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TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY – SEPTEMBER 2017



This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development by Tetra Tech, through the Tenure and Global Climate Change Project, Contract No: AID-OAA-TO-13-00016.

Cover Photos: Community members from Let Maung Kway Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State, Burma, participate in gender-disaggregated project evaluation interviews.

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OCTOBER 2017

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGL	AgroEcom Ghana Ltd.
APU	Agriculture Policy Unit
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CF	Coastal Forest
CFI	Community Forestry Instructions (Burma)
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAPI	Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FtF	Feed the Future
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LCG	Land Core Group
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (Burma)

LTP	Land Tenure Project
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
MIID	Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (Burma)
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (Burma)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy (Burma)
NLTP	National Land Titling Program (Zambia)
NLUP	National Land Use Policy (Burma)
NRM-COP	Natural Resources Community of Practice (Burma)
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (Zambia)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SOW	Scope of Work
SRFU	Sagaing Region Farmers' Union (SRFU)
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
UCYN	Upper Chindwin Youth Network (Burma)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFD	Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program
VFV	Vacant, Fallow and Virgin
WB	World Bank
WRI	World Resources Institute
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

The impacts of social and environmental change and society's responses are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of initiatives to respond and adapt to global climate change. 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, particularly agroforestry, through work in the Chipata and Petauke Districts of Zambia's Eastern Province. The work has also evolved to support policy engagement and research around customary land administration in Zambia.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land use policy and associated laws in Burma. This work has evolved to consider tenure conditions associated with the sustainable management of mangrove systems and their environmental services (see also Task 4).
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
 - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from programs aimed at reducing deforestation?
 - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to meeting biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and coastal adaptation objectives?

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

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

recognition of women's property rights. Further piloting is being carried out related to coastal zone planning and mangrove management in Vietnam.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Zambia: The Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) focused on carrying out validation activities in Sandwe Chiefdom of household data, as well as collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and the Department of Resettlement on the Ukwimi Resettlement Area. The Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) was able to advance the distribution of customary certificates in Mshawa chiefdom, and continue on parcel administration. TGCC also continued coordination with government on engagement with the House of Chiefs, and projected collaboration on validation of the National Land Policy. TGCC completed methodologies for land conflict resolution and for land-use planning.

Burma: From the policy side, the TGCC Land Tenure Project (LTP) supported donor coordination discussions and participated in the Agriculture Policy Unit (APU) further clarifying its role with government moving forward. LTP carried out pilot site three activities in the Sagaing Region through partnerships with two local civil society organizations (CSO). LTP focused on mapping engagements with additional local CSO subcontractors and the completion of a series of lessons learned engagements with each pilot site. These are in the process of being shared at national meetings with government and integrated into program outcome reports.

Vietnam, Mangroves, and Marine Tenure: In Vietnam, the field team completed marine spatial planning activities across the three participating communes in Tien Lang District. The resultant planning process was well received, and is being shared both with government counterparts and academia. Work with CIFOR was completed this quarter for global, Indonesia and Tanzania reviews. TGCC finalized country assessments associated with marine tenure lessons and is consolidating lessons learned into a public summary.

TFA 2020: Activities in Ghana progressed smoothly with the documentation of almost 200 farms through a subcontract with Landmapp, the completion and presentation of the financial model with Ecom, and dialogue with chiefs and community leaders on alternative dispute resolution. USAID carried out a site visit at the end of the quarter demonstrating the commitment of project partners. TGCC partner World Resources Institute (WRI) launched work in Paraguay supporting consolidation of indigenous peoples' land claims through a spatial database that will allow these groups to work with private sector actors and government on forest land use in Paraguay. Based on a series of meetings, protocols for submitting and validating data were agreed upon.

Challenges: TGCC's budget realignment request (submitted in early 2016) was not approved, resulting in substantial revisions to how grants and subcontracts are used on the project. TGCC revised its approach to expand the use of grants in the last eight months of the contract, and cut back on some interventions.

Priorities: In the coming quarter, TGCC will focus on finalizing internal country deliverables, carrying out lessons learned and final report-out events in each project country, and staying within budget across all countries. TGCC will work on communicating country and thematic results in preparation for project closeout.

I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

I.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program received a Contractor Performance Assessment Report in the previous quarter with the following scores.

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

Quality: The quality of TGCC work continues to be recognized and in particular is acting as a catalyst to further/deeper work. For example with respect to TGCC’s collaboration with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR): *“This was a wonderful opportunity for us at CIFOR. We expanded the range of ecosystems where we conduct tenure work, thanks to USAID support, and the findings are interesting and instructive. Because of this work, we got some modest funding from SWAMP/USAID to conduct work in Kenya and Vietnam.”* The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) GeoCenter expressed appreciation: *“Thanks again for all the contacts and suggestions for data... We'll definitely share with the mission and try to utilize their data resources moving forward. The meeting at Ministry of Lands went well...we'll definitely keep an eye on it. (TGCC) will be one of the first people we reach out to should we come back sometime soon.”* TGCC is clearly being seen in a leadership role in each country where the project receives frequent requests from government, USAID partners, civil society, and intergovernmental organizations on issues related to land and resource tenure.

Schedule and Timeliness: TGCC remains on schedule on work across multiple countries, pushing aggressively to meet deadlines in the deliverable tracker associated with the work plan. TGCC continues to respond to comments from USAID on draft deliverables rapidly, and provides quick responses to other USAID requests. USAID has expressed gratitude for the prompt and thorough responses to requests.

Cost Control and Budget: TGCC has continued long-term activities in five countries with a constant attention to maintaining realistic budgets. This quarter, TGCC had to revise implementation approaches due to budget line items, but was able to keep an ambitious implementation schedule and prevent these budget revisions from impacting implementation. TGCC continues to share all budget information with USAID to help prioritize activities. TGCC and USAID discussed ways to continue to deliver the full contract benefits.

Management: TGCC continues to deploy a fully decentralized program management structure, with the Chief of Party (COP) based in Zambia; Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) based in Burlington, Vermont; Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS) based in Nepal; and, Resource Law Specialist (RLS) and Country Coordinator based in Burma. The project uses a weekly technical note, as well as biweekly management and technical phone calls and ad hoc phone calls and emails, to address emerging issues and to achieve technical and administrative coordination. This quarter saw the introduction of more frequent technical calls with the USAID Land and Urban Office on Burma, Vietnam, and Ghana.

Regulatory Compliance: TGCC continues to make regulatory compliance a priority in all project activities, endeavoring to identify and request required Contracting Officer approvals as early as possible and combining related approvals into single requests to minimize the approvals burden to the greatest

extent possible. TGCC received a budget realignment response and adapted implementation accordingly. TGCC remains compliant on environmental issues across all five countries.

Small Business Utilization: TGCC's international subcontracts this quarter were with existing Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) partners. A new grant was awarded this quarter to Akros, a US-based small business.

1.2 ZAMBIA TASK I: STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

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

Since the relocation of the TGCC COP to Zambia, a number of opportunities have emerged to support national policy, engage civil society, and build lessons learned on Zambia land issues. During the past quarter, TGCC focused on validation of household level data in Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke through an objections, corrections and confirmation process, and distribution of certificates in Chipata chiefdoms with preparation for land use planning and conflict resolution training through the development of manuals. As with the previous quarter, TGCC did not receive any policy or legislative requests from the Government of Zambia in the past quarter, but did coordinate closely with the Ministry of Lands on piloting land documentation in the resettlement schemes in Petauke District. In particular, the Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) hosted a government study tour to Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme to examine the processes and outcomes of the land documentation exercise. The World Bank (WB) and Ministry of Lands are watching this process extremely closely as it has implications for how the government meets its National Land Titling Program (NLTP) objectives.

1.2.1 Zambia Administration

There were few administrative issues to report in the past quarter. Staffing remained consistent for both TGCC and its grantees. Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF) continued to support the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and PDLA on the development of strategic plans and outreach and communications materials.

1.2.2 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation

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

1.2.2.1 Agroforestry Administration and Technical Implementation

The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activities largely ended following the 2015-2016 growing season, and are not expected to continue in 2017. Nevertheless, the lead farmer groups continue in each of the villages and COMACO provides some ongoing support in these areas through their agricultural purchasing program (outside of TGCC funding). TGCC assessed the performance of agroforestry groups through a survey that was administered in January 2017 and reported in the previous quarterly report.

1.2.2.3 Land Tenure Administration and Technical Implementation

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

CDLA made significant progress on the signing and distribution of certificates in Mshawa Chiefdom with Chief Mshawa agreeing to sign and distribute the full range of certificates (over 3,000). This was a welcome change as there were some concerns that this chiefdom would never be completed. The one remaining chief, Chief Mnukwa, completed a slow process of visiting each of his villages and examining the details of every landholder and person of interest. It is hoped that next quarter with the possibility of a traditional ceremony, Chief Mnukwa will complete the signing and distribution of certificates.



After three years of engagement, Chief Mshawa began signing and distributing customary land certificates at the end of this quarter, here at a traditional ceremony with TGCC dancing with Ngoni warrior.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

leadership, without being entirely dependent on their funding status. The Cadasta platform should be ready for full use early in the next quarter.

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

CDLA continued using DHIS2, and the empowerment of community surveyors has resulted in very strong reporting rates. TGCC has brought Akros back into the program through a grant to evaluate the adoption of DHIS2 and constraints that are currently being faced in Chipata in order to amend the approach in Petauke. Chief Maguya, Chief Mshawa, and Chieftainess Mkanda have all been provided with tablets loaded with land resources from the program that will assist in providing improved management and planning capacity.

The CDLA team finalized three trainings/methodologies this quarter, on land use planning, conflict resolution, and best practices in land allocation. CDLA is planning to carry out the conflict resolution and land use planning training in November 2017. Meanwhile, TGCC is engaging consultant Tim Sinnott to support the development of basemaps for the land use planning process

CDLA experienced a server failure this quarter that slowed down administration work and resulted in the loss of ~six months of data, which then had to be reconstructed. TGCC explored the option of working closely with Cadasta to house the database and act as a platform for making spatial or attribute changes in the database following the end of the project. At present, this looks like a viable platform. This approach will allow the district land alliances to retain their technical

The chiefs are enthusiastic about the Integrated Forest Landscape program to continue mapping and land use planning in their chiefdoms. However, there is an open question on how the program can/will interact with civil society organizations (CSOs) in Chipata. During this past quarter, there were no further insights.

1.2.2.4 Land Tenure Expansion in Sandwe Chiefdom

TGCC expanded its work to Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke District in 2016 to test the customary land documentation model in a new more rural environment that includes a game management area (GMA) and also to more closely examine the costs associated with systematic household land documentation across a full chiefdom to inform national policy approaches. The work may also help to feed into broader USAID and government rural resource governance activities. Sandwe Chiefdom covers approximately 180,000 hectares adjacent to South Luangwa National Park.

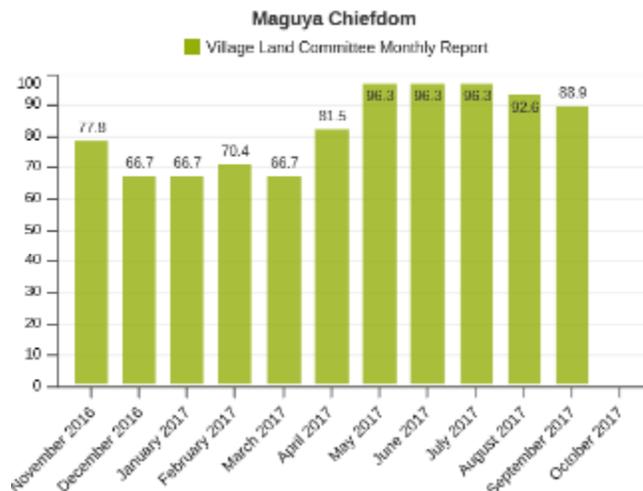
During this quarter, PDLA focused on objections, corrections, and confirmations from the initial household data collection, as well as continued household demarcation within the Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme inside the chiefdom boundaries. Ukwimi presents an important case for lessons learned for the national government, as it is an area of state land, where documentation can feed directly into the government's National Land Titling Program. With respect to chiefdom wrangles, the government



Screenshot of coverage of the over 10,000 parcels demarcated in Chipata over the past eight months. All progress can be observed at the following link: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rzt62SZawnS6M2aAqfXbcESfz-Em2T11111MeqzV>

reconfirmed that the current Chief Sandwe is to be replaced, and removed all chiefdom benefits from the current chief. This formal/traditional recognition will reportedly occur at the end of October. TGCC has revised its approach to be able to work with the advisors to the current chief as well as the incoming chief. These dynamics forced TGCC to end land committees that had been established earlier in the program and revise compositions to appeal to the new chief. The long-term implications of this are unclear.

The Sandwe gold rush continues to be an underlying threat to the area with a reported 5,000 to 7,000 people moving into the area, ranging from poor prospectors to well-financed gold buyers and individuals with gold-detecting machines. Reports of corruption by government and traditional leaders are rampant, but it is not clear whether all actors know the relevant laws. In the past quarter, over a dozen large-scale mining exploration licenses have been let within the chiefdom after short review periods. Community members who have been evicted from the area have reportedly begun moving to other streambeds across the chiefdom to mine. At the end of the quarter, TGCC hired an artisanal mining consultant alongside the USAID Fostering Accountability and Transparency (FACT) program to examine the potential impacts of the mining on TGCC and FACT interventions.



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



TGCC began developing four films this quarter on tenure and tradition, smallholder agriculture and tenure, gender and community land rights, and partnerships for success.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

The interest of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) in the demarcation work remains ambivalent. Despite PDLA reaching out several times, and DNPW providing general approval to do demarcation, the DNPW has not picked up on the relevance of the process as a tool for land use planning associated with GMA management. PDLA will continue to engage this quarter with DNPW. As one of the main stakeholders with an interest in the Sandwe GMA, it is unfortunate that TGCC has not been able to contact Kantanta Hunting Safaris, which has been

allocated the hunting concession for the GMA. The hunting season for the GMA opened in June 2017, for the first time since 2012.

Six field teams worked across the chiefdom during this quarter to demarcate 2,020 parcels, with a total of 8,834 landholders (3,370 women and 5,423 men) registered to date, as well as 22,229 persons of interest (11,089 women and 11,128 men). Demarcations have been carried out in 367 villages. The proportion of men and women registered is consistent with the results found in Chipata chiefdoms.

Almost 40 percent of parcels required boundary walks to be performed, which is an increase because corner points have been taken for all parcels in Ukwimi. Approximately 30 percent of parcels overlapped with shared resources, and 96 percent of parcels were primarily for agricultural fields with almost four percent of parcels being used as forest for future expansion. Approximately 96 percent of claimants were resident in the village of interest, while the remainder were residents of another village.

To date, over 8,000 digitizations have been completed of finalized maps, which are being validated through the objections and corrections process. TGCC's tools for monitoring and feedback allow for real-time assessment of performance, and these have been applied successfully this quarter, as part of an adaptive management approach.



This quarter, the PDLA focused on objections and corrections in Petauke across over three hundred villages. PDLA also developed outreach materials, including this flier, with the assistance of Peace Corps volunteer Amy Shuman.

PHOTO: AMY SHUMAN

1.2.2.5 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities

During the upcoming quarter, TGCC will complete the objections and corrections process in Petauke and work on getting signatures from the chief and headpersons on customary land certificates. In Chipata, CDLA will work with indunas and land committees on land use planning and conflict resolution

training, as well as make efforts to complete all parcels in Mkanda Chiefdom, using the revised mapping approach. The CDLA and PDLA are holding meetings with district government to carry out basic land use planning exercises using the products developed under TGCC. In early December, the CDLA and PDLA will hold local events to report out on the overall project achievements with local government. ZGF will finalize their support to CDLA and PDLA associated with strategic planning and communications and outreach. Akros will undertake an analysis of success to date and adapt the program for Petauke.

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

In this quarter, TGCC engaged with private sector actors on their interests in the role of secure property rights in promoting investment, and provided technical support to Frankfurt Zoological Society and Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society.

1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation

Building off of the land management research symposium in May 2017, Royal Kafue Hunting Safari and Kaindu Community Game Ranch reached out to TGCC to discuss options for securing community land and resource rights around community game ranches. In the coming quarter, TGCC will continue discussions with Royal Kafue as well as other private sector actors in the conservation, safari, and hunting industries around resource tenure constraints. TGCC will also keep up previous discussions with Zambeef, Syngenta, and Export Trading Group on their interests in land rights of smallholders to ensure that project results are shared broadly.

TGCC's support to civil society engagement on the Land Policy remains stalled due to the lack of action on the policy in the past quarter. A budget and agenda has been developed for a journalist training to be held in conjunction with Zambia Land Alliance. This had been intended to coincide with the Land Policy communications from the Ministry of Lands; however, the meeting will go ahead in the coming quarter with Lusaka journalists.

TGCC continued to support the use of low-cost documentation tools by local and international CSOs. TGCC followed up with Frankfurt Zoological Society on customary land mapping in the GMA between North Luangwa and South Luangwa National Parks. While planners within DNPW are resistant to the methodologies used as they provide a higher resolution dataset than is required in the Wildlife Act, Frankfurt Zoological Society has seen benefit in the higher resolution data for their tourism development and GMA activities.

TGCC continues to receive interest from Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society to undertake customary land mapping of village boundaries and shared resources in Shakumbila Chiefdom outside of Lusaka. Progress was stalled in 2016 on efforts to support community mapping due to conflicts between headpersons in the wards. Headpersons have asked for TGCC assistance in providing tools and guidance to their community mapping efforts, and TGCC may continue to provide ad hoc support over the coming months as personnel are available.

1.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered

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

1.2.3.3 Key Priorities

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

hold a number of group meetings, for example with the Community-based Natural Resource Management Forum, to share results of the past three years work.

1.2.4 Support to National Government and Donor Groups on Land Tenure-Related Issues

Over the past decade, the Government of Zambia has recognized the need to develop a land policy, and the governing party, the Patriotic Front, has made tenure reform in customary areas a priority. As a result, there have been moves to develop policies and legislation on land issues, including the Forest Policy, Land Policy, Resettlement and Compensation Policy, and Customary Land Administration Bill. The government has also proposed a number of programs in the land sector, including a Land Audit and a NLTP. Over the past 15 months, TGCC has supported over 30 consultations on the draft Land Policy and mechanisms for the public to provide feedback on the policy. The push by the Ministry of Finance and the Vice President's office for the NLTP to be launched has continued with associated visits from the WB.

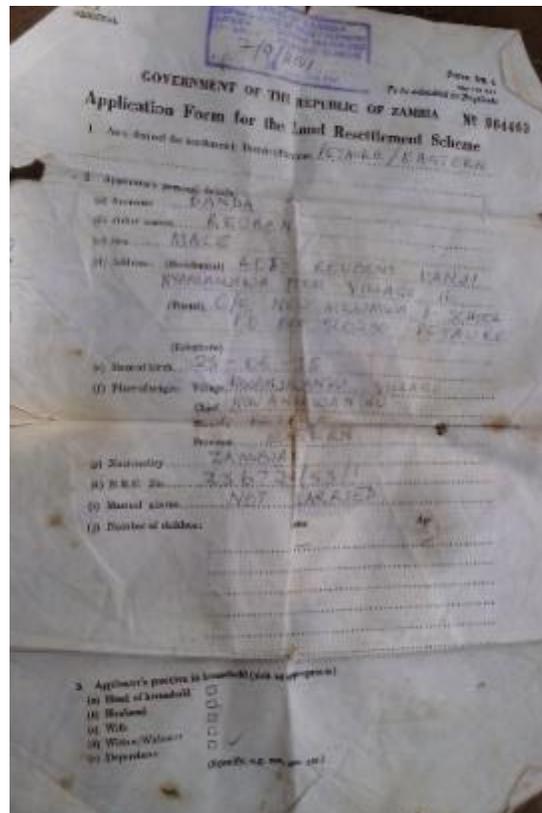
1.2.4.1 Technical Implementation

During this quarter, TGCC participated in a number of meetings around the NLTP, including opportunities for integrating the outputs of the Ukwimi land documentation work. In particular, a WB visit to Zambia identified opportunities for the Ministry of Lands and the Department of Resettlement to coordinate, resulting in a two-week study tour to Petauke and approval for TGCC/PDLA to undertake mapping in Ukwimi.

Unfortunately, despite early indications that WB funds may be used to support PDLA to “finish” Ukwimi demarcations, it seems this will not be an immediate option. Similarly, while “completing” the household demarcations for control villages from the CDLA experience was an initial focus of the land use planning element of BioCarbon Fund financing in Zambia's Eastern Province, subsequent discussions have brought some questions about what this would entail.

TGCC continues to communicate and coordinate closely with the WB on their engagement with the government, both related to seeing the continuation of activities in Chipata but also in terms of promoting the completion of an effective Land Policy and promoting a broad harmonization of activities in the land sector.

TGCC supported the Ministry of Lands to develop mobile data forms to support elements of the NLTP. These forms were not used during the first phase of the NLTP in Lusaka; however, the high cost and weak productivity from the initial 2,000 surveys by the Ministry of Lands resulted in increased interest from the Ministry on the use of mobile data collection applications. TGCC carried out more than 1,400 demarcations of plots within



As part of the Ukwimi Resettlement Area documentation process, TGCC begin collecting photos of any written documentatino of residents' rights to land. Here, the landholder produced a 16-year-old letter of his original allocation.

PHOTO: PDLA

the Ukwimi Resettlement Area during the last quarter, which may ultimately inform the NLTP. As part of this, TGCC deployed a willingness to pay survey for over 1,000 households. The average willingness to pay across the random treatment groups was approximately \$140 to acquire a title.

The Land Policy process remained quiet this quarter with no chiefs' meeting in Lusaka. TGCC has informed the Ministry of Lands that the funds associated with consultation need to be allocated in the near future. During this quarter, the House of Chiefs reached out to TGCC partner ZGF to request a training on governance and accountability. With ZGF, TGCC has developed an agenda for a one-day meeting with the House of Chiefs to look at land governance and options for customary land documentation.

TGCC continues to coordinate with the National Land Audit and the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Secretariat and will share cleaned Chipata and Petauke data with the Land Audit and NSDI going forward. TGCC held a meeting this quarter and identified a series basic criteria for sharing non-governmental data with the NSDI.

1.2.4.2 Challenges Encountered and Key Priorities

The government's interest in TGCC activities is apparent and the timing is good for the sharing of outcomes and progress with the Surveyor General's office. The Land Policy process remains stalled, and despite pressure from across government to complete the policy, there is little hope of its implementation unless the House of Chiefs agrees with it.

Key priorities for the next quarter are to consolidate lessons learned and share with government both data and tools to integrate into the NLTP and the NSDI. Additionally, TGCC will continue to seek opportunities to share results broadly with the House of Chiefs and to support their reach out to the broader set of rural chiefs on land and resource governance through a presentation to the House of Chiefs on TGCC work.

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

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

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the NLUP and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;
2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;

3. Providing technical assistance and supporting capacity development to pilot implementation of key policy elements, in particular related to community rights recognition; participatory, gender-sensitive, and sustainable land use planning that improves livelihoods and reduces deforestation; and alternative land dispute resolution at the village/village tract (lowest administrative unit) level; and,
4. Supporting action research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

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

I.3.1 Administration

This quarter, LTP added new subcontracts and a grant, continued oversight over existing subcontracts, and closed two subcontracts. In response to the project’s local land governance assessment conducted in March 2017, which identified a need to provide legal awareness trainings to local authorities, LTP worked with Land Core Group (LCG) to identify appropriate subcontractors to deliver two-day legal trainings in the eleven village tracts where LTP is implementing. LTP signed subcontracts with four local organizations: Peace and Justice, Green Peasant Institute, Upper Chindwin Youth Network (UCYN), and Sagaing Region Farmers’ Union (SRFU). LTP also awarded a grant to Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (MIID) to increase women’s participation in forest governance while pursuing community forestry certification in Let Maung Kway Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State, which is LTP’s second pilot site.

LTP continued oversight of six participatory mapping subcontractors. The round of four subcontractors that started mapping activities in February are now nearing completion. LTP extended and expanded the subcontract for UCYN to pursue additional work on village boundary harmonization, which emerged as a need during mapping activities. The subcontractors at the third pilot site, UCYN and SRFU, continue implementation. Technical updates on mapping work are included in section I.3.4.

LTP closed two subcontracts this quarter. Yangon Film Services completed delivery of four films that describe pilot activities. LTP also completed its subcontract with Landesa, in part due to the need to adjust the program budget.



LTP’s Resource Law Specialist engages with students on questions of land governance in Burma during a guest lecture at Yangon University Law Department.
PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

I.3.2 Technical Assistance to Improve Land-Related Policy, Law, and Regulation

The TGCC RLS, in his role as Land Tenure Advisor to the GOB, continues to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and other ministries concerned with land tenure governance in the country. While the National Land Resource Management Central Committee was disbanded by the new government in 2016, making engagement with all concerned government stakeholders more difficult, LTP has been actively exploring new avenues for engaging with the government through both the executive branch at the Director General level and below, and through various parliamentary committees concerned with land governance issues, such as



LTP's Community Engagement Specialist leads a women's focus group discussion to learn about women's perceptions of community resource documentation activities in Yebu Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

the Farmer Affairs Committee in the Upper House of Parliament. These partnerships and engagements have also been facilitated through close coordination and communication with various non-government stakeholders, including LCG and various donor-supported projects, programs, and initiatives. LTP has also been active in building bridges with new Burma policy think tanks, such as the Renaissance Institute and the Myanmar Economic Forum, emerging donor coordination mechanisms such as the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT)-supported

Natural Resources Community of Practice (NRM-COP), and policy working groups such as the Agriculture Policy Working Group in order to take advantage of new avenues for land governance policy influence. Since 2016, the RLS has served as one of two land advisors to the new Agriculture Policy Unit (APU) that is now being operationalized in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI). The RLS has been actively involved in new initiatives that the APU is actively engaging on such as the design of the vacant, fallow, and virgin (VfV) lands management proof of concept pilot that LIFT has agreed to finance, and facilitated a "policy free talk" on the importance of engaging in multi-stakeholder public consultations for MoALI staff. In relation to donor coordination efforts relating to land governance, LTP has been supporting the WB in the development of a series of Land Sector Needs Assessment Thematic Policy Notes and a closely related workshop that will be held in October. LTP also organized, hosted, and facilitated the most recent land coordination meeting in late September.

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

1.3.2.1 National Land Use Policy Developments

After a series of last minute revisions and final translations based on comments received, the NLUP was officially endorsed by the GOB in late January of 2016. The 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 has worked closely with USAID/Burma and others stakeholders, including LCG, Renaissance Institute, NRM-COP, Landesa, APU, and others, to educate the new administration as to the development history of the NLUP including the unprecedented public discourse that resulted in its creation. These efforts have paid off, with the NLD government recognizing the NLUP as official government policy. Copies of the policy have been printed and distributed by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local CSOs. The NLUP is directly referenced in the recently endorsed Agriculture Policy and the draft Agriculture



Badeidhamoe CSO members hand over the final village folio and village maps to community members in Mayan Cho Village Tract, Thabaung Township, Patheingyi District, Ayeyarwaddy Division.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

Development Strategy, and was cited by government officials at recent MONREC-LCG forest tenure, Food and Agriculture (FAO) Organization-Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure, and WB land administration workshops held in May and June respectively. More recently, the APU in MOALI held a “policy free talk” in late August on unpacking elements in the NLUP, and the WB’s recently released draft Land Sector Assessment Thematic Policy Notes make reference to the NLUP. There is still a need to build greater understanding and acceptance of the policy and its content in some circles, including within elements of the civil society community in Burma.

In addition, efforts have been made to incorporate key elements of the NLUP into other policies relating to land governance in the country. Efforts have recently been made to ensure there is understanding of the new Agriculture Policy and how provisions within relate directly to the NLUP. In addition, LTP has provided inputs to ensure key elements of the NLUP are incorporated into the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, draft Livestock Policy, draft Environmental Strategic Plan, various regulatory instruments necessary for implementation of the new Investment Law, VFV lands management strategy, and various draft amendments that are currently before Parliament for land resource related legislation already in existence (Farmland Law; VFV Lands Management Law; Forest Law; Land Acquisition Law; and, Wildlife Protection and Protected Areas Law).

1.3.2.2 National Land Resource Management Law Development

Following endorsement of the NLUP, LTP was able to formally begin work on supporting reform of the land governance legal frameworks in the country, including various implementing rules, guidelines, and forms directly related to securing land tenure rights in the country in line with provisions in the NLUP. The Union Attorney General’s Office previously developed a draft National Land Resource Management

Law without any technical assistance, which LTP translated into English. Analysis of this document by LTP and others working on land governance issues in the country earlier concluded that this draft is not ready to be shared publicly and does not reflect the content or intent of the NLUP.

At this time, the government has prioritized focus on land governance and tenure security in relation to resolving outstanding historical (pre-2011) land disputes through a process of restitution, assessing the current status of VFV land allocations, and moving forward with the ongoing peace process in the country. The government recently established a narrowly focused Farmland and Other Land Acquisition Reinspection Central Committee, which is tasked with resolving outstanding historical land disputes, and has operationalized subsidiary reinspection committees at the state/regional, district, and township levels. These committees are slowly working through a backlog of historic land dispute cases. The RLS has been working with various stakeholders to address issues of restitution in the country. The National Resource Law Specialist has been working with staff from Landesa, Pyoe Pin, Namati, and local CSOs to encourage the government to develop proper procedures for resolving land disputes in the country. During the quarter, LTP invited staff from Namati to provide an update presentation on the status of the land dispute resolution process in the country at the land coordination meeting in September.

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

1.3.2.3 Other Laws and Regulations

As mentioned above, LTP is actively exploring options to support the further development of other policies, laws, rules, guidelines, and forms relating to responsible land governance and increased tenure security for all stakeholders in the country, in line with provisions found in the NLUP. LTP staff work closely with the Agriculture Policy Working Group, APU, Forest Department staff in MONREC, LCG, and other stakeholders in this ongoing effort.

In 2016, the Forestry Department approved new Community Forestry Instructions (CFI). LTP has had multiple interactions with department staff and provided advice on revising the CFI over the past two years. In addition, as a member of the advisory drafting team working on revision of the CFI, the RLS worked closely with U Shwe Thein of LCG on issues relating to CFI content. The Minister expressed concerns that the new CFI were not in compliance with the Forest Law, but that has not hindered ongoing efforts to implement the new CFI. In coordination with the Forest Department's Forest Tenure project supported by the Mekong Regional Land Governance Program, LTP provided legal analysis of the currently existing Forest Law and how it can be interpreted to permit commercial production of timber products under community forestry arrangements, which should pave the way for final ministerial approval of the new CFI. Such analysis will support development of a new Forest Policy with regard to tenure rights of communities, ethnic nationalities, women, and smallholders in areas classified as forest land, and subsequent reform of related implementing rules and guidelines. A draft Forest Law Tenure Opportunities report was finalized during the quarter and shared with stakeholders. Feedback on this report has been positive and findings already incorporated into other forest sector related outputs, such as the WB's recently released draft Land Sector Needs Assessment Thematic Policy Notes.

In order to raise awareness of the need to strengthen land governance through implementation of the NLUP and improvement of related policy and legal frameworks, LTP produced a land governance brief on strategic options for revising the Farmland and VFV Lands Management Laws. In relation to this, Parliament is currently considering draft amendments to both of these laws. LTP has secured copies of the proposed amendments and is currently working with partners in LCG and other stakeholders to assess the proposed amendments. LCG members and other stakeholders have been working 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.



Community committee members from Yebu Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State, participate in teambuilding games during a folio handover meeting led by the Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development.

PHOTO: MYANMAR INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

well-targeted, and in line with the NLUP and other related GOB policies. In an interesting twist, the Ministry of Homeland Affairs, with support from the Parliamentary Legal Affairs Commission, held a workshop on development of amendments to the existing Land Acquisition Act at the end of September.

Working through the Agriculture Policy Working Group and APU, LTP previously submitted land governance-related comments on the draft Agriculture Policy (now finalized and adopted) and the Agriculture Development Strategy being developed by MoALI. LTP closely monitored public consultations on the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and has worked with MoALI through the APU and other stakeholders to support multi-stakeholder public consultations on the strategy in every state and region in the country.

MoALI has recently prioritized improved VFV lands management as an issue. Through the APU, the RLS has been working to develop a VFV lands management strategy and design an initial proof of concept VFV lands management pilot activity that would focus on re-allocation of non-performing VFV lands to smallholder farmers through a social land concession type mechanism. LIFT has agreed to supporting such an initiative, and staff within MoALI are now working on designing the pilot.

As a result of LTP providing support to a WB/FAO land administration needs assessment team, and development and delivery of a closely related WB workshop on land administration held in June, the RLS subsequently supported development of the recently released draft Land Administration Needs Assessment Thematic Policy Notes report. In relation to this, LTP is supporting WB staff and other stakeholders in planning an additional land administration workshop that will be held in October.

1.3.3 Support Informed Public Participation in the Policy and Pilot Process

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 being considered by Parliament. As with the proposed amendments to the Farmland and VFV Lands Management Law, LTP has been working closely with LCG partners and other stakeholders 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,

LTP supports informed public participation around land governance in Burma through three main activities: 1) development and dissemination of written and non-written educational materials, 2) delivery of training and capacity building, and 3) convening of multi-stakeholder dialogues. LTP contributes to USAID/Burma End-of-Week notes and was featured on the Embassy's Facebook feed this quarter.

This quarter LTP completed several written educational materials which contribute to improved understanding of land governance in Burma. LTP completed three policy briefs, on the Forest Law, shifting cultivation, and donor coordination. LTP also completed a study on how personal and family laws affect women's land rights in Burma. The team also drafted a Community Resource Documentation Toolkit that describes approaches and lessons learned from LTP pilot sites. Multiple reviewers provided feedback on the toolkit, which will be finalized in the next quarter.

LTP finalized several non-written educational materials, including films and cartoons. Yangon Film Services completed four films that explain land tenure activities including local government engagement, participatory mapping and presentation of final mapping results for engagement with local authorities. The four films provide long and short form project overviews, a focus on women's inclusion, and a summary video explaining the pilot process step-by-step. A local artist also completed cartoon sensitization materials for use with communities and local stakeholders. Cartoons depict the nine-step community resource documentation process, legal land type classifications in Burma, and key concepts of the NLUP such as gender equality and bottom up planning.

Throughout the quarter, LTP hosted several trainings and capacity-building events including technical trainings for participatory mapping subcontractors, a series of land governance lectures at three universities, and land legal awareness refresher training. Technical mapping trainings involved local organizations that started mapping in February as well as partners for the third pilot site. Pilot site 3 partners convened at the beginning of the quarter to reflect on lessons learned during tenure assessment interviews and again toward the end of the quarter to begin spatial data processing and prepare for land use inventory activities. Subcontractors gathered for a lessons learned workshop and closing event. LTP also provided significant time for mapping technical assistance as three organizations finalized maps and completed activities.

LTP convened a series of lectures covering land-related issues in Burma at three universities. Lectures included topics such as land governance, policy and law, and political aspects of legal change. In total, nearly 500 participants attended the lectures. Participants included undergraduate and graduate students, PhD candidates and Law Department lecturers from the University of Yangon, Mandalay University and Yezin Agricultural University. The lectures provided a dialogue between stakeholders and academics and introduced USAID support toward a strengthened land law framework to a broad, active audience. Of note, Government of Burma authorities from departments that have jurisdiction over land issues also joined the lectures and participated actively in dialogue.



LTP's land governance lectures for university students were featured on the Embassy's Facebook page.

In preparation for land legal awareness trainings for local authorities at LTP pilot sites, LTP partnered with LCG to host a refresher training for potential subcontractors. The training reviewed elements of



A representative from the Forest Departments listens to discussions about the importance of inclusion in participatory mapping activities during the third annual participatory mapping symposium.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

meeting. LTP hosted the third annual Participatory Mapping Symposium in partnership with OneMap Myanmar and LCG. The event convened 117 participants from across 46 organizations, including members of civil society, NGOs, and the government. Participants engaged in active discussion about the value of bottom-up participatory mapping approaches to address land issues in Burma. LTP partners shared their experiences of using mapping to engage local authorities and communities to raise land legal awareness and address community land-related concerns. The symposium identified next steps for strengthening a community of practice for participatory mapping and engaged participants in preliminary discussions about harmonizing mapping approaches in order to gain recognition and buy-in from the government.

LTP also hosted a land donor coordination meeting to convene donor and project implementing partners for knowledge sharing and updates on activities in the land sector. Topics included a legislative update, a presentation on the Agriculture Development Strategy public consultation process, a discussion of activities of the Farmland and Other Lands Confiscation Re-investigation Central Committee, and updates on upcoming activities including the WB land governance workshop in October.

1.3.4 Pilot Implementation of the Draft National Land Use Policy

LTP pilot sites test and adapt the project-developed approach to community resource documentation, which consists of a land use, tenure and gender assessment as well as participatory mapping activities. Pilot site activities are intended to generate real world lessons by testing elements of the NLUP in practice. These lessons learned then inform development of Burma's land legal framework. LTP has three official pilot sites and four subcontractors in additional sites. By the close of the project, LTP will have worked with seven local organizations across eleven village tracts and 59 villages in four states and regions to test and implement community resource documentation activities.

the land legal framework, introduced participants to USAID monitoring and evaluation requirements and involved joint development of a training plan that will be delivered over the next two months. Subcontractors will conduct trainings over the next two months in respective village tracts.

In addition to capacity building events, LTP hosted two multi-stakeholder events: a participatory mapping symposium and a land donor coordination

Formal pilot activities have been completed at LTP's first and second pilot sites, Yway Gone Village Tract in Minhla Township, Bago Region and Let Maung Kway Village Tract in Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State. LTP did not conduct any additional activities in Yway Gone Village Tract this quarter, but plans are underway to complete land use inventory exercises using updated methodology in October. In Let Maung Kway Village Tract, LTP awarded a grant to MIID to undertake community forestry certification activities, with specific attention to increasing women's participation in forest governance. Under this grant, MIID is working to update and expand membership of community forest user groups and to expand community forest boundaries to include areas of agroforestry.

The third pilot site is implemented by two partners in two separate locations in Sagaing Region. UCYN is conducting activities in two village tracts in Mingin Township, Kalay District, and SRFU is conducting activities in two village tracts in Tant Se Township, Shwe Bo District. Both partners joined LTP team members in Monywa, the capital of Sagaing Region, to discuss project activities and objectives with regional authorities. The subcontractors successfully completed initial sensitization activities and land use, tenure and gender assessments in each site. During initial mapping activities, UCYN identified several issues with overlapping village boundaries and are now adjusting to focus on mapping village tract level shared resources. The team is operating in a very remote location and has faced significant weather challenges due to the rainy season. SRFU is struggling with internal management challenges as well as limited technology capacity, which has required additional support and attention from the LTP team. Both partners participated in LTP technical trainings.



U Myo Thant, of Pyoe Khin Thit Foundation, responds to a question about participatory mapping activities conducted in Shaw Pyar Village Tract, Patheingyi Township, Ayeyarwaddy Division at the third annual participatory mapping symposium.

PHOTO: TGCC BURMA

The four local organizations that began community resource documentation activities in February have largely completed their work. MIID, Pyoe Khin Thit Foundation, and Badeidhamoe completed final maps and village folios and successfully handed over project outputs to local communities and authorities. While all partners successfully completed maps, the map preparation phase took a considerable amount of time due to partners' limited experience with GIS. LTP extended the contract for the UCYN team that has been working since February to give them time to focus on boundary harmonization activities between villages. This quarter LTP hosted a closing event for these teams to reflect on their achievements and challenges and also prepared teams to present at the Participatory Mapping Symposium, where all four partners presented on their experiences during group discussions.

1.3.5 Lessons Learned

LTP is actively preparing for several lessons learned events that will close out the project in November and December. To prepare for lessons learned, the team is working with a consultant to conduct

evaluation interviews at each field site. Interviews include community committee members, local authorities and local organizations that have implemented the field activities. Findings will be compiled into a lessons learned report and presented at final national workshops in December. While LTP team members are leading interviews, the consultant is working to build analytical and research skills to ensure that valuable findings are gleaned from each interview.

Throughout the quarter LTP worked on building buy in for a lessons learned concept note; soliciting feedback from local partners, LCG, and MONREC/Forest Department on event design, protocol and invite lists. Lessons learned events are scheduled for November and early December and will include a range of stakeholders at local, state/regional, and national levels. Regional events will highlight local organizations' learning and LTP will invest time in preparing local partners for regional workshops after receiving positive feedback about the utility of preparation for the Participatory Mapping Symposium. MONREC/Forest Department has requested that the Bago Regional Workshop include the European Union's land use plan, which will allow for comparison of bottom up and top down planning and land use inventory efforts. Planning for national events is underway and will focus on practical, forward looking next steps with a range of stakeholders.

I.3.6 Burma Program Challenges and Priorities for Next Quarter

LTP activities will continue at a busy pace as the project also prepares to close out. Priorities and anticipated deliverables are as follows:

- Support MoALI in the development of VFV lands management strategy and related LIFT-funded proof of concept pilot activities through the APU;
- Support partners at the third pilot site to complete community resource documentation activities, finalize maps and conduct reporting in a timely manner;
- Support land legal awareness partners to conduct trainings for local authorities in all LTP village tracts;
- Complete evaluation interviews and prepare lessons learned paper. This requires careful planning as the third pilot site will still be completing field activities while lessons learned events begin;
- Conduct four regional lessons learned workshops and three national-level workshops;
- Finalize the community resource documentation toolkit;
- Conduct a revised land use inventory at the first pilot site;
- Support MIID, as needed, to complete community forest certification and increase women's participation in forest governance at the second pilot site;
- Finalize various policy briefs and legal analysis relating to land classification-delegated authority links, a comprehensive land governance PowerPoint presentation, and customary tenure analysis and land allocation;
- Support LCG network members and other stakeholders in development of comments to Parliament on proposed amendments to the Forest, Farmland, and VFV Lands Management Laws, while simultaneously tracking developments in this area accordingly; and,
- Close out the project administration in Burma.

A challenge that is carried over from previous quarters is that the timetable for development of a national land law is beyond TGCC's manageable interest. In the meantime, LTP continues to look for other opportunities to engage with the government on land-related policies, laws and implementing rules/guidelines. It is likely that the RLS, through his work with the APU, will continue assisting MoALI in development of a VFV lands management strategy and related pilot project activities supported by LIFT and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program project. As LTP prepares for closeout while continuing to implement activities, management is cognizant of tight timelines for delivery.

I.4 TASK 2: GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SCHEMES

Task 2 began with analytical efforts to revise previously developed tools on land tenure and REDD+ and identify opportunities to deploy these tools to support REDD+ programming. The initial tools were developed in late 2013 and early 2014 and were used when collaborating with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program. These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. From the initial project work planning in March 2013, the WB's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and FCPF participated in periodic methodological meetings/discussions. By March 2014, an opportunity to carry out a resource tenure assessment associated with the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note in Nepal emerged.

I.4.1 Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

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

I.4.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions

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

I.4.3 Nepal Land and Resource Tenure Assessment

This report has been finalized and posted on LandLinks.

I.4.4 Resource Governance and Tenure in Mangrove Ecosystems

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

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

I.5 TASK 3: RESEARCH AND SCOPING STUDIES ON TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

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

I.5.1 Task 3a. Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition

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

I.5.2 Task 3b. Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights, Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation

Task 3b is developing focused guidance designed to assist USAID staff and partners consider the important role of sustainable small-scale fisheries and responsible governance of marine tenure in reducing extreme poverty. As part of this process, two documents are currently being finalized: a sourcebook that documents the state of knowledge and good practices, and a primer that provides specific guidance and job aids. Field assessments in the Philippines and Indonesia and technical support to Bangladesh are being conducted to refine this guidance based on lessons from the field.

I.5.2.1 Philippines Field Assessment

The Philippines field assessment report was finalized incorporating USAID comments.

I.5.2.2 Indonesia Field Assessment

The draft final Indonesia field assessment was submitted for USAID review.

I.5.2.3 Bangladesh Technical Support

The Bangladesh work has been completed.

I.5.2.4 Communications

The internal draft primer was prepared and submitted for internal review.

I.5.2.5 Key Priorities

Priority actions for the next quarter include the following: 1) finalize the Indonesia field assessment report; 2) prepare draft Primer to submit for USAID review; and, (3) conduct webinar for missions identified by USAID.

I.5.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

No further activity is expected under this task.

I.5.4 Task 3d. TFA 2020

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

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

I.5.4.1 TFA Ghana

This quarter focused on field implementation and close coordination with AGL and Hershey's on the business case for addressing tenure.



Visiting a productive cocoa farm in Nyame Nyae community during the USAID field visit
PHOTO: TGCC

The Ghana work began with an assessment and design phase followed by an implementation phase. The assessment report on linkages between tenure, cocoa productivity, and deforestation was undertaken during the period October 2016 to January 2017. The report, based on extensive literature review and field work, highlights problems with land and tree tenure in Ghana's cocoa sector, declining cocoa productivity in Ghana due to tenure constraints negatively impacting cocoa tree rehabilitation, and associated problems with environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation. This report continues to receive accolades within the industry as an important contribution to understanding barriers to rehabilitation of cocoa farms in Ghana.

Building upon this assessment, TGCC designed a ten-month pilot aimed at securing land and tree rights on fields managed by landlord and tenant farmers, strengthening resource governance and property rights knowledge, resolving disputes between landed interests, developing a financial model to aid farmers in replanting cocoa, and working with partners to rehabilitate old cocoa farms.

Beginning in March, the pilot mobilized staff and resources and moved aggressively with project implementation beginning in April. Key accomplishments in this quarter include:

- Carried out mapping of community boundaries and farm boundaries for almost two hundred families in Nyame Nnae community;
- Analyzed results of household assessments of the community and finding a high proportion of migrant abunu farmers who are likely to be disadvantaged from participating in farm rehabilitation schemes in the absence of tenure support mechanisms. These migrant households will be the target of the written documentation of abunu “contracts”;
- Trained Ecom/AGL staff in land, tree, and agroforestry tenure issues;
- In close coordination with Ecom/AGL, finalized the financial model to guide Ecom/AGL’s support to farmers for cocoa rehabilitation. This model was shared with USAID at a brown-bag presentation at USAID in Washington DC;
- Continued farm rehabilitation work including site preparation for those self-selected farmers that met AGL’s screening criteria. At this point, it was discovered that the self-selected farmers were not migrant abunu farmers, confirming the TGCC hypothesis that abunu farmers would not be able to participate in the AGL program;
- Began work with chiefs and local community leaders on alternative dispute best practices approaches; and,
- TGCC’s COP and Alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative travelled to Ghana with a communications consultant and Winrock project manager to review progress and visit the field site. Meetings were held in Accra and Kumasi with partners and USAID that demonstrated a great deal of enthusiasm within the private sector to continue partnerships, and identified the key drivers of USAID investments in Ghana around food security and economic growth. A site visit to the cocoa pilot site revealed the complex tenure and community dynamics driving decisions around cocoa farm rehabilitation. The visit underscored the central element of rights documentation within this pilot as the documentation of contractual relationships between tenants and landlords.



A community member in Nyame Nyae sampling a Hershey’s kiss at a community meeting.

PHOTO: TGCC

TGCC participated in a session with USAID partner the World Cocoa Foundation on land tenure and cocoa in Accra. Given a change in budget constraints, TGCC is also expanding the efforts on Ghana outreach and communications with an expected grant to Winrock that will allow for their participation

at an upcoming Innovation Forum event, as well as an increased presence at the end of project meeting in Accra. Over the course of the quarter, a series of trainings and fact sheets were developed and approved by USAID for use in-country. As the program comes to completion these will be summarized for outside audiences.

Challenges Encountered

The engagement of chiefs and government in the program will continue to be a challenge due to the relatively small value and scope of the program. Ghana's Cocoa Board is not actively engaged in the activity and did not participate in USAID's meetings in September. It is not clear to what extent this powerful and political body will take up the recommendations from the program. On the other hand,



Abunu tenant farmer Andrews Darling, with his cocoa bean crop

PHOTO: TGCC

trees on farm. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms for handling land and other disputes will be continued and deepened. The ADR work is aimed at strengthening existing systems to include women, youth, and other opinion leaders (e.g., religious leaders); train an enhanced ADR team; and, create a sub-group of the ADR team to accompany field surveyors and handle boundary disputes that arise during the mapping exercise. Ecom's collection season will begin and they will start engaging with cocoa farmers on the continued expansion of rehabilitation efforts using the revised financial model under TGCC. The project lessons learned event in December 2017 will be important for sharing the impacts of the program and unique perspectives offered by the tenure lens on Ghana's cocoa industry.

local chiefs are aware and engaged in the program but their interest in developing new documentation may simply be a rent-seeking opportunity, where they can charge for signatures and administration. TGCC will attempt to guard against these risks, and balance the benefits and the costs of mapping and formalizing agreements.

Key Priorities

Activities in the next quarter will focus on testing the interest of indigene landowners and tenant farmers in documenting abunu land rights and in relaxing historical traditions that limited the ability of tenants to rehabilitate cocoa farms. TGCC will also follow progress in the Forest Department on tree tenure related to incentives to grow timber

1.5.4.2 TFA Paraguay

TGCC partner WRI is working on Phase II of this activity, which aims to develop a platform through which data on indigenous land tenure in the Paraguayan Chaco can be shared and verified. The main approach is to work collaboratively with and build the geospatial capacity of a key umbrella indigenous organization, the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas, or FAPI) and the member organizations it represents. In this quarter, the process of establishing the collaborative process with FAPI for developing and managing the online platform of indigenous land tenure in the Paraguayan Chaco began.

A workshop was organized in Asuncion in August so that WRI could discuss the project with FAPI members and other interested parties. The workshop additionally focused on sharing an understanding of how online mapping platforms work, and on building an overall policy consensus on critical dimensions as data transparency, platform management policy, platform management and updating procedures, and other relevant themes. There were 12 invitees to the workshop including FAPI members from the Chaco and Oriente region, other indigenous organizations, government agencies,

NGOs, and USAID/Paraguay. A follow-up meeting was held with a smaller group of workshop attendees to finalize implementation plans, processes, and technical/administrative details. Subsequently, the initial FAPI platform architecture was created via MapBuilder technology by two GIS consultants who engaged by WRI. The processes for acquiring the necessary computer hardware and software has moved forward smoothly.

Following the workshop, participating partner NGOs have been preparing their data following the attribute table and data model agreed upon with the GIS consultants. A range of datasets have been received. Government-derived data collection is progressing well with National Cadaster data for indigenous communities now in hand. Furthermore, data from the Statistical, Survey and Census Agency has been received; it will be used for providing contextual data for the interpretation of datasets. It has been welcome news that two independent indigenous land analysts are collaborating with the project to include their data. GPS locations for more than 600 locations of indigenous communities (taken by hand in the field) have also been received. Lastly, partial data (in negotiation) has been received from the governmental agency for indigenous affairs. Those datasets that are in hand are being cross-referenced across the more than 600 parcels that are intersected, and are now undergoing a data review for errors and other inconsistencies. Private sector actors from the industries and financial institutions have been invited to participate in the launch event and will be targeted directly through individual dialogue and outreach once the product is developed.

At present, a public launch of the platform is being planned for late November 2017.

Challenges Encountered

Few challenges have been encountered; rather, there has been positive momentum in terms of data availability and the engagement of FAPI and other indigenous peoples organizations.

Key Priorities

As the project continues to move forward, attention is being given to encouraging FAPI members' ownership of the project so that after December 2017, there is continued momentum and interest in further elaborating the data as well as utilizing it for reduction of deforestation from commodity plantations. This is a project that needs to remain focused on the importance of providing balanced coverage of indigenous peoples land issues given the various political interests at play in the Chaco, as well as reaching out to the private sector and government sector interest groups who may be the users of the data and platform moving forward.

1.6 TASK 4: GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Pilot activities for Burma are addressed in Section 1.4 above. This activity includes a pilot activity on carrying out a mangrove management and coastal spatial planning intervention in Vietnam, in conjunction with the Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD) program. This opportunity arose based on VFD's support for a Coastal Forests (CF) policy decree (no. 119/2016/ND-CP) that was approved in August 2016. This decree demonstrates the Government of Vietnam's interest in developing effective forms of management as well as planning in coastal forests in the context of climate change. Based on an assessment and a review of mangrove management experiences across Vietnam's coastline, a five-step coastal spatial planning and mangrove management approach is being piloted that pays attention to gender and social inclusion issues within three coastal communes of Tien Lang district.

1.6.1 Vietnam Coastal Forest Management



A local village head works with his team to brainstorm ten-year future scenarios.

PHOTO: TGCC/VIETNAM

workshops in Vinh Quang and Tien Hung communes. At these two workshops, a total of 76 community members participated (18 percent female). At the District People’s Committee workshop, 23 representatives participated (13 percent female). Upon completion of the coastal spatial planning methodology, three commune-level workshops on coastal spatial planning were organized in August 2017. The aim was to develop several visions and scenarios for coastal communes of Tien Lang up to 2030 based on the current understanding of the uses and users of coastal resources. In total, there were participation from 146 representatives (44 percent female) including district Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Women’s Union, the Communication Division and Commune People’s Committees, Vietnamese Red Cross, other mass organizations, and coastal resource users. Subsequently, three workshops on coastal spatial implementation plan were organized in September 2017 to jointly develop a management plan for the selected scenario including objectives and expected outputs for sectoral use of coastal resources. Finally an inter-commune workshop was organized with participation of 71 selected representatives (51 percent female) from the three communes and DARD, DONRE, Women’s Union, and the Communication Division to review and agree to an overall selected inter-commune coastal spatial planning scenario, vision, and spatial implementation plan to 2030. This was later presented to district-level representatives to develop an integrated scenario and vision with further discussions on how to implement it at the district level.

The proposed vision selected was, “The coastal area of Tien Lang has a beautiful landscape with large areas of mangroves, contributing to sustainable, climate change resilient livelihoods based on coastal resource use and an attractive eco-tourism area in Hai Phong by 2030.” It is clear that the communities seek to protect the mangroves and build upon the natural assets of this region in order to develop socio-economic activities in a sustainable way. In addition, there would be harmonization between coastal environment conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Lastly, the vision involves stabilizing the social order and security within Tien Lang’s coastal areas.

This quarter saw the Vietnam activity move into its next phase, having completed the participatory coastal resource assessment and participatory mapping components of Step 2. The next phase, Steps 3 and 4, focuses on identifying alternative spatial scenarios for the future of Tien Lang district’s coastal communes and subsequently developing a spatial implementation plan for a selected scenario. As preparation for Step 3 and 4, an expert consultant group on coastal spatial planning worked with the TGCC/VFD team to develop a methodology for carrying out the coastal spatial planning work. It was drafted by three consultants, and then reviewed by TGCC/VFD and TGCC staff. The workshops, based on the finalized draft, were organized and facilitated at the commune level between mid-July and mid-August 2017. Now that the workshops at commune and district level have been completed, the consultant team reviewed the methodology again based on the lessons learned from implementation. The finalized draft is currently in review by the team and will be finalized in the next quarter.

At the beginning of July, a coastal profile workshop was held with the District People’s Committee and its agencies following two commune-level coastal profile

This quarter also saw the near-completion of the technical assessment and institutionalization plan, following some additional meetings with local government officials. This will form the basis for carrying out workshops and training with DARD and local commune government officials in November in order to ensure that the project can continue to update the coastal spatial planning activities in the future, which will ensure the longer-term sustainability of the one-year pilot.

In addition, VFD's gender specialist carried out a gender assessment within all three communes through a set of household and individual interviews with women and men in order to understand the gendered patterns of resource use within the landscape, and to identify the lessons learned from women who participated in the coastal spatial planning process. Two briefs have been prepared and shared with USAID. Based on the feedback, the briefs will be finalized early in the next quarter. They will be disseminated through a range of channels such as the USAID/Vietnam Facebook page, upcoming workshops on mangrove co-management, and the lessons learned workshop scheduled for early December 2017.

Work is also underway for Step 5 on design of a mangrove co-management approach for Tien Lang's coastal communes. Two Vietnamese consultants carried out a study of existing pilots of mangrove co-management mechanisms in selected central and southern provinces of Vietnam. The study findings and recommendations will be both used to design a suitable mangrove co-management mechanism for Tien Lang's coastal area and also to initiate a discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) about the possible benefits of mangrove co-management as part of the Coastal Forest decree's options for forest management. In addition, TGCC staff began preparation of a brief review of mangrove co-management in five Asian countries. A draft study report will be available in the next quarter. A set of key lessons developed from this study will be utilized for commune and district-level workshops that will take place in late October and early November in Tien Lang in order to design a mangrove co-management approach suitable to the local context.

Finally, since the proposed WB project has now been approved, the process of sharing the findings from the Tien Lang pilot will begin. It is anticipated that the pilot will be able to provide technical guidance for developing implementation plans for these two projects. VFD/TGCC staff participated in a workshop organized by VNForest and the WB in July 2017 to disseminate the five-step approach and Decree 119/2016 piloting in Tien Lang district. In addition, in the next quarter, the team will engage with the consultants working on guidance documents focused on integrated coastal resource management as well as master planning (on coastal buffer forests).

Lastly, a TGCC infographic on the Vietnam pilot project was prepared and is in the final stages of editing before being submitted to USAID for consideration.



A consultant working with a commune-level team to discuss how to consider key components for coastal spatial planning scenarios.

PHOTO: NAYNA IHAVERI/TETRA TECH

Challenges Encountered

The TGCC/VFD team was under pressure to pilot and review the draft methodology for coastal spatial planning quickly so that seven workshops could be organized at the community level to start brainstorming future scenarios and management plan.

Key Priorities

In the coming quarter, TGCC will continue at a busy pace to finalize the coastal spatial planning toolkit and mangrove co-management mechanism for Tien Lang, organize outreach activities with the three pilot communes in order to disseminate information on findings/outcomes from Steps 2 through 4, build the capacity of local government officials and key stakeholders to update and continue the pilot into the longer term, and, finally, to share lessons learned from the pilot with USAID and national stakeholders, including donors and NGOs working on coastal management issues. A sharing and promotional event will be organized in December 2017. TGCC's engagement with the WB will move forward to ensure that lessons learnt from the pilot project in Tien Lang will be used and continued in Tien Lang district, Hai Phong city and other Vietnamese provinces.

1.7 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

TGCC's grant portfolio expanded in this quarter. A ceiling increase for the existing grant to PDLA was approved by USAID, and executed; an increase for the existing CDLA grant is expected to follow in the next quarter. In addition, TGCC awarded two new grants: the first to MIID in Burma and the second to Akros for work in Zambia. These new grants are both fixed amount awards which are expected to be completed in December. A new grant to Winrock for communications and outreach work in Ghana is expected to be issued in the next quarter.

2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period as well as the previous quarters of this project year. Revisions to the indicators or results that were previously submitted are presented below as well. Performance Indicator Tables are separated between Zambia, Burma, Vietnam, TFA2020 Activities in Ghana and Paraguay, in order to support country-level reporting by Missions. TFA2020 now includes data for Paraguay as well as Ghana.

ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1	0	676	800	434	209*	219			*Note: PDLA amended their Q1 results from 63 to 61.
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1	0	1,040	300	44	497	17			National: Meeting on Resettlement Department use of TGCC data and NSDI meeting CDLA: 17 VLC trainings plus 472 self-reported meetings through DHIS2
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	1	0	319	250	91	86	5			
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project	1	0 (hours)	115		107	5	72			

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)		0 (total)	146	380	85	36	40			
		0 (women)	37		21	10	11			
		0 (men)	109		64	26	29			
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0			
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)		0 (total)	4,424	8,360	2,686	862	1824			
	1	0 (household)	0		2,686	862	1824			
		0 (other)	0		0	0	0			
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	1	0 (hectares)	164		164	164	0			
		0 (parcels)	81	6,000	81	43	38			

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	1	0	7	1	7	0*	7			Note: PDLA amended their Q1 results from 7 to 0.
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	1	0 (stage 1)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	1	0	13,897	4,000	3,205	431	2395			
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	1	0	875	0	0	0	0			
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	1	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0 (total)	344	0	0	0	0			
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0			
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	1	0 (stage 1)	0		0	0	0			
		0 (stage 2)	0		0	0	0			
		0 (stage 3)	0		0	0	0			
		0 (stage 4)	1		0	0	0			
		0 (stage 5)	0	1	0	0	0			
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1	0	10	40	1	1	0			
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1	0	4,939	440	2,706	1,280	1426			
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	1	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	1	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (women)	0		0	0	0			
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	1	0	0	120,000	0	0	0			
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1	0%	46.67%	40-60%	43.54%	39.2%	45.3%			
		Women	6,529		1,436	169	1127			
		Total	13,989		3,298	431	2488			
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Custom Indicators										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1	0	2	0	1	1	0			
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1	0	25	12	14	11	3			National: Digital Development Lab

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1	0	11	6	7	5*	2			National: 1 Blog Posting on ICT Works Note: PDLA amended Q1 results from 1 to 0.
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	2	1	2	1	1			National: New grant to AKROS
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	\$0	261,964	\$100,000	261,964	\$154,391	\$107,573			

BURMA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 4	0	301	150	139	75.5	63.5			LTP Team's Technical Assistance to Subcontractors' Pilot Sites/LTP Pilot Sites (26.5) Land Tenure Advisor (37)
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	235	25	185	85	100			Land Use Inventory Activity (6), Project Committee Members Meeting (1), Folio Handover Ceremony and LTP Lessons Learned Documentation (1) (BadeidhaMoe)/Project Committee Members Meeting (1), Folio Handover Ceremony and LTP Lessons Learned Documentation (1) (MIID)/Boundary Walk (6), Land Use Inventory (11), Project Committee Members Meeting (1), Folio Handover Ceremony (1) (Pyoe Khin Thit Foundation)/Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (5), Spatial Awareness Exercise (9), Boundary Walk (9) (Sagaing Region Farmers' Union)/Land Use Inventory (10), Boundary Walk (3), Spatial Awareness Exercise (1), Spatial Awareness Exercise+Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (1), Committee Members Meeting (1) (UCYN 1)/Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (2), Spatial Awareness Exercise (6), Boundary Walk (5) Land Use Inventory (5) (UCYN 2), Legal Awareness Training (1) (GPI) Land Tenure Project Activities: Technical Training 1-Pilot Site 3 (1), CSO Technical Training 3-Subcontractors (1), Legal Awareness Refresher Course (1), Lecture Series at the Universities (5), Technical

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										Training 2 (1), LTP Lessons Learned Documentation Pilot Site 2 (2), Subcontractor Closing Events (1), Participatory Mapping Symposium (1), LTP Lesson Learned Documentation PKTF's Pilot Site (2)
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	2, 4	0	0		0	0	0			Not yet addressed
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4	0 (hours)	398		270	128	142			Tech 1 Training-PS 3 Subcontractors (10) Tech 3 Training-Subcontractors (10) Tech 2 Training-PS 3 Subcontractors (4) Legal Awareness Refresher Course (24) Legal Awareness Training (109)
		0 (total)	258	600	217	60	157			
		0 (women)	53		42	20	22			
		0 (men)	205		175	40	135			
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	4	0	48	0	43	29	14			Pilot Site 3 Subcontractors UCYN 2 (5) SRFU (9)
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals)	4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0			Not yet addressed

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. contributes to F 4.7.4-5 and MCC L-6		0 (household)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (other)	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	4	0 (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0			Not yet addressed
		0 (parcels)	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	4	0	48	0	43	29	14			Pilot Site 3 Subcontractors UCYN 2 (5) SRFU (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-L1)	2	0 (stage 1)	12	0	0	12	0			1-National Land Law, 2-Land Acquisition Law, 3-VGGT, 4-Farmland Law Amendments, 6-Investment Law/implementing rules and guidelines, 7-Agriculture Policy (2016/MOALI), 8-Agriculture Development Strategy, 9-Land Policy Section of the Livestock 10-Policy (MOALI), 11-Community Forestry Instruction (CFI), 12-Forest Law
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0			
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property	2, 4	0	6985	360	5,512	2,173	3339			Land Use Inventory Activity (54), Project Committee Members Meeting (43), Folio Handover Ceremony and LTP Lessons Learned Documentation (45) (BadeidhaMoe)/Project Committee Members Meeting (39), Folio Handover

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
rights and resource governance-related issues										Ceremony and LTP Lessons Learned Documentation (86) (MIID)/Boundary Walk (19), Land Use Inventory (97), Project Committee Members Meeting (87), Folio Handover Ceremony (53) (Pyoe Khin Thit Foundation)/Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (364), Spatial Awareness Exercise (554) Boundary Walk (103) (Sagaing Region Farmers' Union)/Land Use Inventory (203), Boundary Walk (18), Spatial Awareness Exercise (20), Spatial Awareness Exercise+Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (44), Committee Members Meeting (3) (UCYN 1)/Community Sensitization, Land Use and Land Tenure Assessment (138), Spatial Awareness Exercise (249) Boundary Walk (33) Land Use Inventory (130) (UCYN 2) Land Tenure Project Activities: Technical Training 1-Pilot Site 3 (10), CSO Technical Training 3-Subcontractors (10), Legal Awareness Refresher Course (24), Lecture Series at the Universities (564), Technical Training 2 (4), LTP Lessons Learned Documentation Pilot Site 2 (89), Subcontractor Closing Events (9), Participatory Mapping Symposium (117), LTP Lesson Learned Documentation PKTF's Pilot Site (45), Legal Awareness Training (109) (GPI)
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	2, 4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0			Not yet addressed
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0			

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0			Not yet addressed
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0			Not yet addressed
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	12970	4000	0	0	0			Not addressed for this quarter
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	30%	0	0%	0%			Not yet addressed
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0			
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	14	0	13	10 ¹	3			Q1 1-National Lang Law (Drafted) 2-Land Acquisition Law (Drafted) 3-Farmland Law Amendment (In Process at Parliament) 4-Vacant, Fallow, Virgin (In Process at Parliament)

¹ This data from Q1 was not previously reported.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										5-Investment Law/Implementing rules and guidelines (Adopted) 6-Agriculture Policy (2016/MOALI) (Adopted) 7-Agriculture Development Strategy 8-Land Policy Section of the Livestock Policy (MOALI) (Adopted) 9-Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) (adopted) 10-Forest Law (In Process at Parliament) Q2 11-Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law Amendments (In Process @ Parliament) 11-Rubber Development Law (Drafted) 12-National Environment Policy (Adopted)
Custom Indicators										
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	28	15	12	2	10			APU Policy Discussion, Lecture Series, Participatory Land Use Classification, Mapping and Conflict, Policy Engagement, Boundary Harmonization, Community Resource Documentation Toolkit
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	16	8	6	4	2			Land Use Poster (Land Use Facilitation Cards) the NLUP Facilitation Cards

VIETNAM INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	81	10	80	35	45			TGCC team land tenure assistance in 10 workshops and consultants facilitation
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	19	62	18	8	10			Three Coastal Profile workshops, three workshops on Coastal Spatial Planning scenario development, three workshops on CSP management Plan and one intercommune workshops.
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4	0 (hours)	382	816	366	365.5	0			Not yet addressed
		0 (total)	62	79	47	47	0			
		0 (women)	20	24	17	17	0			
		0 (men)	42	55	30	30	0			
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	2, 4	0	0	1,782	0	268	467			Three Coastal Profile workshops (99), three workshops on Coastal Spatial Planning scenario development (146), three workshops on CSP management Plan (151) and one intercommune workshops (71)
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	55	N/A	32	32	0			Mangrove Co-management Study is ongoing
Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	1, 4	Total	339	263	0	0	0			
		Women	176	N/A	0	0	0			
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	40%	0%	0	0			Not yet addressed
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0			
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0			Not addressed but gender assessment and lessons learnt briefs will be done
Custom Indicators										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	0			

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

TFA2020 (GHANA AND PARAGUAY) INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q2 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	Total	0	230	N/A	220	0	51			
	Ghana 1, 2, 3a, 4	0	179	45	169	79	90			Tenure manual, community map, ADR mechanism, identifying land norms
	Paraguay	0	51	N/A	51	N/A	51			Total number = 51, including 17 for WRI staff, 24 for consultants, and 10 for FAPI.
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Paraguay Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	2	N/A	2	N/A	2			
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	Ghana 1, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0			
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Paraguay 2, 3a	0	37	N/A	37	N/A	37			11 women, 26 men
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	Ghana 2, 4	0	0	40	50.6	0	50.6			Hectares rehabilitated in collaboration with ECOM

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2017	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q2 Comments
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	Ghana 1	0	0	65	71	0	71			71 farmers working with ECOM
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	Ghana 1	0 (total)	0	65	71	0	71			71 farmers working with ECOM, 10 of which are women
		0 (women)	0	13	10	0	10			
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	Ghana 1, 4	40%	0%	20.00%	0	0	0%			
		(total)	0	13	0	0	0			
		(women)	0	65	0	0	0			
Custom Indicators										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	Ghana 2, 4	0	1	1	1	1	0			
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Total	0	3	N/A	0	0	0			
	Ghana 2, 4	0	3	2	0	0	0			
	Paraguay	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0			
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Ghana 2, 4	0	0	3	0	0	0			

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.

ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE

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

ANNEX C: MEDIA

TGCC's work in Zambia was covered on the ICTworks blog:

<https://www.ictworks.org/2017/09/18/how-mobile-applications-are-documenting-property-rights-in-zambia/>.

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

NAME	POSITION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Cristina Alvarez	Home Office Project Manager	cristina.alvarez@tetrattech.com
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ANNEX E: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

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

EMMP Considerations	Tasks	Description from the Quarter
Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)	Overall	TGCC received approval for EMMP in the previous quarter alongside the approved initial environmental examination (IEE) and implementation plans for Ghana and Vietnam. Ghana and Vietnam IEEs were entirely categorical exclusions.
Environmental Review Form for grants	Zambia (1) Burma (2 & 4)	Received approval in previous quarter. This quarter new ERFs were submitted with grant proposals in Zambia (Akros) and Burma (MIID). TGCC is awaiting further approvals.
Environmental compliance activities associated with agroforestry	Zambia (1)	Received approval in previous quarter.
EMMP	Burma (2 & 4)	Overall EMMP for Burma was developed and submitted this, along with an IEE. Approval received through the EMMP approval last quarter.
EMMP associated with Ghana field work	Ghana	TGCC has received concurrence from USAID that an additional IEE is not needed for Ghana work, as the activities are consistent with the current EMMP.
Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report	Global	Most global activities remain covered under the original IEE and include Categorical Exclusions. However, a revised IEE was submitted, which also included consideration of Vietnam work. This was approved this quarter.

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report is presented below.

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

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>For training curriculum involving land use planning and forests, TGCC will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustainable land use planning and management; b) social and environmental soundness; and c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. <p>Scopes of work will include the following special conditions:</p> <p>SPECIAL CONDITIONS</p> <p>The consultant should integrate the concept of environmental sustainability into any planning process, training, or supporting documentation, and the documentation should demonstrate how this commitment to environmental sustainability should be carried out. Gender and potential impact on vulnerable populations should be integrated into all analyses. The work should pay particular attention to the evolving national legal and policy frameworks governing land management.</p>	<p>Trainings in Zambia planned for the past quarter included these conditions in their training slides. Scopes of work for Burma and Zambia consultants included the conditions below.</p>	
<p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:</p> <p>TGCC will employ a proactive approach to promote broad-based stakeholder engagement in all policy development related activities. This includes, for each such event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) distributing invitations and issuing public announcements to announce meetings/consultations at least a week prior to the event; b) representatives from organizations with a diverse group of interests will be invited into policy dialogue activities; c) collecting signed attendance/ participation forms; and d) preparing and distributing minutes from each event to all invitees (which will include the full list of participants). <p>In addition, SOWs will include reference to the need to ensure that broad interests are represented in decision-making processes and technical recommendations</p>	<p>LTP and Zambia work have both complied with these proactive stakeholder engagement conditions. In Burma, TGCC continues to receive praise for its support of a groundbreaking set of multi-stakeholder dialogues. This process continues with other support in Burma.</p> <p>In Zambia, TGCC has previously indicated to government when these conditions are not met and had to withhold support until government amended its timeline to provide advance notice to stakeholders. In the past quarter this was not an issue, as there were no stakeholder events in coordination with government.</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices will be documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>
<p>LAND USE PLANNING</p> <p>TGCC, in all land use planning and management plans training and technical assistance, will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustainable land use planning and management; b) social and environmental soundness; and c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. 	<p>The fulfillment of these conditions is evidenced by the participatory mapping approaches that have been used in Burma and Zambia. Social and environmental soundness is part of the Zambia methodology and an emerging part of the Burma Methodology. Social soundness is demonstrated by the technical approaches to increase engagement of women and vulnerable populations, as well as the integration of government and local stakeholders</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices will be documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>SCOPES OF WORK: In addition, SOWs for TA contracted to support land use planning and community planning will include requirements that consideration be given to sustainable land use and management, social impacts of land use planning, environmental soundness, and global climate change.</p>	<p>into a process that includes multiple meetings and opportunities for stakeholders to deepen their understanding. TGCC's Zambia Land Use Planning Document / Methodology references these principles and can be seen in the deliverables submitted to USAID.</p>	
<p>MONITORING OF BEST PRACTICES IN SHALLOW WELL-ESTABLISHMENT: For each well TGCC will compile information on baseline conditions through the EMMP compliance statements in the section below. The compliance statements will document risks and mitigation measures for each shallow well that is established. During the life of the project a well management pamphlet will be produced and well rules documented in each village.</p>	<p>Well monitoring last occurred in late December 2016. Information from previous monitoring visits was included in the project EMMP. The well summary information was included in the technical section of this report. Well monitoring will occur again in the coming quarter. Biological and chemical tests were undertaken in previous quarters. Wells will be treated at the appropriate time and in coordination with the Eastern Water and Sewage. Well treatment may occur again in November 2017.</p>	<p>Prior well monitoring results were included in the EMMP, and were sent to the USAID COR.</p>
<p>AGROFORESTRY ACTIVITIES: Agriculture, agroforestry and forestry activities will be implemented in accordance with criteria established in the USAID/AFR/SD publication Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa, and Chapter 7 on Forestry, Reforestation and Agroforestry. According to USAID guidance, agroforestry is expected to have few environmental impacts in the project design document TGCC demonstrated its selection of strategies was consistent with experience in the region, consideration of competition between trees and crops, issues of labor intensity and cost/benefit awareness, and recognition of the limitations of the interventions, as a useful contribution but not a miracle intervention. Farmer satisfaction is monitored through the COMACO structures including based on lead farmer monitoring.</p>	<p>TGCC's agroforestry work is not expected to result in any substantive mitigation measures and any potential measures were addressed in project design, consistent with the Environmental Guidelines. All seeds that were purchased and delivered (msangu, pigeon pea and <i>Gliricidia</i>, and groundnut) were tested in a local agricultural laboratory. TGCC's work on agroforestry activities have ended</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS TGCC presumes a categorical exclusion for all research and analysis associated with Tasks 3a, 3b and much of Task 2</p>	<p>CIFOR research on mangroves is assumed to be under categorical exclusion. TGCC's mangrove work moved into implementation with work in Vietnam and TGCC submitted a revised EMMP based on this.</p>	<p>None</p>

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