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# TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

YEAR FIVE WORK PLAN: APRIL 2017 – MARCH 2018



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Cover Photo: Chieftainess Mkanda of the Chewa People of Chipata District, Eastern Province, Zambia distributes customary land certificates to her subjects.

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGL	AgroEcom Ghana Ltd
APU	Agriculture Policy Unit
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CFI	Community Forestry Instructions
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FAPI	Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (Paraguay)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FD	Forest Department
FtF	Feed the Future
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GMP	Game Management Plan
GOB	Government of Burma
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFSL	Integrated Forest and other Sustainable Land-uses program

LCG	Land Core Group
LTP	Land Tenure Project
LTRM	Land Tenure and Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
MAST	Mobile Applications for Securing Tenure
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MNCS	Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (Burma)
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Vietnam)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy
NLUP	National Land Use Policy
OMM	OneMap Myanmar
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
PS	Pilot Site
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RF	Rainforest Foundation
RFP	Request for Proposals
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SOW	Scope of Work
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TFA 2020	Tropical Forest Alliance 2020
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
VLC	Village Land Committee
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YFS	Yangon Film Services
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# I.0 CROSS-CUTTING OVERVIEW

This annual work plan is focused on Year 5. The Year 4 work plan included plans for the final year of implementation, so in many cases this work plan is simply a realignment. However, this Year 5 work plan has increased clarity on activities in Vietnam, Ghana and Paraguay, as well as somewhat revised plans for Burma activities. These efforts have largely been pursued through TGCC partnerships with STARR IDIQ partners Winrock and World Resources Institute (WRI). A particularly important element of the Year 5 work plan is consideration of sustainability of activities, as well as documentation and communication of lessons learned from TGCC efforts.

## I.1 TASK ORDER TEAM

The core personnel of TGCC include:

- Chief of Party (COP), based in Zambia;
- Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), based in Burlington;
- Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS), recently relocated to Nepal;
- Resource Law Specialist (RLS), based in Burma; and,
- Burma Country Coordinator.

TGCC also employs local technical and administrative staff in both Burma and Zambia. Local staff in Vietnam and Ghana (under TFA 2020) are engaged through subcontractor Winrock.

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-based partners from the STARR IDIQ including Winrock (engaged on Vietnam mangroves work and TFA 2020 work in Ghana); WRI (engaged on TFA 2020 work in Paraguay); 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 the Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA). Subcontracts with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) and Terra Firma have come to an end, as have research subcontracts with local organizations. The project is in the process of issuing a service agreement with Terra Firma. In Burma, TGCC has several active subcontracts with local organizations for participatory mapping work, and is wrapping up a subcontract for the development of short films. Additional short films and other educational materials will also be subcontracted out this year.

## **1.2 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 was undertaken by Landesa at the first two pilot sites.
- 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 with regards to 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. This year, gender reporting will also include a critical analysis of intervention details, particularly from household land certification efforts in Zambia.

## **1.3 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

TGCC submits documents and approvals through the USAID Land and Urban Office's current Wrike management system, and also maintains an internal management information system for storing project documents and information.

USAID and TGCC hold a bi-weekly coordination call; TGCC also submits written weekly updates on technical and administrative matters to all TGCC partners. TGCC has adapted its data management system for each country activity, relying primarily on open source data collection tools. TGCC collects data associated with monitoring and evaluation for USAID indicators, but also information regarding implementation process and methodologies in an attempt to adapt the methods over the course of the project. Spatial data has been collected and databases have been developed to be easily shared in-country with future hosts of the dataset. TGCC will also provide data collected during the project to USAID, consistent with the Open Data Policy. This will be an activity primarily pursued from December 2017 to March 2018, after field activities have closed. Data cleaning and analysis are consistent activities in each country. Spatial datasets are expected from Zambia, Burma, Ghana, Vietnam, and Paraguay.

## **1.4 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's Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) project. Media kits are being established for country field work through TGCC's communication consultant, Mike Gower. TGCC will increasingly focus external communications on key themes jointly identified with USAID, including impact evaluations in support of ERC, Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST), communal rights recognition, coastal resource management, gender, land use planning, private sector engagement, and local institutional capacity-building. In Year 5,

TGCC will also identify elements related to conflict and fragility, responsible investment, and evidence-based implementation.

Building on successful Year 4 coordination and outreach with ERC, TGCC will continue to look for global opportunities to share work, particularly between October 2017 and March 2018. TGCC will work with ERC to revise the outward-facing web portal ([www.land-links.org](http://www.land-links.org)) to better organize country activities. During Year 5, outreach and communication will be important activities. TGCC will focus on outreach events for stakeholders in each country of engagement, as well as regional learning and sharing events to be outlined in June 2017 and based on available budget. TGCC will de-emphasize global academic events and will instead explore opportunities around the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties in Bonn, Germany to reach international stakeholders and identify integration opportunities among tasks. TGCC will pursue one or more Washington, DC-based events in early 2018 to share the outputs of the project with the USAID community.

## **I.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

TGCC submitted a revised Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in Year 3 and has updated M&E in Year 4 with new activities in Ghana and Vietnam. TGCC's M&E lead, Carolyn Felix has undertaken periodic training and assessments of M&E data across efforts in each of the task areas. In Year 4, USAID revised the Initial Environmental Evaluation associated with TGCC to take into account country and activity developments. Based on this, TGCC submitted a revised Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, the results of which are incorporated into M&E reports and each quarterly report.

## **I.6 THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS**

The task order 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. TGCC has been involved in recent months in examining the ERC endline assessment, which will take place in the coming months.

## **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 an M&E update, as well as quarterly updates on the status, administration, and performance of grants. This update on grants in the quarterly report fulfills the 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.

In Year 3, TGCC and USAID jointly agreed to expand the work to support systematic land documentation in a rural chiefdom adjacent to South Luangwa National Park to allow the project to examine the costs associated with a full-scale systematic documentation process, the viability of the tools and approach to a rural game management area (GMA) and to engage in land use planning activities with government and traditional authorities to improve management of the GMA. Finally, over the course of the project, opportunities to support national policy and legislation have emerged allowing for greater impact of project activities.

## 2.2 YEAR 4 UPDATE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Year 4 saw the completion of household land certification across 134 villages in Chipata. The main challenges were in relation to the signing of the certificates and distribution by chiefs. Two chiefs fully completed the process, while two others have resisted for various reasons, though one of these is likely to finish during May/June 2017. During Year 4, TGCC launched activities to document customary land

within Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke District, and spent significant time establishing an office and staff of ~30 in Petauke. TGCC continued to support cooperating partner meetings around the draft Land Policy and offered support to the House of Chiefs as well as Ministry of Lands to help push the completion of an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process.

## 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, independently mobilized field staff in hundreds of villages that have received either agroforestry only, land tenure only, or agroforestry and land tenure treatments across four chiefdoms in Chipata District: Mshawa, Mnukwa, Maguya, and Mkanda. Work in the agroforestry villages was completed in Year 4, though some extension support continued to be provided through seeds for agroforestry species in Year 4. Similarly, the intensive field work associated with the customary land certification was completed, and the focus has been 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 seven months will be institutional strengthening of CDLA to manage data and prepare for the transition of support from USAID to World Bank (beginning in June 2017), and deepening field engagement around customary land certification in Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke.

As a result, priorities through December 2017 include:

- Limited engagement on agroforestry villages (only monitoring of wells);
- Helping chiefs and headpersons to manage data associated with customary land certificates in both Petauke and Chipata;
- Helping 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, and transitioning to the next phase of the work;
- Deepening engagement on land use planning, land conflict resolution and governance of natural resources with community members and headpersons in Petauke and Chipata; and,
- Completing TGCC certification activities into Sandwe Chiefdom.

### 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, as developed in the TGCC Water Quality Assurance Plan. Associated with this plan in 2015 and 2016, TGCC sent extension agents to all wells that were dug to provide guidance on long-term treatment and materials on best practices for well maintenance, though these wells were principally established for watering nurseries. There are no long-term local partners in the individual communities, post-TGCC, and as a result all maintenance is the responsibility of the local community, which is feasible as the wells were developed by local artisans. TGCC supported two years of agroforestry extension and an additional year of input provision, consistent with the plans in the randomized control trial impact assessment.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Provide <i>F. albida</i> , <i>Gliricidia</i> , and <i>Cajanus</i> seeds to each farmer group that was			Tent.	

supported in the first two years of the intervention. If funding and approvals permit				
Revisit wells for quality check and treatment	X			X

## Activity 2: Customary Land Certification and Administration in Chipata District

As full-scale certification activities were completed in May 2016, the CDLA has been working to develop its procedures and processes for longer-term support to chiefs and local communities. The CDLA also continues to attempt to work with two chiefs to complete the signing and distribution of the certificates from the customary land demarcation process. Chief Mnutwa has stalled for over a year while waiting to confirm whether all of the people who claimed land were actually of Zambian origin, as he has been afraid that people are entering the chiefdom from Malawi. In May 2017, Chief Mnutwa has begun to sign and distribute certificates. Chief Mshawa has also been reluctant to complete the process and has been more difficult to reach. In May 2017 he has re-engaged with the project though it is by no means certain that he will agree to complete the certification process in his chiefdom. TGCC had considered producing certificates of participation for members of the chiefdom who demarcated their land; however, this was decided to be too controversial. Nevertheless, TGCC will continue to pursue monthly meetings with both chiefs to attempt to complete the process in both chiefdoms.

TGCC will continue to work with CDLA to develop/revise 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<sup>1</sup> though it is not clear that this will be sustained post TGCC. This activity has been relatively successful, as reporting rates remain above 70% for village land committees after two years of implementation. However, there are two main limitations to scaling up this activity. First, the approach of giving every single community a DHIS2 reporting phone is not viable at scale (but was driven by the randomized trial nature of the pilot). Second, there is no clear organization that will be able to fund the continuation of DHIS2 for land services in the chiefdom post-TGCC. A caveat here is that the World Bank may wish to continue this approach. If the whole chiefdom is completed, then focusing the DHIS2 on a higher level of administration may be more viable. Given concern from some about the potential cost of household level demarcation, TGCC is collaborating with CDLA on developing a lower-cost assessment process that CDLA is going to deploy in two additional chiefdoms, Mafuta and Nzamane, under a grant from the Zambia Governance Foundation. TGCC will collaborate with the World Bank investment in Chipata to continue customary land administration and documentation work in the area. In particular, long-term data management efforts will be a major focus. TGCC's decisions about how to store data and coordinate locally and internationally post-project are based on the assumption that the World Bank plans to complete the randomized non-participating villages. As a result, TGCC will adapt the data management approach to feed into the World Bank process.

Based on conversations with the World Bank to date, the TGCC project anticipates the World Bank Eastern Province Land Use program to continue to support the CDLA. The World Bank project was authorized in May 2017 and the land work program is expected to be developed during June 2017. Therefore there is no expected gap between the activities; however, the organizational and contracting structures for the World Bank activity are still unclear. The TGCC databases will be backed up post-TGCC using an online platform, likely Cadasta, which will be easily accessible between activities.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

<sup>1</sup> 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,

Sub-Activity	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	X	
Support greater reporting by community VLCs using DHIS2	X	X	X	
Train chiefs in the use of DHIS2 dashboards and land certificate administration	X			
Train headpersons and VLCs in the use of land certificate administration	X	X		
Train headpersons and VLCs in best practice in conflict resolution and land allocation	X	X		
Develop non-spatial land certification process for CDLA application (likely in Mafuta Chiefdom, using outside funding)	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			
Partner with an online portal for long-term data administration.	X	X		
Integrate chiefdom level data into the evolving national spatial data infrastructure through coordination with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)			X	
Collaborate with World Bank on continuation of work in Chipata	X	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 3, TGCC launched efforts to carry out village, household, and shared resource boundary mapping and certification in a new chiefdom during the last two years of 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 also explores the viability of the methodology in a more rural GMA context, which is more difficult to access, with lower population densities than peri-urban and primarily agricultural areas. This poses the need to consider expansion of agricultural lands and the use of common resources. It also requires the integration of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). 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 DNPW 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. In practice, the mapping of existing agricultural lands within the GMA will provide invaluable information into the development of Game Management Plans (GMPs) to ensure that some communities are not inadvertently pushed off of land that they have been cultivating. Elements of the process will also be trialed surrounding North Luangwa National Park through a partnership with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), as described below.

The process deployed in Petauke through a local grantee builds 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 civil society organizations (CSOs) and government into the process has been pursued from the first trainings.

The ongoing work has identified 465 villages in Sandwe Chiefdom. TGCC may not complete the certification process within the government resettlement area, depending on time and resources. Additionally there is some uncertainty regarding the new Chief Sandwe, as there have been succession wrangles in recent years. This continues to affect the success of governance and institution building processes in Sandwe Chiefdom, though both of the competing chiefs appreciate the process.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Award grant for second phase	X			
Hold national meeting on process with Department of National Parks and Wildlife (at USAID request)	X			
Participate in quarterly district development committee	X	X	X	
Produce community maps and vet with chief and villages	X			
Hold household process meeting	X			
Demarcate and adjudicate parcels	X	X		
Hold a chief/induna meeting on land use planning around the GMA		X		
Fund and support mapping associated with DNPW GMP consultations/validations in and around the GMA		X		
Produce community parcel maps and village register	X	X		
Hold VLC training on tools, conflict resolution, and study circles			X	
Conduct the first round of objections and corrections (first group of villages)		X		
Conduct the second round of objections and corrections (second group of villages)			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 and Natural Resources (MLNR) 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. In Year 4 TGCC started to support the development of a research agenda and support basic research on customary land management.

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

TGCC held a symposium early in the first quarter of Year 4 to identify areas of interest on customary land management and to share outcomes of the 2016 Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Based on the interest from the over one hundred participants at the meeting, TGCC sent out a request for proposals and awarded four research consortiums to undertake field research, which will be shared out in a research symposium in Year 5. Unfortunately, the quality of the research was not particularly high and it is unlikely that a new group of research contracts will be pursued. However, TGCC may commission consultant led research to look at experiences from the documentation process, and examples of community titling approaches in Zambia. It is likely that the end of project customary land research symposium will be part of the end of project outreach event.

Any new research will be subject to USAID approval.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Hold customary land research symposium	X			
Carry out one to two research analyses associated with the customary land certification process (tentative)	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 PDLA 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 three years, 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 two years, 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 through a training course with the Ministry of Lands and other interested ministries and departments. Opportunities to collaborate with private sector actors like Cargill will continue to be explored, but these will be rather opportunistic.

**Activity I: CSO Support**

TGCC had hoped to work on communication and outreach associated with the draft land policy, but wanted to do so in a way that integrated the House of Chiefs, Ministry of Lands, and CSOs. To date, the environment for this type of coordination has not been apparent, though TGCC is exploring opportunities to continue to support the land policy consultation and validation process.

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 three national and international organizations that would like to apply the TGCC methodologies to their cases across Zambia, and TGCC has invested in site visits for these organizations, and will work on trainings. These partners include FZS, Mwembeshi Nature Conservation

Society (MNCS), Grassroots Trust, and adaptations for the CDLA to expand their efforts into new chiefdoms. The engagement of TGCC with each organization is based on the level of commitment from each group. FZS has committed to hosting TGCC in the areas surrounding North Luangwa National Park for a week in June 2017 and as a result TGCC will engage in a targeted training. MNCS and Grassroots participated in a series of trainings in the Kafue Flats surrounding Lusaka, but were not able to complete their set of activities, and so these activities are unlikely to continue. The CDLA has worked with TGCC to develop newly adapted forms associated with their expanded work. As a result, TGCC will continue to devote resources to helping these organizations use the TGCC-developed tools for their local needs. 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

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	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Carry out CSO training and backstopping, as requested, particularly FZS and CDLA		X		
Encourage site visits and collaborative learning with local CSOs		X		
Development of paper on lessons learned from Zambia's customary land documentation processes			X	

### Activity 2: Consultations and Dialogue

While TGCC supported dialogues over recent years, this was primarily around preparations for the national land policy development described above.

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 year, or if there is more information needed around the Land Audit or National Land Titling Program.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

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

### 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, in other task areas. Based on USAID interest, guidance, and approval, 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 Ltd. in collaborating with TGCC on integrating tenure issues into extension services and the application of siting tools has been discussed. BASF Corporation has offered to host an initial meeting for these discussions. Opportunities to continue to collaborate will be explored in close consultation with USAID’s Feed the Future (FtF) team.

This activity assumes that the land issue resonates with private sector partners. USAID would provide a consultative and facilitative role with the private sector partner playing the lead role.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	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			
Share TGCC resources and outputs with at least one private sector actor on land rights education or use of TGCC methodologies and opportunities to integrate land rights into their agricultural extension work (opportunistic)	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, MLNR 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 supported government consultations on the draft land policy in 2016 and early 2017 and will continue to promote wide consultation and the integration of international best practices into the land policy development, but based on government requests. As progress emerges, TGCC will continue to coordinate with MLNR 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, as well as provide feedback on policies, tools and programs, as requested.

TGCC had previously been focusing on study tours to increase knowledge and engagement with government but found that these did not allow for enough dialogue and depth of engagement with government counterparts. As a result, TGCC has moved to a mentoring approach with a government staff responsible for supporting digital data collection, as well a weekly training event to take place over the course of two to three months, led by the TGCC COP and Database Management/GIS Lead.

This activity is based on the assumption that the 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	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 (on demand)	X	X		
Carry out a review of the Draft Land Policy and provide comments to MLNR	X			
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		
Carry out training modules with government ministries on customary land documentation and data administration		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.

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	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Coordinate quarterly Land Working Group Meetings	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	

### 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, FZS, Grassroots Trust, COMACO,, and the Fostering Accountability and Transparency program. To date, FZS, Grassroots Trust, and COMACO have expressed an interest in participating in the participatory mapping trainings. As TGCC supports chiefs to document customary land and share community-managed forest land extents with government, for example, there will be an opportunity to share lessons learned and processes. While full support for the forthcoming Community Forestry Statutory Instrument will not be feasible, TGCC will continue to support the potential use of tenure mapping as a way to identify legitimate stakeholders in forest management.

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

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

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

conservation and sustainable land management activities				
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# 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 in the development of a National Land Use Policy (NLUP). During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed 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 draft scope of work (SOW) for a Burma Land Tenure Project (LTP, as it is locally known) was developed by the USAID Land and Urban Office and USAID/Burma and was agreed upon in February 2015. The SOW includes four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the 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.

This work plan reflects the structure of the February 2015 Burma draft SOW and deliverable numbers correspond with descriptions in that document. This work plan serves as a mid-term report on TGCC Burma activities and results. Products include a final delivery date, where relevant.

## **3.2 YEAR 4 UPDATE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Following the successful endorsement of the NLUP in January 2016, Year 4 activities focused on building awareness of the policy with multiple stakeholders. Pilot implementation activities also scaled from one pilot site at the beginning of Year 4 to encompass six different sites for implementation by the close of the year. This section provides a general overview of Year 4 activities with more detailed updates described by component below.

To date, LTP has hosted over 60 events, reaching almost 2,000 participants. These stakeholders include government officials from multiple levels of government, CSO members, local community members and private sector representatives. Events reflect the breadth of LTP engagement across stakeholders and included multi-stakeholder dialogues, open data training, participatory mapping education for civil society and policy consultations.

Over the past two quarters alone, LTP's Resource Law Specialist (RLS) has provided 86 days of technical assistance to partners, government and USAID in support of land-related legal reform. He was nominated as one of two land advisors to the new Agriculture Policy Unit (APU) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI) and is working to ensure that elements of the NLUP are incorporated into the broader legal framework.

Educational efforts relating to raising awareness and understanding of the NLUP within the new government have been successful, with key government actors recognizing the NLUP as current government policy relating to land governance in the country. Year 4 saw LTP expand the depth and breadth of educational materials offered to different audiences. To date, the project has produced 28 different publications.

LTP signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) Forest Department (FD) in August 2016. The MOU outlines the responsibilities of both parties in the implementation of LTP and has resulted in more regular reporting to MONREC counterparts on technical and financial considerations. LTP also received permission to work with and directly support GOB ministries and agencies through a letter of concurrence granted by USAID/Burma, which allows the project to engage on institutional capacity development and provide material support to local authorities.

Landesa has been providing support to strengthen the gender-responsive capacity of LTP project staff and CSO partners while also developing and delivering trainings to improve stakeholder understanding of various policy provisions. In February 2017, LTP awarded four subcontracts to local organizations that are testing and adapting the LTP-developed tenure assessment and participatory mapping approach.

Over Year 4, LTP celebrated accomplishments and also experienced considerable loss. The sudden and unexpected passing of Country Coordinator, Nick Thomas, at the end of November 2016 was a shock to the LTP team.

### 3.3 COMPONENT I: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON LAND-RELATED POLICY, LAW AND REGULATION

After the NLUP was officially endorsed by the GOB in late January of 2016, the historic transfer of power to the National League for Democracy (NLD)-led government resulted in some discussion as to how the NLUP will be used moving forward. LTP worked closely with USAID/Burma and other stakeholders, including the Land Core Group (LCG), Renaissance Institute, and Landesa, to educate the new administration about the development history of the NLUP, including the unprecedented public discourse that resulted in its creation. The new government now recognizes the NLUP as official government policy with copies of the policy being printed and distributed by government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local CSOs. The NLUP is directly referenced in the new Agriculture Policy, endorsed in December 2016, and is also directly referenced in the Agriculture Development Strategy. There is still a need to build greater understanding and acceptance of the policy in some circles, including within elements of the civil society community in Burma.

Following successful endorsement of the NLUP, development of a National Land Resource Management Law was anticipated. At this time it appears that the government has other priorities relating to land governance and tenure security in the country, particularly in relation to resolving outstanding historical (pre-2011) land disputes through a process of restitution. The new government recently established a narrowly focused Farmland and Other Land Acquisition Reinspection Central Committee, which is tasked with resolving outstanding historical land disputes. In order to address this issue, the RLS is exploring strategic options to support the government in amending provision in the Farmland and the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Laws (2012) to bring provisions therein in line with the NLUP.

LTP has been actively working to incorporate key elements of the NLUP into other policies relating to land governance in Burma. Over the last year the RLS has contributed to the National Economic Policy, the new Agriculture Policy and Action Plan, the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, the draft Livestock Policy, and Community Forestry Instructions (CFI). The RLS is providing legal analysis of the currently existing Forest Law and how it can be broadly interpreted to allow commercial production of timber products under community forestry arrangements, which should pave the way for final ministerial approval of the new CFI. In addition, such analysis will support development of a new Forest Policy with regard to tenure rights of communities, ethnic nationalities, women, and smallholders in areas of the Permanent Forest Estate. This forest-related activity is based on opportunities and invitations that may emerge through relationships with the stakeholders who will be actively working on the policy and law process. The engagement will be largely opportunistic and is not something that is certain to be completed in the lifespan of the LTP activities. As a result, it is a potential outlet for recent TGCC lessons learned, but is not a primary area of engagement.

In order to raise awareness of the need to strengthen land governance through implementation of the NLUP and improvement of related policy and legal frameworks, LTP produced an internal land governance brief on strategic options for revising the Farmland and Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Laws. In relation to this, MoALI has recently submitted draft Farmland Law amendments to the Union Attorney General's office for technical review and is currently in the process of drafting amendments to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law. LTP will work with its partners in LCG to assess the proposed amendments to the draft Farmland Law Amendment Bill. In addition, the RLS has been in direct discussions with the Department of Agriculture Lands Management and Statistics to offer technical legal assistance with revision of these laws. Once legal assessment of the draft amendments are complete, LTP and LCG partners will work directly through Parliamentary procedures to push for meaningful public consultations on the proposed amendments to ensure they are appropriate, well targeted and in line with the NLUP and other related GOB policies.

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

The RLS has been assigned to the newly formed APU within MoALI as a land advisor. As part of the APU first year work planning process, it was decided that the RLS will provide assistance to the APU on developing a Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law implementation strategy.

The majority of engagement under this component is based on needs-based opportunities. The LTP RLS is well-positioned, in his role as Land Advisor to the APU within MoALI, to provide demand-driven support. Other priorities for this component, such as the stakeholder analysis, will be completed in early Year 5, though technical assistance for law, policy and regulation will continue for the life of the project.

Customary tenure study tours, as described in the original SOW, have been re-purposed to focus on regional lessons learned workshops at the four regions in Burma where LTP has been specifically engaged. These workshops are described in detail under Component 4 and will be more effective use of resources than study tours.

**Activity 1: Legal and Stakeholder Analysis (1.1)**

LTP planned to workshop the draft land governance stakeholder analysis in early December, but this event was postponed into 2017. Feedback from stakeholders on the draft analysis will be used to improve this important output and develop strategies for how it can be best utilized by local civil society and other LTP partners. LTP will disseminate stakeholder analysis findings through LCG and other partners.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize stakeholder analysis report of current government on land issues [Landesa]	5/31			

**Activity 2: Support to the Development of Land-Related Policy, Law, and Regulation (1.3)**

With the formal endorsement of the NLUP in 2016, it is important to help the GOB ensure that other land resource related sectoral and national policies are properly harmonized where necessary. While the program stays up-to-date on other land law-related development, there is unlikely to be an overarching Land Law in the coming months. 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 continue to 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. This will largely be through promoting inclusive dialogues in the Agricultural Policy development process, where the RLS is personally engaged. Any event directly supported by LTP will ensure that inclusive principles are applied.

While engagement is demand-driven based on GOB priorities, the RLS will be engaged as Land Advisor to the APU within MoALI. Other opportunities for engagement may involve technical assistance for Community Forestry Instructions.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
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Participate as Land Advisor to the APU within MoALI	X	X	X	
Support law, policy, and regulatory development processes where opportunities arise to do so (1.3)	X	X	X	

### 3.4 COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

LTP engages a diverse group of stakeholders including GOB at national and local levels, civil society, media, other donors working in the land space, private sector, local media, and the general public. The project focuses on building overall awareness of the existing legal land framework and increasing publically available information on land rights. For this component, LTP works on five activities: 1) development of an educational and material development and outreach strategy; 2) development of written educational materials; 3) development of non-written educational materials; 4) engagement and hosting of multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations at multiple levels; and, 5) delivery of training and capacity building events.

Following endorsement of the NLUP in January 2016, LTP focused on increasing awareness and understanding of the policy and educating stakeholders about the unprecedented participatory process of development. In Year 4, LTP developed a communications strategy, undertook a gap analysis of land-related training materials, and greatly expanded the breadth and depth of educational materials available for different audiences.

Written educational materials bridge LTP’s legal and pilot work, with materials available for multiple purposes and audiences. Legal materials include a policy brief on Burma land governance issues, which was circulated to NLD representatives; translation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT); and, development of a land tenure glossary in Bamar, which is being finalized. Materials for pilot implementation include development of resource and training materials. These include detailed documentation on the land tenure and resource assessment process, draft materials on gender assessment, and development of a participatory mapping guide for CSOs. LTP also produced sensitization materials, such as a photo essay and posters for use with local communities at pilot sites. LTP contracted Yangon Film Services (YFS) to produce a 15-minute video about the participatory mapping process that is intended to inform CSOs, communities, and government officials about LTP field activities and approaches for community land resource recognition.

Multi-stakeholder dialogues and training events are key points of engagement with LTP’s many stakeholders. Major events in Year 4 included an event on responsible land-based investment in the agriculture sector and due diligence in the Burma context, which included presentations from local businesses, due diligence service providers, and international experts on land-based investments. Outputs from this event were utilized to inform an Agriculture Sector Responsible Land Based Investment Due Diligence Guide tailored to Burma. LTP also recently hosted Open Data Mekong, which brought policy makers from Laos, Burma, and Vietnam together to champion the sharing of land-related data. LTP has been actively strengthening civil society skills on participatory mapping through the hosting a participatory mapping symposium in Yangon, which involved 74 participants from over 20 CSOs. This event discussed the best approach to gain acknowledgement or greater recognition by local authorities of participatory mapping outputs.

Building on momentum from Year 4, when LTP significantly increased the educational and outreach materials being generated, Year 5 activities will focus on developing “toolboxes” that tell a coherent narrative about LTP activities and provide modular curricula to relevant stakeholders. Priority activities under this component will also focus on integrating with USAID/Burma communications priorities. Activities below detail the educational and outreach materials to be created by LTP and the channels and events through which LTP will deliver technical assistance and foster dialogue.

## Activity 1: Educational Development and Outreach Strategy Alignment with USAID/Burma Communications (2.4)

LTP will coordinate with the USAID/Burma communications team to ensure that project inputs are relevant and timely for USAID’s goals. This input largely takes the form of end-of-week stories, which LTP contributes to USAID/Burma. USAID may choose to share these more broadly through LandLinks, and based on discussion with the mission. Additional efforts over Year 5 will ensure that USAID/Burma has ready access to LTP’s photo library, can utilize LTP-developed films, and has social media content as needed. These materials will be informed by development of a press kit that aligns with USAID/Burma messaging and explains the context and impact of LTP work.

LTP will take stock of educational and training materials produced to date with the goal of packaging LTP-produced resources into comprehensive and coherent “toolboxes” that explain the project’s work. The toolboxes will be a set of resources that act as training and outreach materials that are accessible to a range of levels. They are meant to have resources that may be used in the field independently but also to describe the full process of their use in the LTP activities. They are designed to either be used as full course/set of collected materials, or to allow users to select particular modules for specific needs. This work may be supported by a resource organization, if needed. These toolboxes will be described in detail by an updated educational and outreach strategy and are described further in the following activity.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Update educational and outreach strategy by audience type	6/30			
Contribute to USAID/Burma communications through end-of-week notes, pictures, social media and videos	X	X	X	
Updated and maintain photo library on Flickr	X	X	X	
Develop press kit that aligns with USAID/Burma topline messaging and explains the context and impact of LTP work	5/29			

## Activity 2: Written Educational Materials to Explain Key Policies, Laws, and Regulations to Non-Experts (1.4 and 2.1)

LTP has developed many written materials focused on the NLUP, pilot site participatory approach, and training materials for CSO subcontractors. While these have served an important purpose and responded to immediate needs, efforts this year will focus on telling a harmonized story, particularly one that integrates the pilot site work with lessons for land governance and policy at a national level. This activity summarizes the written educational materials that LTP is anticipated to produce. Lessons learned documentation is detailed separately under Component 4. These materials bridge legal and pilot work and largely take the form of brief/report output and training material or curriculum development. Briefs and reports will document the current status of land-related law, policy and regulation development in Burma as well as the highlighting important issues relating to implementation and recommendations for strategic reform.

Training materials will be consolidated into modular curricula, or “land tenure toolboxes,” by broad audience type. As part of these toolboxes, the LTP team will develop training materials for members of parliament (MPs) and will add to gender training materials developed in Year 4. Trainings for MPs will likely focus on customary tenure and landlessness, the Farmland Law and Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law, and the Land Acquisition Act. Modules developed by LTP technical staff will build on existing resource documents such as land-related legal framework resources, the land tenure assessment

methodology, and the participatory mapping guide. As needed, LTP will engage a resource organization to facilitate high quality educational material development and consistent packaging. To facilitate effective development and delivery of materials, LTP staff may be trained on adult education techniques and effective methods for training development and delivery. Landesa will ensure that gender-sensitive elements are integrated throughout LTP-developed educational materials and curricula.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Produce gap analysis of existing educational materials for MP trainings [Landesa]	5/31			
Write policy brief on shifting cultivation		7/15		
Write policy brief on donor coordination		7/31		
Review the draft USAID Burma Country Profile	6/15			
Develop USAID land governance information presentation	6/15			
Write policy brief on land classification (toolbox report) – delegated trustee authority – tenure analysis	5/31			
Deliver report on gender issues impacting land governance in Burma [Landesa]	6/15			
Consolidate educational materials into “land tenure toolboxes” by audience type (Pilot toolbox draft 6/30, legal toolbox draft 6/30)	X		X	
Develop training material on land governance for university lecture series	6/30			
Develop technical trainings for local organizations on land tenure assessment and participatory mapping processes	5/31			
Develop training material for MPs to support land-related law development based on Landesa gap analysis	X	X	X	
Develop training materials for local organizations on participatory mapping technical skills using revised Myanmar Information Management Unit-developed GIS trainings	6/30			
Develop gender curriculum for participatory mapping subcontractors [Landesa]	5/31	8/31		

**Activity 3: Non-Written Educational Materials to Explain Key Policies, Laws and Regulations to Non-Literate Populations (2.2)**

LTP will continue with the development of films as a form of non-written educational material. Building off of successful engagement with YFS, LTP will undertake the development of additional films on thematic issues. Draft ideas of thematic issues are presented in the table below. New footage is anticipated to be collected during subcontractor piloting of the participatory mapping approach with editing and delivery by mid-October.

Lessons learned at LTP’s two pilot sites have indicated a need for visual community sensitization materials to explain LTP activities to community members with limited education and literacy. LTP will work with a local artist to develop clear, visual print materials to convey key information about LTP

activities. These materials will be utilized by CSOs and LTP staff to assist with explanation of the land-related legal framework and to describe participatory mapping approaches.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize two short films that demonstrate aspects of participatory mapping process	5/31			
Produce film on land and livelihood concerns for land use planning and sustainable resource management	X	11/15		
Produce film on participatory engagement with local government to strengthen land tenure security	X	11/15		
Develop visual sensitization (cartoon) materials for use at project sites based on feedback/lessons learned from Pilot Site (PS) 1 and PS2	6/15			

**Activity 4: Support to Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and Consultations (2.3, 3.7 and 4.3)**

LTP staff were engaged in a significant number of multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations in the first years of the project. LTP remains available to support dialogues and consultations around key land governance issues, based on demand from government, civil society, or donors. Dialogues during the final year are mostly focused around donor engagement, and building understanding of the relevance of participatory mapping techniques to other land resource related programs and activities, USAID or otherwise. LTP is available to support working groups and round tables on laws and policy that may be requested. A series of multi-stakeholder lessons learned dialogues are described in Component 4.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Support donor coordination on land issues	X		X	
Support multi-stakeholder dialogues related to other land resource related laws and regulations (based on opportunity)	X	X	X	
Support other consultations as requested and agreed with USAID	X	X	X	

**Activity 5: Training and Capacity Building Delivery (1.4 and 3.4)**

Utilizing the training materials described in Activity 2, LTP staff and local partners will deliver trainings to stakeholder audiences outlined in the educational and outreach strategy. As described above, LTP and local partners will deliver trainings for MPs as well as gender trainings for partners engaged in the participatory mapping approach. LTP’s National Resource Law Specialist will deliver a lecture series on the NLUP and land-related legal frameworks to graduate and professional students at Burma’s leading law schools, forestry university, and geography departments.

Gender trainings developed by Landesa and LTP technical trainings will follow similar stepwise models. Over the six-month participatory mapping contract with local partners, both for ongoing subcontracts as well as anticipated Pilot Site 3 engagement, partners will be invited to a series of gender and technical trainings. These trainings will provide fora for generating lessons learned and building a community of practice during tenure assessment and participatory mapping implementation while also providing in depth instruction to facilitate strengthened delivery of service by local partners. LTP’s Mapping Specialist will support spatial data management and cartography needs for local partners on a demand-driven basis.

Gender trainings will engage partners to enhance skills in delivery of gender-responsive methods to secure land rights, focusing both on developing a network of champions on women’s land rights among land-focused organizations as well as coordinating with broader women’s empowerment networks. MP training topics will be informed by Landesa’s gap analysis of existing trainings for MPs. Training topics are likely to include customary tenure and landlessness, the Farmland and Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Laws, and the Land Acquisition Act.

The RLS and National Resource Law Specialist are working directly with institutions of higher education, such as Yangon University, Mandalay University, and the University of Yezin, to provide guest educational lectures on land governance issues in Burma for students studying political science, law and other relevant areas. As part of this effort, LTP will coordinate with the International Council of Jurists and their work with institutions of higher education on access to justice and rule of law trainings to further enhance this initiative and expand efforts to Dagon University and East Yangon University.

<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Y5 Q1</b>	<b>Y5 Q2</b>	<b>Y5 Q3</b>	<b>Y5 Q4</b>
Provide trainings on legal and policy framework (two total)	X		X	
Deliver MP trainings (four total)	X	X	X	
Deliver half-day lecture series at suitable academic institutions in Burma (four institutions, to be delivered July - September)		X		
Provide local partners with technical trainings (three by 7/31)	X	X		
Provide local partners with gender trainings (two by 8/31)	X	X		
Deliver training of trainers on a gender-sensitive land framework			10/31	
Deliver gender and land training with women’s empowerment NGOs on land issues			10/31	
Deliver technical trainings at pilot site 3 (four by 10/31)	X	X		
Support local partners’ spatial data management and cartography needs	X	X	X	

### **3.5 COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY**

Pilot activities test the NLUP in practice with lessons learned from field implementation contributing to inform development of land-related legal reform. LTP pilot activities are focused on documenting land use and resources at the village and village tract level. To date, LTP staff has led the majority of technical engagement at pilot sites.

Starting in late 2015, LTP conducted piloting activities at pilot site (PS) 1 in Yway Gone Village Tract, Thayarwaddy District. LTP staff, supported by local CSO Public Network, conducted a land use and tenure assessment of the village tract and, over the course of Year 4, completed community boundary demarcation, a land use inventory, and delivery of mapping outputs in the form of village folios. At PS1, LTP has engaged with local authorities, in particular the village tract administrator. In late 2016, the project hosted a multi-stakeholder dialogue with community members, civil society, and local authorities. This dialogue meeting summarized participatory mapping activities and identified needs of community members. Additional support has been requested from LTP, which is summarized below.

Participatory mapping activities at PS2 in Let Maung Kway Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, are nearing completion. Field activities at this pilot site were slowed due to monsoon season. A local CSO, Farmer Labor Union, supports field activities at this site where teams also conducted a land use and tenure assessment. The participatory mapping approach carried out in this site varied from the process

utilized in PS1. In PS2, communities could not identify boundaries between villages and thus decided to document their community “village tract” boundary. Community members completed a land use inventory of the village tract and mapping results were presented to the community with representatives from MONREC and the General Administration Department present. LTP is preparing village folios at PS2 and identifying next steps around future engagement, which will likely take the form of training on CFIs.

Options for LTP’s PS3 were evaluated in Mon State and Sagaing Region. MONREC-FD has indicated their preference for a pilot site in Sagaing Region that falls under MONREC jurisdiction. LTP has released a request for proposals (RFP) for local organizations to test the LTP participatory mapping approach in conjunction with land dispute resolution. Fieldwork is anticipated to be carried out from May to October 2017.

LTP is also engaged in testing the participatory mapping approach with local partners in three regions of Burma: Ayeyarwaddy, Shan, and Sagaing. In January 2017, LTP awarded firm fixed price subcontracts of six months’ duration to four local organizations. These organizations participated in a four-day training event in Yangon in early February and are launching stakeholder engagement and land tenure assessment activities prior to beginning participatory mapping. This partner engagement represents a shift in approach for LTP staff as they move from direct support and implementation to technical oversight and coaching. A similar approach is anticipated for PS3 engagement.

Building on lessons learned from PS1 and PS2, LTP carried out fieldwork for a local land governance assessment to better understand the needs and capacity of local authorities. Assessment findings will inform future capacity building efforts that support strengthened government engagement and buy-in toward land-related issues.

The focus of pilot implementation activities in Year 5 shifts leadership of participatory mapping activities to local partners. LTP will continue to support these partners to undertake the participatory mapping approach at four sites across Burma. With MONREC’s agreement, LTP will also support two partners to test the participatory mapping approach in Sagaing Region.

As local organizations test the participatory mapping approach in new areas of Burma, LTP will identify opportunities for further engagement at existing pilot sites. Building from the findings of the local land governance assessment, LTP will identify opportunities to provide support to local authorities. In order to ensure sustainability of the participatory mapping approach, LTP will seek to coordinate additional support activities with other donor programs to ensure that project activities are carried out after the close of LTP.

### **Activity 1: Integrated Tenure and Gender Assessments (3.2 and 3.3)**

Fieldwork for gender assessments at PS1 and PS2 was completed in Year 4; the reports are currently with USAID for review. LTP and Landesa are working to integrate gender assessment methods into the existing land use and tenure assessment methodology. This need arose to minimize burden on communities as they undertake the multiple steps in the participatory mapping approach. This integrated methodology is being tested by current subcontractors and will be additionally tested at PS3. In addition to the integrated tenure and gender assessment methodology, subcontractors will also engage in initial stakeholder engagement with local authorities and communities to ensure that local government representatives are aware of the mapping process and to build skills in proactive government engagement.

<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Y5 Q1</b>	<b>Y5 Q2</b>	<b>Y5 Q3</b>	<b>Y5 Q4</b>
Support tenure, gender, and land use assessments by local partners	X			

Support stakeholder engagement and community sensitization at PS3	X			
Support subcontractor(s) to conduct tenure, gender and land use assessments PS3		X		

### Activity 2: Participatory Mapping Implementation (3.5)

LTP will continue to work with MONREC-FD and USAID to identify a suitable site for PS3 engagement in an area that falls under MONREC jurisdiction, located in Sagaing Region. Activities are nearing completion at PS2 with a multi-stakeholder meeting and folio handover ceremony anticipated by early in the first quarter. According to submitted work plans, participatory mapping subcontractors will carry out participatory mapping activities in April and May with technical support and training from LTP staff. When approved, PS3 engagement is anticipated to take a similar form, with local organizations leading implementation of activities with technical support from LTP staff.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Select subcontractor(s) to test participatory mapping approach at PS3 in Sagaing Region in an area under MONREC jurisdiction	X			
Hold multi-stakeholder meeting with community members, local partners, and local authorities	5/31			
Hold folio handover ceremony at PS2	5/31			
Support spatial awareness exercises (subcontractors)	X			
Support boundary walk activities (subcontractors)	X			
Support post fieldwork data management (subcontractors)	X	X		
Support land use inventory (subcontractors)		X		
Support community review meeting and stakeholder engagement (subcontractors)		X		
Support folio ceremony (subcontractors)		X		
Support spatial awareness exercises at PS3		X		
Support boundary walk activities at PS3		X		
Support post fieldwork data management at PS3		X	X	
Support land use inventory at PS3		X	X	
Pilot Site 3: Support community review meeting and stakeholder engagement at PS3		X	X	
Support folio ceremony at PS3			X	

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

LTP recognizes the need for project activities to be carried on beyond the life of the project and will coordinate closely with partners and other donor-funded programs to ensure that LTP results have lasting impact. Using findings from the local land governance assessment, which provides a clearer understanding of capacity building needs for local authorities at LTP’s initial pilot sites, LTP will provide priority support for local authorities.

Recognizing that data outputs from participatory mapping activities can vary greatly depending on methodology and location, LTP will work with OneMap Myanmar (OMM) to establish minimum data requirements for participatory mapping outputs to ensure that data generated from ground up initiatives can be consumed by standardized databases.

LTP is actively working to identify additional points of engagement with donor-funded projects at existing pilot sites. As of this writing, LTP is investigating opportunities to coordinate with LCG at PS1 and with the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC) at PS2. LTP will continue to identify opportunities to engage with other projects to test how participatory mapping results can contribute to long-term recognition of community rights.

LTP has also recognized a potential need to engage at the state/region level and may engage a local consultant to identify opportunities to enhance recognition of participatory mapping outputs at this critical level for decision-making in Burma.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize local land governance assessment of PS1 and PS2 and feedback from community members on work plan of follow on activities	4/24			
Implement GOB support program based on findings from local land governance assessment	X	X		
Collaborate with OMM to upload participatory mapping outputs to web portal	X	X		
Identify opportunities to coordinate with other donors to facilitate additional engagement at PS1 (potentially LCG/FD project)	X			
Identify opportunities to coordinate with other donors to facilitate additional engagement at PS2 (potentially RECOFTC)	X			
Support dialogue related to integration of LTP tools into CSO and USAID activities (LIFT: 5,000 Villages Rural Development; and Uplands Projects, Food and Agriculture Organization, OMM, RECOFTC, European Union, LCG/FD)		X	X	
Build relationships at state/region level to take outputs and lessons learned, effectively communicate at national level	X	X	X	

## 3.6 COMPONENT 4: LESSONS LEARNED

In order to provide a clear understanding of how LTP will document lessons learned and to highlight the importance the project places on generating lessons learned that contribute actively to land-related legal reform across a broad array of stakeholders, this work plan repurposes this component to focus on lessons learned documentation and events and activities that foster constructive dialogue around LTP's lessons learned. These reports and activities maximize learning from pilot implementation to contribute to legal reforms. Activities will include LTP's many stakeholders to ensure that multiple voices are informing development of future policy and law.

### Activity 1: Lessons Learned Documentation (4.1)

LTP presented three papers at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, which document lessons learned from the NLUP public consultation process; identify lessons learned during the participatory mapping process at PS1; and, document community knowledge of land-related issues and the legal framework.

Landesa will develop one policy brief, focusing on Freedom to Farm, which will be submitted in July. A second policy brief, developed by LTP after a revision to the Landesa SOW, will focus on customary tenure recognition and will be clarified with USAID prior to development.

Drafts of the updated integrated land tenure assessment methodology and participatory mapping manual are under development as LTP provides training and technical support for participatory mapping

subcontractors. These documents will continue to be updated as local partners generate lessons learned during implementation. Drafts of these documents will be presented to LTP stakeholders during lessons learned events described below.

LTP will also contribute additional lessons learned documentation on the policy relevance of community mapping and on participatory engagement with authorities. Landesa will contribute a lessons learned report based on engagement with subcontractors to document the process and lessons learned of building local capacity to implement a gender-sensitive framework for land rights.

### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Write policy brief on Freedom to Farm [Landesa]		7/15		
Write policy brief on customary tenure and land allocation		9/15		
Update land tenure assessment methodology to include lessons learned and adaptations to process in English and Bamar	Draft 5/30		Final 10/15	
Update participatory mapping manual to include lessons learned and adaptations to process, particularly related to data management, as tested by subcontractors, in both English and Bamar	Draft 5/30		Final 10/15	
Document lessons learned from pilots for policy relevance of community mapping process from a local experience on policy/law, public participation in decision making, and coherent land use planning processes		Draft 9/30		Final 1/15
Document lessons learned on how participatory mapping approaches can support improved coordination and communication between resident communities and local authorities		Draft 9/30		Final 1/15
Write report on lessons learned by subcontractors on gender-responsive implementation of the participatory approach [Landesa]		Draft 9/15	Final 11/30	

### Activity 3: Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Lessons Learned

As mentioned above, LTP presented three papers at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Local partners will develop a number of lessons learned as they pilot the participatory mapping approach in sites around the country. These experiences will be shared at a national lessons learned workshop, with technical participatory mapping experiences shared at an additional participatory mapping symposium. Building off of Landesa and LTP's engagement with local partners, these experiences will be shared with women's empowerment networks and local organizations focused on land issues.

This work plan repurposes study tours as conceived in the original SOW to regional lessons learned multi-stakeholder dialogues around lessons learned. Study tour plans for Thailand did not offer particularly transferrable experiences for program stakeholders. As a result, LTP will focus on cultivating regional dialogues with state/region authorities, local authorities, civil society groups, and community members to discuss lessons learned during participatory mapping engagement. Regional dialogues will culminate in a national lessons learned workshop that will include community members, CSOs, local authorities, state/region authorities, national policymakers and donors.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Hold national lessons learned workshop			11/15	

Hold national lessons learned participatory mapping symposium			10/31	
Hold gender and land workshop with women's empowerment networks and land-focused local organizations [Landesa]			10/31	
Hold regional multi-stakeholder workshops involving community members, CSOs, local authorities and state/region authorities (four workshops: Bago, Shan, Ayeyarwaddy, Sagaing)			X	
Hold multi-stakeholder "final report" lessons learned workshop in Nay Pyi Taw involving community members, CSOs, local authorities, state/region authorities, national authorities, and donors			12/15	

# 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.

As noted in Year 4, current plans do not envision an expansion of the analytical work, though there have been and will continue to be a 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 4 UPDATE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TGCC held coordination meetings with the FCPF in Washington to further share the lessons and experiences from TGCC's field assessments, however, despite initial interest, nothing tangible emerged. Coordination with the World Bank on forest carbon issues did emerge in Zambia through collaboration with the BioCarbon-funded Zambia Integrated Forest and other Sustainable Land-uses (IFSL) program. TGCC shared resource mapping experiences and methodologies with the IFSL, as well as resource tenure assessments and analyses. TGCC participated in a number of design workshops in Zambia and this has led to the integration of follow-on TGCC activities to be supported by IFSL, namely the World Bank will be funding the completion of the control villages in Chipata District and supporting continued land administration.

## 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 TGCC considers this to act as the

contractual deliverable on “a review of existing USAID LTRM Office benefit-sharing, carbon rights, and other tools, and provide recommendations for amending these tools.”

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Share deliverables at the 23 <sup>rd</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and other associated TGCC outreach events, based on feedback from USAID			X	X

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

As noted above, despite efforts to reach out to the FCPF and see greater integration of tenure issues into their guidance notes and methodological frameworks, little traction was ultimately achieved. As a result, the guidance notes that was initially anticipated to be completed in Year 4 was never carried out. Activities under this component will not be pursued specifically, though TGCC will continue to promote the use of the USAID tenure and forest governance documents and will continue to collaborate in country with the BioCarbon Fund team in Zambia. TGCC will also continue to share lessons and consult with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO)’s UN-REDD team and particularly their tenure advisor on current issue in tenure and REDD+.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Coordinate with BioCarbon Fund team on activities in Zambia	X	X	X	
Continue to share lessons learned from USAID-funded activities on carbon rights based on opportunistic opportunities	X	X	X	

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

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

TGCC engagement under Task 3a consisted 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. In Year 4, a special issue of the journal Forest Policy was published and included the full empirical analysis in four separate articles.

During Year 4 this task area evolved into supporting integration of tenure into the objectives of US government support to the TFA 2020 initiative, a private sector led partnership of commitments to reduce deforestation in commodity supply chains. Two assessments were carried out in Paraguay and Ghana, which have led to the development of implementation phase activities described below.

## 5.2 GHANA – IMPROVING TENURE SECURITY TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE COCOA

### 5.2.1 Objective/Scope

The Ghana work is a pilot of an interlinked set of interventions to encourage replanting old cocoa farms to reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farming. The activity is a collaboration with AgroEcom Ghana Ltd (AGL) and Hershey’s to pilot ways to improve tenure security, productivity, and reduce deforestation in Ghana’s cocoa sector. The pilot will provide a model for public-private partnerships for improving the sustainability and productivity of cocoa farming for smallholder farmers.

This overall goal contains four specific objectives:

1. Increase tenure security of smallholder cocoa farmers through clarifying and documenting the rights of landholders and tenants that discourage removing old cocoa trees under *abunu/abunsa* contracts;
2. Promote the increase in carbon stocks in cocoa farms over the long term by explaining the new Forestry Commission policy on tree tenure and documenting tenants’ and landlords’ beneficial interests in shade trees;

3. Replant old, unproductive cocoa farms to increase productivity over the next five to ten years, while developing a financing model to re-plant old cocoa farms and provide extension services to farmers; and,
4. Develop lessons and recommendations for the government of Ghana, Ghana's Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program, the World Cocoa Foundation, TFA 2020 partners, and others working on related topics with smallholder farmers that will allow the pilot to be replicated and scaled up over time.

### 5.2.2 Year 4 Update and Accomplishments

In Year 4, TGCC, Hershey's, and AGL conducted an assessment and provided recommendations for future work in better understanding how to address the complex challenge of deforestation around smallholder cocoa farming in Ghana. The assessment and recommendations were finalized in the report, *Land and Natural Resource Governance and Tenure for Enabling Sustainable Cocoa Cultivation in Ghana*.

### 5.2.3 Activities

The main focus of this task in the final year is to demonstrate a model for public-private partnerships for improving the sustainability and productivity of cocoa farming for smallholder farmers. TGCC subcontractor Winrock is largely responsible for management of activities on the ground with close technical coordination with Tetra Tech's Mike Roth.

#### Activity 1: Finalize site selection and initial community assessment

The pilot will cover two separate groups of cocoa farmers; sites will be selected and baseline conditions will be established.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize baseline questionnaire	X			
Develop information brief	X			
Complete rapid assessment (Group I and Group II)	05/31			
Conduct additional farm demarcation (if needed), and demarcation validation	X			

#### Activity 2: Conduct legal education and establish a dispute resolution mechanism

Legal education will be provided to improve farmer understanding on tree tenure, documentation and mechanisms for resolving disputes and enforcing agreements.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Develop training curricula on land and tree tenure	05/15			
Deliver Training of Trainers course for AGL	X			
Hold community meetings and education on land and tree tenure	X			
Hold consultation meetings on dispute resolution mechanisms	X			
Identify dispute resolution mechanism		07/31		
Develop and train alternative dispute resolution team	X	X		

### Activity 3: Clarify and document rights to land and trees for a community of cocoa farmers

Templates to document land and tree rights for smallholders will be developed with clearly stated terms and conditions that apply under customary law. Once template agreements have been developed, community-wide forums will be used to validate demarcated farm boundaries.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Document, review, and develop list of norms	X			
Hold consultation to agree on terms		X		
Draft templates		08/31		
Develop community map		X		
Hold community meeting to verify terms and map		X		
Finalize documentation			10/31	
Hold signing ceremony			X	

### Activity 4: Develop Financial Model to Invest in Cocoa Farm Rehabilitation

Under this activity, TGCC will support AGL's cocoa replanting pilot through development of a financial model and training-of-trainer technical assistance.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Develop manual and training-of -trainers on agroforestry	5/30			
Conduct financial analysis and develop draft models	X			
Hold community meetings and finalize financial model	05/30			
Replant cocoa farms (AGL)		X		

### Activity 5: Capture Learning, Results and Outreach

A final report with a completed financial model and end-line survey will be drafted and results will be shared with stakeholders and other interested parties.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Draft final report and survey			12/20	
Hold close-out workshop in Accra			X	
Present key findings at Conference of the Parties 23 or TFA 2020 meeting			X	
Present at the World Cocoa Foundation 2017 Partnership Meeting			X	
Develop briefing note on tree tenure			12/20	
Publish blogs, inclusive of key results and learning			12/20	

## 5.2 PARAGUAY – LAND RIGHTS, BEEF COMMODITY CHAIN, AND DEFORESTATION DYNAMICS

### 5.2.1 Objective/Scope

The pilot activity in Paraguay, led by TGCC subcontractor WRI is assessing the current state of tenure conditions and deforestation within beef and leather sector operating in the Paraguayan Chaco, and designing an intervention that supports improvement in land tenure clarity and security so that greater accountability, traceability, and social responsibility can be supported within the beef supply chain.

### 5.2.2 Year 4 Update and Accomplishments

In Year 4, an assessment of tenure conditions and their relationship to deforestation trends within the beef and leather sector of the Paraguayan Chaco was completed as Phase I of this activity. This was followed by a presentation at the TFA 2020 meeting in Brazil in March 2017, as well as a March 2017 workshop on premium market access within the beef sector held in Asunción, Paraguay focused on private sector participants. The last quarter of Year 4 also involved finalizing the design of Phase II, which will be the creation of a public online mapping platform to support land tenure clarity and security for indigenous peoples lands working with the *Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas* (FAPI, the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples).

### 5.2.3 Activities

#### Activity 1: Scoping for Phase II

WRI will reach out to the principal actors for Phase II to ensure their continued interest in developing and managing an interactive online platform, and to begin planning for implementation. Principal actors include FAPI, an independent and representative indigenous federation, made up of 12 organizations of indigenous peoples of Paraguay including representatives from both Eastern Paraguay and Western Paraguay. In addition to FAPI, WRI will engage with FAPI member organizations operating in the Paraguayan Chaco.

WRI will also continue coordinating this work with Rainforest Foundation-Norway (RF-Norway), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Paraguay, and Global Forest Watch Pro (GFW Finance and Commodities). RF-Norway made a commitment to support FAPI through 2019 by providing FAPI with financial support, and had indicated verbally to WRI that a FAPI-led platform would fit under this funding effort. WRI will also discuss with WWF-Paraguay the possibility of their support to the platform - WWF programs with USAID/Paraguay will be implemented until September 2019, so a partnership with them can be mutually beneficial for the sustainability of the platform. GFW Pro is working with the international and domestic financial institutions operating in Paraguay. WRI will also coordinate Phase II with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which is also making various investments designed to improve the meat supply chain in the Paraguayan Chaco and is interested in using the data published by the platform in their monitoring operations.

This scoping work will involve email exchanges, Skype calls and a visit by WRI to Paraguay for direct meetings with FAPI and other actors.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Complete Phase II scoping	X			

#### Activity 2: Build Beta Platform

WRI will build the initial beta platform (in Spanish and possibly English) using the Map Builder tool on GFW and add data layers to visualize the indigenous land/household data both collected during Phase I of the project and gathered through coordination with the range of CSOs and private data holders, such as Peter Sawatzky who now lives in Canada. Peter has considerable experience working with indigenous peoples in the Chaco and has created an extensive geographic database on formally-recognized and claimed indigenous lands. WRI spoke with Peter on several occasions during Phase I of the project about acquiring his data. He was reluctant to share his data and wanted to learn more about Phase II activities and outputs. The Map Builder tool on GFW is an easy way to build an online mapping portal for a specific location or type of data, complete with the powerful analytical tools on GFW. Users can choose from dozens of data layers curated by GFW or upload their own layers. Users can also add tools for statistical and geospatial analyses to meet specific needs and purposes.

The beta platform will be consistent with WRI’s discussions with FAPI under Activity 1 (above). WRI will also reach out to other actors with Paraguay indigenous land data to seek collaboration (e.g., Peter Sawatzky). Where government data is available, FAPI will attempt to include those data in the platform, and the data cleaning and data “vetting” process (including conflicting data) will be decided by FAPI members in a process to be defined during the activity. Further, all data sources will be clearly noted on the platform so users can decide on their own which data on the platform to use/consider in their work.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Build beta platform	X			

**Activity 3: FAPI Training**

WRI will travel to Paraguay to introduce the beta platform to FAPI and to its members working in the Chaco (see also Activity 4). The visit will provide an opportunity for WRI to work with the FAPI technical lead so s/he becomes familiar with the backend of the platform. Training will focus on the day-to-day management of the platform, the analytical tools and applications, and cleaning/adding new data and data layers to the platform. WRI and FAPI will also use this time to develop the narratives, protocols, guides, and other material needed to build a user-friendly platform. WRI’s travel to Paraguay will be coordinated with USAID/Washington and USAID/Paraguay.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Train FAPI and member organizations on beta platform		X		

**Activity 4: Meeting of FAPI Member Organizations**

WRI will work with FAPI to convene its member organizations working in the Chaco. The workshop will provide an opportunity to: 1) introduce the beta platform to the key organizations working on indigenous land rights in the Chaco; 2) solicit feedback on beta platform to improve its functionality and user-friendliness; 3) identify sources of additional data/information for the platform and, if possible, to collect the data; And, 4) discuss the process for updating, standardizing, and vetting data for the current platform launch process, and how often the site might be updated in the future and on what schedule.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Meet with FAPI member organizations		X		

### Activity 5: Collecting New Data

FAPI, its member organizations, and WRI will work to collect new data and information for visualization on the platform. Potential sources include FAPI member organizations, individual researchers and advocates, government agencies engaged in indigenous matters, and international CSOs. WRI will work with FAPI to clean/standardize and upload any new data acquired during this activity. The process will be undertaken independently from government though will be communicated and shared over the course of the activity to promote an understanding of the value of the data and process by government. However, the development will not be contingent on government input.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Complete data collection and standardization		X	X	

### Activity 6: Platform V.1.0

FAPI and WRI will finalize the look and functionality of the beta platform and upload all available data on indigenous land/people in late November to early December 2017. When completed, this will become Version 1.0 of the platform and will be made available to the public (see below).

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Complete platform 1.0			12/11	

### Activity 7: Platform Launch and Communications

The Platform V.1.0 will be launched in the final month of the project period. WRI and FAPI will issue various communications designed to reach key Paraguay stakeholders and critical international audiences, including government, civil society, the private sector, and various international institutions (e.g., IFC). FAPI and WRI will prepare at least two announcements or blogs (posted on *WRI Insights*) and key staff will make themselves available to the domestic and international media for interviews. Any media coverage will be collected and further shared.

Prior to and during the platform launch period, WRI and FAPI will coordinate with the ongoing GFW Pro activity targeting banks and beef supply chain actors. GFW Pro activities in Paraguay seek to reach development and private banks, meatpackers, and other supply chain actors to familiarize them with the indigenous land data and how it can be used to reduce risk in supply chains. Among the likely targets for this outreach will be the IFC, Inter-American Development Bank-Inter-American Investment Corporation, Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (the Netherlands Development Finance Company), and Paraguayan banks involved in the Sustainable Finance Roundtable (including Sudameris, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Paraguay, and Continental). Other interested supply chain actors, such as meatpackers (either those with sourcing commitments, or with criteria mandated through other avenues) will likewise be engaged as data users. At two different stages (August and November), the structure of these reach outs will be considered and shared both with USAID and local partners to consider how best to use the platform development and its results to inform local and

international private sector actors, CSOs and government. The approaches will be agreed upon with USAID at these stages.

The GFW, GFW Pro, and LandMark platforms will be able to include the indigenous land data that the FAPI platform is making public and can serve as vectors for private sector uptake via their current and growing private sector user bases.

A key avenue for collaboration in Paraguay will be WWF Paraguay and their program of work with the agricultural sector. While indigenous lands and the associated conflicts and claims are not a major element of the organization’s work, it is hoped that WRI and FAPI can collaborate with WWF in outreach and familiarization efforts of the platform and how it may be used by the meatpacking sector in Paraguay.

There will be a half-day event to launch the platform in a format and venue to be decided, taking into consideration the interest of FAPI, the multiple stakeholders and the at times conflicting agendas that indigenous land data touch upon. Attendees may include other NGOs in Paraguay including WWF, WCS, and *Fundación Moisés Bertoni*, government entities, and private sector players including financial institutions and the cattle production and meatpacking sectors. These will be part of a platform launch event, the nature of which will be decided in August 2017 as the actors are more fully engaged.

The agenda and participation for the launch event(s) will be determined based on available budget and discussions with USAID and partners around the willingness/interest of relevant actors to participate. If target stakeholders in the private sector and government are more interested in one-on-one meetings/demonstrations, this approach will be the focus of outreach alongside a smaller public launch with USAID and relevant NGOs. TGCC will be decided in August/September on international participation in the event by WRI, and the preferred structure for the launch and outreach.

**Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:**

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Launch platform v 1.0			12/31	

# 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 VGGT, 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 4 UPDATE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Key activities completed in Year 4 include finalizing the sourcebook and conducting field assessments in the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

## 6.3 ACTIVITIES

Year 5 priorities include: (1) finalizing the field assessment reports; (2) preparing a synthesis report on key findings and recommendations for explicitly considering marine tenure and small-scale fisheries in development programs; (3) integrating lessons from the field into a final Primer; and (4) conducting webinars with interested USAID missions and their partners to communicate the key findings, recommendations, share products resulting from Task 3b, and catalyze discussion of why marine tenure and small-scale fisheries matter in achieving a broad range of development objectives.

### Activity 1: Field Test Marine Tenure Assessment Tools

Field assessments were conducted with USAID missions and partners in the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia to explore opportunities to explicitly consider marine tenure and small-scale fisheries in programming and to test guidance and tools contained in the Primer.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalize field assessment reports (Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia)	6/30			
Prepare synthesis report	X	7/31		

## Activity 2: Finalize Sourcebook and Primer

Two companion documents were developed on marine tenure and small-scale fisheries. The sourcebook, *Marine Tenure and Small-scale Fisheries: A Sourcebook of Good Practices and Emerging Themes*, provides a deeper look into emerging themes and practices in marine tenure and small-scale fisheries by drawing on findings from scholarly research, policy documents, and development projects by donor agencies and leading NGOs. The primer, *Looking to the Sea to Support Development Objectives: A Primer for USAID Staff and Partners*, provides tools designed to guide USAID staff and partners on the integration of marine tenure and small-scale fisheries into USAID programming. Both outputs are being field tested through partnerships with three USAID missions to enhance their applicability and relevance in the field. The Sourcebook has been finalized. The primer will be revised based on field testing conducted in Activity 1.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Prepare draft primer (internal draft)	X	9/30		
Prepare final primer		X	10/31	

## Activity 3: Communication and Outreach

Key communication and outreach materials and activities include information briefs, infographics, presentations, and meetings designed to engage USAID staff and partners in a discussion of the importance of marine tenure and small-scale fisheries in development programming.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Hold webinars on marine tenure and small-scale fisheries with selected USAID missions and partners	X	X	X	

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

## 7.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

This task focuses on: a) assessing the achievements, gaps and challenges in mangrove governance and tenure issues at a global and national level (Indonesia and Tanzania); and b) piloting approaches to participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management in Vietnam's Red River Delta. As noted above, the pilot activities being carried out in Burma also contribute to achievement of the field implementation elements of this task area.

## 7.2 YEAR 4 UPDATE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The major part of the work on research, analysis, and writing of the three reports and briefs covering global, Indonesian, and Tanzanian mangrove governance and tenure was completed over the course of Year 4. The global report and brief were launched in December 2016 and a set of communication activities was successfully completed. In March 2017, the briefs for Indonesia and Tanzania were completed and released in conjunction with the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. In early 2017, the Indonesian and Tanzanian reports were reviewed by USAID; they will be finalized for dissemination early in Year 5. In sum, these reports have not only provided an overview of the global status of mangrove governance and tenure, but also highlighted the significant differences between Indonesia and Tanzania in terms of the government's orientation towards mangroves as well as the local level institutional responses to mangrove loss. The reports have served to identify some key challenges broadly found in many countries, as well as specific opportunities for targeted interventions in Indonesia and Tanzania.

In the third quarter of Year 4, the pilot project Our Coast – Our Future was established, working through Winrock and its USAID-funded Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program cooperative agreement. The project has been designed to support the implementation of the Coastal Forests Decree that was approved by the Government of Vietnam in August 2016. The project focuses on a five-step process that supports the identification and implementation of appropriate participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management methods within the three coastal communes of Tien Lang district of Haiphong municipality in the Red River Delta. It aims to highlight, in particular, the gendered dimensions of coastal resource use, governance and tenure arrangements, as well as participatory spatial planning. A kick-off meeting was held in January 2017 and an inception workshop took place in February 2017. This was followed by a study tour to two communes (Da Loc in Thanh Hoa province, and Dong Rui in Quang Ninh province) that formed the first step towards identifying the specifics of the mangrove co-

management approach that would best suit Tien Lang’s communes. Within the communes, the groundwork for understanding the current status of resources, resource use and livelihoods has been set into motion by carrying out participatory coastal resources assessments and participatory mapping. This work will continue into Year 5 first quarter.

### 7.3 COMPONENT 1: MANGROVE GOVERNANCE AND TENURE ASSESSMENTS

Most of the work under this component was completed in Year 4; however, completion and dissemination of the reports and briefs for Indonesia and Tanzania will be completed in Year 5. TGCC may organize a webinar for USAID missions and partners on a key theme emerging from the mangrove governance and tenure assessments to be held in second or third quarter of Year 5. This will involve experts from CIFOR, the TGCC team working on Vietnam, and other global experts in mangrove governance and tenure.

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Complete national reports and briefs on Indonesia and Tanzania	6/5			
Hold webinar on one key challenge in mangrove governance and tenure		X	X	
Write brief based on webinar discussion			11/30	

### 7.4 COMPONENT 2: VIETNAM OUR COASTS – OUR FUTURE PROJECT

The priorities are to complete the five-step process for participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management in the three coastal communes of Tien Lang district (Vinh Quang, Tien Hung, Dong Hung); raise awareness and understanding of the Coastal Forests Decree and principal findings from the pilot process; and, coordinate with the World Bank on supporting the implementation of their proposed project.

#### Activity 1: Communications and Pilot Lessons on Coastal Forests Decree

This activity covers the supportive activities on raising awareness on the Coastal Forest Decree and communicating the main purpose of the Our Coast – Our Future project to Tien Lang residents as well as preparing a brief on the participatory approach and a report on the key lessons and findings from the pilot project in late 2017. During each quarter, a small group meeting will be held with the district-level government and People’s Committee where members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and other relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) will be invited to share key findings from the pilot after each key step is completed.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Disseminate poster and brochure on Our Coast – Our Future in Haiphong/Tien Lang (English and Vietnamese)	X	X		
Workshop to share lessons from Tien Lang pilot with government and donor project stakeholders			X	
Write brief on participatory coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-			12/4	

management				
Write brief on gender and mangrove co-management (English and Vietnamese)			12/4	
Develop report on lessons from Tien Lang pilot to share with MARD and other key stakeholders (targeted for Vietnamese and English-speaking audiences)			12/4	

### Activity 2: Engagement with World Bank

During the summer of 2017, TGCC will continue to navigate the evolving relationship with the World Bank in order to identify the specifics of future technical support for coastal mangrove management. Once the World Bank project is approved, the first six months will focus on developing an implementation plan. During this period, the TGCC/VFD team will share information about the overall structure of our Tien Lang pilot as well as specific findings/lessons from each step. In the third quarter of Year 5, a workshop will be held to share the findings from the pilot, following which the report on key lessons from the pilot project will be completed in late 2017. This workshop will be targeted at MARD, MONRE, and key donor projects in coastal landscapes including World Bank.

In parallel, the TGCC Vietnam team will work with the consultant teams developing integrated coastal resource management guidelines (as part of MONRE work) and master planning guidelines (as part of MARD work). Through these interactions with the respective consultancy teams under MONRE and MARD, TGCC will also continue its direct engagement with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) and MARD.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Engage on integrated coastal resource management guidelines (MONRE)	X	X		
Engage on master planning guidelines (MARD)	X	X		
Discuss lessons learned with World Bank (including workshop noted in Activity 1 above)		X	X	

### Activity 3: 5-Step Process

Under this activity, TGCC will establish a five-step standardized participatory coastal spatial planning process and mangrove co-management approach for the three coastal communes in Tien Lang District, with the aim of establishing a planning and management approach that enables conservation and protection of mangrove forests while meeting other needs such as infrastructure and livelihoods protection. The five-step participatory coastal spatial planning process and mangrove co-management approach include: 1) stakeholder participation, 2) define and analyzing existing conditions, 3) develop scenarios in the context of climate change, 4) developing implementation plan and 5) mangrove co-management approach. The first step, organizing stakeholder participation, was largely completed in Year 4 and the remaining steps will be completed by the end of the third quarter of Year 5.

#### Expected Steps, Deliverables, and Products:

Sub-Activity	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4
Finalization of Implementation Plan	X	7/20		
Finalization of Communications Plan	X	7/20		

Data Management and Institutionalization Plan	X	9/29		
Complete Coastal Profiles for 3 Communes (Vietnamese with English summary)	X	7/31 As interim deliverable		
Complete PCRA/Participatory Mapping Methodology (in Vietnamese and English)	X	7/31 As interim deliverable		
Complete Coastal Spatial Planning (Step 3 and 4) Methodology (in Vietnamese and English)		X	10/30 As interim deliverable	
Coastal Spatial Planning report (Vietnamese with English summary)		X	11/6 As interim deliverable	
Toolkit on Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning (Steps 1 to 4) (Vietnamese and English)	X		11/13	
Participatory Coastal Spatial Planning in Tien Lang district (Vietnamese with English summary)		X	11/24	
National and Asian study of Mangrove Co-management (Vietnamese and English)	X	10/30		
Mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang (full Vietnamese report and summary English report identifying the various components of the approach identified by local stakeholders)			12/4	

# 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 4 and 5 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 3.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
<b>Land Indicators</b>								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 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 (Custom)	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 as a result of USAID assistance (MCC L-4, EG.10.4-3)	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	6000	1238
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	6000 <sup>2</sup>	1238
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	Zambia	0	--	2	125	4	0	131

<sup>2</sup> This indicator was reduced in Year 5 due to the initial village survey that indicated a smaller population than expected in Sandwe Chiefdom.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (MCC-LI)								
10. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Zambia	0	--	--	--	4000	4000 <sup>3</sup>	8000
<b>FtF Indicators</b>								
11. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (EG.3.2-184)	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 (Archived 2016, 4.5.2-34)	Zambia	0	--	--	3600	0	0	3600
13. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.3.2-17) <sup>4</sup>	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 (contributes to EG.3.2)	Zambia	0	--	1170	3600	0	0	4770
<b>Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators</b>								

<sup>3</sup> As above, this indicator was reduced for Year 5 as the population of the chiefdom and number of villages is less than was expected.

<sup>4</sup> This standard indicator was updated in 2016 and the definition was expanded to include “farmers and others”. Reporting prior to approval of this revised M&E Plan reports only on “farmers” who have applied new technologies or management practices. Additional details are outlined in the PIRS for this indicator in Annex A of the TGCC M&E Plan.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
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. (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-28)	Zambia	0	--	--	--	--	1	1
17. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 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 (Archived 2016, 4.8.1-28)	Zambia	0	--	--	2400	440	440	3280
19. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (EG.11-2)	Zambia	0	--	--	2	1	0	3
20. Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided through clean energy as a result of USG assistance (EG.12-6)	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 (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-26)	Zambia	0	--	--	3600	0	0	3600
22. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-24)	Zambia	0	--	0	3000	20000	120000	143000
<b>Gender Indicators</b>								
23. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to	Zambia	0	--	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%	40-60%

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (GNDR-2)								
24. Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (GNDR-1)	Zambia	0	--	0	68	1	1	70
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
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 (Custom)	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	12	60
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 (Custom)	Zambia	0	--	1	1	2	1	5
29. Value of grants distributed (Custom)	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
<b>Land Indicators</b>								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 4.7.4-9)	Burma	0	--	--	180	250	150	580
2. Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Burma	0	--	--	4	45	25	74
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	--	--	--	--	--	TBD
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	300	1200
4. 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
5. 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,	Burma	0	--	--	--	----	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support (MCC L-6)								
6. Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system (MCC L-5)	Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
7. Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	Burma	0	--	--	0	18	0	18
8. The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1) (may also be counted under legal indicators, as appropriate)	Burma	0	--	--	1	2	0	3
9. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Burma	0	--	--	0	540	360	900
<b>FtF Indicators</b>								
12. Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (Archived 2016, 4.5.2-34)	Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators</b>								
19. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management	Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)								
20. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (EG.11-24)	Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
23. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-24)	Burma	0	--	--	--	5,500	4,000	9,500
<b>Gender Indicators</b>								
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
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
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

### 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 3, 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
<b>Land Indicators</b>								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 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 (Custom_	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 a result of USAID assistance (MCC L-4, EG.10.4-3)	1, 4 Zambia	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
5. The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the	1, 4	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	Zambia, Burma							
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)	I, 4 Zambia, Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
7. Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system (MCC L-5)	I, 4 Zambia, Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
8. Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	I, 4 Zambia, Burma	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)	I, 2 Zambia, Burma	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 (Custom)	Core, I, 2, 3a, 4, 5 Zambia, Burma	0	--	--	--	80	80	160
<b>FtF Indicators</b>								
12. Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate	I, 4	0	--	--	--	--	--	TBD

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
change as a result of USG assistance (Archived 2016, 4.5.2-34)	Zambia, Burma							
<b>Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators</b>								
17. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-27)	1, 2, 3a Zambia	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
18. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 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 risks supported by USG assistance (disaggregated by mitigation and adaptation) (EG.11-24)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5 Zambia, Burma	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 (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-26)	1 Zambia	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
22. Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-2)	1,4 Zambia, Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Gender Indicators</b>								
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 legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national and sub-national level (GNDR-1)	1, 4 Zambia, Burma	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
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 (Custom)	1, 2 Global Zambia	0	--	--	2	2	0	4
26. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 Zambia, Burma	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	--	--	3	3	3	9

#### 9.4 TASK 3: TFA 2020 (GHANA AND PARAGUAY)

The indicators for TFA 2020 were established based on concept notes in early Year 4. Year 5 targets will be based on the baseline survey of population following site selection, which is ongoing in April / May 2017. Paraguay work is primarily associated with technical assistance and workshops and so the indicators are not tracked separately through a country specific system, but rather through the TGCC global M&E structure. Targets will be included in the forthcoming M&E plan.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
<b>Land Indicators</b>								
1. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 4.7.4-9)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
3. The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts as a result of USAID assistance (MCC L-4, EG.10.4-3)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>FtF Indicators</b>								
10. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (EG.3.2-184)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (EG.3.2-17) <sup>5</sup>	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
15. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (contributes to EG.3.2)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Gender Indicators</b>								
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)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
25. Number of USAID partnerships with multi-lateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>5</sup> This standard indicator was updated in 2016 and the definition was expanded to include “farmers and others”. Reporting prior to approval of this revised M&E Plan reports only on “farmers” who have applied new technologies or management practices. Additional details are outlined in the PIRS for this indicator in Annex A of the TGCC M&E Plan.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
property rights and natural resource management goals (Custom)								
26. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
27. Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Ghana, Paraguay	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

## 9.5 TASK 4: VIETNAM MANGROVES

The Vietnam mangroves indicators were established based on a concept note, scoping visit, and tenure assessment in summer 2016 and additional visits in 2016. Work began during the first quarter of 2017 and targets will be included in the revised M&E plan.

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
<b>Land Indicators</b>								
4. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 4.7.4-9)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
5. Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
1. The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)								
11. Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Indicators</b>								
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. (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-28)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
18. Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (Archived 2016, 4.8.1-28)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
21. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (Archived 2016, 4.8.2-26)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
<b>Gender Indicators</b>								
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)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
24. Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality or non-	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

Indicator	Tasks	Targets						
		Baseline	Y1 Target	Y2 Target	Y3 Target	Y4 Target	Y5 Target	LOP Target
discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (GNDR-1)								
<b>Cross-Cutting Indicators</b>								
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 (Custom)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
26. Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0
27. Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Vietnam	0	--	--	--	--	--	0

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