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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
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Cover Photo: PepsiCo, Tetra Tech, and Landesa staff meet with local men and women potato producers in West Bengal during the ILRG workplan development workshop and field trip in May 2018. Photo: Tetra Tech.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia)
CLP	Community Lands Protection
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRB	Community Resource Board (Zambia)
DLA	District Land Alliance
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
FD	Forest Department (Zambia)
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GMA	Game Management Area
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MLG	Ministry of Local Government (Zambia)
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MOCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Zambia)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ORAM	Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Mozambique)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia)
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
ZNCRBA	Zambia National Community Resource Board Association

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract provides support to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3/LU). ILRG develops and implements targeted interventions in select USAID countries, providing technical assistance to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for stability, resilience, and strong economic growth. The task order has four primary objectives:

- To increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security;
- To provide a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation;
- To promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and,
- To empower women and other vulnerable populations.

To achieve this, the task order works through four inter-related components with diverse stakeholders:

- Component 1: Support the development of inclusive land and property rights laws and policies;
- Component 2: Assist law and policy implementation, including clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources;
- Component 3: Support the capacity of local institutions to administer and secure equitable land and resource governance; and
- Component 4: Facilitate responsible land-based investment that creates optimized outcomes for communities, investors, and the public.

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: 1) term activities; and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia. Work in Mozambique initially focuses on clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources through collaboration on responsible land-based investment, while work in Zambia includes support to land policy, customary land administration and service delivery, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas. Under the completion portion of the contract, USAID missions, bureaus, and offices can support additional field scopes of work in locations to be determined. Initial activities identified under this portion of the contract include: 1) support around USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; and 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. Additional discussions are underway regarding potential completion activities in Liberia, Burma, and Indonesia. During this quarter an opportunity to work with the African Land Policy Center was dropped following consultation.

ILRG was awarded July 27, 2018. The task order has a three-year base period (through July 2021) and two one-year option periods.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers months ten to twelve of the ILRG program and reflects the start of field activities and trainings with new grantees in term countries and the launching of activities in completion countries.

ILRG Zambia and Mozambique hosted visits by USAID/Washington, in addition to technical support around customary land administration processes in Zambia. Community land documentation processes and association establishment started with field partners in Mozambique and Zambia and USAID/Washington's visits to both countries helped to identify priorities for year two activities. In Zambia, specifically, ILRG deepened partnerships with national and district level government across all potential areas of activities, promoting leadership roles of ILRG's grantees in integrated development plan processes as well in community-based wildlife and forest management activities. ILRG re-engaged closely with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources around the draft Land Policy.

With respect to completion activities, ILRG began to draft sector-specific guidance documents associated with USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues. ILRG's Ghana implementation plan was approved to work with private sector partners, the Hershey Company (hereafter Hershey) and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM), on cocoa farm rehabilitation, land tenure documentation, and land use planning with the goal of reducing emissions from deforestation, as well as achieving a private sector-facilitated scaling of farm rehabilitation and land tenure documentation. A participatory rural appraisal was carried out during this time, with the participation of USAID, and broader opportunities and risks were identified.

Tetra Tech and Landesa, under subcontracts with PepsiCo, led an implementation plan development workshop during the quarter on land rights, gender, and agriculture in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India, resulting in the completion of a rapid start scope of work and draft implementation plan for activities to be carried out under ILRG. Staff recruitment and initial activities began during the quarter. Scopes of work were developed for completion activities in Liberia and on finalizing the state of the evidence associated with the E3/LU research agenda. A scope of work to collaborate with the African Land Policy Center and the USAID Bureau for Food Security was considered but ultimately was not pursued under ILRG. ILRG awaits further guidance on potential activities in Indonesia and Burma. The USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) confirmed that the Mexico term activity will not be pursued, though ILRG awaits further confirmation from the Contracting Officer.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers months ten to twelve of the project (April - June 2019), associated with awarding and implementing grants in Zambia and Mozambique and finalizing assessments and implementation plans in Ghana and India. Government, partner, and USAID relationships continued to be a focus of this time period to ensure that stakeholders are adequately consulted and are an integral part of the multi-year activities. USAID/Washington visits occurred to each of the ILRG term countries to assess early progress and help develop mission and partner relationships. These visits also helped to set the stage for the priorities for year two of project implementation.

3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses weekly updates and weekly calls with USAID on overall project management. These are supplemented by activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. ILRG holds quarterly calls with its consortium partners as a group and also one-on-one to promote a positive team working arrangement.

In addition, ILRG's core management team continued to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure. ILRG discussed options for program management structure changes to ensure that monitoring, evaluation, and learning is effectively captured across project countries and has discussed opportunities for bringing on one or more other full-time technical experts to support activity development and gender integration. These decisions will be made following confirmation of the project budget and technical priorities for year two.

3.1.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

The ILRG team identified a need to establish a standard set of indicators related to the project's capacity-building efforts for both individuals and organizations. A small team worked together to develop a framework to be used by the ILRG team to measure the effectiveness of these efforts. The framework was shared with USAID for review, and it generated additional interest from USAID. Subsequent discussions have been held with USAID to pilot the tool. It is currently being applied with partners in Zambia and Mozambique, using a pre-survey organizational assessment template. ILRG will continue to support the testing of this tool and sharing findings with USAID and potentially other USAID programs moving forward.

3.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

The ILRG Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was approved during the previous period. Environmental compliance reporting is required only on an annual basis, and will be reported in the September 2019 quarterly report, which also serves as the annual report. ILRG continues to collect data on an ongoing basis through the Ona platform (an online data management program).

3.2 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY

In Mozambique, ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible land-based investment. Some ILRG activities build on the 2017/2018 Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, a USAID/Ilovo Sugar Africa partnership implemented under

the Evaluation, Research, and Communications task order by the Cloudburst Group, Indufor North America, Terra Firma, and the Hluvukani Sugar Cane Producers Cooperative.

3.2.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Work in Mozambique this quarter focused on continued implementation of two grants; a visit by USAID to the Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) site; and identifying opportunities for grants in 2020.

USAID: ILRG staff spoke with USAID/Mozambique staff to brief them on developments. The USAID/Washington lead for ILRG, the USAID E3/LU geospatial specialist working on ILRG, and the USAID/Mozambique representative, accompanied by the ILRG Chief of Party, visited the ORAM project in Zambézia Province in June. This trip enabled them to meet the implementing partner ORAM, visit two project communities and hear impressions of the work from community members, see how the MAST methodology is being applied in practice, and discuss potential activities for the coming year.

Technical Backstopping: ILRG's two grants this quarter moved into implementation. ORAM is supporting a community land regularization and land readjustment process in five communities in the northern province of Zambézia. The Hluvukani Cooperative is building on the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot.

3.2.2 OUTGROWER SCHEMES: ILLOVO LAND TENURE SUPPORT FOR SURROUNDING SMALLHOLDERS

Five farming blocks totaling 3,401 hectares near the Illovo sugar mill outside of Manhica municipality have been delimited and 2,100 interested farmers have pre-registered to have their land delimited. Approximately 66 percent of these pre-registered farmers are women.

ILRG staff trained the Hluvukani team of five women and five men in the Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) process of land delimitation. Field work will begin in early July.

3.2.3 SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION: ZAMBEZIA PILOT

The MAST methodology as used in Mozambique begins by helping participating communities to establish land associations that represent them in all issues regarding management of land and natural resources, and by providing intensive awareness-raising on the land law and on land rights. After formal agreement to continue with the process, the project shifts to delimiting overall community boundaries, and then mapping and delimiting land parcels within the community that have already been allocated to individuals and families. This project was designed to offer participating communities the option to also benefit from a separate project, co-funded by Portucel (a major paper and pulp company) and the World Bank's Catalytic Fund, which would involve construction of a small-scale earthen dam and micro-

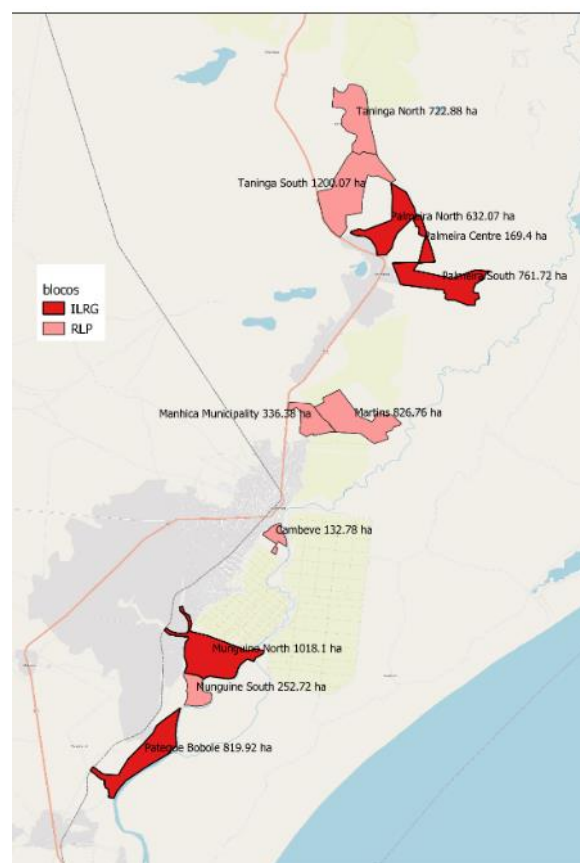


Figure 1. Five farming blocks delimited by ILRG (in red), with six previously delimited by the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot

irrigation system in each community. Participation in both projects is totally voluntary. ILRG's delimitation work can be done on its own, or as the basis for subsequent construction of the dam and irrigation scheme; however, the dam and irrigation scheme cannot be done without first delimiting and documenting pre-existing land rights.

The ORAM team held meetings with six communities to discuss participation in the ILRG project and confirmed the interest of five. However, the responses varied among these communities. The three communities of Hamela, Monegue, and Sugue accepted the combination of the two projects: land delimitation by ORAM, and construction and support to irrigation systems by Portucel and the World Bank. Two communities, Pareie and Muelamassi, requested ORAM to delimit their land but declined the offer of the dams. The community of Jagara declined both options.

TABLE 1. ZAMBEZIA COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS

DAM AND IRRIGATION SCHEME	DELIMITATION	
	Accept	Decline
Accept	Hamela, Monegue, Sugue	<i>Not an option</i>
Decline	Pareie, Muelamassi	Jagara

The two communities that agreed to work with the ILRG project but declined the offer of the dams and irrigation schemes cited concerns that they had not yet received what they felt were outstanding promises from Portucel, such as construction of schools and health posts and offers of employment. They insisted on a final agreement over what they see as unmet promises before they would entertain any new promises made by the company (Portucel disagrees, saying that the company never made such promises).

Community members in Jagara declined both the delimitation project and the dams project, stating that they fear that the delimitation process, rather than being intended to document and strengthen their land rights, is a surreptitious way to reallocate land to the company. This unfounded concern about the delimitation work is beginning to be noticed among some residents of Monegue and Sugue, where delimitation is starting, and threatens to limit the overall acceptance rate. ORAM is working with the district government, Portucel, and traditional leaders to continue awareness-raising in all communities, emphasizing that delimitation of existing land rights actually protects title holders from usurpation of their land.

All five participating communities have been delimited, and in all five there is ongoing work to strengthen land associations and delimit family parcels. Where the boundary between the communities of Monegue and Sugue cuts directly through the proposed location of a dam site, the neighbors decided that each community should have its own land association but that they should establish a joint water user association to manage their common dam and the irrigation scheme. The project will therefore work with five communities that could potentially have a total of four dams.

Portucel received confirmation of funding from the World Bank for construction of two dams and irrigation schemes during 2019. Based on this, ILRG is helping five communities to establish land associations, delimit community borders, and delimit family land parcels; the project will focus on assisting three communities to determine whether and how to adjust pre-existing land allocations to make way for two dams. The proposed dam for Hamela would sit in the middle of the community; the second proposed dam site would involve both Monegue and Sugue communities.

Four community land associations and three water user associations were established and formally recognized by district government; the fifth community is still developing statutes for its land association. Registration of the first 1,050 land claimants in four communities shows that 67.8 percent (712) are women.

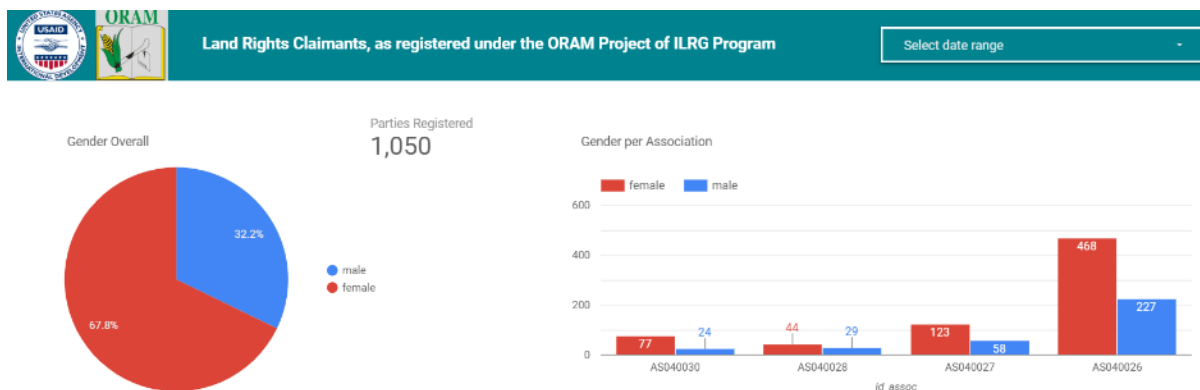


Figure 2. Zambesia land rights claimants as broken out by men and women

Delimitation of family land parcels in the first two communities of Hamela and Muelamassi has been completed, resulting in 1,038 parcels covering 2,688 hectares. These will move into the 30-day public adjudication period, during which anyone can make corrections, lodge complaints, or confirm the details of their land parcels.

As this process begins, the district government will facilitate discussions about voluntary resettlement of community members whose land would be affected by the two proposed dams and irrigation schemes that have approved funding from Portucel and the World Bank. If people decline to move, the sites will either be reconfigured or scrapped. If they agree to be relocated, they will negotiate with other community members and Portucel from a range of possible methods of compensation, including:

- **Access to non-irrigated land:** The other community members could identify as-yet-unallocated land elsewhere in the community, so that affected families can have new fields or areas to build homes;
- **Access to irrigated plots:** Affected families could be offered plots in the irrigation scheme; this comes with the offer of at least three years of agricultural extension support in irrigated farming and in maintenance of the dam and irrigation scheme, paid for by Portucel; and
- **Cash payment:** Portucel has agreed to pay for the cost of existing goods, such as houses and fruit trees, following the government's existing table of compensation.

previous experiences that identify opportunities to sustainably scale documentation processes to support Zambia on the journey to self-reliance, as well as advance the use of documentation to support development outcomes related to wildlife and natural resource management, district planning, improved customary governance, and conflict resolution.

ILRG's Zambia work is designed to bring practical planning tools and processes to the local level by working with traditional authorities, rural communities, district councils, and other government departments to feed into national development objectives. It is expected that these outputs will contribute to addressing issues of poverty by building project partners' capacity and commitment to unlock the resource potential in land, forests, and wildlife and thus to transform Zambia's land and resource management sector into a driver of broad-based economic growth. ILRG is well-positioned to ensure that these efforts achieve gender-empowering and socially inclusive results in the same process, while supporting institutionalization through capacity-building and policy engagement.

3.3.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's Zambia team is composed of a small technical and administrative team based in Lusaka, Zambia, with the responsibility of policy and cooperating partner engagement, grant and subcontract management, technical oversight and capacity-building of field partners, ad hoc technical assistance, and promotion of learning, sustainability, and scaling. This technical team includes the ILRG Chief of Party, Zambia Country Coordinator, and Database Management Specialist. During this quarter the technical team hired a Gender and Community Development Expert, Patricia Malasha, to support gender integration. Project compliance and administrative capacity-building is supported by a Finance and Administration Manager, and a Finance and Administration Officer.

3.3.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

USAID: ILRG continued coordination with USAID/Zambia this quarter, particularly through bi-weekly in person meetings with the Economic Growth team. This will continue in the future though with USAID/Washington's remote participation. Late in the quarter, ILRG was asked to develop a situational model and theory of change associated with the funding buy-in from USAID/Zambia related to biodiversity and wildlife management. This will be completed early in the upcoming quarter. ILRG continues to periodically meet with other USAID-funded partners to ensure coordination and consistency of messaging. This has included a grant to the Zambia National Community Resource Board Association (ZNCRBA) to pick up on the progress made under a prior partnership with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS).

Cooperating Partners: ILRG cooperating partners' collaboration has included multi-stakeholder meetings, one-on-one coordination, and smaller thematic events. These focus on cooperating partner coordination though increasingly bring in relevant national and international implementing partners, as well as government stakeholders. This quarter, ILRG convened a Land Sector Cooperating Partners meeting with the World Bank and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) to update partners on the status of the Draft Land Policy, as well as the National Titling Program. Partners described their contributions to these initiatives, and MLNR representatives provided their current activities and needs for additional information. More on the policy process is described below.

ILRG also hosted sectoral "breakfast meetings" on issues related to integrated development planning (IDP), as well as biodiversity and wildlife priorities. The IDP meetings in particular have been particularly well attended from all cooperating partners who are providing technical assistance to districts on IDPs and has allowed for in-depth discussions and subsequent action on data collection and data management, as well as sharing of manuals and priorities from the Ministry of Local Government (MLG). With respect to wildlife, partners held a meeting on issues of encroachment into buffer zones and national parks

themselves. This work resulted in a one-week training on land use change mapping, which aims to help tell the story of habitat conversion around Zambia's National Parks and National Forests. The training brought together technicians from four wildlife conservation organizations as well as GIS and planning staff from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and MLG. Partners noted a hunger for continued technical support in these areas, and ILRG will coordinate with partners, DNPW, and MLG to identify common priorities and timelines to make sure that trainings have a consistency of attendance. Quarterly meetings with Directors in the relevant Departments followed by dialogue of training priorities that match with ILRG's skillsets will be used. In large part, it will be based on where ILRG investments are focused, and ensuring that government stakeholders are invited to participate in using any technical tool that ILRG's team is working with (be it MAST, GIS analysis, or enumerator training). ILRG will not necessarily rely on government staff members to do the analysis (as timelines and product quality are less assured), but will make sure that as analyses or trainings are done that these stakeholders are brought in.

Civil Society: ILRG received over thirty applications in response to three requests for applications from civil society organizations. During the past quarter, two of these awards, with the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA), were prioritized to move forward their engagement on customary land documentation, administration, IDP, and forest and wildlife conservation. These culminated this quarter in launch events in Petauke and Chipata with a broad range of stakeholders. The Petauke meeting focused on a diverse selection of district and national technical experts, while the Chipata meeting focused on political participation, particularly from the provincial government.

Additional grants were advanced this quarter with FZS and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) to carry out site-focused community-based wildlife management activities in Chama and Nyimba Districts. A grant to ZNCRBA was also finalized for submission to USAID during this quarter; this grant will help the ZNCRBA to professionalize its management, technical, and advocacy services to be an effective partner of the DNPW. These grants are expected to start in July 2019. Their approval and implementation are contingent on completion of theory of change documentation. Finally, ILRG is also pursuing a grant process with the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia to help support the development of a legal and efficient market for game meat to help alleviate poaching and habitat degradation. This type of association support, as with the ZNCRBA, is important to ensure coordination among the many actors who are interested in advancing community game ranching models, which is a priority for the DNPW and will be crucial to a functioning wildlife and rural economy.

Private Sector: ILRG presented at the British Chamber of Commerce event on the Land Policy in June with representatives from urban/peri-urban land developers and national banks. This event culminated in the submission of the chamber's comments on the policy to the MLNR. ILRG also continued to meet/coordinate with Transunion on credit reference opportunities associated with systematic documentation in Eastern Province. These activities will be explored in more detail in the first half of year two, particularly as it relates to gender and women's empowerment. Transunion and financial partners have been interested in the data and its use to identify potential financial service clients, as well as reduce risk. Enthusiasm is there and during the last quarter, ILRG and Transunion signed a data sharing agreement and broad memorandum of understanding. Two main challenges have been encountered to date, a lack of time and capacity on the ILRG team to efficiently pursue these channels, and a need to backfill missing data from the ILRG dataset related to personal identification numbers. The opportunities are real and present, but they need time to mature and a dedicated team member to see these activities through to design and delivery. As this is a specialized skill in Zambia, ILRG has been identifying the right consultant partner who is not available to start until October 2019.

Government and Policy Engagement: ILRG continued to formalize government collaboration during this quarter, by continuing to establish relationships at both the national and district level and an

understanding of personalities and priorities for each relevant ministry. This engagement continues to open up communication, so that district and provincial-level departments will have a mandate to work with ILRG partners, and so that if any actor feels inadequately communicated with, they will be able to reach out to ILRG management. At the same time, ILRG clarified with partners the flexible nature of the program and the fact that activities could be targeted toward those who demonstrate results. This quarter revealed the challenges of such a broad collaborative mandate, but also realized some important results. In particular, some departments are not interested in a multi-ministerial, performance-based relationship. They would prefer to plan for a longer-term direct support mechanism that provides them with the assurances of longer-term engagement. Without ILRG having a single ministerial or departmental home, some departments are wary or confused about “ownership” of the program and lines of authority. Yet, other partners have embraced this approach taking up the challenge of demonstrating results to unlock future/longer-term partnerships.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): MLNR continues to be ILRG’s closest partner. During the quarter, ILRG supported the Department of Planning with technical issues related to the Draft National Land Policy and progress with the National Development Coordination Committee and the House of Chiefs. In particular, the Department used ILRG assistance to summarize international best practices/experience with respect to three of the most difficult issues in the policy: foreign ownership of land; the status of customary land; and benefit sharing provisions associated with the extractive resources. The Department also requested ILRG engagement in updating the three principle land acts: the Lands Act, the Survey Act, and the Lands and Deeds Registry Act. ILRG began coordinating with the MLNR Legal Officer this quarter and assigned international backstopping from the ILRG team. Advancement on this track of work will be dependent on the pace of the Legal Officer, as well as additional clarity on how the government anticipates dealing with legal changes to support the National Land Titling Program. The policy process continues with planned validation meetings before the end of 2019. ILRG continues to offer support for additional consultation and dissemination of the policy, though these offers have not yet been fully taken advantage of by Government of Zambia counterparts due to their having other more pressing priorities to address before getting to the long-term planning / structural issues that ILRG is supporting.

ILRG continues to collaborate with the Surveyor General’s office, particularly on the Ukwimi Resettlement Area contribution to the National Land Titling Program. In this case, ILRG is beholden to overlapping institutional mandates and inertia holding back momentum, between the Lusangazi District Council, Resettlement Department, the MLNR, and the Eastern Province Planning Office. Despite local and high-level collaboration in a March meeting on advancing the titling work in Ukwimi, some stakeholders in Eastern Province are not convinced on the utility of the USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change project (TGCC)-collected data for planning purposes. These may be due to entrenched interest or an incomplete understanding of the processes used (despite multiple study tours and open invitations for participation). ILRG continues to stress that the data is available and sees interest from many in using USAID-supported processes and data in moving the resettlement titling work forward. ILRG however has decided that rather than push this forward actively, it will engage lightly until the relevant stakeholders are prepared to move forward. ILRG is allowing the World Bank-funded Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program Land Coordinator to move these discussions forward, as he sits within government, and can more effectively identify opportune times to highlight the chance to use Ukwimi and Msanzara resettlement schemes as key successes. ILRG National Coordinator follows this with quarterly calls and meetings with these actors to see whether their positions have moved.

Forest Department (FD): ILRG reached out to the FD again this quarter and met with technical representatives on community forest management at the national level. Institutionally, at the national level, the FD has not provided active engagement. However, at the district levels in Chipata and Petauke the FD Officers are very much engaged and interested in advancing community forest regulations. These

regulations provide an outstanding opportunity to secure community resource rights, and the processes for establishment are straight forward; however, at the moment it is not entirely clear that new community forests are being documented spatially in a publicly accessible GIS. ILRG will continue to pursue this relationship moving forward.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): ILRG's institutional relationships with the DNPW await guidance from USAID/Zambia. ILRG has an open relationship with its national focal point within the Planning Department. Despite limited mandate for active coordination, ILRG invited DNPW participation in relevant meetings and trainings, particularly on land use change training, as well as local-level partner events. DNPW teams have been active participants at these meetings nationally and locally. Based on this, ILRG and its partners exchange notes on field activities and legislative progress which has been limited over the quarter. Each grantee will be responsible for building these relationships as appropriate, and it is envisioned that the ZNCRBA will support national-level coordination and communication on tenure and resource rights element of wildlife management issues.

Ministry of Local Government: The MLG remains an active partner of ILRG in the context of the Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 and the integrated development plan guidelines released in early 2019 change the underlying relationship between local councils and customary areas. At the national level and across many technical areas, ILRG is finding strong partnership with the MLG and local councils and they are among the most excited organizations to share data. Under the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P), the MLG largely used a USAID-produced land use planning manual to promote the participatory planning process associated with the IDP process. This creates opportunities to use tenure and resource rights mapping to resolve conflicts, deliver services and improve relationships between customary leaders and government. ILRG's tools and datasets present unique opportunities to support this process.

ILRG partners in Chipata and Petauke are now interacting directly with the Department of Planning as well as the ZIFL-P component leads on these planning priorities and methodologies. While ILRG technical support remains available to contribute and review to the processes, it is encouraging that the relationships are occurring outside of the ILRG grantee arrangements, as part of each organization's own journey. Based on the Chipata and Petauke launch meetings, opportunities for piloting local planning agreements have been identified, and community engagement in local area plans are being pursued alongside household documentation processes.

While broadly most are excited about the ILRG technical support, data collection, and tools, ILRG faces some levels of resistance from a few planners within government. These individuals see ILRG support as outside of formal planning processes and are not sold on a civil society/community driven process, as they believe that developing and using maps is an exclusive mandate of government departments. These risks are being mitigated by working with a coalition of stakeholders who are interested in working together.

The process of district council engagement in Petauke, Lusangazi, Chipata, and Chipangali Districts has been led by local partners and has been largely positive. District governments are asking ILRG partners CDLA and PDLA for assistance on data collection, map production and engagement with local chiefs. The district land alliances (DLAs) are seen locally as key resources for government. The question for sustainability remains, as to whether they will be compensated for their efforts. Importantly as well, other CPs and field programs are approaching the DLAs for this type of assistance. Continuing to support these relationships will be important. ILRG will largely be hands-off as these partnerships reflect a longer-term relationship between councils and grantees.

Department of Resettlement: ILRG's relationship with the Department of Resettlement under the Vice President's Office remains stalled. Ukwimi Resettlement Area is the main case for this partnership, and ILRG will continue to make clear that resources are available to build on low-cost documentation

processes and feeding community-level information into planning and the National Land Titling Program. ILRG will not however pay for department officials to revisit all of the parcels. PDLA is helping to ensure that community members are communicated with in this process. ILRG's analysis showed that the vast majority of records from Ukwimi match the data collected by USAID TGCC partners. If the department shows a willingness to work through this data and build on community-documentation processes, ILRG will re-engage.

Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs: ILRG finally met with representatives of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) this quarter. The ministry welcomed the partnership, particularly around: 1) an Eastern Province Chiefs' Council meeting; 2) a sub-committee on land and natural resources within the House of Chiefs; and 3) customary leadership and governance training through Chalimbana University. The MOCTA made an additional request to partner with ILRG to use ILRG tools on village documentation to carry out a mapping process for village/headperson documentation in one or more chiefdoms (this request also aligns with census/survey needs). ILRG is awaiting the ministry to follow up with this request. ILRG also had positive interactions with the MOCTA provincial and district offices in Eastern Province this quarter, which will be managed locally by ILRG partners.

House of Chiefs: The House of Chiefs is an important partner of ILRG, but it only sits as a full house twice a year (November and June). ILRG maintains strong relationships with a number of chiefs who sit in the House. Engagement with the civil servants associated with the House (via MOCTA) is more sporadic though they remain interested in partnerships. As work on gender and traditional governance advance, this relationship will continue to be pushed forward, and lessons learned will be communicated through the House.

Provincial Planning Departments: ILRG met with the Eastern Province Permanent Secretary, as well as the relevant provincial departments this quarter, with USAID/Washington participation. The Permanent Secretary requested specific assistance in convening chiefs across Eastern Province for development coordination, an opportunity that ILRG may be able to support. ILRG is also aware of the importance of provincial offices but has made clear that the program does not have field offices, but rather implements through local civil society partners and partnerships with chiefs and line ministries. ILRG was able to demonstrate that protocols had been followed and that stakeholders from national to local levels have been provided with relevant information about program activities across the full range of government departments. ILRG will continue to pursue this approach of open communication, but also devolving day-to-day engagement with partners in the field. ILRG will ensure that quarterly reports and deliverables are shared across this full range of partners.

Political Party Land Sub-Committees: Through USAID's partnership with the National Democratic Institute, ILRG provided two presentations/discussions with leading political parties, the Patriotic Front and the United Party for National Democracy. These meetings were constructive and openly discussed the political nature of land issues in Zambia and the relationship between politics, government, and civil society in land allocation and land management. No specific follow-up is expected from this work.

3.3.3 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED LAND ADMINISTRATION FOR IMPROVED PLANNING

ILRG's approach to field implementation is through partnerships with organizations based in rural districts. Partners are adapting and using co-developed methodologies and tools, building on previously deployed systems. Tools have been adapted to local partners and the development goals, for example around improved wildlife management, reduced deforestation, reduced conflict, and improved integration of decentralization functions.

3.3.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS

ILRG's goal of sustainability and scalability of customary land documentation and administration processes requires investment in a low-cost, flexible system for collecting and managing data based on specific needs of partners, while providing a core set of data that is consistent with international best practices to allow for long-term viability and acceptance of data. As a result, an administrative "maintenance system" is necessary for ILRG Zambia. During this quarter, ILRG continued to evaluate options for development planning data, systematic documentation, and administration of household land information data. ILRG worked on a report on the next steps for customary documentation administration for Mozambique and Zambia, which is expected to be completed in the next quarter. Unfortunately, there is still not a clear host or institutional mandate for customary data in Zambia, despite the strong likelihood of customary land documents being recognized in policy in the near future. ILRG's existing analysis does not see a high likelihood of civil society, private sector, traditional leaders or government maintaining a customary land registry in the near future. This is a major barrier to sustainability and one that ILRG will need to continue to unlock with local partners over the coming months/year. It is likely that the administration phase of ILRG will test multiple models of data management and backstopping that range from an organizational approach (as is the case now) to trained independent service individuals.

3.3.3.2 PETAUKE

The grant with PDLA was awarded this quarter, and the team was trained and began the household documentation processes, as well as integrated development planning. PDLA has established relationships with relevant chiefs and district leaders and is increasingly coordinating with the provincial government stakeholders. PDLA advanced work in Nyampande Chiefdom and agreed on a fee-for-service model of certificate costs between 200 and 500 kwacha per certificate, with half of the fee returning to the chief. Through coordination with Chief Nyampande and the Department of Forests, PDLA has identified communities that may be most interested in establishing community forests, in areas of high priority for both the department and communities. With the DNPW, PDLA agreed to map the extent of the village action groups in Lumbuka, Chikowa, Sandwe, and Chibale. The PDLA also agreed on a plan of action with the DNPW moving forward which includes initiating discussions and collaborations with the other stakeholders supporting activities in and around Sandwe Game Management Area (GMA), including BioCarbon Partners and Women for Change. Activities next quarter should seek collaboration with the community resource board (CRB) and Kantanta Hunting Safari. This is a sensitive topic/approach as many of these partners do not collaborate and have longstanding animosity towards one another. PDLA began discussions with stakeholders around the concept of community game ranching in Sandwe Chiefdom.

Activities in Kalindawalo and Mumbi Chiefdoms are yet to begin.

3.3.3.3 CHIPATA

The CDLA grant began this quarter with continued demarcation and completion of activities under the original USAID work. ILRG continued the completion of documentation in Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms and received agreement from Mnukwa Chiefdom to advance on signing the initial certificates to be distributed. Mnukwa Chiefdom showed a strong interest in working with the CDLA on gender and social inclusion elements, and the importance of youth integration became increasingly clear. Consistent with previous analyses, youth representatives noted that they are keen to engage in land and land management issues, but that largely they are excluded of decision-making processes over land. There are no specific activities to push at present on this interest, though it remains a lens with which ILRG activities must begin to integrate.

The CDLA has been closely involved with the ZIFL-P activities that are being carried out in Chipata, and they played a large role in promoting the use of the TGCC-developed land use planning manual for ZIFL-P's work moving forward. The CDLA received consent from Chiefs Mnukwa, Mkanda, Mafuta, and Maguya to work on planning issues; conflicts over the proposed Chipangali District are at the forefront of this interest of getting ahead of potential planning challenges.

3.3.3.4 WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Grants to FZS and COMACO are being finalized for USAID approval. FZS will support community game ranching lessons, household land documentation processes, establishment of community forest management agreements, and a capacity assessment tool for CRBs. COMACO will advance the establishment of a community game ranch in Nyimba District. ILRG awaits decisions from USAID on opportunities to advance another grant with a USAID field partner in Rufunsa District.

ILRG completed pre-award steps with ZNCRBA for a fixed amount award to support their role as a national convener of the 88 CRBs across Zambia's 35 GMAs, and submitted the package to USAID for approval. This grant will support their organizational capacity, including development of a sustainability plan, as well as their technical capacity to advocate. Activities under this grant, including support for their use of Open Data Kit, will move forward in the coming quarter.

A final grant is being developed with the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia to promote coordination among game ranchers across the country, including existing commercial ranches and newly envisioned community ranches. This work will seek to advance advocacy and learning with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife.

To support these grantees and ensure that this work fits into a broader framework, ILRG is carrying out a review of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) advances in light of the 2015 Forests Act and 2015 Wildlife Act. This analysis is being done in collaboration with Maliasili and the Nature Conservancy. During the past quarter, a consultant visited Zambia to support this work and to identify initial case studies that will be integrated into the work. A law and policy analysis was completed, and the upcoming quarter will be used to dive into the case studies.

The ILRG investments in wildlife and biodiversity will be underpinned by a program theory of change and situational model, inclusive of discussion of drivers. This USAID document will complement the CBNRM review and ensure that activities contribute to site-based biodiversity objectives as well as national-level learning and action. This process will be completed in July 2019.

3.3.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

ILRG's capacity-building efforts are likely to be fully developed in fiscal year (FY) 2020 with the House of Chiefs, MLG, specific district councils, and other partners, including District Land Alliances and other similar local organizations. ILRG is ensuring at present that it knows what other partners are engaged in and refining its own activities and methodologies for support. ILRG is supporting general capacity monitoring of its partners with the tools identified above in global work.

3.3.5 LEARNING AGENDA

ILRG Zambia's learning agenda for year one is focused on gender, youth, CBNRM, and a political economy analysis of the land sector. As noted above, the CBNRM analysis is underway, and a youth analysis has been completed as well. ILRG still anticipates carrying out a political economy analysis of the land sector; the outline for this may be presented at the upcoming research symposium in September 2019. The team has not prioritized this analysis, as efforts have been focused on ensuring that ILRG partner activities are moving in appropriate directions.

ILRG anticipates that the research symposium in September will be a springboard to encouraging additional learning by government, academics and implementing partners. To that effect, ILRG anticipates incentivizing the best presentations/papers from the meeting to be submitted to the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference or other relevant land and natural resource management meetings in 2019/2020.

3.3.6 GENDER CONCERNS

As noted above, ILRG engaged with the USAID gender focal points to identify opportunities for synergies between program activities and USAID's broader activities on gender and women's empowerment, gender-based violence, and early childhood marriage, particularly as they relate to working with customary leaders. ILRG hired a Gender Advisor in Zambia and she has subsequently developed materials to support household land documentation processes in a practical and inclusive way. The ILRG Zambia Gender Advisor will support analyses with new partners as the program continues and provide backstopping to the full range of partners.

3.3.7 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

ILRG's approach to implementation in Zambia is focused on sustainability, scalability, and self-reliance through the use of free, open source solutions that are modular and can be repeated across multiple chiefdoms and districts. ILRG is also asking all local partners to develop sustainability strategies that include monetizing their services in collaboration with local chiefs. The viability of these strategies remains central to the long-term impact of ILRG investments. At the moment the biggest risk to ILRG's sustainability is whether local partners have the willingness, interest and capacity to move forward post-USAID support to systematically provide services to stakeholders, or if they will continue to be reliant on outside funding. With respect to district land alliance partners, there is a movement to start charging a fee for service, which is encouraging, but also opens the door to new financial management and logistical challenges.

3.4 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY

The term portion of the ILRG contract includes activities in Mexico. This work is on hold until/if USAID would like ILRG to move forward with it.

3.5 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

Following the completion of the work on the consultation on USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and its associated deliverables in quarter one of fiscal year (FY) 2019, ILRG received a scope of work for the development of sectoral guidelines for indigenous peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and extreme poverty, private sector engagement, and/or livelihoods. ILRG drafted annotated outlines for the four sectoral guidelines for USAID comment. A first draft incorporating these comments will be submitted for USAID review in the next quarter, with the anticipation that the final documents will be completed in the first quarter of FY2020.

USAID provided ILRG with a draft scope of work to develop five region-specific and ten country-specific (two in each region) analysis reports on the status of the human rights of indigenous peoples. The profiles will support USAID staff in understanding the regional and country contexts that determine the current human rights status of indigenous peoples in the countries. ILRG has held discussions with USAID on the schedule, format, and content of the profiles; initial drafts will commence next quarter with the final products to USAID in the first quarter of FY2020.

3.6 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

West Africa is the world's predominant supplier of cocoa, yet its aging trees are becoming less productive, presenting long-term risks to cocoa supply. Smallholder cocoa has been the dominant driver of deforestation in Ghana over the past twenty years. The government of Ghana and cocoa buyers have made specific commitments to reduce and eliminate deforestation from their supply chains. Supporting rehabilitation of farms with international best practices and supporting local-level forest governance and land use planning has the potential to increase yields, reduce deforestation, and improve livelihoods in Ghana's cocoa producing regions. Yet cocoa producers face significant barriers to farm rehabilitation, including lack of upfront financing to rehabilitate and survive the years before new cocoa trees produce; lack of access to best practices for farm establishment; and insecure land and resource rights, particularly for women and immigrant farmers, who make up much of the rural populations.

ILRG, with partner Winrock International, is working with Hershey, Meridia, and ECOM to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector that in combination with land use planning can be linked to reduced deforestation, increased carbon stocks in the cocoa landscape, increased cocoa farm productivity and resilience, diversified farmer incomes, and improved livelihoods. The first two years of the partnership, called the bridge phase, focuses on further testing and refining three components of the approach: ECOM's Farm Rehabilitation Services, to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; a cost-recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning in the Wassa Amenfi West District and particularly in the Asankrangwa Stool to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

This reporting period includes activities described under Phase I, Research, Community Engagement, and Analysis of Land Governance of the Supporting Deforestation-Free Cacao in Ghana Implementation Plan.

3.6.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

3.6.1.1 ACTIVITY 1.1: COMMUNITY ENTRY AND DATA COLLECTION ON CUSTOMARY NORMS

The major activity of the quarter consisted of preparation and implementation of the land use planning diagnostic. From May 15 through June 20, a multidisciplinary team carried out the diagnostic and draft report for four communities within the Wassa Amenfi West District and the Asankrangwa Stool. A team of 10 professionals and two representatives of each village spent two days of training by land use planning specialist Sabine Jiaak to learn participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools. The conceptual and pragmatic training was followed by an in-depth diagnostic in the town of Yirase and then an additional week covering the three communities of Domeabra, Suresu Nkwanta, and Nyame Nnae. The team lived in the community of Yirase during the first week. Team members used community mapping, historical matrices, transect walks, focus groups, and drama performance to encourage discussion on key topics such as landowner-tenant relations within abunu agreements, the role of shade tree tenure on cocoa farms, settlement histories, and the interface between gold mining and cocoa farm production. During the week of June 10 - 15, a sub-set of the diagnostic team in Takoradi analyzed the data and prepared a preliminary draft of the final report.

The land use diagnostic team learned about community perspectives on project themes and community priorities. For example, team members learned that landowners, by way of the Asankrangwa Paramount Chief, began to document abunu agreements approximately 10 to 20 years ago using a template that heavily favors landowner rights. This means that simply improving the number of documented

agreements cannot in itself be the answer to land tenure issues – instead, there must be more balanced tenure agreement templates that also give security to tenants. In addition, the team learned that the communities have almost no forest areas outside forest reserves; almost all land has been converted to cocoa with the exception of swampy areas which are used for rice cultivation. This means that increasing shade on existing cocoa farms in addition to capacity building around the benefits of tree cover and secondary forests should be prioritized in land use planning.

The “deep-dive” community activities performed through the PRA were a great opportunity for the team to gather information needed for ECO Game customization for the next steps of the land use planning process. The team

gathered useful information regarding the economic and ecosystem services benefits of different land uses, especially the trade-offs between artisanal gold mining and cocoa production. The team also learned that communities gather non-timber forest products from the existing secondary forests around swampy and river areas. Forests are valued for their shade, but overall the economic value of cocoa is more highly-prized than primary forests whereas the negative effects of gold mining are well known and make community members hesitant to mine on their own lands. These observations will be incorporated into ECO Game design and customization.



Figure 4. Land Use Planning Specialist Martin Yelibora facilitates the creation of a Venn diagram for the cocoa sector in Yirase during the participatory rural assessment.

PHOTO: GABRIEL SIDMAN

3.6.1.2 ACTIVITY 1.2: DISTRICT AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Desk research on land use planning and the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme was conducted prior to meetings in Accra. The research on land use planning focused on Ghana’s existing statutory framework related to land use planning at the national, regional, and local levels. Within the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act of 2016 (Act 925) the team looked at the different official land use planning authorities, the different planning frameworks, and zoning regulations. This research provided the project team with a clearer understanding of potential conflicts and synergies between the statutory and customary land use planning protocols and informed in-person meetings with the Spatial Planning Department.

The desk research on the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme focused on whether the ILRG project areas could be recognized as a hotspot intervention area under the Programme. The project team looked at the criteria required for an area to be considered a hotspot intervention area along with the draft benefit sharing plan. These criteria included greenhouse gas monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification requirements, governance structure requirements, and benefit sharing plans. The results of this research informed the meetings with the Forestry Commission in Accra that centered on eligibility requirements and processes for the ILRG project area to become recognized as a sub-hotspot intervention area. The Forestry Commission was agreeable to the designation and ILRG is currently working with them and other consortia members on the next steps to initiate the process to formalize the relationship with the Forestry Commission. The team also explored the issue of tree

tenure with the Forestry Commission and separately with a non-governmental organization (NGO) representative vested in the process and are exploring how to continue this engagement.

To complete the initial national policy engagement the team met with the Ghana Land Commission, who expressed interest in serving as a repository for customary land tenure documentation. This represents a significant policy shift from earlier engagements, when this was not even considered by the Land Commission.

3.6.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION

Over the course of the quarter, the project management team negotiated a subcontract with Meridia for the farm level documentation process. Through the land use planning diagnostic, Meridia staff who are engaged for the community boundary mapping and parcel mapping learned about the socioeconomic realities of the four villages. Meridia was involved in community meetings and tested a drone-focused approach by taking pictures of the community settlements. Community issues around abunu tenancy arrangements in Yirase, Domeabra, and Suresu Nkwanta initially prevented Meridia from moving forward with base mapping, but the local chiefs and community members have agreed for mapping to proceed with terms of abunu tenure arrangements to be discussed and agreed in parallel. The need to revisit abunu arrangements in these communities was not surprising, and the team is working on a process to resolve this with the community members and chiefs.

3.6.3 FARM REHABILITATION SERVICES

ILRG awarded a grant to ECOM near the end of the quarter. The ILRG grant will enable ECOM to equip field technicians with soil scanners to specifically measure soil pH, organic carbon content, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and carbon exchange capacity; apply different fertilizer formulations based on real-time data and soil analysis; apply soil treatment based on macro and micro nutrient content; test various soil-less media technologies such as coco peat, fiber and rice husk biochar to allow for the tap root to develop longer and stronger; and test long plastic reusable seedling cones to allow roots to grow longer.

ECOM proceeded with enrolling 32 famers in the program in Asankrangwa covering a total of 95.95 acres. Carbon stock data has been collected on these farms, and the farms have been cleared for rehabilitation on a 2:1 ratio of two acres being rehabilitated initially into cocoa farms and one acre being converted into annual food and cash crops. Winrock has engaged two consultants under the US Department of State-funded Private Investment for Enhanced Resilience project to provide additional technical assistance to ECOM to help refine the agronomy and business model for the farm rehabilitation services.

A USAID and State Department team visited ECOM in Accra prior to visiting two of the farm rehabilitation sites during the land use planning diagnostic.

3.6.4 REPORTING AND OUTREACH

The ILRG team continues to hold bi-weekly team meetings with private sector partners Hershey and ECOM to coordinate the implementation of this activity and ensure consistent buy-in from all partners.

Two blogs were drafted about this activity in this quarter. [Chocolate for the Future](#) introduces the innovative approach and partnership that are being undertaken by ILRG to support deforestation free Cocoa in Ghana. The second blog focused on the land use dialogue process and the information gleaned during the process that will help ILRG refine the bridge phase implementation approach, and will be released next quarter.

3.7 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

Under ILRG, USAID and PepsiCo are partnering to promote women's empowerment in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership is to demonstrate how women's empowerment can support the adoption of sustainable farming practices in West Bengal, improving local livelihoods and positively impacting PepsiCo's bottom line. To inform activities under this partnership, PepsiCo funded an assessment of women's economic empowerment and equality, land rights, and agricultural engagement in the PepsiCo potato supply chain in West Bengal, India, which was carried out by Tetra Tech and Landesa in January/February 2019. Competing demands for time, limitations in access to and control over land, resources and income; access to information and technology and local gender norms were identified as constraints to women that the partnership will need to address. A workshop was held in New Delhi from 30 April – 1 May 2019 to co-create a plan of action for the partnership based on the assessment findings. The workshop conclusions, observations from a subsequent field visit and robust discussions between ILRG, USAID and PepsiCo shaped three strategic approaches to reach, benefit and empower women in PepsiCo's supply chain, with pathways for scaling impacts as follows:

1. Impact farm-level outcomes by working with women and men in families that are currently part of the PepsiCo supply chain, particularly through women's self-help groups and broad community engagement, relying on male and female champions in pilot communities;
2. Strengthen PepsiCo's internal gender knowledge and capacity and mainstreaming gender integration within PepsiCo staff workstreams; and,
3. Develop plans for sustainability and scaling of activities and results, including through leveraging government, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners, in complement to PepsiCo's ongoing efforts.

A set of activities is proposed for each of these three approaches in a final implementation plan, which is pending approval by USAID, with input from PepsiCo (an initial draft was submitted in May; the new draft responds to comments received). The implementation plan is focused on Year 1 (the 2019/2020 potato growing season) and runs from June 2019 – May 2020. It includes basic information on activities envisaged to begin in Year 2 and how the partnership will move from ILRG-led implementation of activities to more holistic integration of activities into PepsiCo's core business operations over a few years. In early June, USAID approved a rapid start scope of work for preparatory work required in advance of the October 2019 potato planting. This includes selecting self-help groups, preparing for and delivering gender training for PepsiCo staff, recruitment, and other administrative start-up tasks.

3.8 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a scope of work to the COR with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. This section outlines the set of completion activities that have been under discussion or development, but which have not yet been formally approved.

3.8.1 LIBERIA: COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION

As noted in the last quarterly report, USAID has expressed interest in having ILRG issue a grant in Liberia to complete a community lands protection (CLP) process across approximately forty-five

communities in Liberia. This work had previously been funded by other donors, and USAID had anticipated carrying out an impact evaluation of the benefits from the CLP. The work being discussed under ILRG will complete the partially carried out CLP process in some communities and support the process from start to finish in other communities.

The work is expected to be carried out independently by one or more grantees in Liberia, without substantial technical oversight from the ILRG team. A Tetra Tech staff member who currently works on the USAID/Liberia-funded Land Governance Support Activity will assist the ILRG team in managing this anticipated grant. ILRG recognizes that this will require significant management and grantee oversight and will share the costs and time implications with USAID. ILRG has discussed the draft scope of work with the Liberian civil society organizations, Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates, and preliminarily identified communities to support in the process for recognition of customary tenure. A draft budget and confirmation of the communities and process will be discussed with USAID early in the next quarter to allow approval of a budget for the overall Liberia activity; subsequently, ILRG will carry out the pre-award process and submit the grant package for USAID approval.

3.8.2 BURMA: LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION SUPPORT

E3/LU started discussions with USAID/Burma regarding interest in mobilizing a land policy and legislation advisor for six months to a year to support the land law development process. These discussions have resulted in a draft position description and request for more information from USAID/Burma. At present, it is not clear whether this position/activity will advance due to restrictions on advancing new activities/funding with the USAID/Burma.

3.8.3 GLOBAL: MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

As USAID/LU's main mechanism for technical assistance to missions, ILRG is expected to use the USAID MAST approach for participatory mapping and delineation of community boundaries, individual and communal land certification, and inventorying land and resources as needed. This includes continuing MAST support for customary land certification in Zambia and Mozambique, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on Landlinks.

Under this task, ILRG will periodically take stock of MAST as an approach used across ILRG activities in Zambia and Mozambique and will document best practices, challenges and opportunities to use the approach under new activities in support of USAID missions. ILRG will analyze data and interpret findings across activities to generate content for the MAST Learning Platform on Landlinks. Activities under this task will be coordinated with the Communication, Evidence and Learning program and will be included in ILRG's Year 2 workplan. Specific activities under this task could include:

- Case studies, blogs and papers related to the use of MAST in Zambia, Mozambique and other ILRG term and completion activities as appropriate;
- Data analysis across different activities to build on LTS' work in analyzing MAST data for specific questions and topics, such as gender-disaggregated parcel size and land allocation comparison between sites, differences in time and cost for parcel delineation and workflow, etc.;
- Others to be discussed during the Year 2 workplan session.

3.8.4 INDONESIA: LAND TENURE ASSESSMENT

USAID/Indonesia has expressed interest in having ILRG conduct an assessment to inform their County Development Cooperation Strategy across its objectives. This analysis would update and expand upon the previous Indonesia tenure profile that was completed in 2010. E3/LU would like ILRG to utilize the LTPR Situation Assessment and Intervention Planning Tool to support this activity and to revisit the LTPR matrix as a framework for field support, exposing the gaps and needs to improve it for future use. This work is expected to be carried out in the next quarter.

3.8.5 GLOBAL: RESEARCH AGENDA

E3/LU is developing a research agenda on land and resource governance to guide how E3/LU, and USAID as a whole, spends research funds over the coming years in support of evidence-based programming. E3/LU has requested the assistance of ILRG to further develop the state of evidence section to ensure all high quality evidence is captured and integrated into an accessible, highly readable narrative; make revisions to other sections of the document to ensure cohesion and flow; and organize a launch event. This activity is expected to be carried out during the upcoming quarters.

4.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out through two processes. For data associated with community engagement processes that seek to lead to registration of rights, data is queried from the project databases and summarized annually. Other sets of data are collected through quarterly submissions into an online platform (Ona) with supporting documentation. The project has a broad range of indicators, and each activity selects from the overall indicator list; reporting out is done through these country/activity specific tables.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	local authorities								
	contractors								
	mediators								
	courts								
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Institution Type								
	Institution Type								
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	1	0		1	1	Training for Hluvukani Enumerators: Land Law & Community Awareness in Manhica, facilitated by Terra Firma, March 4-6, 2019
	women's rights groups								

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	LGBTI issues								
	indigenous people's groups								
	customary authorities								
	government								
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, Output]	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Numerator								
	Denominator								
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Mid-term assessment								
	Pause and reflect								
	Community of Practice								
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	TBD		0	0	*Training data from MAST training in Hluvukani to be confirmed.
	Male								
	Female								
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Blog								
	Issue brief								
	Research								
	Papers								
	Case studies								
	Fact sheets								
	Peer-reviewed journal publications								

TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	local authorities								
	contractors								
	mediators								
	courts								
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights (contributes to EG.11-2)	0	0	15	3*		18	18	Workshops took place across the following locations: Petauke, Lusaka, Kalikiliki, Chipata, and Maguya. (Q3) Launch of Community-based Planning Workshop in Chipata, June 4-5, 2019. *Number of institutions to be confirmed.
	national governmental								
	sub-national governmental								
	Other			15			15	15	
	Topic: land rights			15			15	15	
	Topic: climate change								
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Institution Type								
	Institution Type								

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
11e	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing other categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output]	0	0	1	0		1	1	Zambia National Land Policy
	National, Proposed			1			1	1	
	National, Adopted								
	National, Implemented								
	Sub-national, Proposed								
	Sub-national, Adopted								
	Sub-national, Implemented								
	Regional or International, Proposed								
	Regional or International, Adopted								
	Regional or International, Implemented								
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	women's rights groups								
	LGBTI issues								
	indigenous people's groups								
	customary authorities								
	government								
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, Output]	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Numerator								
	Denominator								
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Mid-term assessment								
	Pause and reflect								
	Community of Practice								
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Percent of men								

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Percent of women								
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	68		0	0	(Q3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Social Inclusion in Land and Natural Resource Management (23m, 11f) in Chipata on June 2-3, 2019. Customary Land Documentation Training (23m, 11f) in Chipata on May 30-June 1, 2019.
	Male				46				
	Female				22				
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Blog								
	Issue brief								
	Research								
	Papers								
	Case studies								
	Fact sheets								
	Peer-reviewed journal publications								

TABLE 3. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY219 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	1		1	1	(Q3) Rapid Rural Appraisal Tools Used for Community Land Use Planning
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	12	11		23	23	(Q2) Carbon Stock Measurement Training in Kumasi, facilitated by Winrock on February 4-8, 2019 (Q3) Training in Rapid Rural Appraisal/ Participatory Rural Appraisal on May 24-24.
	Male			11	7		18	18	
	Female			1	4		5	5	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0	1		1	1	(Q3) Chocolate for the Future: USAID's Support to the Private Sector for the Rehabilitation of Cocoa Trees in Ghana
	Blog				1				
	Issue brief								
	Research								
	Papers								
	Case studies								
	Fact sheets								
	Peer-reviewed journal publications								

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY

SUCCESS STORY

RESOLVING DISPUTES WITH PARTICIPATORY MAPPING



PHOTO CREDIT: ORAM

Photos from top: Community members from Muelamassi negotiate governance of land within their boundaries; a map of the Muelamassi community boundary and areas used by Jagara.

Across much of rural Mozambique heated disputes over boundaries of agricultural fields and even communities create tensions between neighboring households and communities. The communities of Muelamassi and Jagara in the Ile District in Zambézia Province, northern Mozambique have been locked in a boundary conflict over recent years, and a lack of resolution has risked the communities losing the opportunity to take advantage of a new small-scale dam and irrigation system. Under the USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) project, Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) is helping communities clarify community and household boundaries, resolve disputes and negotiate their own vision of community development through participatory processes.

While implementing USAID's land documentation program, ORAM and the district government representative facilitated meetings between Muelamassi and Jagara community leaders to recount the history of the boundary conflict. After families from Jagara moved to use land within Muelamassi they continued to pay allegiance to their traditional leader in Jagara. The Muelamassi leadership thought of these families as temporary users of the land, whereas the families felt that their use of the land meant that the area in question had been transferred to fall under the control of the Jagara leadership. Multiple meetings involving traditional leaders from both sides, along with the district government, brought agreement that the area should in fact continue to be part of Muelamassi, while the families living there could continue to consider themselves under the leadership of Jagara. Based on this agreement, the boundary was confirmed.

While the USAID project has been focused on household land rights documentation, the broader process of community engagement that leads to household documentation creates these opportunities for public, transparent discussion of boundaries. USAID support has built the capacity of ORAM and community associations themselves to act as service providers and not only document initial rights, but also help communities work through historical and new land conflicts. These community-led processes are likely to be more stable than outside adjudication and will set the stage for successful cooperation of those impacted by the forthcoming small-scale dam and irrigation investment.

Telling Our Story

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ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL

Photo: TGCC

The majority of land in developing countries is not documented, and hundreds of millions of households in rural and urban areas lack secure rights to the land and resources they live and rely on. This impacts their ability and incentive to make long-term investments and it often limits access to finance. As a result, these individuals are particularly vulnerable, especially in the event of conflict or natural disaster. Countries where property rights are perceived as insecure are less attractive for investors and more reliant on donor funding. USAID recognizes that strengthening rights to land and natural resources is central to achieving a broad range of development goals on the journey to self-reliance including: conflict prevention and mitigation; countering violent extremism; realizing inclusive economic growth; managing biodiversity and natural resources sustainably; enhancing agricultural productivity; generating own source revenue; and empowering women and vulnerable populations.

USAID's Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program – managed by the E3/Land and Urban Office – is a flexible field support mechanism that works with USAID Missions to provide both short- and long-term assistance. The program gives USAID operating units and missions around the world an opportunity to request support for a wide array of services to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for strong economic growth, stability, resilience, and self-reliance. ILRG's services have been used to support a number of US government strategic foreign assistance initiatives and earmarks, including democracy and rule of law; gender equality and women's empowerment; Feed the Future; conflict mitigation and management; economic growth; biodiversity and natural resource management; and global climate change.

A common approach is for a Mission to work with the mechanism to develop activities that adapt ILRG technical assistance, which are best suited for its development goals.



PROGRAM INFORMATION

Ceiling: \$25 Million

Period of Performance: July 2018 – July 2021 (plus 2 option years to July 2023)

Available for Mission Buy-in: Yes

Competitive Procurement Required for New Activities: No

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on four countries: Ghana, India, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Ghana, the project collaborates with the private sector (Hershey) to test a farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model to increase cocoa productivity and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the project supports a partnership between USAID and PepsiCo to economically empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Mozambique, the project supports communities to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, resolve land disputes, and be prepared to engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, the project supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery, capacity-building for civil society and government, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas to improve wildlife management. ILRG will also work in Liberia to evaluate the impact of community land protection activities on livelihoods.

The ILRG consortium includes seven partners: Tetra Tech (prime contractor); Columbia University; Global Land Alliance; Landesa; Terra Firma; Innola Solutions; and Winrock International. The program also works with in-country partners through a \$2.5 million grants under contract component.

CONTACT

COR

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Chief of Party

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Tetra Tech

ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

The following media items relevant to the project were published or produced in this period:

Chocolate for the Future Exposure piece was published on June 20, 2019, highlighting the partnership between USAID, Tetra Tech, Winrock International, The Hershey Company, and ECOM Agroindustrial to examine how land tenure constraints affect cocoa farm rehabilitation. This partnership was recognized as one of three winners in a case study competition at a recent USAID Private Sector Engagement Workshop in Washington, DC. (<https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/chocolate-for-the-future>)

ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 4. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com
Jen Duncan	Landesa	Gender Advisor	jend@landesa.org
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Robert O'Sullivan	Winrock	Winrock Ghana Task Lead	robert.osullivan@winrock.org
Jolyne Sanjak	Tetra Tech	India Task Lead	jolyne.sanjak@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 5: DATA

Data produced by the project (i.e. geospatial, survey, etc.) will be uploaded as required to the [Development Data Library](#) (DDL) upon completion of the task. No data was produced by the project in this period.

ANNEX 6: LOE SUMMARY

TABLE 5. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE

LABOR CATEGORY	BASE PERIOD LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR BASE PERIOD
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,630.50	180.10	511.13	1,119.37
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,188.00	195.00	570.00	1,618.00
Long-Term CCN Support	2,183.00	168.38	327.38	1,855.63
Consultants	1,418.00	50.50	62.50	1,355.50

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