded Land Use Project. Coordination and sharing resources, when feasible, has been accomplished in Year Three but the question remains as to how best to expand this collaboration in an effort to obtain the maximum benefit from Burma LTP interventions. Finally, engagement with GOB representatives has to date been limited to discussions and information briefings at both the local authority (township and village tract) and national level. Present restrictions on providing support to local authorities in particular will impact

future project activities and potentially the ability to gain any degree of recognition of community tenure rights and land use access even when enshrined in the endorsed NLUP.

At the beginning of Year Four, in light of the changing administration of the GOB, discussions will be held with USAID/Burma to determine the potential for increased engagement with several stakeholders. The situation will likely change throughout the remaining period that the LTP is implemented and as such additional activities could be added as needed. The ability to increase or decrease sub-activities can be associated with the continuation of the strategic flexibility approach as agreed previously with mission.

At the community level, the project field team is now soliciting from communities at the first pilot site what sort of follow-up initiatives they see would add value to the work already undertaken. Potential additional engagement could involve support to communities interested in exercising their rights to Form 7, Land Use Certificates as issued by DoALMS. This would be a significant departure from the existing messaging to community members that has focused upon community rights as opposed to individual ones. The opportunity to explore community forestry options as determined by the existent Forestry Law is valid in one community in the first pilot site and potentially others at the second pilot site. Given the non-existence of any communications between communities and private sector holders of land leases in the first pilot site, an opportunity to establish communication and possibly improve access for communities is also apparent. At the very least it would be an informative exercise for other CSOs that work with communities facing similar land access challenges. The opportunity to engage other USAID projects to the benefit of communities within pilot sites has already been discussed with the mission. The Farmer to Farmer (F2F) project is one such example where extension service type support can be given to community members and discussions between LTP and the F2F have already taken place. These activities are undertaken with particular care given the local sensitivities, however the process aims to put tools in the hands of communities to build on.

Coordination and continued engagement by LTP with other land programs funded by donors is evident through work completed with SDC OMM. As mentioned previously, OMM recognizes LTP as the technical lead on community land information captured through participatory mapping and wishes to apply the methodology being tested in its own sites. Additionally, OMM will establish the common data standards necessary for the population of a land data clearinghouse to be hosted by MONREC. It is the intention of LTP to adhere to these standards or if still being developed apply its own data standards that can then be adapted as necessary.

As has been witnessed during activities at the first pilot site, the opportunity to increase engagement with GOB departments both nationally and at the local level is enormous. Capacity, procedures, and technical approaches related to land data management, land use planning, reporting, and communication, to name but few thematic areas, are presently woefully inadequate. While the need for support exists, the present uncertainty driven by a changing national administration requires that the project wait and see before suggesting any supporting activities. Any potential support will as always be deferred until guidance has been provided by the mission to ensure full compliance with Burma-specific regulations.

Assumptions and Clarifications: At the community level, there is interest to receive additional support for the registration of land resources under present legislation. Current restrictions on material support to the GOB are navigated ahead of any potential activities at township and village tract administrative offices.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
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Continue discussions with USAID/Burma on government engagement	X							
Write up and evaluation feedback from community members on potential extra support, and devise a work plan	X	X						
Implement new activities in accordance with work plan			X	X	X	X		
Coordinate with OMM and other donor-funded programs	X	X	X	X	X	X		
TBD – Evaluate and write up possible engagement with local authorities to provide material support/training on land issues		X	X					
TBD – Implement GOB support program				X	X	X		

Activity 4: Geospatial Support to the CSO Community

Experience gained as part of Component 3 has revealed the varying geospatial capacity of many CSOs currently implementing participatory mapping approaches or contemplating their application. By providing technical backstopping services to CSOs and allowing them to temporarily use field equipment, the project can overcome two of the principle challenges faced by CSOs in addition to ensuring a degree of quality control that would otherwise be impossible to achieve.

Early in Year Four, an RFP for geospatial technical services will be released. Proposals will be evaluated and a fixed price contract will be issued to provide technical support in this area for the remainder of the project. It is anticipated that two people will be needed to handle activities at the LTP pilot sites, as well as to provide the support needed by the CSO community. Lessons and other training options will be developed under this subcontract and offered in a similar vein to the geospatial technology training held in Year Three. In addition to office-based support, the technical services subcontractor will travel to the field when requested by CSOs to provide technical oversight and training on the LTP participatory mapping manual approaches *in-situ*. Additional technical backstopping on subjects including mobile mapping toolsets will be provided through international short-term technical assistance when needed.

Additional backstopping for CSOs, including community engagement and sensitization steps, will be provided by the core LTP field team, particularly the Rural Community Engagement Specialist. The project anticipates that at a minimum, two field visits per CSO site will be required over the remainder of the project, in addition to the completion of tasks at LTP pilot sites. Support will also be provided to CSOs when documenting the lessons learned from their field implementation including an international consultant and reporting templates that mirror existing M&E indicators captured using cloud-based electronic forms on smart devices.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Access to field sites is feasible through the changing seasons. If access is severely limited in the monsoon, delays could arise in achieving desired outputs.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Release geospatial technical services RFP and make award for data management and technical quality backstopping	X							
Design and implement data management plan to receive CSO land-related geospatial data, primary community land boundaries	X	X						
Provide ongoing geospatial support at pilot sites and CSO locations		X	X	X	X	X		

Provide CSOs with support on community engagement and sensitization			X		X			
Provide CSOs with support on documentation, from international consultant				X		X		

Activity 5: Broader CSO Learning and Sharing for Community Land Recognition

Providing a mechanism for land-related CSOs to share their own experiences has proven to be productive. Facilitating this information exchange will continue in close coordination with LCG. In Year Four, a second participatory mapping symposium will be hosted at which the experiences of CSOs and NGOs will be shared. Experiences from the first pilot site will be provided at this event and the new Participatory Mapping Manual will be officially released. LTP will host additional events in the same vein every six months.

As mentioned in Activity 2, a report will be authored that describes the experiences of those CSOs that were recipients of subcontracts awarded to operationalize the participatory mapping methods as described in the manual. This compendium will be written by a single author, provided by LTP, and assembled for distribution after the first round of subcontracts. It is hoped that the results from these efforts will also see the submission of two to three papers to the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference to be held in March 2017 in Washington, DC. LTP will support local representatives to attend this conference if their papers are accepted, in addition to creating an additional paper that will describe its own experiences at the pilot sites.

A legal workshop for stakeholders including CSOs will be held to ensure understanding of basic land tenure principles and the existing regulations associated with land in Burma. The legal workshop will be hosted in partnership with LCG, and will be offered at least twice through the project life.

A series of half-day lectures will be created to describe land governance issues. Facilitated by Daw Khine Mar Cho, these lectures will be offered by LTP staff, most likely the Resource Law Specialist, at a suitable national institution with accompanying notes and other educational materials.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The outputs from the CSOs subcontracted to further field test the participatory mapping methodology designed to support the implementation of NLUP articles are successful. Interest, as already demonstrated, by land CSO community justifies additional educational outreach and communication events.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Hold participatory mapping symposium for CSO, NGO, and GOB stakeholders	X		X		X			
Receive written first-hand accounts of CSO subcontract recipients and compile a compendium of learning experiences				X				
Present field activities at Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference				X				
Hold legal and policy framework workshop for CSOs		X				X		
Offer half-day lecture series at suitable academic institutions in Burma			X		X			

Activity 6: Pilot Site Multi-stakeholder Dialogues

Last year’s activities, under Components 1 and 3, have seen the majority of events supported by the projects divided into two groups of stakeholders. The first are participants from the communities within the first pilot site as well as CSO representatives. The second is comprised of GOB representatives at various levels from local authorities to central offices in Naypyitaw. NGOs and donors are able to operate with either audience. This divergence of stakeholders has been necessary, specifically at the pilot locations, due to the degree of distrust between these parties. The new GOB administration offers an opportunity to cross this divide.

Starting in Year Four, the project will begin to integrate the all stakeholders in field meetings now that a degree of trust has been established between project staff and stakeholders. This is essential if outputs from activities across all components are to be recognized by authorities. In each of the two new pilot sites, a general meeting will be held, attended by all stakeholders to kick off field activities in the hope that buy-in and acceptance of subsequent results will be facilitated. These meetings will form part of the processes being documented in the participatory mapping manual.

New village tract administrators have recently been elected and they along with new constituent MPs will be incorporated into future meetings.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at first pilot site	X							
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at second pilot site	X							
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at third pilot site			X					
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at first pilot site		X						
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at second pilot site		X		X				
Support multi-stakeholder dialogue at third pilot site				X				

3.6 COMPONENT 4: ACTION RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Following modest efforts in this component over the past year, TGCC will substantially increase efforts and associated deliverables over the remaining life of project. This will include technical and institutional support to CSOs working on pilot site implementation that enables them to monitor and assemble information on activities and events.

The LCG and its partner organizations are TGCC’s primary partners in terms of research and monitoring and have been closely involved with all aspects of LTP over the past year and benefitted from M&E training, engagement in technical training events and awareness building and educational meetings. This relationship will continue for the remainder of the project.

Activity 1: Development of Policy Briefs Summarizing Lessons Learned for Policy-makers

Certain situations currently faced by land related stakeholders have been identified over the past 12 months that would benefit from further research as they will play an instrumental role in the implementation of the NLUP. The project team, led by the Country Coordinator, will support the publication of a series of three briefs, authored for a decision making audience that will cover the following topics:

- The impact of land allocations, as leased under the Vacant Fallow and Virgin law, on local community livelihoods and food security;

- How participatory mapping approaches can support improved coordination and communication between resident communities and local authorities that manage land assets; and,
- How multi-stakeholder engagement through public dialogues can strengthen subsequent policy formulation and demonstrate greater transparency for the general public – lessons learned from the NLUP.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Draft first policy brief		X						
Draft second policy brief				X				
Draft third policy brief						X		

Activity 2: Gender Based Action Research

In coordination with LTP core staff, Landesa will undertake assessments at the pilot sites that focus on gender, tenure, and land use within the village tract communities. This research will inform donors, CSOs, and GOB stakeholders involved in future policy and legislative development activities.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Prepare for gender assessment		X						
Execute and document assessment findings at pilot sites	X	X		X				
Hold workshop to highlight findings to all stakeholders					X			

4.0 TASK 2 GLOBAL: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+

4.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

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 as the basis for collaboration with USAID/Central America on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program. These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. Also, from the initial project work planning in March 2013, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and 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.

Current plans do not envision an expansion of the analytical work, though there are numerous opportunities to further support the consolidation and dissemination of USAID tenure and REDD+ projects to date, and continue and build upon partnerships with the FCPF around the integration of tenure into their activities and guidance.

4.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the past year, the Nepal Tenure Assessment and Central America REDD+ and Tenure Assessments were approved for distribution. The Central America Assessments were distributed through legal/REDD+ list-serves and were shared with country coordinators on REDD+ activities in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. The Nepal Assessment was presented at the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. TGCC also participated at the Global Landscapes Forum (GLF) associated with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting in Paris in 2015. At the GLF, TGCC organized a side event with CIFOR, REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and others on tenure and REDD+ issues. Additionally TGCC coordinated with the ERC program to share out MAST through a learning laboratory booth. In terms of challenges, the development of collaboration with the FCPF has been a slow process and TGCC remains open in the coming years to advancing this communication as desired by the FCPF.

4.3 ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The deliverable associated with this activity was completed in Year Two and there are no specific plans to continue this work. The deliverable was used to support resource tenure assessments in Central

America and Nepal. To comply with our contract requirements we will undertake a review of existing USAID LTRM Office benefit-sharing, carbon rights, and other tools, and provide recommendations for amending these tools.

It is anticipated that the Resource Tenure Specialist will lead this review and revision process.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Review framework, as well as existing USAID land tenure tools on benefit sharing and carbon rights, and provide recommendations for amendments			X	X				

Activity 2: Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions (Nepal and Central America Forest Carbon and Resource Tenure Assessments)

Year Four work will focus on developing a set of lessons and guidance on tenure and REDD+. The primary audience will be the FCPF’s Carbon Fund. Following a presentation with the Carbon Fund’s staff members as well as the country coordinators at the World Bank, it is expected that we will present the findings and guidance at the fall meeting of the Carbon Fund’s Participants Assembly. Additionally, based on interest, TGCC will prepare a brief that sets out major findings and guidance from the assessments to support the implementation of the Carbon Fund’s Methodological Framework by participating countries.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Give presentations with Carbon Fund staff and World Bank country forest sector coordinators, as well as at Carbon Fund Participant Assembly	X	X	X					
Develop a guidance note for Carbon Fund participating countries, based on interest from State Department and World Bank and subject to availability of funds			X	X				

5.0 TASK 3A: DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE RIGHTS AND FOREST CONDITION

5.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

TGCC engagement under Task 3a consists of a review and synthesis of the empirical evidence between devolution of rights and responsibilities to forest resources and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. In year 1, a research team led by MSU carried out an in-depth literature review and subsequent summary white paper on the linkages between devolved land tenure and the achievement of forest management objectives, and specifically, “forest condition.” The empirical research on this task was completed mid-way into Year 2 and subsequent work has only focused on outreach and trying to get the results read and integrated into other research efforts being undertaken by different institutions.

This specific research activity is not planned to continue into Year 4, though finalization of a journal article in Forest Policy may be undertaken. However, the opportunity to continue to explore the relevance of devolved tenure on forest condition will continue to be addressed through the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 initiative, and this will be further developed during Year 4.

5.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The primary delays associated with launching TFA 2020 activities during the past year have been associated with waiting for communications to develop between USAID and TFA 2020 partners on tenure. While a request for interest with the TFA 2020 partners did not result in concrete partnerships in January and February 2016, TGCC’s subcontractors have relationships with private sector commodity organizations that will be developed during Years Four and Five of the contract. Proposed approaches are described below.

5.3 ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Support to TFA 2020

The focus of the fourth year’s activities is on clarifying and strengthening land and forest tenure arrangements within specific agro-commodity supply chains related to TFA 2020. In collaboration with private sector partners, TGCC partners will: a) assess the relationship between land and resource tenure and deforestation and forest degradation in agro-commodity supply chains with a view to identifying tenure risks, b) clarify tenure arrangements in order to reduce deforestation and degradation, with a focus on smallholder farmers, c) develop geospatial analytical tools that enable the private sector entity to analyze and track how tenure affects deforestation patterns, and d) identify lessons from the interventions. TGCC partners will be focusing on the cocoa sector in Ghana, and the beef and leather

sector in Paraguay. Year Three laid the groundwork with a desk study on tenure and agro-commodity supply chains, particularly as it relates to forest condition. Furthermore, TGCC supported a presentation at the first meeting of the TFA 2020 General Assembly in March 2016 held in Jakarta. TGCC also participated in a workshop in March 2016 organized by CIFOR and the World Bank on monitoring voluntary commitments on reducing deforestation within agro-commodity supply chains.

To date, there has been little attention to how land and resource tenure institutions play a role in affecting patterns of deforestation and degradation within agro-commodity supply chains. This activity aims to establish the analytical groundwork and determine the major factors at work in the tenure-deforestation linkage. This activity will focus on two different types of agro-commodity supply chain modalities: a) on smallholders within Ghana's well-established cocoa supply chain to reduce deforestation and improve livelihoods and income generation, and b) on large plantation owners within Paraguay's frontier beef economy. There is also the possibility of working in a third country and commodity.

There are three major components to this activity: a) an intervention by TGCC partner Winrock focused on the cocoa sector in Ghana with the private sector company Hershey; b) an intervention by WRI focused on the beef sector in Paraguay working with the private sector company Minerva with an option to add a second country/sector after four to five months; and, c) an analytical and lessons learned component that will develop an analytical framework to support project design, implementation, and the distillation of lessons learned through the project cycle.

Each specific activity will consist of four main phases (with the last 3 phases contingent upon the results of the first phase and continued private sector engagement): a) land and resource tenure assessment within a particular production landscape (such as a supply shed) with a view to identifying the current status of tenure arrangements and their relationship to deforestation dynamics in order to determine gaps, risks, and needs; b) identification and implementation of interventions that help clarify those tenure arrangements (together with associated data management needs) that will reduce deforestation and degradation; c) development of geospatial analytical tools to enable the private sector company to analyze and track the tenure-deforestation linkages, and, d) distillation of findings and lessons on the current status of tenure arrangements and on strengthening tenure. In each case, the activity will be a public-private collaboration necessitating a clear process between the private sector entity, local producers and processors, and TGCC partners.

At three major points along the project cycle (start, mid, and end phase), seminars will be organized that bring together Winrock, WRI, and other relevant stakeholders to build on and review the analytical approach and lessons learned. In addition, two briefs will be prepared to, respectively: a) review the existing state of understanding of the tenure-deforestation linkages in agro-commodity supply chains focusing on the risks to the private sector; and b) identify lessons learned from a public-private collaborative approach to strengthening tenure to reduce deforestation.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Presently, the two initiatives are being developed based on expressed interest from the two private sector companies (Hershey and Minerva) as well as the relevant USAID missions. Given the new and innovative nature of this work on tenure-deforestation linkages in agro-commodity supply chains, the development of a clear analytical and methodological framework is being given priority. In addition, the project assumes sufficiently robust findings and feasible intervention recommendations from the Phase I assessment, which may not materialize. Finally, the continuation of the project through all phases presupposes sufficient private sector engagement and support, which will require trust building during Phase I.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Draft brief (no. 1) setting out an analytical framework on tenure, deforestation, and risks within agro-commodity supply chains	X	X						
Draft tenure and risk assessment for meeting deforestation commitments in both cocoa and beef sectors	X	X						
Draft project intervention design in cocoa and beef sectors		X						
Implement activities in coordination with private sector partners and TGCC subcontractors		X	X	X	X	X		
Hold workshop to review interventions to strengthen tenure				X				
Hold workshop and draft brief (no.,2) on lessons learned from project implementation						X	X	
Presentation of a paper on findings at WB Land and Poverty Conference, as well as a TFA2020 event						X	X	

6.0 TASK 3B: DEVOLVED MARINE RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS, CONSERVATION, AND ADAPTATION

6.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

The overall aim of this task is to develop a Sourcebook and Primer that will support programming on the responsible governance of marine tenure by USAID missions and partners. Given both the 2012 Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, as well as the 2015 Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (which address tenure), the development of the Sourcebook and Primer aims to support the growing global agenda on marine tenure among small-scale fisheries.

6.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The draft Sourcebook and Primer were completed in Year Three. The Sourcebook, based on final feedback from USAID, will be completed early in Year Four for wider dissemination. Additionally, in Year Three, a session at the USAID Environmental Officers Workshop was held on “Looking to the Sea to Support Development Objectives,” highlighting the role of tenure in meeting multiple development and environment goals in the coastal environment. Lastly, at the Agrilinks Seminar on Fish, Forks, and Finance held in April 2016, the Primer and Sourcebook were showcased as part of USAID’s work to support livelihood enhancement among small-scale fisheries. The main challenges over the past year have been associated with clarifying the processes for piloting the primer. Based on a series of discussions facilitated by USAID, three countries and associated projects have been identified for piloting the Primer.

6.3 ACTIVITIES

In Year Four, the Sourcebook will be finalized for distribution. The major activity over Year Four is focused on the Primer and piloting its use in specific country/project contexts. The aim is to examine how it can be tailored to support the USAID mission Country Development Cooperation Strategy and program cycles, as well as support programming on marine tenure among specific USAID-supported projects. Therefore, in Year Four, the focus is on piloting it in three countries, Philippines, Indonesia, and Bangladesh. In Year Five, a workshop is planned among the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)’s partners in coastal management to gather feedback on the Primer’s approach (depending on Mission interest). In addition, greater attention will be given to identifying in the Primer how marine tenure can support the integration of multiple development objectives such as livelihoods, sustainable fisheries, biodiversity, conflict reduction, gender equality and others.

Activity 1: Philippines Pilot

The first phase focuses on the Philippines and will involve working with the USAID mission as well as with two projects, Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) and RARE. TGCC will be engaging in interviews and field visits to determine how well the Primer's current content meets the needs of key project proponents in developing programming and project design on marine tenure among small-scale fisheries. In addition to the current content of the Primer, an additional guide will be annexed on carrying out a project-based assessment of marine tenure and governance in small-scale fisheries. The Philippines fieldwork will be carried out in July.

Assumptions and Clarifications: At work plan approval, the field work elements of this assessment have been relatively well identified, and coordination has been strong with RARE and ECOFISH.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products: National status report on Philippines marine tenure and small-scale fisheries; report for USAID/Philippines; report for ECOFISH; report for RARE; and, summary report on how the Primer's contents are adjusted based on piloting.

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Carry out field work assessment in Philippines		X						
Monitor use of field assessment results			X	X	X			
Draft a national report on the status of Philippines marine tenure and small-scale fisheries		X	X					
Draft a report on the current process of marine tenure programming within the USAID Philippines mission, identifying gaps/needs		X	X					
Draft a report for RARE on the current approach to marine tenure programming with suggestions for additional opportunities		X	X					
Draft a report for ECOFISH on the current approach to marine tenure programming with suggestions for additional opportunities		X	X					
Draft a report on Primer adjustments					X	X		

Activity 2: Indonesia Pilot

The second phase of this project, focusing on Indonesia will work with a new marine-focused project, Sustainable Ecosystems Advanced (SEA). Here, the aim is to support SEA in project design by ensuring that marine tenure concerns are effectively integrated into project design and into project baseline data. Additionally, TGCC will work with USAID/Indonesia to identify how marine tenure issues programming can be integrated into the different sequential phases of program cycle.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Timing associated with the startup of the Indonesia SEA program will be a major element of coordination associated with the successful implementation of this activity. Ultimately, efforts under this activity will be closely coordinated with USAID/Indonesia's schedules.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products: National status report on Indonesia marine tenure and small-scale fisheries; report for USAID/Indonesia; report for SEA; and, summary report on how the Primer's contents are adjusted based on piloting.

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Carry out field work assessment in Indonesia		X	X					
Monitor use of field assessment results				X	X			
Draft a national report on the status of Indonesia marine tenure and small-scale fisheries			X	X				
Draft a report on the current process of marine tenure programming within the USAID Indonesia mission for identifying gaps/needs			X	X				
Draft a report for SEA on the current approach to marine tenure programming with suggestions for additional opportunities			X	X				
Draft a report on Primer adjustments					X	X		

Activity 3: Bangladesh Pilot

The third phase of this project, focusing on Bangladesh will work with an existing project, Enhanced Coastal Fisheries in Bangladesh (ECOFISH^{BD}). This five-year project, entering into its third year, is focused on improving the resilience of coastal fishing communities in the Meghna River ecosystem (through effective co-management of Hilsa shad fisheries) and is being jointly implemented by WorldFish and Department of Fisheries. The aim is to both support ECOFISH in project design for meeting Intermediate Results II (effective co-management) and Intermediate Results IV (policy, power and incentives) by ensuring that marine tenure concerns are effectively integrated into project design, as well as building capacity of government officials, partners, and project staff on marine and riverine tenure issues. The TGCC support will focus on both the Andharmanik River and Meghna Rivers.

Assumptions and Clarifications: TGCC support will be timed to support ECOFISH’s Year Four work planning.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products: National status report on Bangladesh marine tenure and small-scale fisheries; report for USAID/Indonesia; report for ECOFISH; and, summary report on how the Primer’s contents are adjusted based on piloting.

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Carry out field work assessment in Bangladesh			X	X				
Monitor use of field assessment results					X	X		
Draft a national report on the status of Bangladesh marine/riverine tenure and small-scale fisheries			X	X	X			
Draft a report on the current process of marine tenure programming within the USAID Bangladesh mission for identifying gaps/needs			X	X	X			
Draft a report for ECOFISH on the current approach to marine and riverine tenure programming			X	X				
Carry out a two-day training program on marine and riverine tenure			X	X				
Draft a report on Primer adjustments					X	X		

Activity 4: Communication and Outreach

Communication and outreach is a critical component of Phase 2 of Task 3b. Key communication and outreach activities will include preparation of information briefs and presentations for selected audiences including the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, and possibly regional partners of the USAID Oceans for Biodiversity Conservation and Food Security Activity (OCEANS). An outline/storyboard of a training module that may contribute to USAID’s massive open online course (MOOC) training series.

In addition to field testing with selected USAID missions, opportunities to discuss and test guidance and job aids will also be explored through the Biodiversity, Democracy and Governance Integration Working Group and the Biodiversity Results and Integrated Development Gains Enhanced (BRIDGE) program. For the Integration Working Group and BRIDGE program, lessons learned and findings from the assessment will be shared on promoting program integration to achieve multiple development objectives.

Although not the focus of Year Four activities, TGCC will develop resource notes that may help the development of a MOOC module on marine tenure in the future. TGCC will therefore provide information on case studies, resource persons, key reports, and good video opportunities to support the preparation of this module. Year Five work plan will include a greater focus on dissemination of the lessons locally, regionally and internationally.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Since most of this work will be developed late in Year Four and throughout Year Five, and will be based on the results of Activities 1 and 2, the specific engagement points will be further explored in the Year Five work plan. Coordination with RDMA and their needs will ultimately determine the extent of engagement with OCEANS.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Participate at Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference				X				
Share of outcomes/results with USAID OCEANS Project					X			
Develop MOOC training materials (as requested)					X	X		
Conduct additional outreach, budget contingent						X	X	

7.0 TASK 4 VIETNAM MANGROVES AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

7.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

Task 4 interventions associated with coastal forests/mangroves began with analytical efforts to understand the tenure and governance regimes associated with management and restoration of mangrove forests during Year Three. This analytical work has subsequently evolved into considering the prospects for pilot interventions around the implementation of Vietnam's Coastal Forest Decree of 2015 based on coordination with an ongoing Winrock program, Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD). The decree highlights elements of securing tenure and improved resource governance, including coordination of ministries in coastal areas; piloting activities that document community resource rights; and, engagement of multiple stakeholders, including women, in effective management.

These objectives overlap with Task 4 of TGCC, which focuses on the rights of communities to participate in and benefit from control and management of forests, particularly around broadening the participation of women in planning and decision-making. Given that Vietnam has been a leading global player in efforts to institute PES initiatives, TGCC's support of pilots that increase the participation and decision-making responsibilities of women in coastal forest management have the potential to create learning around forest management, economic incentives, and broadened decision making of women. TGCC will incorporate the learning from CIFOR's analytical work and subsequent learning and research in the Vietnam activity.

7.2 YEAR THREE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Year Three saw the launching of the CIFOR global analytical work on the assessment of governance and tenure in coastal forests, with specific case studies in Indonesia and Tanzania after months of discussion on the scope of the research, given budget constraints. A lack of clarity on the TGCC overall budget has been an important consideration on whether this activity is feasible. As the buy-in for this work is from global TGCC funding, it will continue to operate with some budget ambiguity.

7.3 ACTIVITIES

Activity I: Assessment of Resource Tenure and Mangroves

This research on resource tenure regimes and mangrove forest management globally is expected to be finalized in July 2016 by TGCC partner CIFOR. Substantial revisions are expected on the global review and two country case studies in Indonesia and Tanzania. Nevertheless, the drafts of this work will inform

the initial scoping activities on Vietnam. Subsequent dissemination of the research will be undertaken through follow up with CIFOR and USAID. Additionally, previous work in Central America on mangroves, while brief, aligns with the priorities of this work and will thus be incorporated as context in this piece of work.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize mangroves and resource tenure global and country reports	X	X						
Disseminate mangrove and resource tenure reports			X	X	X			

Activity 2: Tenure Assessment and Development of Vietnam Mangrove Intervention

In the first quarter of Year Four, Winrock consultant Mark Fenn (former COP of the Vietnam VFD Program) will support TGCC with the development of a pilot concept note that explores potential partners, topics, and locations for a 16 month pilot activity in the Red River Delta region. Following the completion of this concept note and vetting with the USAID LAND Office and USAID/Vietnam, TGCC will organize a tenure assessment in one or more of the locations identified in the concept note in coordination with USAID/Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam. At the end of this assessment, TGCC will hold a workshop with relevant experts in Vietnam to vet the initial results of the assessment and discuss programmatic interventions around resource rights mapping, as well as participatory planning and governance in mangrove areas, with a particular focus on effective participation of women. This process will lead into a fuller work plan and implementation for Vietnam mangrove activities. Substantial time will be required during quarters two and three for the RTS to help launch the activities.

Assumptions and Clarifications: These activities are expected to fall under the current operations of the VFD program and therefore banking and office establishment is not expected, and local staffing is expected to be provided through Winrock.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Develop and vet concept note	X							
Conduct tenure and gender assessment in field site(s)	X	X						
Hold workshop to identify interventions based on tenure and gender assessment		X						
Develop intervention approach and work plan		X						

Activity 3: Field Implementation of Vietnam Mangrove Intervention

While the specific activities and implementation approach will emerge from the concept note and tenure assessment, it is expect to include field interventions, multi-stakeholder dialogues (including regional), and an explicit learning agenda. Supervisory and technical staff are expected to be hired under Winrock, while field implementation and learning is expected to be subcontracted to local firms. The learning agenda is expected to be linked to the policy revision and guidance as well as to a broader set of pilots that will be funded through a variety of international channels in the coming years. The steps associated with this activity will be further developed in the first two quarters of this project year.

Assumptions and Clarifications: As above, the appropriate approvals will need to be received from USAID/Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam. It is also not clear how much technical backstopping will be required from the TGCC RTS or short-term consultants.

Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Develop implementation plan		X						
Set up in-country management structures through local partner (Winrock)		X						
Release RFPs and award implementation and learning subcontracts		X	X					
Hold inception workshops with communities and local stakeholders		X	X					
Carry out intervention activities			X	X	X	X		
Hold learning events, including study tours			X		X		X	

8.0 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

8.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

While grants fall under their own task in the TGCC contract, their application is always tied to a technical area. As a result, TGCC grant activities are noted in the previous sections. TGCC's grants under contract are managed by the DCOP, who ensures compliance with all USAID regulations and Tetra Tech policies.

9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

TGCC’s M&E plan is attached to this work plan. In the below table, indicators and proposed targets for Years Four and Five are presented. Potential indicators for TFA 2020 and Vietnam mangroves work are described below, but have not yet been approved.

9.1 TASK I: ZAMBIA

Zambia field activities were developed and implementation began part way into Year Two of the TGCC program. As a result, targets were not established for all indicators under those annual work plans. There were also a number of new indicators added into the M&E plan in Year Two and Year Three.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
Land Indicators								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	Zambia	0			120	1200	800	2120
2. Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues.	Zambia	0			20	300	300	640
3. 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)	Zambia	0					250	250

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
4. 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)	Zambia	0					380	380
5. 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)	Zambia	0			4	0	1	5
6. 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 (MCC L-6)	Zambia	0			1638	4400	8360	14398
7. Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system (MCC L-5)	Zambia	0			1500	4400	8360	14260
8. Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	Zambia	0		69	69	0	1	139
9. 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	Zambia	0		2	125	4	0	131

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
outcome reporting) (MCC-L1) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)								
10. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	Zambia	0				8000	8000	16000
FtF Indicators								
11. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	Zambia	0		442	0	0	0	442
12. Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	Zambia	0			3600	0	0	3600
13. Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	Zambia	0		1681	1200	0	0	1881
14. Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages in a 12-month period (Custom)	Zambia	0		2124	1049	0	0	3173
15. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	Zambia	0		1170	3600	0	0	4770
Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators								
16. Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (disaggregated by adaptation and mitigation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance. (4.8.2-28) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	Zambia	0					1	1

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
17. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	Zambia	0			25	40	40	105
18. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	Zambia	0			2400	440	440	3280
19. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (4.8.2-14)	Zambia	0			2	1	0	3
20. 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)	Zambia	0						TBD
21. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	Zambia	0			3600	0	0	3600
22. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	Zambia	0		0	3000	20000	120000	143000
Gender Indicators								
23. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (GNDR-2)	Zambia	0		40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%
24. Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	Zambia	0		0	68	1	1	70

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
(may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)								
General Indicators								
25. Number of USAID partnerships with multi-lateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals.	Zambia	0		0	1	0	0	1
26. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Zambia	0		0	24	24	24	72
27. Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Zambia	0		18	14	6	6	44
28. Number of grants distributed	Zambia	0		1	1	2	1	5
29. Value of grants distributed	Zambia	0		0	\$150,000	\$350,000	\$100,000	\$600,000

9.2 TASK 2 & 4: BURMA

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
Land Indicators								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	Burma	0			180	250	150	580
2. Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and	Burma	0			4	45	25	74

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues.								
3. 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)	Burma	0						0
4. 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)	Burma	0			100	800	600	1500
5. 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)	Burma	0			0	18	0	18
6. 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 (MCC L-6)	Burma	0			0	0	0	0
7. Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system (MCC L-5)	Burma	0			0	0	0	0
8. Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	Burma	0			0	18	0	18

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
9. 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) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	Burma	0			1	2	0	3
10. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	Burma	0			0	540	360	900
FtF Indicators								
12. Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	Burma	0				0	0	0
Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators								
19. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	Burma	0				0	0	0
20. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (4.8.2-14)	Burma	0				0	0	0
23. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	Burma	0				5,500	4,000	9,500

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
Gender Indicators								
24. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (GNDR-2)	Burma	0				30%	30%	30%
25. Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	Burma	0				2	0	2
General Indicators								
27. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Burma	0			0	20	15	35
28. Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Burma	0			8	28	8	44
29. Number of grants distributed	Burma	0				0	0	0

9.3 GLOBAL TASKS (TASK 2: REDD+; TASK 3A: DEVOLUTION OF RIGHTS TO FOREST; TASK 3B: MARINE RESOURCE TENURE)

As with Burma and Zambia, global indicators were not established until Year Three, given that activities were not defined until the middle of Year Two. The proposed indicators for Years Four and Five, assume that Task 3a has been completed; that Task 3b will continue based on the draft scope of work submitted to USAID in April 2016; that Task 2 REDD+ work will involve continued outreach to the World Bank and other global actors on REDD+; and that there will continue to be periodic requests from USAID on general climate change and tenure issues.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
Land Indicators								
1. 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 Zambia, Burma	0			80	40	40	160
2. Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues.	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5 Zambia, Burma	0			6	4	4	14
3. 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 Zambia	0				0	0	0
4. The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0
5. The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0
6. 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	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
at national or local levels with USAID support (MCC L-6)								
7. Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system (MCC L-5)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0
8. Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0
9. 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) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	1, 2 Zambia, Burma	0				0	0	0
10. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5 Zambia, Burma	0				80	80	160
FtF Indicators								
12. Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0				TBD	TBD	TBD
Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators								
17. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1, 2, 3a Zambia	0				0	0	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
18. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1, 2, 3b, 4 Zambia, Burma	0			80	40	40	160
19. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (4.8.2-14)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5 Zambia, Burma	0			0	0	3	3
21. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	1 Zambia	0			0	0	0	0
22. Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1,4 Zambia, Burma	0		0	0	0	0	0
Gender Indicators								
23. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (GNDR-2)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0		40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%
24. Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0		0	0	0	0	0
General Indicators								
25. Number of USAID partnerships with multi-lateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or	1, 2 Global Zambia	0		0	2	2	0	4

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals.								
26. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 Zambia, Burma	0		0	3	4	3	10
27. Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 Zambia, Burma	0		0	3	3	3	9

9.4 TASK 3: TFA 2020

The indicators for TFA 2020 will be established based on concept notes in early Year Four.

9.5 TASK 4: VIETNAM MANGROVES

The Vietnam mangroves indicators will be established based on a concept note, scoping visit, and tenure assessment in summer 2016.

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