



QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY - MARCH 2020

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Authors: Tetra Tech

APRIL 2020

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared with support from the Integrated Land Resource Governance Task Order, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

Cover Photo: Members of a women's land leasing group in Balitha, West Bengal, India, planting potatoes on their leased land (women are wearing masks as part of their training in the use of personal protection equipment, which occurred before COVID-19). ILRG/India

Tetra Tech Contact(s): Megan Huth, Project Manager
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05402
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: megan.huth@tetrattech.com

Suggested Citation: Tetra Tech, (2020). *Quarterly Report, January – March 2020*. Washington, DC: USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY – MARCH 2020

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

Submission Date: 15 April 2020
Submitted by: Melissa Hall
Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Burlington VT 05401, USA
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR Name: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Authors: Tetra Tech

DISCLAIMER

This publication is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Tetra Tech and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS..... | I |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS | III |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND..... | I |
| 2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES | 2 |
| 2.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19 | 4 |
| 2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF | 4 |
| 2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED WORKPLAN..... | 4 |
| 2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND BURN RATE | 6 |
| 2.1.4 COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES | 6 |
| 2.1.5 ILRG'S ROLE IN THE RESPONSE OR PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PANDEMICS | 7 |
| 2.1.6 GUIDANCE FROM USAID | 8 |
| 3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES | 9 |
| 3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT..... | 9 |
| 3.1.1 Environmental Mitigation Measures and Monitoring | 9 |
| 3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE..... | 9 |
| 3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES..... | 10 |
| 3.3.1 Development of Capacity Development Indicators and Tool | 10 |
| 3.3.2 Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) | 10 |
| 3.4 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY | 11 |
| 3.4.1 Management and Administration..... | 11 |
| 3.4.2 Programming New Activities | 11 |
| 3.4.3 Policy Support..... | 12 |
| 3.4.4 Gender Considerations..... | 13 |
| 3.4.5 Sustainability and Self-Reliance | 14 |
| 3.5 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY..... | 15 |
| 3.5.1 Management and Administration..... | 15 |
| 3.5.2 Coordination and Policy Engagement | 16 |
| 3.5.3 Field Implementation | 21 |
| 3.5.4 Capacity Building..... | 32 |
| 3.5.5 Gender Priorities..... | 32 |
| 3.5.6 Learning Agenda | 32 |
| 3.5.7 Sustainability and Self-Reliance | 33 |
| 3.6 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY..... | 33 |
| 3.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY | 33 |
| 3.8 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY | 34 |
| 3.8.1 Land Governance and Community Land Use Planning..... | 35 |
| 3.8.2 Cost Recovery Farm-level Tenure Documentation..... | 36 |
| 3.8.3 Farm Rehabilitation Services | 36 |
| 3.8.4 Tree Tenure | 37 |
| 3.9 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: COMPLETION ACTIVITY ... | 38 |
| 3.9.1 Management and Administration..... | 38 |
| 3.9.2 Increasing Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality at the Farm, Group, and Community Level | 39 |
| 3.9.3 Strengthening PepsiCo's Global and Local Gender Knowledge, Awareness, and Capabilities | 45 |
| 3.9.4 Leveraging Additional Government and Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainability and Scale | 46 |

| | | |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 3.9.5 | Sustainability and Self-Reliance | 46 |
| 3.10 | INDONESIA LAND TENURE ASSESSMENT | 46 |
| 3.11 | LEARNING AGENDA | 46 |
| 3.12 | PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT | 47 |
| 3.13 | LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION | 47 |
| 3.14 | WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE..... | 47 |
| 3.14.1 | Malawi | 48 |
| 3.14.2 | Cocoa Sector Partnership | 48 |
| 3.15 | EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES..... | 48 |
| 3.15.1 | Burma: Land Policy and Legislation Support..... | 48 |
| 3.15.2 | Madagascar: Lindt Cooperation on Cocoa in Sambirano Valley | 49 |
| 4.0 | PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS..... | 50 |
| | ANNEX 1: SUCCESS STORIES | 66 |
| | ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF | 69 |
| | ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA..... | 72 |
| | ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF | 73 |
| | ANNEX 5: DATA | 74 |
| | ANNEX 6: LOE SUMMARY | 75 |
| | ANNEX 7: REFERENCES..... | 76 |

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAF | Capacity Assessment Framework |
| CBNRM | Community-Based Natural Resource Management |
| CDLA | Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia) |
| CEL | Communications, Evidence and Learning |
| CFM | Community Forest Management |
| CFMG | Community Forest Management Group |
| CLP | Community Lands Protection |
| COMACO | Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia) |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CP | Cooperating Partner |
| CRB | Community Resource Board (Zambia) |
| DNPW | Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia) |
| DoR | Department of Resettlement (Zambia) |
| E3/LU | Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment |
| ECOM | Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. |
| EET | Empowered Entrepreneurship Training |
| EMMP | Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| FZS | Frankfurt Zoological Society |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GMA | Game Management Area |
| GRID-3 | Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development |
| HH | Household |
| IDIQ | Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity |
| IDP | Integrated Development Plan |
| ILRG | Integrated Land and Resource Governance |
| IWT | Illegal Wildlife Trade |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| LEGEND | Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development |
| MAST | Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure |
| MEL | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning |
| MFinance | Madison Finance Limited |
| MLG | Ministry of Local Government (Zambia) |
| MLNR | Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia) |
| MNRCS | Mpumba Natural Resource Conservation Society (Zambia) |
| MOCTA | Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Zambia) |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NLE | North Luangwa Ecosystem (Zambia) |
| ODK | Open Data Kit |
| ORAM | Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Mozambique) |
| PDLA | Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia) |
| POP | Package of Practices |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PRO WEAI | Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index |
| SFP | Sustainable Farming Practice |
| SHG | Self-Help Group |
| SMS | Sustainable Management Services |
| SOW | Scope of Work |
| STARR II | Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II |
| TGCC | Tenure and Global Climate Change |
| UN | United Nations |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| W-GDP | Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative |
| WPAZ | Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia |
| 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 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, as well as 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. Activities pursued under this portion of the contract include: 1) support around USAID's draft Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably-financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; 4) support for completion of Customary Land Protection Program activities in approximately 35 communities in Liberia; 5) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia; and 6) activities related to the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP).

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

2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the second quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2020, ILRG focused on field implementation, clarification of buy-in activities for Mozambique, and planning W-GDP activities for Malawi and cocoa sector engagement. ILRG was informed that USAID intends to exercise the program option years, which will support activity planning. ILRG was faced with a number of challenges including the resignation of the Gender Advisor/W-GDP Coordinator, the death of the Zambia Country Coordinator, and the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

W-GDP: ILRG launched activities in Zambia at both the policy level, with customary gender guidelines processes, and at the field level through gender and land dialogues with chiefdom leaders. W-GDP integration in Mozambique included a field assessment, though activity implementation awaited buy-in confirmation that was achieved at the end of the quarter. In India, W-GDP funding will be programmed with the activity work plan that begins this coming quarter. In Malawi, ILRG proposed a set of activities to the mission and the government's Land Reform Implementation Unit and is awaiting concurrence. Activities with the cocoa sector are awaiting feedback from private sector partners the Hershey Company (Hershey) and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM), yet indications are positive.

Mozambique: ILRG carried out preparatory work for programming disaster relief funding on land rights in Sofala Province, with confirmation of USAID/Mozambique buy-in late in March 2020. Requests for proposal drafts for service providers to support field activities with ILRG's three private sector partners, Novo Madal, Green Resources, and Portucel, were prepared and awaited final funding decisions on mission buy-in, which also arrived in late March 2020. Finally, ILRG worked on three learning notes to summarize experience from Year 1, including a summary of gender findings that will guide integration of W-GDP for the private sector partnerships above; the learning notes will be finalized and submitted early in the next quarter. This clarity allows ILRG to start activities in the coming quarter.

Mozambique challenges: Negotiations with private sector partners continue to evolve and while all are positive, the ability of partners to follow through with commitments may be stressed in unexpected ways with the new financial reality of COVID-19. ILRG lacked clarity on funding commitments during the first part of the quarter, which meant that field activities could not be committed to, but this allowed for important planning and relationship building.

Zambia: Policy engagement continued on the National Land Policy with positive momentum on agreement between the House of Chiefs and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) to advance to a validation. The House of Chiefs and Chalimbana University worked closely with ILRG in finalization of a curriculum for the traditional leadership diploma. The House also began engagement on customary gender and land guidelines. The Zambia National Community Resource Board Association (ZNCRBA) achieved a large impact through negotiations with government and chiefs on community revenue distribution. With respect to field implementation, both the Chipata and Petauke District Land Alliances advanced household documentation while keeping district planning work and administration work moving forward. Natural resource management partners continued with community governance activities and processes for registration of forest areas and linking these to wildlife management, including through technical backstopping from a community forest management consultant. ILRG brought on a new partner in the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia, and seeks to engage with Madison Finance Limited (MFinance) on financial service delivery.

Zambia challenges: ILRG faced the death of the Country Coordinator late in the quarter. He had been responsible for all government engagement and partner management, and had increasingly been taking on administrative leadership responsibilities. ILRG's Chief of Party (COP) will cover these roles while a new Country Coordinator is recruited. COVID-19 has impacted the ability for ILRG to push forward key government and House of Chiefs coordination needs, including advancing the land policy and customary gender and guidelines. Momentum may be stalled when meetings are allowed again, as there is expected to be a change in the Chair of the House of Chiefs.

Ghana: ILRG community governance, land use planning, climate change training, and cocoa innovation awards activities were advanced during the quarter. While communities began action planning in February, the prioritization process was not completed. Mapping and tree registration were completed on approximately 750 farms. Only 10 percent of farms paid for documentation, causing USAID and partner Meridia to re-evaluate the business model for cost recovery and farm tenure documentation. In terms of farm rehabilitation, which included food crop diversification, none of the food crops harvested met private sector partner ECOM's targets, leading to their revisiting of their rehabilitation model. ILRG also submitted a report on tree tenure law and policy to support the tree tenure devolution policy dialogue process in Ghana.

Ghana challenges: Project assumptions from private sector partners and subcontractors are not being realized to date with respect to farm productivity, as well as willingness to pay for land documentation. These assumptions require both the rehabilitation and the certification models to be revisited. COVID-19 has stopped all field engagements.

India: In India, ILRG delivered potato agronomy trainings to women within target communities and land leasing groups. ILRG also reached out directly to PepsiCo farming households, holding two meetings with PepsiCo farm families in ILRG communities. Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO-WEAI) data collection was started but postponed due to a potato blight outbreak and COVID-19 during the quarter, as was training on gender-based violence. India staff participated in an Empowered Entrepreneurship training of trainers and prepared to roll out the training to communities. Finally, the team continues to adapt training materials for community-based norms change interventions. ILRG is observing progress, as prior to the USAID-PepsiCo partnership, PepsiCo aggregators and agronomists were not reaching out directly to women in PepsiCo farming households. Through this partnership and the training and support provided, PepsiCo staff are starting to understand the benefits of reaching out to women to ensure the adoption of improved potato production practices.

India challenges: COVID-19 poses challenges for the next stage of training. In the past quarter, the PepsiCo staff were fully occupied with harvest season, so there was limited time to interact. Identifying farmers numbers and the proportion of informal PepsiCo farmers (who are not on PepsiCo's list, but who grow PepsiCo potatoes) caused initial confusion, but ultimately created greater clarity on farmer dynamics in the area.

Additional activities: ILRG continues developing new activities in line with USAID requests. The team updated the capacity assessment framework for piloting. Efforts on Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) were focused on a demo for the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, which was cancelled due to COVID-19. ILRG continued advancements with USAID on sector guidance for USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and completed a grant to the New America Foundation to finalize and share E3/LU's Research Agenda. ILRG awarded two grants to carry out community land protection activities in Liberia, though activities are on hold due to COVID-19. The team is developing a relatively small completion activity in Zambia to support a property rights indicator sub-national deep dive. ILRG continued discussions with Lindt & Sprüngli on a potential completion activity in Madagascar.

2.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19

2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF

ILRG's team is global by design, with full-time staff in Portugal, India, and Zambia, partner-supported activities in Mozambique, Ghana, and Liberia, and home office and short-term support in the United States. In late March 2020 the ILRG COP relocated back to Burlington, Vermont following suggestions from USAID/Zambia due to fear that transportation options out of Zambia could be interrupted. The COP ended the lease for his quarters in Lusaka and moved items to storage, in an effort to save money for USAID. The COP remains available to return to Zambia, based on discussions with USAID, the project team, and partners. Fortunately, because the program has very few full-time staff globally, and most team members are part-time and work for subcontractors, ILRG's need to revise activities and repurpose work is limited. This also means that our teams are not easily repurposed to support COVID-19 mitigation deployment.

Across activity countries Tetra Tech staff are primarily working from home, maintaining contact as a team via daily Skype/Zoom calls and via email, phone, or other methods as required for other engagements. Two Zambian data team members are occasionally going to the office as they rely on the office connectivity to the ILRG server and consistent power. ILRG staff are not taking public transport. Partner staff are complying with various government health and stay-at-home guidelines, and adapting their work accordingly.

Office cleaning procedures are in line with Tetra Tech's global safety and security and COVID-19 response guidelines, all of which have been shared with partners. ILRG's COP relocated back to the US but is maintaining local Zambian working hours, and is able to carry out core administration and finance coordination with the finance and administration manager. Technical management of staff and partners continues through email and phone calls.

2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED WORKPLAN

Start-up of new ILRG activities in Malawi and Madagascar, and activities related to the W-GDP cocoa sector, Liberia community land protection, and Prindex are delayed. Activities within these emergent plans will not be moved forward until it is clear that COVID-19 will not negatively impact implementation (estimated at a three to six-month delay, depending on the country). Adaptations to new activities or work in the process of initial planning are not expected at this time. Wherever feasible, activities – including discussions around work planning and W-GDP programming – will be proceed through virtual meetings and remote work.

At a global scale, ILRG is examining COVID-19 and land rights implications to support the sector's response and ideas for building resilience to COVID-19 impacts.

Mozambique: ILRG will continue to put out tenders, receive and evaluate proposals, select and negotiate with winning offerors, and engage with the selected organizations on exactly how they will implement their work. As necessary, implementers can move forward with some start-up work, such as detailed design and planning and recruitment of staff even while fieldwork is still suspended.

Zambia: Overall, activities that require meetings are postponed; some basic field engagements and one-on-one meetings are still carried out or done remotely. There is some effort to move outreach to be phone-based and to look at remote learning; these are longer-term approaches that the program is considering. As grant milestones and subcontract deliverables will largely not be met as scheduled, agreements will be extended to accommodate the implementation reality. If work is restricted for longer than five months, partner scopes of work may need to be reconsidered.

National Land Policy. All activities requiring Lusaka-based consultations have been delayed. The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is seeking approval from Cabinet to proceed with policy validation approval through written feedback and remote approval, and has requested that ILRG support consolidation of feedback. All other engagement with government stakeholders now occurs remotely, and ILRG is being adaptive to their needs.

Customary land documentation. Field documentation with partners Frankfurt Zoological Society, Chipata District Land Alliance, and Petauke District Land Alliance continues as this work is done through one-on-one interactions. Activities have slowed somewhat due to potential community distrust of outsiders coming in, and concerns about travel from towns out to villages. This progress may be halted entirely in the coming weeks/months. In the meantime, ILRG will need to stop at the objections and corrections stage, as this requires large gatherings. The slowdown has allowed the teams to engage in office work and data quality control, validation, and follow-up on latent conflicts/disputes. The teams are also spending time consolidating lessons learned, and improving their planning for post COVID-19 activities.

Customary land governance and administration. At the national level, ILRG's planned support for traditional leadership and governance training has been delayed until restrictions are lifted on public meetings. The time is being used to strengthen the materials and planning for the launch. At the community level, training and support around customary land administration have been postponed until larger-scale meetings can occur. The partners are strengthening their training materials and resources.

District planning. District planners are using the COVID-19 crisis as a time to work with team members on quality of mapping and data being presented. They are able to effectively engage with their government/ministry counterparts. Activities are largely on track though the next stage of consultations around district planning will be negatively affected by COVID-19 meeting restrictions.

Wildlife and natural resources management. Planned surveys and training for community forest management groups and community resource boards (CRBs) are delayed. There are concerns that COVID-19 impacts on the wildlife and tourism sector will be extremely harmful to these industries. ILRG is adapting to use this time to prepare training that can be remotely offered, and to consolidate the existing set of governance support materials that are used for scout training, honorary forest officer training, and CRB training. As work moves forward, these materials will be vetted with Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and the Forestry Department to allow for remote sessions to be carried out.

Gender-focused activities. ILRG's planned engagement with traditional leaders on a national customary land and gender guidelines has been delayed, though the consultant working on the process will be able to advance her preparations. Field activities associated with gender and induna dialogues are postponed as well. A planned training with a female cadre of community scouts is delayed for the foreseeable future.

Ghana: COVID-19 restrictions on travel and public meeting have slowed down the implementation of workplan activities in the four target villages. Since community meetings cannot be held at this time, key decisions on how to use the innovation award funds for climate-smart community development activities are on hold. This key activity will be postponed for the duration of COVID-19 restrictions. Once community meetings can be held again, key missions will resume immediately. Lifting of travel and public meeting restrictions will allow Meridia to meet with the Stool Chief to finalize negotiations around the issuance of essentially free LandSeal documents to all farmers per the new advisement by USAID.

While these restrictions on travel and meetings have slowed down initiatives at the local level, the ILRG team has continued to work on other initiatives. Climate change training modules have been designed and reviewed by USAID, a payment for ecosystem services concept note has been prepared for ECOM,

and other arrangements for a rapid start to the innovation awards program are now in place. ILRG suspects that COVID-19 impacts may affect the way in which our community partners want to use the fund to address environmental shocks and livelihood resiliency, but at this time, it is too early to know exactly how. Meridia is currently preparing a lessons learned document around the achievements and challenges of implementing the LandSeal documentation service. By the end of May, a webinar will be held to share lessons learned with USAID and other parties. Once the Forestry Commission signs off on the tree registration documentation, these certificates can be handed out to farmers, along with the LandSeal certificates. Meanwhile, the ILRG team and consultants are launching an initiative to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the food security, livelihood, and environmental situation in the four target villages in the Asankrangwa Stool. This monitoring may lead to programmatic modifications, but at this time, it is much too early to know.

India: A number of field activities have been postponed until the team can hold gatherings and conduct field work, including: roll-out of Empowered Entrepreneurship training (EET); gender-based violence (GBV) training with PepsiCo staff; norms change activities; baseline data collection; and communications activities. ILRG India staff and consultants have been able to adapt their work in the following ways:

- Collecting harvest data by phone;
- Focusing on adapting potato training materials based on stakeholder feedback from Year 1;
- Following up EET training of trainers with monthly calls with Johns Hopkins University;
- Translating GBV training materials and EET materials into Bengali;
- Adapting norms change materials for the West Bengal context;
- Focusing on collecting stakeholder input, including from PepsiCo India, to inform Year 2 work planning and drafting the Year 2 workplan; and
- Preliminary data analysis of baseline data to inform the Year 2 workplan.

2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND BURN RATE

As most field activities will be delayed, the project burn-rate will be reduced in the coming months. Some activities may need to be extended in duration, although an increase in cost is not anticipated. ILRG has relatively few recurring liabilities, as we engage with most subcontractors on fixed price deliverable contracts and grantees via fixed award grants. ILRG does not anticipate a need for a budget realignment due to COVID-19.

2.1.4 COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

ILRG is not currently engaging in COVID-19 response activities; however, we are prepared to respond as necessary in specific countries. Tetra Tech projects are working with missions to use our logistics and field staff to repurpose and add new activities to support COVID-19 response. ILRG's structure is not ideal to carry out such pivoting of technical focus, as ILRG does not have vehicles, long-term, full-time staff, or large procurement and project infrastructure in most of the countries in which it operates.

ILRG partners are receiving guidance on best practices to keep themselves safe and to perform their work safely. Individual subcontractors are not engaged in the response in the communities other than to transmit basic information on COVID-19 transmission and how to reduce risk of exposure. Zambian customary leaders have been approaching ILRG to identify how they can cooperate with USAID to

provide information to their communities. ILRG is coordinating with USAID/Zambia and its Development Outreach Communications team to help these leaders to partner with USAID.

In Ghana, Hershey and ECOM are taking significant actions in the face of COVID-19. This includes Hershey providing information on soap making, hygiene, and social distancing messaging via CocoaLinks – the messaging service normally used for extension services communications. Hershey is looking into other options to support farmers such as building water towers and other water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions and is open to suggestions and collaboration. ECOM has also donated 1.2 million bars of soap to the Ghana Cocoa Board to be distributed to cocoa farmers. The cocoa industry in Ghana is working with World Cocoa Foundation to raise additional funding to support cocoa farmers during the crisis.

2.1.5 ILRG'S ROLE IN THE RESPONSE OR PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PANDEMICS

At this time, it does not make sense to reprogram funds for COVID-19 related activities; however, ILRG can support USAID at the global level through analysis and research on COVID-19 impacts within its portfolio.

ILRG has deep engagement with Zambian customary governance structures and can use these relationships to connect with traditional leaders to support their communication to their subjects. Similarly in Mozambique, Terra Firma and other ILRG partners could use their networks to help health professionals to pass official information to community leaders, associations, and community members.

ILRG has launched an initiative to closely monitor the impact of the COVID-19 situation on food security, livelihoods, and environmental dynamics in the four villages of intervention in Ghana. The ILRG consultant based in Asankrangwa will monitor the following variables and report out regularly through a spreadsheet format: local transportation costs; commodity prices of key food basket items and gold and cocoa; labor costs; access to financial services; Stool and *odikro* directives; and other information and insights as they come in.

Information collected thus far in Ghana indicates several rapidly changing tendencies. Basic food costs are spiking rapidly, farm labor costs are doubling, artisanal gold mining is declining because of a drop in local prices for gold due to reduced market access, and fortunately, travel and public meeting restrictions seem to be followed so far. The programmatic implications of this granular information collection are not yet clear, but the minimal investment in collecting key data will most likely lead to fact-based policy and programmatic recommendations of utility to ILRG, USAID, ECOM, and other private sector actors in the cocoa economy. This data collection and analysis will complement information collected by Hershey and ECOM on the state of the cocoa economy at the national and regional level. Greater understanding on the interface between a shock like the global COVID-19 pandemic and outcomes on livelihoods, environment, and people at the local level will likely greatly improve programming needed to build greater community-level self-reliance and resiliency in the face of similar type stressors.

In India, the promotion of personal protective gear (PPE) is particularly relevant to women's empowerment and engagement activities in the potato supply chain and supports an informed COVID-19 prevention plan. ILRG can also mobilize the women's groups it works with to share key COVID-19 related messages and to apply COVID-19 precautions in the home.

ILRG's Indian subcontractor Consultants Partnering for Change specializes in GBV prevention and response, and the planned roll out of GBV training to PepsiCo staff could be extended to other project stakeholders, including PepsiCo aggregators, women's groups and local communities.

2.1.6 GUIDANCE FROM USAID

ILRG would appreciate outreach from the USAID missions in the countries where it operates on any new updates or guidance that would traditionally go through the project Contracting Officer or Contracting Officer's Representative. Since ILRG relies on Activity Managers, the project does not necessarily have insights into the Mission responses or actions.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers January – March 2020.

3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses weekly updates and weekly calls with USAID to communicate 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.

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

ILRG is updating its Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) to be included for USAID review and approval along with the forthcoming ILRG Year 3 work plan. New activities approved as completion tasks/field support services will be integrated into the EMMP. Environmental compliance reporting is required on an annual basis and was included as an annex to the FY 2019 annual report. ILRG continues to provide training, resources, and other support to team members and partner organization to promote environmental mitigation and monitoring.

3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Quality: ILRG is proud of the quality of work carried out this quarter and the resulting impact. USAID/Zambia expressed appreciation for the progress made in the quarter, as well as the advancement on hunting arrear payments, which has plagued the community-based natural resource management sector for almost two years. USAID/Zambia and State Department contacts thanked ILRG for updates on land policy finalization and support to a visiting Overseas Private Investment Corporation delegation. USAID expressed appreciation for the publicity around Zambia and Mozambique impacts that came from ILRG's communications efforts in *Ms.* magazine, as well as a piece on Mozambique fires that was posted on Thomson Reuters. Under ILRG's grant to the New America Foundation, a planned in-person event to launch E3/LU's learning agenda rapidly evolved into a well-attended (315 people) webinar format due to COVID-19. In India, ILRG is promoting collaboration across USAID partners in-country to expand the reach of the Empowered Entrepreneurship program, as well as Digital Green farmer-produced videos.

Schedule and timeliness: ILRG has submitted all contract deliverables on time and at a high quality. ILRG has been extremely responsive to urgent tasks/requests from USAID, despite a very small global team. This quarter, ILRG had rapid turnaround requests related to W-GDP reporting and planning, as well as preparations for a multi-donor panel for the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference (which was ultimately cancelled). ILRG has pushed an ambitious schedule in India to fit activities within, during, and after the potato growing season to accommodate partner, PepsiCo, staff's workload.

Cost control and budget: ILRG remains extremely lean and cost conscious for a program of its size. With only two full-time global staff (soon to be three, when a new Gender/W-GDP Advisor is hired), ILRG has assembled a team of part-time technical experts with project management skills to backstop country programs, while not creating overlapping responsibilities. This quarter, ILRG looked to reduce costs by submitting a Defense Base Act insurance waiver request for Zambia, fully eliminating the COP's living expenses in Zambia during COVID-19, and re-evaluating budgets and expenses in light of COVID-19 impacts and Zambia's currency depreciation. ILRG Ghana re-designed the initial land use planning

engagement to ensure the approach fit within the budget, particularly focusing on increased emphasis on identifying other sources of funding which ILRG could leverage for the program. In India, ILRG is finding savings through cost-sharing trainings with other partners, such as Control Union and other USAID-funded projects. For example, when Control Union organizes sustainable farming practice (SFP) or video production trainings, ILRG staff have participated in these trainings and applied what was learned to improve potato production training, and to produce their own local farming videos using techniques learned from USAID and PepsiCo partner Digital Green. ILRG staff also participated in Empowered Entrepreneurship training in Delhi in February 2020 that was organized by another USAID-funded project in India.

Management: ILRG's management approach continues to respond to the funding obligations and mission priorities of the program. This past quarter ILRG advanced discussions with multiple missions and private sector partners. ILRG's weekly global update and project management coordination call complement task/country specific calls/meetings, providing USAID and partners across the world the chance to engage with the program.

Regulatory compliance: ILRG's regulatory compliance has been extremely strong, particularly considering the multi-country implementation of the program and the complex management of the contract's term and completion portions. ILRG is implementing grants and subcontracts during this year in seven countries, which require not only compliance with United States government regulations, but also understanding of bilateral agreements between USAID and the country, and tax and employment law in each country. This quarter ILRG launched a consultancy to support improved environmental monitoring compliance. ILRG also anticipates using COVID-19 slowdowns as an opportunity to ensure that reporting and systems are complete and up-to-date. With private sector partners, ILRG has been able to integrate core concepts of USAID's environmental monitoring requirements into PepsiCo's potato agronomy trainings.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

Since June 2019, the capacity assessment framework (CAF) has been administered with 14 organizations in Zambia. The tool is adaptable and has been used to assess national non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, two district land alliances, seven customary authorities, and four community-based organizations. A pre-survey narrows the selection questions for each organization. A combination of organizational effectiveness and technical knowledge factors are assessed on a scale of zero to four, indicating no capacity to strong capacity. The exchange leads to the development of a tailored capacity improvement plan and corollary evidence of application to guide subsequent capacity building and document collection. Insights gained from the application of the tool are being incorporated into the document and into a video tutorial describing the methodology of the CAF. Discussions are underway with two land tenure and property rights projects outside of ILRG to determine how these projects may be able to utilize the CAF. In light of COVID-19, approaches to using the tool will be adapted to permit for remote interviews with organizations, as well as prioritization of capacity-building interventions that can be advanced remotely. The final Excel tool, methodological description, and tutorial video will incorporate tips for remote administration.

3.3.2 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

As E3/LU's main mechanism for technical assistance to missions, ILRG is expected to use USAID's MAST 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

land certification in Zambia and Mozambique, beginning work for community mapping in Liberia, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on LandLinks.

ILRG began collaborating with the Communication, Evaluation and Learning (CEL) project this quarter on preparations for the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference MAST demo, though this was deprioritized when the conference was cancelled. ILRG continues to document best practices, challenges, and opportunities to use the approach under new activities in support of USAID missions. This work is being led by Leland Smith with periodic discussions with CEL, which manages the MAST Learning Platform.

3.4 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 in the first year built 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.

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Work in Mozambique this quarter focused on: identifying and negotiating opportunities for new partnerships in 2020, including work with Green Resources, Novo Madal, and communities within the concession area of Portucel, as well as post-cyclone Idai interventions in Sofala Province; and a consultancy to assess issues related to gender, youth, and social inclusion in Zambézia Province.

Additionally in this quarter, ILRG was able to place a piece written by a communications consultant based on a visit in October 2019 on [Thomson Reuters Foundation News](#). USAID/Mozambique has selected two additional pieces drafted by the consultant, and ILRG is working to place them now. In addition, ILRG worked on drafting three learning notes to be submitted in the next quarter, on operational lessons from delimiting community and family land, the regulations on community consultation processes in Mozambique, and lessons from the gender, youth, and social inclusion assessment in Zambézia Province.

3.4.2 PROGRAMMING NEW ACTIVITIES

ILRG staff met several times with USAID/Mozambique to brief them on the ongoing work and discuss opportunities for new activities. The activities would run through the end of the base period of the contract and, if approved, could be extended into option years. The main activities being proposed for the remainder of the ILRG base period would use a combination of ILRG central funds, mission funds, and funding from W-GDP. These include:

- **Novo Madal:** The ILRG team is developing a scope of work (SOW) that would enable the delimitation of land around Novo Madal's holdings as well as long-term legal agreements for the continued occupation of company lands by current smallholders. The work would then support the development and expansion of ingrower and outgrower schemes in and near the company's farms in the district. Extension will be targeted towards women's groups and their increased participation in Novo Madal's supply chain.
- **Green Resources:** The ILRG team successfully negotiated with the management and board of Green Resources on the design of an activity to guide the responsible divestment of up to 150,000 ha of land to local communities in Zambézia, Nampula, and Niassa Provinces. This

work, which would provide land to up to 200,000 people, is a cutting edge opportunity in that it would be one of the first major efforts globally to return large tracts of land that were taken by investors in the “land rush” that occurred several years ago. In addition to providing the land, some of which has significant assets in the form of standing trees, the company has promised to contribute cash. In this process of disinvestment, ILRG will develop, test and deploy safeguards that maximize women’s awareness and participation in processes that secure rights to land and resources.

- **Post-cyclone disaster risk and recovery work:** USAID/Mozambique raised the possibility of funding to support land-related work in areas affected by disasters, in particular in Sofala Province in response to Cyclone Idai in March 2019. An ILRG consultant visited the area in November 2019 and submitted a report with recommendations. During this quarter, the ILRG team developed a concept for an activity that would strengthen land administration systems and confirm land rights for thousands of people displaced by Cyclone Idai, as well as members of communities into which they have been resettled. The team presented the proposal to USAID and is awaiting a decision.
- **Eucalyptus production in Portucel areas:** Portucel currently has about 13,000 hectares of land planted to eucalyptus, far below the 40,000 hectares needed for their first phase. The company has acknowledged that it may work with outgrowers but has not yet taken a formal decision to do so. In order to “test the waters” and stimulate Portucel’s interest, ILRG has designed an activity that would enable about 300 smallholders to produce trees. Under this activity, the farmers actually own the trees and can use them as they please. If Portucel determines that the growers are meeting the company’s requirements, it can offer contracts to the farmers; if not, farmers will be free to use or sell the timber as they desire. There is existing demand for timber outside of Portucel, but few people grow trees as a cash crop at the moment. Considering that women represent over seventy percent of landholders in this supply chain, ILRG will work with Portucel on their business practices, contracting and extension services to ensure that its mostly male extension agents are creating equal opportunities for women.

ILRG’s timing on moving these partnerships forward is currently in question due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. On April 1, the government of Mozambique declared a national state of emergency, which includes limitations on operations of non-essential businesses and on public gatherings, which severely limits ILRG’s ability to move forward with any new fieldwork at this time.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

The policy review process, announced in 2018, was put on hold during the election period. The work was initiated under the auspices of the Consultative Forum on Land but where responsibility now lies for leading the review and developing proposals is unclear; in addition to a new statutory commission established specifically to undertake technical and consultative work on the land policy, the National Fund for Sustainable Development has contracted a legal firm, under the World Bank MozLand project, with a similar mandate. The ILRG team has been developing a partnership plan with the national NGO Centro Terra Viva, with a view to coordinating consultations on key policy issues amongst civil society organizations, including the private sector. This is an initiative to emulate the Land Campaign run during the mid to late 1990s, but using virtual means and contemporary technologies for sharing information and collating responses and inputs. Given the likely medium-term restrictions on physical meetings and gatherings as a result of COVID-19, this may become a very useful response.

Other policy-related work completed by ILRG includes:

- A review of the Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED+) project proposals for changes to the community consultation regulations; a learning note with the main critiques was produced, as noted above, and is expected to be submitted early in the next quarter; and
- A policy and practice paper examining the status and possible alternatives for conducting tenure regularization at scale was produced with support from Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) project, but drew from (and acknowledged) the support and experience under the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot and the first year of ILRG activities.

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

In order to better understand the gender dynamics around land in Mozambique, ILRG contracted a gender specialist who completed a gender assessment of community land associations and women's participation in land and natural resource governance decisions in areas where ILRG recently finalized an activity in Zambézia Province. This is an area dominated by a matrilineal and matrilineal social structure; the district also has a very young population, with approximately half of its inhabitants being under 15 years old. The objective of this assessment was to address youth and gender relationships and their influence on decision-making related to land and land use within families and community land associations. The report's key findings include:

- *Some men may be as marginalized from information and decisions as women and youth.* The people who do access information and knowledge tend to be older men.
- *Matrilineal and matrilineal customs underpin land rights for women.* Ile District is dominated by a matrilineal and matrilineal social structure and has a very young population. These social factors dramatically influence how land rights are understood and acted upon. Matrilineal social structures and matrilineal residence patterns define how families distribute land. Family land is inherited primarily by daughters, who stay on the land when marrying.
- *Yet men retain control.* Despite the matrilineal and matrilineal structure, gender stereotypes are very strong in Ile. Most women have little formal education. Social norms restrict the physical mobility of women and girls, constraining them from meeting a wide range of people and learning about new options. While men can leave to sell goods or look for jobs, women are expected to stay and farm; early marriages are common because marriage provides the family with needed labor.
- *Land purchases are increasing.* One unanticipated finding is that the matrilineal system may stimulate the sale and purchase of land by men. Since all respondents agreed that land rights traditionally pass to women, some men feel they are in a precarious situation. If they divorce or if the wife dies, the man may have to leave. Some men pointed out that this gives an incentive to men to buy land that they themselves can control, and for which they can put their own names on the declaration or title. Purchase of land allows men to delimit it in their names; the man then continues to hold the land rights in case of divorce or death of his wife. Several respondents assume that men will increasingly buy and sell land the future. In contrast, there were no accounts of any woman having bought land.
- *Older men dominate decisions in communities and associations.* As in the households, men are the main decision-makers in the community. This carries over into male domination in the management of the work of the land associations. Community leaders are the primary decision makers in all aspects of community life, including land access and conflict resolution; in almost all

cases, these leaders are older men. The baseline data for a new International Tenure Facility funded project implemented by ORAM and Nitadae/LUPA shows that of 128 traditional leaders, only two were women. Terra Firma is providing the CaVaTeCo platform to support community land delimitation and rights identification in Ile and Gurue Districts in Zambézia and Moma, Angoche, and Larde Districts in Nampula.

- *Community associations are weak but could play vital social roles.* The associations are new and still rather weak. Despite repeated awareness-raising meetings held by Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) in multiple locations in each community, there is very little clarity about the roles of the associations. This includes a lack of real understanding even among some members of the two associations themselves. Associations also have limited capacity to manage. In principle, community land associations could become spaces where women and younger community members learn to increase their participation, access to knowledge and influence. They could demonstrate their capacity in ways that help convince men that they can and should play more active roles.
- *Support for social and personal change must go beyond short-term projects.* The technical process of land delimitation can be done from start to finish in a few months per community, after which the technical team shifts to other communities. In contrast, the social and personal changes involved in capacity building of associations and in transformative gender work requires much longer efforts. ORAM tried to address this in the LEGEND project by having parallel teams: a larger team of about 20 people doing delimitation in a sequence of communities, and a small team of three focusing on capacity building of associations and gender. However, the entire LEGEND project ran for just 33 months, including the start-up and close-down phases; the ILRG project in Ile took only eight months from start to finish. This is insufficient for addressing complex social change or capacity building of new institutions. Also, short timeframes tend to push field staff to focus on the more visible aspects of delimitation and handing out declarations, to the detriment of gender equity, social justice and long term capacity.
- *There is a need to develop a clear ongoing sense of purpose.* If associations are to be meaningful institutions, they need have a clear, ongoing, useful purpose. After the initial processes of delimitation and development of land use plans finish and declarations of land rights are distributed, associations currently have no obvious ongoing role. It is hoped that subsequent funding will allow for (perhaps annual) opportunities to delimit outstanding parcels and to update parcel boundaries or changes in ownership. This would provide valuable, if intermittent, functions. Until this happens, however, the work of the existing associations is mostly dormant.
- *Efforts to improve social inclusion should be made both within families and at the level of associations and communities.* Facilitating the social change required to build strong associations, to strengthen gender equity and to carve out space for youth in decision-making require special skills and far longer timeframes than are usually involved in short land delimitation projects.

3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The long-term sustainability of ILRG's work in Mozambique is being addressed in two ways: encouraging the adoption at scale of MAST through strategic partnerships with private sector operators, NGOs, etc., and addressing the issue of the long-term hosting and administration of land rights data generated from this through establishment of the Cadastro Popular. This quarter ILRG partner Terra Firma signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with ORAM Nampula and the Centro Terra Viva that provides a strong basis for taking both these approaches forward. Under the agreement, the three organizations commit to jointly establishing the Cadastro Popular as a fully independent entity by the end of 2021 and to joining forces in establishing further partnerships, including for additional financial support. A draft

five-year business plan (including financials) has been produced for the initial operations of the Cadastro Popular, currently being shared amongst the partners.

Two concept notes have been prepared for support to the Cadastro Popular and the MOU partners are currently in active negotiations with four separate initiatives that are interested in deploying the MAST as part of their operations. The inclusion of Centro Terra Viva brings strategic, high-level capacity for engagement with the government of Mozambique regarding the eventual integration of MAST and the Cadastro Popular into the formal land administration system, a capacity which will endure post-ILRG.

The ILRG team continues to engage with both grantees from the Year I activities, along with their respective private sector partners. ORAM is continuing the land tenure regularization work with MAST among communities in the Portucel area, using funds from the International Tenure Facility, and Terra Firma is engaging with the Hluvukani Cooperative as an agent of the CaVaTeCo platform regarding an eventual agreement with the Cadastro Popular to ensure the provision of on-going maintenance services to the land holders around Maragra.

There has also been some progress by other actors who have started to engage with communities following ILRG's support. In this quarter, Portucel sent technical staff to carry out detailed designs and planning for proposed irrigation schemes and has also conducted awareness-raising with the communities of Monegue and Hamela. The two communities held traditional ceremonies at the sites of the proposed dams. Portucel has not yet started any discussions with communities to request additional land.

The World Bank MozLand project included work from NIRAS Consultants, who were to design a system for outgrowers of eucalyptus. ORAM's field supervisor in Ile reported at the end of the quarter that this seems to be operational in some areas around (but not within) Portucel's concessions, apparently with saplings coming from Portucel's stock. ORAM and the ILRG Mozambique team will continue to track the ways in which ILRG's land delimitation work supports development outcomes.

3.5 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, initially working with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. This work evolved into a broader engagement that included advancing activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes. The engagement subsequently informed the National Land Policy process. Based on these efforts, ILRG is refining previous experience 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. These approaches are inclusive and have women's economic empowerment at the forefront.

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 support national development objectives. These outputs contribute to addressing issues of poverty by unlocking the resource potential in land, forests, and wildlife, and thus 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.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's Zambia team is composed of a small technical and administrative staff based primarily in Lusaka, Zambia, with responsibility for policy and cooperating partner (donor) 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 COP, Zambia Country Coordinator, Database Management Specialist, Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist, and Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor. Project compliance and administrative capacity-building is supported by a Finance and Administration Manager and a Finance and Administration Officer.

Toward the end of this quarter, ILRG's Zambia Country Coordinator, Dr. Emmanuel Mutale, passed away unexpectedly, presenting a significant setback to the project and its planned transition to a fully Zambian implementation team. The ILRG COP has stepped into a stronger day-to-day technical management role, while recruitment begins, and added responsibilities have been placed on ILRG's technical consultants to backstop field partners.

Consultants supporting field activities included experts on district planning and community forest management. ILRG Zambia's Gender Training Specialist on gender norms in customary systems remains engaged, while the Financial Inclusion Consultant completed his engagement with the delivery of the MFinance/Airtel concept note. ILRG's consultant on data standards and review of low-cost land documentation completed his assignment, though it was not of a strong enough quality to guide future data standardization. ILRG began the process of engaging two additional local consultants to support high-level negotiations on customary land gender guidance; and to lead the preparations for the 2020 research symposium.

In response to COVID-19, ILRG's COP demobilized temporarily from Zambia based on State Department travel warnings related to the potential for prolonged international travel bans. The COP remains engaged in all finance, administrative, and technical work from the United States. ILRG has prepared for telework arrangements for its Lusaka-based staff. ILRG is covering private transport costs as needed for the one staff member who typically relies on public transport to come to the office. Most of ILRG's staff is able to work from home, with the exception of the data team, who rely on office connectivity and consistent electricity. These individuals have permission to use the office as necessary, in line with any evolving Ministry of Health directives. Zambia government functions have been greatly reduced and meetings over 10 people are not permitted, limiting the extent to which planned activities below can be pushed forward. ILRG's field partners have been sensitized on COVID-19 and are integrating basic prevention discussions into their one-on-one field interactions. All partners have stopped group meetings though fieldwork (particularly around land demarcation and claims) continues. Partners are preparing for impacts, if any, when operations are further restricted in country, and ILRG has begun a process with each to examine budget and technical implications of a multi-month shutdown/slowdown.

3.5.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

USAID: ILRG's biweekly meetings with USAID were somewhat less frequent this quarter, due to travel and scheduling conflicts. ILRG reached out to USAID's gender team to discuss evolving activities, and also coordinated with the Economic Growth office on wildlife policy and back-payments to communities from the DNPW. In the coming quarter, ILRG will coordinate with USAID on Year 3 activities related to wildlife and natural resource management. Discussion on future activities related to agriculture and food security will also need to be prioritized in the coming quarter.

Cooperating Partners (CPs): ILRG has continued to participate in and convene cooperating partners meetings across a range of topics. ILRG's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor presented the draft gender and wildlife assessment to the environment CPs this quarter. ILRG also hosted a broader working group of gender experts from CPs, government, and implementing partners to present out on



ILRG was asked to present out on project activities and forward looking engagements with Zambia's House of Chiefs early in the quarter. Discussions on gender and land, finalization of the National Land Policy, and a traditional leadership course led to a common working agenda with the House of Chiefs and productive engagements over the course of the quarter.

ILRG

the same paper and hold a discussion on social inclusion within the natural resource management sector. ILRG's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor will continue to lead these meeting roughly each three to six months. In February, ILRG coordinated a meeting of the informal working group of CPs on land issues. This meeting allowed the Ministry of Lands and the House of Chiefs to publicly express their views on the next steps for the draft Land Policy, with both parties indicating that they thought the current version could be brought to a successful validation. This meeting also allowed Medici Land Governance, a US-based technology company, to describe its partnership with Lusaka City Council and the National Land Titling Programme to support titling of 250,000 properties in the city.

ILRG has been coordinating with the United Nations Human Settlement Programme and an independent consultant on developing data standards for customary land documentation. Yet, despite interest, MLNR has been unable to share its data model, and the local consultants/teams have not been able to coordinate on their own to advance this objective (which ideally needs a motivated ministry focal point to support). Nevertheless, ILRG supported a review of deliverables from the World Bank-funded Managing Rights consultancy, which is expected to support the development of a roadmap on customary and statutory land rights harmonization (expected to be within separate systems that are both legally recognized). While this team could support such a process, the data standards are slightly out of their scope of work.

ILRG did not hold a coordination meeting on district-level integrated development plans (IDPs) this quarter, but expects these meetings on data standards to continue in the future.

Civil Society and Implementing Partners: ILRG continued to coordinate with civil society and implementing partners this quarter, particularly with those working on land documentation activities. Partners continue to see the importance of speaking with a common voice and working with government stakeholders to build a common understanding and agenda for action.

Private Sector – Financial Inclusion Activities: ILRG completed negotiations with MFinance/Airtel on a grant focused on delivery of financial services to ILRG communities. This builds on the Financial Inclusion Consultant's work from late 2019 and a broad private sector land rights workshop hosted in December 2019. ILRG received comments from USAID on the draft grant project description, which will deploy 14 agents to four chiefdoms to support village savings and loans group savings on mobile

money with 4,000 individuals and subsequent delivery of loans ranging from approximately USD100 - USD200 to approximately 1,000 individuals, primarily women, in part based on land documentation information. ILRG has submitted a revised project description and is awaiting USAID's response before submitting the formal request for approval. The lessons from this work will stimulate further engagement in 2021.

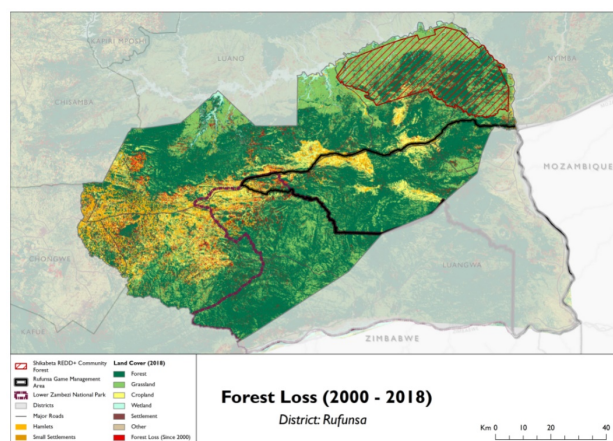
Government and Policy Engagement: ILRG continued to build on its broad collaborative mandate with government at the national level and through its grantees at the district level. ILRG shares quarterly reports and creates an open line of communication with each of the institutions below.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): ILRG continued to support MLNR on the National Land Policy, financing a meeting of the House of Chiefs working group to provide final feedback on the Policy, creating space for MLNR to communicate with cooperating partners and private sector on progress. The validation meeting for the policy was anticipated to be held in March/April 2020; however, this has been put on hold. ILRG will look at opportunities to help MLNR disseminate the draft policy prior to validation.

From a technical perspective, ILRG supported MLNR on a technical review of the Managing Rights paper on opportunities for documenting customary land rights. This fits into ILRG's role in coordination with the ministry and civil society stakeholders on standards for documentation of customary land. ILRG participated in a ministry-led fit-for-purpose land conference in early March in conjunction with University of Twente, Dutch Kadastre, and the Hague Academy. This was targeted toward Zambia's provincial surveyors and sought to bring government stakeholders together with partners supporting fit-for-purpose approaches. ILRG continued to promote the coordination of data standards discussions in the land sector with Zambia's National Spatial Data Infrastructure and the United Nations (UN)/Gates Foundation funded Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID-3) program. ILRG identified datasets between the two organizations to compare ILRG's bottom up approach to identifying village and settlements, and the GRID-3 remote sensing approach.

ILRG awaits the finalization of the Land Policy and the expected MLNR roadmap that will follow.

Forestry Department: ILRG's engagement with the Forest Department was limited this quarter. ILRG has not been able to acquire government shapefiles for Zambia's network of community forests, nor has ILRG been able to attract the interest of USAID SERVIR on following up to their September 2019 land use change workshop and products. At the district level, ILRG had more success this quarter hosting an event between the Rufunsa District Council, Forestry Department, and DNPW that sought to address the overlaps in management responsibilities within community forests among the council and these departments. This meeting brought together national stakeholders as well to observe the local-level challenges in interpreting the Forests and Wildlife Acts. Finally, ILRG opened discussions with the Zambia Forestry College regarding their Honorary Forest Officer training. As ILRG moves forward with gender and natural resources management work, it is expected that support for community scout training will integrate wildlife and forest sector interests.



Information on Rufunsa District forest cover change and Shikabeta Community Forest Management Group used in the Rufunsa workshop with Forestry Department, Council, and DNPW national and district staff.

ILRG's Community Forest Management (CFM) Specialist was also able to visit all ILRG partners and district forest officers this quarter to help ensure that CFM activities are impactful. He will continue to monitor progress and support cross-partner information exchanges.

House of Chiefs: ILRG continued to engage heavily with the House of Chiefs, including a presentation to the full house on the governance and leadership training, as well as opportunities for a gender policy and to formalize a sub-committee on land and natural resources in early January. ILRG subsequently hosted smaller technical meetings this quarter with a sub-set of chiefs to examine the Land Policy, and to advance the curriculum for the two-year distance learning diploma course on traditional leadership.

ILRG's support for a gender policy within the House of Chiefs continues, and ILRG's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor has built a broad understanding in the process among the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) and within the Ministry of Gender. The working group has revised the title of the "policy" to reflect its intention of providing gender guidance and best practice for traditional leaders. This will depoliticize the guidance and ensure that it remains accessible. ILRG has identified a former senior government official to support the House of Chiefs and ministries in completing this draft in the coming months for consideration and adoption by the chiefs in an upcoming sitting.

ILRG supported a retreat among university curriculum professors and the House of Chiefs to finalize the first draft of the distance learning diploma course on traditional leadership with Chalimbana University. The course has received a great deal of interest from chiefs with 50 chiefs currently registered for the inaugural class, each of whom will pay their own fees. ILRG is expected to subsidize elements of the course; these negotiations are underway. The first of three two-week sessions was planned for May 2020, but has been postponed due to COVID-19.

ILRG is expecting a national chiefs' indaba as soon as COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, where the Land Policy, chiefdom boundaries, and politicization of customary institutions are expected to be three of the primary topics of discussion. Despite the loss of ILRG's Country Coordinator, the program plans to support relevant technical inputs into this meeting.

Parliamentary Select Committee: There were no new engagements with the Select Committee on Agriculture, Lands, and Natural Resources. Given the passing of the Country Coordinator, this engagement may be deprioritized in the coming years.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): Following a change in leadership within the DNPW, ILRG re-engaged with the DNPW through partner ZNCRBA. ILRG provided logistical support to the DNPW celebration of World Wildlife Day at Lusaka National Park, and as noted above, financed a technical meeting in Rufunsa to promote coordinated efforts of wildlife, forestry, and council stakeholders within game management areas (GMAs) that have community forest management agreements within them. ZNCRBA leadership with the DNPW and chiefs within the Natural Resources Management Sub-committee led to a breakthrough set of meetings among Ministry of Tourism, DNPW, Ministry of Finance, and chiefs to release 19 million kwacha in payments back to communities from hunting and concession revenues (see success stories below).

Ministry of Local Government (MLG): MLG continues to be an important and strategic partner for ILRG, especially as it relates to the use of low-cost technology in the collection of data for documentation of land ownership and development of local area plans within the context of rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. ILRG's District Planning Consultant is supporting the constructive relationship between provincial and district MLG stakeholders and ILRG's local partners, providing quality control and documentation of processes as ILRG's field team feeds information into IDPs, as well as into planning notes. Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) are supporting the first local area plans within the country (these are planning areas established in customary land), and it is expected that if and when these are approved by the respective councils, the lessons can be shared more broadly.

with national institutions. ILRG's District Planning Consultant is leading this coordination among national, district, and local partners and it is expected that he will continue to build these relationships following the death of ILRG's Country Coordinator.

Department of Resettlement (DoR): Although ILRG has maintained contact with DoR, this relationship mainly anchors on the work done under the previous Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program in Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme in Petauke. ILRG continues its practice of not imposing on government partners but rather working with those that show willingness and commitment. The Director of Resettlement has written to the provincial office expressing concern at the state of affairs. During the past quarter, ILRG's District Planning Consultant and Country Coordinator met with the Provincial Resettlement Department and received final input on the planning documents for Ukwimi Resettlement Areas. ILRG is amending the data and maps to meet the planning needs expressed by these stakeholders, and expects to have revised maps in the coming quarter. These will be transferred to the appropriate stakeholders in MLNR, Provincial Planning Department, and DoR. ILRG is committed to helping the relevant departments and ministries make use of the data. However, ILRG has made it clear that it will not support activities that plan to repeat what has already been done, or that do not provide added value.



News article on USAID ILRG Zambia gender impacts published in Ms. Magazine this quarter

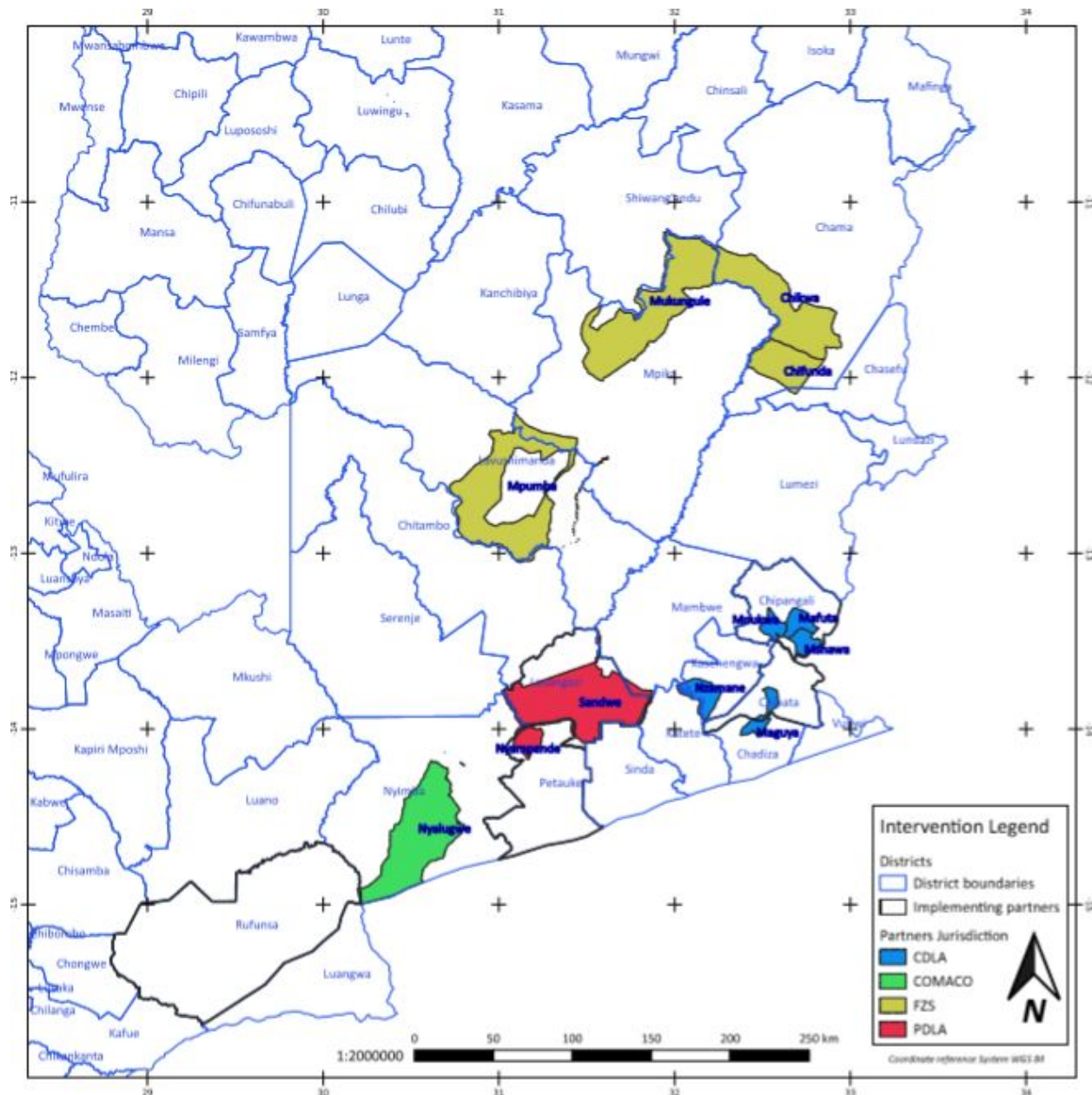
Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA): ILRG continues to nurture its relationship with MOCTA, based on its institutional linkage to the House of Chiefs. This quarter ILRG's main interactions with MOCTA were related to building an interest and awareness on the gender guidelines with the House of Chiefs. Both MOCTA and the Ministry of Gender were initially reluctant to engage in the process. By the end of the quarter, there was a common understanding of the use of such guidelines and general comfort with the process being proposed by the House of Chiefs.

Chieftdom boundary disputes remain an issue that ILRG is interested in systematically supporting resolution of in coordination with the Surveyor General's Office, MOCTA, House of Chiefs, and individual chiefs themselves. The House of Chiefs is keen to institutionalize this process, though at the district level, ILRG partners continue to face resistance. For example, one district officer noted in previous quarters that he did not want ILRG partners "starting a bush fire that they cannot put out," implying that any efforts to address longstanding conflicts are likely to cause more problems than solutions, at least for his work.

Eastern Province Administration Office: A strong working relationship exists between CDLA and government officers at the district and provincial level while ILRG has ensured that quarterly reports are shared with the Provincial Permanent Secretary, who has been an advocate for the work and has helped ILRG and partners navigate complex customary and state relationships. ILRG's partners are the main points of contact with the Provincial Administration, though ILRG's Country Coordinator and COP organize courtesy calls when in the province. This quarter, one such visit occurred, but due to scheduling, the project was unable to meet with the Permanent Secretary.

3.5.3 FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

ILRG's fieldwork is primarily implemented through local grantees and subcontractors in Eastern and Muchinga Provinces. ILRG also has national-level activities being undertaken by ZNCRBA and new partner Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ). The zone of influence covers about 12 chiefdoms from an initial five, and chiefs who have not previously worked with the program have submitted unsolicited proposals to use customary documentation and mapping to support their improved management. Key themes for fieldwork remain: customary land documentation and administration; district planning; wildlife and natural resource management; and gender and social inclusion and conflict resolution.



As ILRG looks forward with USAID, opportunities to re-engage on agriculture and finance will continue to be explored. There is currently a critical mass of data and experience within the various districts and partners that allow for ILRG to identify impacts of documentation processes and promote the delivery of services.

3.5.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR CUSTOMARY LAND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG continues to invest in coordination on MAST implementation in Zambia both from initial documentation to long-term administration and sustainability. ILRG's database and data collection structure for systematic documentation has evolved in line with best practices.

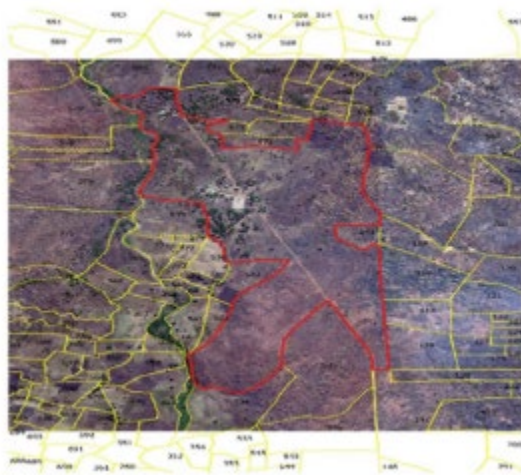
ILRG is still limited by the lack of guidelines/standards to regulate how low-cost land documentation should be implemented in Zambia. Coordination with other implementing partners and the Managing Rights consultancy continues, but increased leadership and engagement from MLNR would be valuable to prepare for the completion of the Land Policy, and subsequent roll out of customary land documentation guidance.

It is important that both of the above challenges are addressed since there is a very strong likelihood of customary land documentation using low-cost techniques being implemented if and when the Land Policy is adopted. ILRG continues to collaborate with MLNR and the House of Chiefs to advance these issues in due course.

3.5.3.2 PETAUKE DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE

Administration: In January 2020, ILRG lost a crucial partner and land champion with the death of Chief Nyamphande of the Nsenga people in Petauke District. Chief Nyamphande had been ILRG's longest running advocate in the district, and this chieftom has been the main focus of ILRG fieldwork. He has been succeeded by a new Chief Nyamphande, while family members are currently carrying out acting duties. The chieftom remains very supportive of the customary land documentation process. There are no succession disputes at present though the last transition (about 10 years ago) took place over many years due to intense succession disagreements. The main implication for ILRG engagement is finalizing the cost-recovery model for the PDLA and chief charges to community members, as there is currently disagreement within the chieftom on appropriate costs. This quarter, ILRG supported capacity building of both PDLA and CDLA through the participation in a two-day course on leadership and social entrepreneurship by two key staff members and a board member from each organization.

Customary Documentation: In Petauke District, the focus of fieldwork this quarter shifted to household land demarcations and claims. Field teams supported villages with 2,225 demarcations and claims (50 percent female landholders), as well as the distribution of 272 land certificates. ILRG continued documenting disputes and dispute resolution. This work focused primarily on Nyamphande Chieftom; however, some additional parcels were carried out in Sandwe as well. Three new land committees were formed within the chieftom bringing the total to 21 area committees. Initial certificates covering the North Nyamphande Settlement Scheme were signed by the late Chief Nyamphande and distributed that cover. This was carried out in consultation with Ministry of Agriculture staff in the area.



Proposed boundary of Mtondo planning area (red) in Eastern Province, designed not to infringe on existing customary parcels (yellow)
ILRG

Gender and Customary Governance: ILRG held the second of three gender and land dialogues with a select set of influential men and women within Sandwe and Nyamphande Chiefdoms. These sessions are designed to influence customary norms among leaders and support them in their journey to examine customary practice and define their own priorities. Even though both of these chiefdoms are traditionally matrilineal and matrilineal, men tend to dominate land use decision making. The chiefdoms have existing gender-based violence (GBV) secretariats and are both led by progressive leaders. ILRG continues to monitor this progress, and it is expected that the outcomes of this process will be integrated into the Chalimbana traditional leadership course. Relatively few disputes are making their way through the ILRG data in Petauke District, and PDLA has been encouraged to engage on these more systematically.

Maintenance and Customary Land Administration: During the past quarter, PDLA continued to support maintenance of land data and training of area land committees with the Chiefdom Coordinator. Area land committee trainings took place on dispute resolution. Data collection occurred in all ILRG villages to update national identification and phone numbers for landholders and persons of interest. These identification will support increased participation of stakeholders in financial inclusion activities in the coming years.

Integrated Development Planning in Petauke and Lusangazi Districts: PDLA's Planning Officer continued engaging with the Petauke and Lusangazi District Councils on the integrated development planning process. During this quarter Petauke was upgraded to a planning authority, which gives it more autonomy in planning and land allocation decisions. Both Chief Nyamphande and Chief Sandwe are starting the process of entering into planning agreements with the councils (a novel process under which ILRG will be the first example in the country). The chiefs and councils have been exchanging letters on the steps in the process. In each case, the chiefs have already identified their areas of interest and started the process of community consultations. Based on existing data collect, ILRG will be able to support the mapping and consultation process. Activities are on hold due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Wildlife and Natural Resource CFM: Community forest management groups continue along the process of establishment with ten groups established locally. Nine of these have a full executive committee established; four have moved to consent of the chief and formal recognition. Honorary forest officers have been nominated and their fingerprints and identification have been collected for formal recognition with the Forestry Department. Due to the death of Chief Nyamphande, there has been a slowdown in activities, as the new chief has requested a meeting with the PDLA on the community forest management process.

Meetings with chiefdom leadership (senior advisors to the chief) were held during the quarter in both Sandwe and Nyamphande leading to the development of forestry and wildlife action items. These will guide collective work moving forward. The PDLA



Council letter to Chief Sandwe, inviting partnership
ILRG

also convened district-level stakeholders from across civil society and government institutions to discuss wildlife and forest management priorities in the district. These engagements underscored the need for partnerships with individuals and institutions with financial capacity to support community game ranches. Both communities and DNPW stressed the need for technical assistance, which ILRG proposes to support through the WPAZ partnership.

3.5.3.3 CHIPATA DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE

Administration: Chiefdom disputes have continued to affect CDLA's ability to move forward in Mafuta Chiefdom, and represent an overall risk to working with Chewa chiefdoms. ILRG attempted a meeting with Paramount Chief Gawa Undi through a dedicated trip to the palace. Additional trips will be needed to build trust and understanding at this level. Activity in this quarter has focused on resource mapping and field demarcations in Nzamane Chiefdom. Other activities have been building on the TGCC work and have involved the development and testing of a land administration process, sorting out field boundary overlaps, capacity-building, and local area planning. As noted above, ILRG supported two CDLA staff and a member of the board to participate in a two-day leadership and social entrepreneurship course.

While a substantial amount of work occurred this quarter, three situations impacted performance. First, communities in some areas were reluctant to allow CDLA to operate due to the "gassing" fears that swept Zambia during January and February.¹ This was followed by the annual ceremony for the Ngoni people, Ncwala, which tends to distract leaders away from community-level work. Finally toward the end of the quarter, COVID-19 restrictions emerged and limited opportunities for community meetings, though one-on-one field engagements continue.

Customary Documentation: In Chipata District, the focus of fieldwork this quarter shifted to household land demarcations and claims in Nzamane Chiefdom. Field teams supported villages with 2,504 demarcations. Additionally 472 certificates were produced this quarter that require signing by the respective chiefs and subsequent distribution. CDLA continues to face challenges with finalizing signature and distribution of certificates within Mnu kwa Chiefdom. Chief Mnu kwa has continued to note concerns over illegal land occupation in his chiefdom, including from individuals from Malawi. ILRG has provided spatial and personal information for all parcels demarcated to date, but so far distribution has not occurred.

Gender and Customary Governance:

Within each chiefdom the CDLA identified champions from among members of the chiefs' councils who can be primary liaisons for CDLA. This will promote access to the chiefs' decisions, while not overwhelming each chief with lower-level requests. In particular, these individuals are supporting the CDLA Chiefdom Officers with logistics, gender integration, and dispute resolution. These high-level relationships were supplemented with 10 sensitization meetings on dispute resolution by the Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor. Additionally,



ILRG Country Coordinator Dr. Emmanuel Mutale providing an introduction to the induna gender and land dialogue.

ILRG

¹ "Gassing" refers to chemical spraying of poisonous substances on households, which has been used to incite tensions across Zambia periodically. To date, there is little understanding of what exactly this refers to, and evidence is limited. However, politicians from both major parties have accused cadres from the opposite party for these attacks. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-02-22/zambia-mobs-kill-43-suspected-gas-spray-attackers-police-say>

ILRG trialed the second of three gender and land dialogues with a select set of influential men and women within the four Chiefdoms, with a similar structure as described above in Petauke.

Maintenance and Customary Land Administration: CDLA carried out changes to existing customary land data for 209 parcels this quarter, which included changes to persons associated with existing parcels and mapping new parcels. These updates were carried out alongside 10 trainings with area indunas, headpersons, and leaders of land committees to consider how to access and use maps, as well as how to apply for changes to certificates and how to resolve land conflicts.

Integrated Development Planning in Chipata and Chipangali Districts: Chiefs Mnukwa, Mkanda, and Maguya each met with CDLA to discuss the use of customary data for planning and delivery of services. In each case the chief agreed to sharing data with the local authorities. Chiefs stressed the need to guard personal information and to ensure that any subsequent data sharing requires the chief's consent. Chief Maguya noted that one community member had used the community data to illicitly register a cooperative and acquire inputs on behalf of others in the village without their knowledge. With respect to entering into



Chief Mnukwa, with advisors, reviews draft maps to support a planning agreement.
ILRG

planning agreements, both Chief Mnukwa and Chief Maguya have started a formal process with the district authorities. Chieftainess Mkanda has decided to delay her consent and engagement, due to concerns that the council has not yet identified its business district and chiefs are concerned that their land may be taken from them. Council planners have requested to be involved in all planning activities with the CDLA. Activities around community planning are on hold due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Wildlife and Natural Resource CFM: Wildlife is not a primary focus of the Chipata work; however, CFM is of interest, particularly in Mnukwa Chiefdom. CDLA has begun a process with support from ILRG's CFM Specialist to trial community forest management with Mbenjere community.

Sustainability Plans: CDLA is considering starting work with a new chief, using a fee-for-service model and entirely outside of USAID funding to test their capacity to deliver services in the absence of donor support.

3.5.3.4 FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY (FZS)

Under the ILRG grant, FZS is implementing several activities aimed at reducing the cycle of resource degradation and increasing the economic returns from natural resources in the North Luangwa Ecosystem (NLE) in Muchinga Province. The activities include:

- Piloting the monitoring and enforcement of new village land use plans through mapping and documentation of individual landholdings in designated development zones in Mukungule, Munyamadzi, and lower Musalangu GMAs;
- Examining and developing monitoring tools for measuring the performance of community management of natural resources that can be used both by communities themselves and potentially by institutions (such as government) responsible for supporting and monitoring GMA performance;

- Supporting the development of CFM groups (CFMGs) in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms; and
- Assessing the ecological and economic feasibility of a community private game ranching partnership opportunity in Mpumba Chiefdom.

Strengthening Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Zambia:

After a lull in progress after the ZNCRBA conference and other meetings in December, good progress was made in this quarter to strengthen the CBNRM policy and its operationalization in Zambia. A series of meetings were organized with FZS support and involvement between DNPW, a group of leading chiefs, the Minister of Tourism, and the Secretary to the Treasury, which both explained the situation and applied political pressure on decision-makers. A significant success was achieved with an agreement and commitment to clear the outstanding arrears to the CRBs from animal fees by the end of March. The process to review a statutory instrument on benefit sharing and CBNRM policy was also agreed, but both need further follow up in the coming quarters.

Mapping Village Agricultural Lands: FZS's field mapping team continued working hard despite the rainy season. Most teams are meeting the target of eight parcels mapped per day, with should generate 240 parcels in a month. By the end of March, over 1,600 parcels had been mapped and uploaded to the server. Transport has proved challenging; thus in February bicycles were purchased to improve efficiency. Village land committee meetings were held every Friday and Saturday to discuss progress and resolve any issues arising.

A meeting was held in Lundazi in late January with ILRG's GIS and Data Management Specialist and the field team. Data was reviewed and a number of issues that have arisen were discussed. Some additional issues were detected with ILRG's support in the mapping of the parcels. Another data coordination meeting was held in late March to review data entry protocols and retrain enumerators.

The welcome but substantial rains have brought a number of challenges due to flooding which is curtailing movements. At the end of March, the situation was improving as the rains slowed. Data collection during the "gassing" period was challenging as the communities were very nervous about strangers collecting personal information. This partially led to some incomplete data submission, as images of parcel owners, national registration cards, and family members would not be provided by parcel owners.

CRB Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Development: A meeting to further develop the tool was held in February. This involved a small group of CRB-associated and government staff who respectively worked on a self-assessment tool for CRBs and an external assessment tool. The self-assessment tool was drafted and pending a review meeting with ZNCRBA for some final decisions on content, is ready for trialing in Open Data Kit (ODK).

Community Forest Management: Four areas, two in Chifunda Chiefdom and two in Chikwa Chiefdom, encompassing a total area of approximately 52,000 ha, have been chosen for development as community forests. Applications for recognition for all four areas were still in process during this period. The changes to maps were made and signed off by the chiefs. The Chama District Officer then visited

Chikwa in February to compile all documentation before submitting the letter and documentation to the Provincial Forest Office for finalization. Copies of the letters were received by the project and submitted for verification. Unfortunately, the Provincial Forest Officer edited the constitutions and thus these must be re-signed by the CFM groups' chairpersons and secretary.

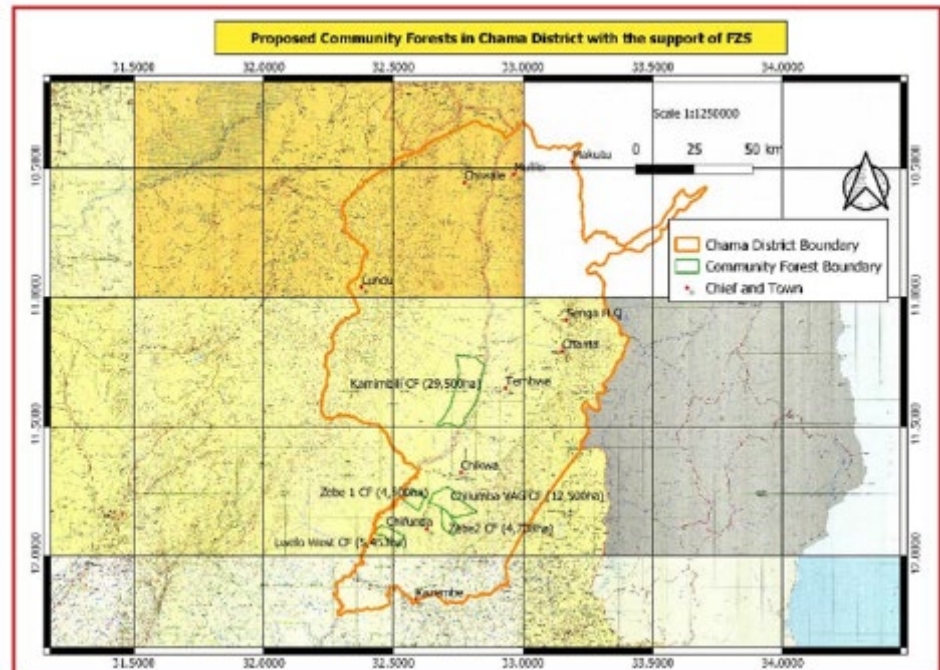
Assessment of Ecological and Economic Feasibility of NLE: With a view to developing a community private partnership

model, FZS has adopted a stepwise process to assess the feasibility of a community-owned enterprise, develop transparent governance and management structures and, if feasible, prepare documentation for attracting private and/or philanthropic investment.

Resolving the issue of the title allocation within the chiefdom, the Mpumba Natural Resource Conservation Society (MNRCS) Chairperson travelled to Lusaka on 8 January 2020 and again later in January and in February. The Chairperson met personnel at MLNR to follow up on the decision that was made last year to write letters of revocation to the individuals who had been offered land in the MPRCS area. However, at the January meeting, no letters had been written and the Chairperson was advised to visit again in February.

In a fourth visit in March, MLNR personnel confused the matter further. The letters were said to be ready, but could not be handed over to the Chairperson; they were to be posted direct to the recipient, with many addresses located in Lusaka. The Chairperson then asked to see the Commissioner who was not present. It appears these may be further purposeful delays. FZS proposes to contact the Provincial Minister again to call a roundtable with the chief and the Commissioner to resolve the situation once and for all.

The terms of reference for the consultancies for an ecological and economic assessment were drawn up and the consultancies were advertised. Six proposals were received for each consultancy and a panel scored each application; two consultants were chosen. The ecological assessment fieldwork took place in late March and a report will be produced by mid-April. The economic assessment consultancy will follow on and be completed in early May, once the results of the ecological assessment are available.



Map showing the proposed community forests in Chikwa and Chifunda. Lilundi village action group in Chikwa named their community forest Kamimbili. Zebe chose two areas but will be applied as one CFMG under the names Luswang'ombe and Magologodo. Lueto-West village action group chose the name Ntabalumba for their community forest

FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

TABLE I. PARTNER PROGRESS ON LAND DOCUMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

| Partner | Chiefdom | Villages in process | Demarcations (Qtr) | Claims (Qtr) | Male landholder (Qtr) | Female landholders (Qtr) | Persons of interest | Parcels in admin (Qtr) | Certs distributed (Qtr) | Status of work |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| PDLA | Sandwe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 272 | Finalizing areas previously under conflict |
| | Nyamphande | 132 | 2,225 | 1,929 | 1,546 | 1,509 | 5,016 | 0 | 0 | Main focus of fieldwork |
| CDLA | Mkanda | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 85 | Carrying out administration |
| | Mnukwa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 354 | Completing full chiefdom map |
| | Mshawa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Limited work in chiefdom |
| | Maguya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | Completing administration |
| | Nzamane | 69 | 2,502 | 1,975 | 3,501 | 2,471 | 1,910 | 1 | 0 | Main area of focus |
| | Mafuta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Awaiting chiefdom conflict resolution |
| FZS | Chikwa | 29 | 1,429 | 1,429 | 663 | 544 | 1,001 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chifunda | 88 | 388 | 374 | 120 | 65 | 229 | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | 319 | 6,546 | 5,708 | 5,830 | 4,591 | 8,156 | 284 | 752 | |

3.5.3.5 COMMUNITY MARKETS FOR CONSERVATION (COMACO)

Under this grant, COMACO is working to strengthen a CBNRM model in which community leadership linked to appropriate markets and related incentives can contribute to improved wildlife corridor management, reduced land degradation and restoration of wildlife and forestry resources. Activities focusing on registration of community forest areas and community game ranching are underway in Nyalugwe and Ndale Chiefdoms in Nyimba District. In this quarter COMACO focused on livelihood support within the two areas surrounding the community forests, district government coordination, and capacity building of CFMGs. The two chiefdoms were negatively impacted early this quarter by heavy rains and flooding, which limited fieldwork.

On district coordination, COMACO facilitated community forest management group engagement with both the DNPW and District Forest Officers, in preparation for broader community



Initial training of headmen and headwomen on beehive management within Nyalugwe Chiefdom
COMACO

consultations on management planning. COMACO supported the distribution of 600 beehives and subsequent training within the two chiefdoms with a secure market through COMACO's Nyimba honey aggregation center. The chiefs from this area also participated in a study tour to Lumezi District to learn from Chiefs Mwasemphangwe and Zumwanda who have advanced community forestry efforts in their chiefdoms.

COMACO continues to support conservation monitoring through the Nyalugwe checkpoint on Great East Road. This quarter the COMACO team held meetings with the community groups running the checkpoint to understand the enforcement and monitoring challenges that have emerged. This checkpoint represents an ambitious act by communities on a public road to ensure that charcoal is not being illegally moved from the chiefdom.

Based on the ecological survey and identified boundaries from previous quarters, COMACO developed a "dealbook" to describe the vision for the community game ranch activities and provisional budgets and investment plans. COMACO continues to engage with its network of international investors to catalyze the formation of a partnership around the community game ranch area.

3.5.3.6 ZAMBIA NATIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCE BOARD ASSOCIATION

ZNCRBA is a recently created national organization that seeks to be a voice for the over eighty CRBs that act as community representatives in discussions and negotiations with government over wildlife resource uses, particularly in each of Zambia's 36 GMAs surrounding national parks. ILRG's support to ZNCRBA is aimed at helping it meet operational expenses and work towards sustainability over the course of the grant. This includes strengthening its finance and accounting systems, as well as communication processes with its members, who are typically in very remote locations. Much of ILRG's support is around convening these members to help improve community advocacy around wildlife areas. ILRG's grant with ZNCRBA supports advocacy with the DNPW, and the broader understanding that community members are dependent on the fees generated from hunting and tourism on their community lands.

ILRG has offered ZNCRBA a range of institutional support. In this quarter, support included procurement procedure training, support on the completion of a procurement manual, a financial audit with corrective actions identified including proper taxation and legal compliance, and training of ZNCRBA's new Accounting and Administration Assistant.

ILRG has worked with the ZNCRBA on its evolving sustainability plan, which was developed this past quarter. This plan will be followed for the next three years and will focus on four core components: development and implementation of a strategic fundraising plan; continued development of recognition and legitimacy of the association to all stakeholders; development of a marketing and communication strategy; and development of a monitoring and evaluation plan for community-based organisation and ZNCRBA activities.

ZNCRBA participated in the second week of leadership training organised by Maliasili in early March 2020. Week two of the training was all about organizational leadership and supporting participants in leading their teams and their organizations.

CBNRM Policy: Development of the CBNRM Policy started after official appointment of a taskforce in March 2019. The task force has agreed to host the policy at the Ministry of Tourism and Arts. This was communicated with the Director of DNPW, who was supportive, and later with the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Tourism and Arts, at meetings in mid-March. The Permanent Secretary was also very supportive of the new policy direction and assured the task force of the ministry's support and leading role throughout the process. Since much of the planning and fundraising has already been done, the Permanent Secretary requested that the task force submit a copy of the draft policy, the road map,



Commitment letter from Ministry of Finance to distribute revenue to CRBs

and a progress report to her office. The Permanent Secretary also mentioned that her office would invite directors and other permanent secretaries to a meeting over the policy with the aim of producing a joint Cabinet memo. This memo is to be submitted to Cabinet by August 2020 for action. The task force submitted the draft policy, revised roadmap, and progress report to the Permanent Secretary and await feedback on the same. As agreed, the next step will be an inter-ministerial meeting facilitated by the task force through office of the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Tourism and Arts.

CRB Monitoring and Evaluation: ZNCRBA is still working to establish and maintain a system of information, documentation, and communication on community involvement and participation in natural resources management. In order to assess the status of the CRBs, ZNCRBA has purchased 60 phones as phase one of the data collection. All CRBs have been assigned an official email address and WhatsApp account that will ease communication. In March, the ODK form was finalized and tested by ZNCRBA, representatives from FZS, and DNPW. An in-person training on how to use ODK to report will occur when officially handing over the phones. During the handover CRB representatives will sign phone use agreement forms to ensure that they do not use the phone for any other purpose apart from ZNCRBA

activities. This overdue milestone has disrupted the operation of ZNCRBA and the secretariat is working to complete it as soon as possible.

CRB Revenue Disbursement: Through the ILRG program and with support from FZS, ZNCRBA, together with selected chiefs convened four meetings with the DNPW, Ministry of Tourism and Arts, and Ministry of Finance to follow up on community revenue arrears worth 19 million kwacha for the 2018 and 2019 hunting seasons. The Minister of Tourism and Arts and his team were supportive of the intentions of the chiefs and ZNCRBA to follow up funds with the Ministry of Finance. He instructed the acting Permanent Secretary, Director of Finance from the Ministry, Chief Accountant from DNPW, and Director of DNPW to accompany the Chiefs and ZNCRBA. The Minister also noted that the government and the ministry are in the process of developing a statutory instrument that will allow ministries that are generating money to retain money for management.

During the meeting at the Ministry of Finance, the Secretary to the Treasury assured the team that the outstanding community funds will be distributed in March using special funding or another vault. The chiefs demanded that this commitment be put in writing and given on the same day, which was done. The chiefs also strongly mentioned that if the money is not sent before the hunting season commences, they will not allow hunting in all hunting blocks this year. Going forward, it was agreed that the Ministry of Finance should request supplementary funding as soon as possible to supplement the budget allocation for the 2020 season hunting as it was already clear from the meeting that even the budget projection (for community revenues) for 2020 was under-funded. It was also agreed that the DNPW,

Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Justice should have a roundtable meeting to find a lasting solution to under budgets and delayed disbursements.

Broader Engagements:

World Wildlife Day: In March ZNCRBA teamed up with DNPW to commemorate World Wildlife Day. The event was held at Lusaka National Park and included a display of the strategies that DNPW is taking to stop illegal wildlife trade through demonstrations of K-9 that are used to search for illegal wildlife products at DNPW check points across the country.

Illegal Wildlife Trade Workshop: In mid-March ZNCRBA assisted the Zambia CBNRM Forum to facilitate a national consultative dialogue on illegal wildlife trade (IWT). It aimed to:

- Understand the current approach to tackling IWT in Zambia and community perspectives and approach on IWT;
- Understand the extent to which community engagement has or has not been integrated into Zambia's approach to IWT policies, strategies, and projects; and
- Explore options and opportunities for increasing and enhancing community engagement at the policy and project level as a way forward.

Gender Integration: ILRG continued to advance activities on integrating gender in wildlife activities. As part of its capacity-building support regarding gender integration to partners, ILRG recently engaged ZNCRBA to exchange views on how gender aspects could be mainstreamed in wildlife activities. ZNCRBA has expressed interest in training the ZNCRBA secretariat and board on gender mainstreaming and on how to encourage and enable women's participation in the wildlife sector.



ILRG supported DNPW in the celebration of World Wildlife Day.
ILRG

3.5.3.7 WILDLIFE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA

The subcontract for advancing a sustainable wildlife economy through activities related to community game ranching policy and practice was finalized and awarded to WPAZ during the last week of March. WPAZ submitted its policy engagement strategy, though its activities will not start until impacts from COVID-19 subside.

3.5.3.8 MFINANCE

A partnership between ILRG and MFinance and Airtel, which includes a grant to MFinance, was negotiated. It seeks to deploy financial services to Mkanda and Mnukwa Chiefdoms, building on ILRG customary land data. The approach will target women's savings and loan groups that will reach at least 4,000 individuals. Subsequent loans will be delivered to at least 1,000 customers. ILRG's data will facilitate Airtel to also deliver telecommunications products to the area. This activity will fall in line with the district development plans for the new Chipangali District. The grant project description is with USAID for final review; once feedback is received, the grant package will be submitted for formal approval. Impacts of COVID-19 are not fully known at present.

3.5.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

In addition to capacity-building activities being undertaken by ILRG's implementing partners with communities, ILRG's efforts have centered on the capacities of project implementing partners and other key stakeholders to engage with and support ILRG-sponsored activities. ILRG continues to provide capacity backstopping on GIS and data management to district partners and has hired two new short-term technical advisors on district planning and community forestry to support implementing partners and to facilitate increased learning with government stakeholders. This quarter, events were held in Chipata and Petauke with partners and government stakeholders on both of these topics.

Gender and land dialogues (as noted above) continue with our DLA partners and the tool/process is being adapted for wider use and sharing.

ILRG's support to Chalimbana University on traditional leadership is noted above. Curriculum development and planning continue for a launch of the course with the initial cohort of chiefs. It is expected that subsequent governance training will be targeted at the induna and headperson level and that gender and land will be a specific focus of this work.

3.5.5 GENDER PRIORITIES

ILRG has begun implementing and integrating activities on W-GDP in Zambia. Some of ILRG's gender priorities are expected to promote the broad W-GDP goal of empowering women by, for example, working towards removing the legal, regulatory and cultural barriers that inhibit women's access to land.

As previously noted and described above, at a national level, the activities include:

- Integrating and strengthening the gender module in the House of Chiefs governance and leadership course;
- Supporting the development of a House of Chiefs gender and land guidance;
- Convening a national working group on gender and land;
- Developing gender integration guidelines to support work in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and potentially Ghana; and
- Supporting broader national gender and land communications and outreach.

Activities at the chiefdom level include:

- Working with the private sector to promote women's access to finance;
- Carrying out and documenting induna-level trainings on gender and land for replication across multiple partners; and
- Supporting headperson-level trainings facilitated by three to five gender champions identified from the induna-level trainings.

In wildlife and forestry, activities are anticipated to include a review and update of CRB election guidelines, support for forest guard and wildlife scout training, and development of empowerment/leadership guides for community leaders. ILRG also anticipates carrying out research on women and land certification, gender-based violence and the land framework, young women's access to land, and women leaders on land issues.

3.5.6 LEARNING AGENDA

ILRG Zambia's learning agenda for the second quarter is focused on gender integration, finalizing the political economy study and the comparative study on low-cost land documentation. These activities are still ongoing, though they are expected to be slowed due to the passing of ILRG's Country Coordinator.

3.5.6.1 GENDER INTEGRATION

This is an ongoing activity that will spill over into other quarters in Year 2 and is being undertaken across all of ILRG's activities. Learning opportunities are being shared between ILRG's Zambia Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor and the incoming global Gender Advisor/W-GDP Coordinator.

3.5.6.2 POLITICAL ECONOMY STUDY

An analytical framework linked to specific cases was developed last year and presented at the annual research symposium in September. A poster presentation for the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference was prepared on this topic. This work was the focus of ILRG's Country Coordinator prior to his passing.

3.5.6.3 COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON LOW-COST LAND DOCUMENTATION

An assessment framework developed in the last quarter has been used to collect data from various implementers in the field. A final report to inform the work plan for future consultation with government, low-cost land documentation implementers, and traditional leaders to identify the most sustainable pathways for future work is expected in this quarter. Linked to this activity, ILRG is supporting discussions on the development of guidelines and standards for low-cost land documentation.

3.5.6.4 ZAMBIA CBNRM REVIEW

A report by Maliasili reviewing the institutional framework of the CBNRM sector in Zambia was completed and USAID provided initial comments. ILRG is revising and will submit the final version early in the coming quarter.

3.5.7 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

ILRG's approach to implementation in Zambia is focused on sustainability, scalability, and self-reliance. CDLA, PDLA, and ZNCRBA have sustainability as a goal in their grant agreements. There are both technological and financial challenges to achieving sustainability and self-reliance.

The major technological challenge relates to the establishment and maintenance of a data repository to support ongoing low-cost land documentation. ILRG is investing in the data storage structure and work flows to hand these tools over to local service providers in the long-run, though national administrative backstopping will be required indefinitely.

Regarding financial challenges, ILRG has worked with CDLA, PDLA, and ZNCRBA to help them think through their cost recovery model/business plans which would place them on the path to self-reliance. Each organization will continue to struggle with revenue generation and a mix of membership-based fees and the development of donor funding proposals. The key challenge will be to ensure that they maintain core capacity even in times when their finances are not adequate.

3.6 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.

3.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY



The ILRG team in discussions with the District Cocoa Officer on the Ghana Cocoa Board's program in the district
RENÉ DOGBÉ

ILRG is developing sectoral guidelines for Indigenous Peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and enhancing livelihoods through economic opportunity. ILRG responded to USAID's comments on the second and third drafts this quarter and will submit the final sectoral guidelines in May 2020.

In FY 2019, USAID provided ILRG with a scope of work to develop five region-specific analysis reports on the status of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as one specific to pastoralists and nomads. The profiles will support USAID staff in understanding the regional contexts that

determine the current human rights status of Indigenous Peoples in the countries. ILRG submitted two rounds of annotated outlines in this quarter and is waiting for USAID feedback before starting the drafts. ILRG also submitted two rounds of the annotated outline for the pastoralist and nomads analysis in late March 2020. ILRG will have first drafts of the five regional profiles and pastoralist technical analysis for review in the next quarter, upon receipt of USAID's comments on the outlines.

3.8 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 agricultural 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 is working with Hershey 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, focus 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.

ILRG Ghana activities were advancing well until impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic began to be felt in Ghana. Planned travel for ILRG team members to Ghana from the United States was cancelled in early March. On March 16, the President of Ghana banned conferences, workshops, funerals, and public

gatherings in response to the potential spread of COVID-19. This significantly halted the momentum that was beginning to build at the community level for land use planning activities; planned travel to the four project communities by the field team has been postponed. Since next steps in implementation of the land governance and community land use planning and farm-level tenure documentation work depend on face-to-face and community meetings, these initiatives have been deeply affected. While contact is being maintained with the customary leaders in the area, as well as other stakeholders like the Forestry Commission, Ghana Cocoa Board, the municipal assembly, and representatives of the gold miners association, little work can be carried out at the village level until government restrictions are lifted. That said, ILRG is preparing training materials and continuing with desk research and land documentation databases while awaiting authorization to work in the field again. All project partners are closely monitoring the impacts of COVID-19 on cocoa communities, food security, and the cocoa commodity chain, and discussions are unfolding with Hershey, ECOM, and the World Cocoa Foundation on what type of mitigation initiatives might be launched in the future once field work can restart.

3.8.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

While most activities in this workstream were carried out successfully this past quarter, fieldwork in Wassa Amenfi West District and the four communities of intervention was constrained by the emergence of COVID-19.

3.8.1.1 IDENTIFY EXISTING INCENTIVES AND PROGRAMS

The new year began on a promising note with the ILRG field team holding a series of meetings at the national and local level to identify what type of development programs implemented by government and NGOs are being carried out in the Asankrangwa Stool. This activity was aimed at establishing a list of programs and incentives that already exist from which lessons learned can be drawn and with which ILRG can establish collaborations. A report detailing the entities met, programs and incentive packages identified, and the potential for collaboration was prepared and will be included in the broader lessons learned report following the next field engagement.

3.8.1.2 ENGAGE COMMUNITIES ON LAND USE DECISIONS TO SUPPORT TREE PLANTING, FOREST PROTECTION, AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

During the first weeks of the quarter, the ILRG team began engaging communities around land use decisions needed to support tree planting, forest protection, and landscape restoration. Activities commenced in the second part of February with a seven-day project team field visit that engaged the Asankrangwa Stool and the four project communities on the sustainable cocoa innovation awards program. During community meetings, the project team explained the approach of the award program and prepared the communities for a more detailed engagement planned for March/April to solicit communities' ideas and preferences to develop action plans to implement community preferred awards. During the initial field mission, an institutional capacity assessment was undertaken at the Asankrangwa Stool level and at the *odikro* (community) levels. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 lockdown led to the postponement of the March/April work as well as all further plans until the ban on gatherings is lifted.

3.8.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TRAINING

To prepare for this activity, climate change training materials and curricula were developed and sent to USAID for approval. Community training had been scheduled to commence in late March as a precursor to the March/April engagements mentioned above, but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 shutdowns. The training is anticipated to take place as soon as the ban on public gatherings in Ghana is lifted.

3.8.1.4 DEFINE AND PRIORITIZE INCENTIVES AND PREPARE COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

This activity relates to the community engagement activity above and runs across multiple quarters in the ILRG Ghana implementation plan. Community meetings began in February as explained above and will recommence after the COVID-19 ban on gatherings is lifted. The team has begun drafting an outline of a report based on current knowledge of community priorities and thinking through how to turn community suggestions into action. For example, further research on shade tree species selection and sourcing and draft scopes of work for technical assistance can be prepared during the fieldwork hiatus. The report of proposed activities to be submitted to USAID for review will be finalized following the community dialogues that had been planned for March/April.



ILRG field team with the chiefs and elders of the Asankrangwa Stool

3.8.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION

In the previous quarter, ILRG, through partner Meridia, mapped 758 farm parcels and offered farmers a service to validate the claims through a signature from the Asankrangwa Stool and deposit of a copy of the documentation in a depository. A total of 3,485 acres of land was mapped with the average parcel size being 4.29 acres; 75 percent of the parcels are held by men and 25 percent by women. Despite intensive marketing, only 70 farmers expressed interest and made the required payment for the service. After much discussion with USAID about four options to incentivize parcel registration with the Asankrangwa Stool, the service will be offered at nearly no cost to all farmers (20 cedi/farm, about US\$3.42). This reflects the reality that farmers are either not interested in documentation of their land rights or are collectively withholding participation out of the belief that these registration costs should be paid by government or donor agencies. Whenever the COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, ILRG will contact all farmers to finalize the documentation through paying negotiated stool signing fees. The target is to produce 675 documents as some portion of the farmers and/or landlords may be impossible to reach or may not want documentation.

ILRG, via Meridia, also submitted 749 “registration of planted and naturally occurring trees” documents to the Forestry Commission in Asankrangwa. At the time of this quarterly report, the district Forestry Commission had approved the documentation after carrying out spot checks in the field, but completion of the administrative issuance of the certificate of ownership was delayed due to new requirements to have sign-off at the regional and national level which has not yet occurred. ILRG has prepared an electronic database that houses the registration documentation for each photographed individual registering trees that includes the location of the parcel as well as the number of trees either naturally occurring or planted. The number of different tree species is recorded, but not the names of each individual species. The database indicates that 525 farm parcels are owned by men and 173 by women. On average, 2.73 trees were registered per farm parcel.

3.8.3 FARM REHABILITATION SERVICES

Through the farm rehabilitation activity, ILRG awarded a grant to ECOM's Sustainable Management Services (SMS) to test approaches to cocoa farm rehabilitation. SMS is using this grant to work in six out of the 10 communities in Asankrangwa Stool and with 29 farms.

In the past quarter, SMS harvested maize, cowpeas, garden eggs, and okra on the involved farms; not all turmeric or chili has been harvested at the time of this report. Thanks to the new soil scanning equipment purchased through the grant, the SMS team assessed the soil quality of each farm with three scans on the three acres of each farm. The scanning rapidly identifies deficiencies in such factors as pH, organic carbon content, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and cation exchange capacity. Analyses showed that 82 percent of the farms are low in cation exchange capacity, a soil characteristic that determines the ability of the soil to absorb water and key nutrients. Compost and agricultural lime must be applied on a total of 66 acres in order to improve yields for grains, beans, and vegetables. To this end, SMS procured 20 percent of the compost and lime needed from the service provider Crop Doctor and an order is out for the rest (these procurements fall outside the scope of the ILRG grant, but are reported for reference). Application of these soil amendments will increase by at least 2.9 percent the cost of the farm rehabilitation model, but SMS will absorb this because soil treatment was not included in the original memorandum of understanding signed with the farmers.

Incremental weekly data on harvesting activities showed that none of the food crops harvested met harvest targets because of the inherently poor soil conditions on the majority of all farms. As crops were planted before the soil scanning equipment and testing became available, soil amendments could not be added in time. This resulted in low yields at harvest time. Cowpea yields were 45 percent of the expected target; okra yields were 29 percent of the expected target; chili and turmeric harvesting is still underway, but chili yields will be low because only 68 percent of the seeds germinated. So far, cowpeas are the most profitable crop in terms of yields and sales. As a result of the overall low yields and profitability this year, only 13 percent of the total cost of farm rehabilitation owed by the farmers has been recouped because of the inherent low soil fertility but also pest infestation. As a result of this performance, SMS is considering further diversification of the cropping patterns, but only after careful assessment of the crop projections for new crops (perhaps watermelons and cabbage) and the return to farmers through sales and positive cash returns. Next quarter, trials will also be undertaken with mechanized weeders in farms under rehabilitation to test ways to decrease labor costs while improving weed control.

The Kona cocoa nursery set up last quarter, for which the ILRG grant helped cover the cost of some materials (but not seeds), is growing 26,000 cocoa seedlings for the farmers involved in the farm rehabilitation initiative. Starting in May 2020 the seedlings will be transplanted with about 450 seedlings allocated to each of the 58 acres allocated for cocoa cultivation.

3.8.4 TREE TENURE

During this quarter ILRG completed a report on tree tenure in Ghana titled *Rooted in the Ground: Reforming Ghana's Forest Laws to Incentivize Cocoa-Based Agroforestry*. The report provides a detailed analysis of tree tenure law and policy in Ghana, along with comparative research on other countries experiences with devolution of tree rights in the Sahel and China and tree registration schemes in Thailand and the Philippines. The report concludes that the government of Ghana's current legal framework on tree tenure is ineffective and contributes to rapid deforestation and degradation; the evidence examined in the paper shows that: devolution of tree tenure can result in improved forest management; distinguishing naturally growing trees from planted trees strongly disincentivizes landowners and cocoa farmers from planting and nurturing trees on farms and fallow land; and a national tree registry in Ghana will be costly and administratively infeasible. The report was submitted to USAID for review and approval late in the quarter.

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

This quarter the ILRG India team delivered potato agronomy training to 499 women in 48 women's groups in 12 target communities across four districts of West Bengal. Agronomic training covered PepsiCo's package of practices (POP) for potato cultivation, with an emphasis on women's roles and opportunities within the supply chain. The ILRG team also provided POP training and mentoring to two land leasing groups that are producing potatoes for the Pepsi supply chain on a pilot basis. To reach more women from PepsiCo households, ILRG India staff met with women from PepsiCo farming households in Maloypur and Balitha who are not members of women's groups, to discuss the role of women in potato production with support from PepsiCo aggregators and agronomists.



Phase II POP training in Balitha
ILRG INDIA

Quantitative data collection began for the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO-WEAI) and Prindex baseline survey, but could not be completed due to a potato late blight attack in Bankura District, and tension among PepsiCo farmers at the local level. Because of this issue, PepsiCo asked ILRG to postpone data collection in early February, as tensions with PepsiCo farmers were very high. Data collection was postponed to March (after the potato harvest), and then was postponed again due to COVID-19 restrictions. ILRG subcontractor Consultants Partnering for Change developed a manual to train PepsiCo field staff on GBV; the training was postponed at PepsiCo's request during the potato production season, and is now further delayed by COVID-19 security restrictions.

The ILRG team conducted a mini study on the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and record keeping. Major recommendations of the study included (i) the launch of a competition at the community level for the best slogans/songs promoting PPE use and safe storage and disposal of agro-chemicals; and (ii) the development of gender-sensitive audio-visual materials for a mass communication campaign on this topic. Winning slogans and songs will be replicated for wider adoption. This competition will be launched after COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

ILRG India staff participated in a training of trainers workshop for the Empowered Entrepreneurship Training (EET) program, and conducted initial field research with Johns Hopkins University to contextualize and adapt these training materials. ILRG staff and consultants are also in the process of adapting training materials for community-based norms change interventions, which will be rolled out once the COVID-19 situation has stabilized.

3.9.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG India has a small technical team of full-time staff, with a project office in Kolkata. The team includes a Country Coordinator, Gender Specialist, and Administrative Assistant (all based in Kolkata), and three Field Agronomists, complimented by four community agronomists, based in the field. The project's Gender Specialist submitted her resignation in February 2020. Recruitment of a new Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist is expected to be completed early in the next quarter.

The ILRG India team conducted the qualitative component of the PRO-WEAI baseline in

September/October 2019. In this quarter, the quantitative PRO WEAI questionnaire was adapted to include land tenure questions pulled from the Prindex tool. Oxford Policy Management collected quantitative data from nine out of 12 target intervention areas and from PepsiCo households in neighboring areas as a control group. Out of a total 600 households targeted, 241 households were surveyed in February 2020. Due to severe late blight attacks, PepsiCo requested that data collection be suspended until after the potato harvest. The survey was later postponed again due to government restrictions related to COVID-19.

Progress monitoring data collection forms have been developed to collect data on training and workshop participation, and potato harvest. The ILRG team planned to conduct focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews with all participating farmers this year, to adapt the training program and inform the Year 2 workplan. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, in-situ discussions with farmers in the field were not possible. ILRG Field Agronomists are contacting each women's group to collect feedback from members to inform the workplan.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government of India issued a "lockdown to knockdown" order, restricting movement to essential services and asking all Indians to stay at home. As a result, all ILRG India staff are working from home, and communicating with stakeholders using phone calls, email, WhatsApp, and Skype. In response to these restrictions, several activities were postponed, including the last potato agronomy training session, the roll-out of the innovation award contest on PPE, training for PepsiCo field staff on GBV, and the completion of PRO WEAI and Prindex baseline data collection. Norms change activities originally planned for next quarter may have to be postponed, depending on when COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

3.9.2 INCREASING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY AT THE FARM, GROUP, AND COMMUNITY LEVEL



Phase IV POP training in Mahakalpur
ILRG INDIA

ILRG India is providing support to 48 women's groups, including 239 PepsiCo potato farming families. Out of 499 members in 48 women groups, 47 percent members are cultivating PepsiCo potatoes. Among these 48 groups, two women's land leasing groups cultivated PepsiCo potatoes for the first time, as part of an innovative pilot to facilitate women's access to land and productive resources in West Bengal. Women's groups were selected as the preferred mechanism for *reaching* women farmers because women's self-help groups (SHGs) are legally recognized entities in India that receive access to credit and other services from the government and local development actors, and many of them have worked together for years. Multiple

women's empowerment programs have proven that it is easier and less risky for women to try out and test new technologies and approaches as part of a group (Siggurti et al., 2018; Rahunathan et al., 2019).

3.9.2.1 TRAINING TO WOMEN'S GROUP MEMBERS ON POP FOR POTATO CULTIVATION

This quarter ILRG interventions focused on potato production training for women. The PepsiCo India POP training curriculum was adapted to include participatory, gender-sensitive training modules integrating a package of PepsiCo-recommended practices for potato cultivation. Where appropriate, components of PepsiCo's Sustainable Farming Program were integrated into these training modules. These modules were developed and delivered in Bengali, using techniques adapted for semi-literate and illiterate participants, with many photographs, drawings and video clips. The entire POP was divided into six modules: land preparation, seed treatment, and seed plantation; soil fertility and plant nutrition management; common potato pests and diseases and their treatment; safe storage, use, and disposal of agro-chemicals; harvesting and storing potatoes; and record keeping and calculating gross and net yield.

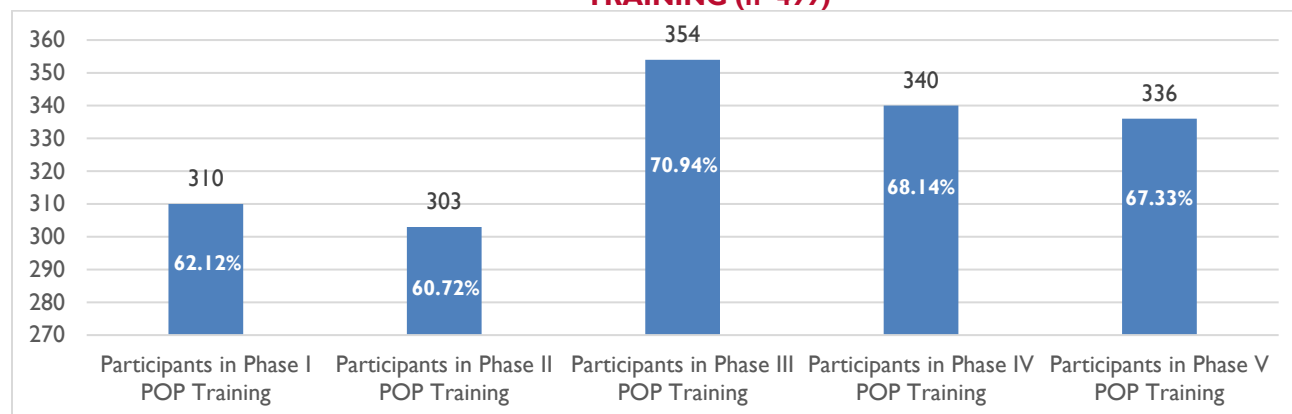
In the previous quarter, the first two potato agronomy training modules were delivered in all 12 communities. Each training was delivered at the appropriate time, just before recommended practices could be applied in the field. This makes it easier for participants to remember and apply key learnings on their farms. This quarter, three additional modules were delivered to all 12 communities except Dhuluk; it was not possible to complete all six training modules due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Women's group members showed great interest in attending potato production training, even without receiving any direct financial incentives. This was the first time many of these women had ever been invited to agricultural trainings, despite their active roles in farming. Attendance varied from 60 – 70 percent of all women registered at each training, depending on the timing. The December training had the lowest attendance rate (61 percent) whereas training on potato pests and diseases had the highest attendance rate (71 percent).

Preliminary Harvest Data for Women's Groups

ILRG successfully collected harvest data from 35 participants in the agronomy training program (all women); 34 of those surveyed were PepsiCo farmers (eight of them new to PepsiCo), and 31 also produced local table potatoes. Respondents were from nine of the 12 ILRG target communities in three districts, and represent 19 of the 48 women's groups trained. Together, these 35 farmers produced 248,360 kgs of PepsiCo potatoes (gross) on 24.4 acres of land (9.87 ha). The average gross yield from these farmers was 25,140 kg/ha. The average loss/rejection rate was six percent; however, the loss rate varied from a low of less than one percent to a high of 22 percent in one group in Bankura. Yields and rejection rates are comparable with those of more experienced PepsiCo potato farmers, who average 24 MT/ha net yields and five percent rejection rates.

CHART I. ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN'S GROUP MEMBERS AT POTATO PRODUCTION TRAINING (n=499)



During participatory training evaluations held before and after each training session, women participants indicated that they are not only actively participating in these trainings; they are discussing what they learn with their family members and applying their knowledge in their farming practices. Women's group members indicated they are interested in learning more agricultural information even after the potato season. Agronomy trainings on sustainable farming practices (SFPs) that can also be applied to rice, vegetables, and pulses (groundnuts, sesame, etc.) could ensure the adoption of SFPs across the board in local farming systems.

3.9.2.2 SUPPORT TO WOMEN'S LAND LEASING GROUPS IN PEPSICO POTATO CULTIVATION

Two women's groups, Subho Chandimata SHG in Balitha and Eid Mubarak SHG in Maloypur, successfully tested land leasing arrangements with PepsiCo aggregators, using "white paper" agreements. This is a new process, as written agreements are not usually signed in West Bengal, even with individual farmers (much less women's groups). ILRG provided intensive technical support to the two land leasing groups on land leasing arrangements, farming practices, record keeping, and group development. Group members appreciated the trainings and support received, as described in a separate Land Leasing Report based on follow up interviews with all participants and aggregators. Subho Chandimata Group members implemented all agricultural activities by themselves, even non-traditional activities like ploughing, spraying, sorting, bagging etc. They divided responsibilities among themselves and followed all of PepsiCo's recommended potato production practices. The Eid Mubarak Group used family labor and rented day-labor, except for planting and harvesting. Plant pest scouting was a major activity for both the groups. Potato production and yield data are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2. POTATO PRODUCTION AND YIELD DATA FROM ILRG LAND LEASING GROUPS

| Group | Potato Variety | Area Cultivated | Total Production | Rejected (small or green potatoes) | Net Yield |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Subho Chandimata | FC3 | 1.06 acres | 10,250 kg | 150 kg (1.5%) | 9,528 kg/acre 23,553 kg/ha |
| Eid Mubarak | ATL | 0.83 acres | 9,600 kg | 550 kg (5.7%) | 10,903 kg/acre 26,943 kg/ha |
| | FC3 | 0.16 acres | 2,250 kg | 150 kg (6.6%) | 13,125 kg/acre 32,432 kg/ha |

Exchange visits were organized between the two land leasing groups. Members of Eid Mubarak visited Subho Chandimata and shared their experiences, learning, and major challenges with each other. Members of Eid Mubarak group were enthusiastic when they learned about the potato production tasks undertaken by members of Subho Chandimata in group farming. They also shared social challenges both group members are facing from community members.

Due to unpredictable weather, sudden and late season hailstorms and thunderstorms, and potato blight attacks this year, potato production was reduced, especially in Bankura District. The potato yield of Subho Chandimata was reduced due to these issues. As a result of these factors, the group opted for late planting and early harvesting this year. Group members are satisfied with their yield, especially given these adverse factors.

PepsiCo senior management visited the field this quarter. Vice-President for Global Sustainable Agriculture Christine Daugherty, Sustainability Director Rob Meyers, Asia, Middle East, and North

Africa Region Manager Reuben Blackie, and other PepsiCo staff from Brazil and Spain met with members of the ILRG land leasing group in Maloypur in February 2020.

3.9.2.3 COMMUNITY AGRONOMISTS

Last quarter ILRG identified, hired, and trained four Community Agronomists, two each in Dhuluk and Boragori, as a pilot initiative. Community Agronomists are in regular contact with local PepsiCo potato farmers and women's groups, and collect information related to potato practices adopted and used by local farmers, including the use of PPE, storage of agro-chemicals at home, yield data, etc. Community Agronomists are also helping farmers adopt good record keeping practices. They are in touch with local agricultural cooperatives, who act as vendors in the PepsiCo supply chain and provide services and support to PepsiCo farmers. ILRG Community Agronomists collected information from 75 farmers involved in PepsiCo potato production this season.



PepsiCo staff visit in Maloypur
PRATAP BOSE/PEPSICO

3.9.2.4 EMPOWERED ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING (EET)



ILRG team at the Empowered Entrepreneurship training of trainers

PRATAP BOSE/PEPSICO

To ensure women's economic empowerment, ILRG staff – with support from local and international consultants – will conduct EET with selected women's group members, lead farmers, and PepsiCo vendors and sub-vendors identified in the 12 target communities. The ILRG Country Coordinator, Agronomists, and a local consultant attended a training of trainers course in February 2020 conducted by John Hopkins University. Training was followed by a field visit to understand the local context. The Johns Hopkins team and a local consultant hired by ILRG are adapting the EET module and customizing it for the local context. Land leasing groups and four Community Agronomists will be trained initially. Interested lead farmers and vendors/sub-vendors associated with the PepsiCo Supply Chain will be trained separately. Training dates will be finalized once the COVID-19 lockdown is resolved.

3.9.2.5 MINI STUDY FOR INNOVATION AWARD

A mini-study focusing on opportunities and potential solutions to key issues affecting farmers ability to adopt PepsiCo sustainable farming practices, especially those that directly reach, benefit, and empower women, was conducted in December 2019/January 2020. The findings from this study will be used to design and implement innovation award competitions in 2020. Major recommendations included (i) launching a competition for songs and slogans on the use of PPE; (ii) developing audio-visual clips for

mass communication campaigns; (iii) preparing local video clips on the use of PPE, safe storage, use and disposal of agro-chemicals, and record keeping; (iv) mobilizing agricultural cooperatives to use videos and motivating farmers to adopt these practices; (v) imparting training to all PepsiCo field staff, aggregators, sub-vendors, input suppliers, and farm families (husbands and wives), Gram Panchayats, and local day laborers; (vi) reinforcing demonstration farms with PepsiCo farmers and women's group members to promote the sale of compost using crop residues on a commercial basis; (vii) supporting women to monitor the use of PPE by family members and women's group members as part of an annual competition, with awards to the best women's group interventions to ensure SFP compliance during the next cropping season; and finally, (viii) developing an interactive app for record keeping and analysis. Competition for innovative songs and slogans on PPE was planned for March/April 2020 but has been delayed by COVID-19.

3.9.2.6 CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project confronted several challenges with regard to its women's empowerment approaches in this quarter:

- The majority of the women involved in the program are illiterate or semi-literate; training needs to be practical and relevant to those participants. Pre- and post-assessment tools were customized and adapted accordingly. The project is focused on providing action-based training rather than one-way communication. Learning games, role plays, video clips, flash cards, pictorial charts, and question-answer sessions were used to make learning fun and easy to remember. The team also changed traditional training practices, putting an emphasis on why adopting sustainable farming practices is important and how it can add value. Quiz sessions were organized at the end of each training and participants were given prizes for correct answers. This approach was welcomed by participants and PepsiCo field staff.
- Women often lack sufficient time to participate in training programs. Women are responsible for most if not all household chores. During peak farming season, women have little or no time to attend trainings, even though they are interested. Most trainings have been organized in the late afternoon or on holidays to accommodate women's workloads.
- The potato growing season is a very busy time for PepsiCo staff and aggregators. It was not always possible to engage them in planned events, such as the GBV training in early February. As a result, this training program was rescheduled for after the potato harvest.
- Most farmers are not using PPE when they apply agro-chemicals. During Phase IV POP trainings, special emphasis was given to the importance of using PPE, safe storage of agro-chemicals at home, and the adverse effects by agrochemicals if no protections are taken. Many women reported that they were not previously aware of the dangers of agro-chemicals, and this information inspired them to take new precautions and to encourage their family members to do the same.
- Political conflicts and misunderstandings also affected project implementation. In 2019 the Indian government passed the Citizenship Amendment Act,² which created tensions with India's Muslim population. The act changed the pathway for citizenship for illegal immigrants from three neighboring predominantly Muslim countries and communities, and sparked protests across

² <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/et-explains/citizenship-amendment-bill-what-does-it-do-and-why-is-it-seen-as-a-problem/articleshow/72436995.cms>. The act offers amnesty to non-Muslim illegal immigrants from three countries – Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. It amends India's 64-year-old citizenship law, which prohibits illegal migrants from becoming Indian citizens. It also expedites the path to Indian citizenship for members of six religious minority communities – Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian – if they can prove that they are from Muslim-majority Pakistan, Afghanistan, or Bangladesh. They will now only have to live or work in India for six years instead of 11 years before becoming eligible to apply for citizenship. Petitions argue that the law is illegal, claiming that it grants citizenship on the basis of religion – which goes against the country's secular constitution.

India. This tension carried over into PRO WEAI household survey questions on land rights and documentation, as many people feared showing documentation including citizenship cards, in case it was related to this new law. During the baseline survey pre-test, questions about documented land tenure created difficulties with farmers and caused tension in the field. In addition, some farmers complained of poor seed, which was later affected by blight. Unavailability of fungicides to control the potato blight compounded the situation, and created tension between farmers and aggregators. These two conflicts affected ILRG's ability to collect baseline data related to perceived land tenure, or to mobilize farmers for data collection in Bankura District.

- Another challenge was the high price of table potatoes compared to PepsiCo potatoes. Due to poor weather conditions and potato blight outbreaks, the price of table potatoes doubled. Farmers, especially new potato farmers, were disappointed by the price offered by PepsiCo vis-à-vis the table potatoes price.
- Almost 40 percent of women's group members are agricultural laborers, and only 47 percent of the project-targeted women's group members participate in the PepsiCo supply chain. Although efforts were made to target women's groups with potato farming households, especially PepsiCo farmers and their family members, the remaining 53% of the women targeted by the project are not members of PepsiCo farming families. Special exchange visits were organized between ILRG agronomists, PepsiCo field staff, and women from PepsiCo farming households in Balitha and Maloypur in January 2020. The meetings were successful and participants were keen to receive advice on potato cultivation. However, it was noted that some of the women from PepsiCo households do not go to the field for agricultural work, but provide home-based support to farming (especially seed preparation).

ILRG staff are in continuous communication with community members, the PepsiCo field team, and women's group members during and after potato production training. Feedback and suggestions received from stakeholders include:

- Participatory training approaches are widely appreciated. The revised POP training program uses pictures, stories, and local knowledge, building on existing knowledge and encouraging participants to explore why practices are recommended and the positive and negative effects of applying or not applying recommended practices.
- Women participants and PepsiCo field staff both recommend using more video clips and films during training. One participant suggested that sharing experiences from successful women farmers would be very helpful.
- The roles women play in potato production are discussed and highlighted throughout the training. Women's access to and control over productive resources, access to information, joint decision making, women's access to and control over income generated from potato production, and women's time are discussed and integrated into the training program. As a result, women are benefiting more from potato production; they are recognized more in their community for the roles they play in potato production; and they are empowered to take on new roles such as plant pest and disease scouting, and potato sorting and grading.
- For many women who participated in agronomy trainings, this was their first experience of such training. Many women applied what they learned on their family farm. Some women experimented with practices like seed treatment, cutting seeds longitudinally, and maintaining appropriate plant spacing in a small area of their family farm. Based on their experiences this season, participants said they will adopt the practices they learned about next season. Women

are taking some potato production decisions for the first time, in consultation with their husbands and families, and on their own, as part of land leasing groups.

- These trainings gave women confidence, even those who are working as day laborers or supporting family farms in the home. Understanding the entire cropping cycle and different interventions made them confident to perform their assigned tasks in a better way. They have started regular scouting and checking plants for disease incidence, and checking dates and labels properly for agro-chemicals.
- A few families in these women's groups cultivated PepsiCo potatoes for the first time. Training was especially helpful to them.
- This year potato farmers experienced an attack of late blight. Identification of blight was identified by several women's group members in target communities. They noticed this disease during scouting and informed their family members.
- Rejection of potatoes due to green color or damage while harvesting was reduced. The major reason for potato rejection by PepsiCo was small potato size. This season, planting was late due to bad weather and untimely rains. On the other hand, many farmers had to harvest seven to 10 days early, especially for the FC3 variety, due to late season thunderstorms and hailstorms. Farmers also had to apply extra fungicides to control late blight. All of these factors contributed to smaller potatoes. Farmers acknowledged that training helped them manage these challenges.

3.9.3 STRENGTHENING PEPSICO'S GLOBAL AND LOCAL GENDER KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS, AND CAPABILITIES

Last year, ILRG staff provided training on gender and women's roles in agriculture to PepsiCo field agronomists and aggregators from ILRG target communities, and female agronomists in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. This quarter, ILRG developed training materials on GBV and intimate partner violence in English and Bengali. This training was to be delivered to the same participants from the August and October 2019 training, as a follow-up. A primer on GBV was also developed for PepsiCo staff to accompany the GBV training. The primer was approved by PepsiCo and translated into Bengali for distribution during the training. Training was initially planned for February but was delayed to accommodate the potato planting season, which is a busy time for PepsiCo staff. It was reprogrammed for late April but will be rescheduled again due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Prior to the USAID-PepsiCo partnership, PepsiCo aggregators and agronomists were not reaching out directly to women in PepsiCo farming households. Through this partnership and the training and support provided, PepsiCo staff are starting to understand the benefits of reaching out to women to ensure the adoption of improved potato production practices. If women in PepsiCo farming households are aware of improved practices and why they are important, it is much easier and faster for PepsiCo's farmers to adopt SFPs. A few farmers suggested that all women from PepsiCo farming households, not only women's group members, should be trained on the importance of PPEs, so that women can support their family members and ensure the use of PPEs when handling agro-chemicals. ILRG staff will work with aggregators and PepsiCo staff to develop an outreach strategy to reach all PepsiCo farmers in ILRG target communities in Year 2.

Women's participation in trainings and their knowledge of safe practices benefited crop production this year, and is playing a crucial role in overcoming challenges to the adoption of SFPs. PepsiCo Aggregators are starting to hire women for potato grading, sorting, and packaging, which are not conventional jobs for women. In Bhagaldighi, seven women were involved in these activities during the harvesting season. In Balitha, land leasing group members also graded, sorted, and packaged their own harvest.

While the impacts of these initiatives with PepsiCo staff may not be felt immediately, women's empowerment approaches are starting to take hold locally. Making field staff aware of and sensitive to gender considerations and their consequences on business outcomes and development outcomes takes time. ILRG staff are taking steps to promote gradual changes in staff workflows to reach, benefit, and empower women, gaining buy-in and allowing for learning and adapting.

3.9.4 LEVERAGING ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALE

This quarter ILRG is preparing a detailed report on the land leasing pilot, to support upscaling this initiative. Meanwhile, a desk study will review existing acts, rules, and best practices with regards to women's land leasing groups. The success of land leasing groups this year will serve as a platform to negotiate with government to develop policies that support more wide-spread land leasing opportunities for women's groups.

3.9.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The main objective of the USAID-PepsiCo partnership is to develop clear steps and a roadmap towards gender integration in the PepsiCo supply chain, leading to women's economic empowerment and improvements to the PepsiCo business model. Strategies piloted in target communities, and successful learnings will be adapted and scaled up to other areas across the country, and potentially outside India. All activities are designed to be replicable and self-sustainable.

Reaching and benefiting women in potato training activities should have a direct impact on potato yields and decrease the percentage of rejected potatoes. If this hypothesis is proven through the USAID PepsiCo pilot, PepsiCo will adopt this model to scale throughout its supply chain. This year potato production was negatively affected by weather, which also affected price. In spite of this, farmers acknowledged the importance of potato production training. Information received helped women plant PepsiCo potatoes, some of them for the first time.

To develop the business case for women's empowerment within the PepsiCo supply chain, yield data is critical. Due to the COVID-19 situation and travel restrictions, it is not possible to collect all yield data in person. Information has been collected from some farmers over the phone. Potato production modules need to be further revised and adapted based on farmer feedback, and SFP materials need to be modified to include women's empowerment principles. Case studies, video clips, and audio-visual materials need to be developed to facilitate appropriate adult education and extension and upscaling

3.10 INDONESIA LAND TENURE ASSESSMENT

USAID/Indonesia requested that ILRG conduct a land tenure assessment to inform their Country Development Cooperation Strategy across its objectives in the last quarter of FY 2019. This analysis updated and expanded upon the Indonesia tenure profile that was completed in 2010; a presentation of findings was made to USAID in early October 2019, along with submission of the final report; USAID/Indonesia formally approved the assessment in November 2019. This activity is completed, with no further work anticipated at this time.

3.11 LEARNING AGENDA

ILRG supported the development of E3/LU's learning agenda on land and resource governance through a grant to New America to further develop the state of evidence section, to provide support on revisions to other sections of the document, and to ensure that available high quality evidence is captured in an accessible, readable narrative. The learning agenda, which will guide how both E3/LU and

USAID as a whole spend research funds in support of evidence-based programming, was formally launched via a webinar on March 16, 2020. The successful launch was intended to be a larger event hosted at New America, but due to COVID-19 precautions was moved to a virtual venue with 315 attendees, including online panelists. A video of the event was posted on LandLinks, YouTube and New America.

3.12 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

USAID requested that ILRG support a “deep dive” survey data collection and analysis activity in one of several candidate countries that would build on the results of the Prindex survey in that country.

After reviewing an options analysis that was submitted last quarter, E3/LU approved Zambia as the country for the deep dive early on this quarter. ILRG then prepared a draft implementation plan for a Prindex deep dive within Zambia. Towards the end of the quarter, ILRG held a call with E3/LU to discuss strategy for engaging with government and sharing accessible material with USAID/Zambia to help ensure consensus on priorities and local ownership and use of results. The team plans on reconvening again towards the middle of April to discuss findings from these engagements and next steps.

It was anticipated that the Prindex deep dive activity would be rolled out and completed before the end of 2020; however, due to COVID-19 it is unlikely that this goal will be achieved.

3.13 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION

USAID approved ILRG’s implementation plan on February 28, 2020 to complete a community lands protection (CLP) process across approximately thirty-five communities in Liberia. This work had previously been funded by other donors but was not able to be completed, and USAID had anticipated carrying out an impact evaluation of the benefits from the CLP. The work 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 grant packages for two grantees, Liberian civil society organizations Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates, were approved by USAID and USAID/Liberia has provided their Mission concurrence for work to begin. A Tetra Tech staff member who currently works on the USAID/Liberia-funded Land Governance Support Activity will assist the ILRG team in managing these grants. The grantees are drafting their implementation and gender integration plans, to be submitted early next quarter. Field work in the communities is currently on hold due to COVID-19 prevention measures established by the Government of Liberia.

3.14 WOMEN’S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

ILRG submitted a work plan and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan for its W-GDP engagements this quarter. It outlines the approach that ILRG will pursue in Zambia, Mozambique, and India. These activities were integrated into the country-specific work plans and existing partnerships approved by USAID. Activities in Malawi, as well as partnerships with the cocoa sector, require additional vetting with both missions and private sector partners, and as a result are presented here. As W-GDP is a funding mechanism and not a specific program/activity, the W-GDP-related activities are fully integrated into the country descriptions above. Where activities still require mission or partner approval, they are described within this section and below. Global activities and coordination are described in this section.

ILRG's Gender Advisor, who also acts as the W-GDP Coordinator, resigned this quarter due to her inability to travel in the foreseeable future. ILRG has since recruited a replacement, who will be presented to USAID for approval early in the next quarter. ILRG coordinates with CEL to produce a single W-GDP focused quarterly report to highlight progress across the land office. ILRG had anticipated using the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference meeting to launch coordination including a multi-donor panel. However, due to cancellation of the conference, ILRG and CEL instead met through a series of online webinars to develop global coordination and relationships, as well as country-specific coordination. These will be continued for the foreseeable future to enhance collaboration.

3.14.1 MALAWI

ILRG carried out an assessment of opportunities for launching specific W-GDP activities in Malawi in November 2019, followed by mission discussions. Due to national elections in Malawi, a follow-up visit was not held until February 2020. During this visit, ILRG identified a series of activities to meet W-GDP objectives, contribute to Malawi's Land Reform Implementation Unit goals, and respond to USAID/Malawi interests. Four activity areas were identified: 1) gender integration support to Malawi's customary land documentation manuals and processes; 2) support for systematic documentation of one Traditional Land Management Area applying gender-progressive manuals and procedures; 3) private sector partnership on gender and agriculture; and 4) civil society-led dialogue on outreach and communication. As of this quarter, ILRG is awaiting feedback from the Land Reform Implementation Unit on the proposal.

3.14.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

W-GDP activities with the cocoa sector began through discussions with Hershey and ECOM related to the farm rehabilitation partnership described above. However, due to funding constraints from Hershey and the limited scale of the existing activity, it was not possible to reach W-GDP goals within the ongoing rehabilitation partnership. As a result, ILRG established a brainstorming discussion with both Hershey and ECOM, which continued through the end of the quarter. Hershey prioritized tenure and gender work in Cote d'Ivoire, which is not ideal for ILRG engagement. Subsequent discussions with ECOM have revealed potential opportunities, including activities that they can extend to their full supply chain, at a much larger scale than a Hershey-specific partnership. While ILRG is still aiming to partner with Hershey on the activity, engagement with ECOM will facilitate scaling and sustainability. ECOM anticipates sharing their W-GDP priorities prior to the end of April 2020 as the basis for further discussion.

3.15 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 SOW to the Contracting Officer's Representative 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.

3.15.1 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 resulted in a draft position description and request for more information from USAID/Burma. This opportunity has been abandoned.

3.15.2 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

ILRG has engaged in discussions with Lindt & Sprüngli and their partner Clarmondial regarding private sector partnership in the Sambirano Valley of Madagascar, with USAID providing technical assistance regarding tenure security. Lindt is proposing a multi-partner landscape-level engagement with cocoa buyers, local intermediaries, and development partners. ILRG is producing a background paper on the land tenure strengthening approach being carried out by the USAID Mikajy project and partners near Maroantsetra (Mamabaie). Based on this paper, ILRG will continue proposal development with Lindt and Clarmondial.

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). All data is verified 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. Below, data is presented for Mozambique (Table 3), Zambia (Table 4), Ghana (Table 5), and India (Table 6).

Liberia and W-GDP are starting up and are in the process of determining their activities and indicators. Once relevant indicators have been finalized, data will be collected and included in subsequent reports.

TABLE 3. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

| N° | MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| 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 | 1 | |
| | women's rights groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | LGBTI issues | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | indigenous people's groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | customary authorities | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | government | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] (subset of above) | 0 | | | | | TBD | 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 | No related trainings have taken place. |
| | Percent of men | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Percent of women | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

| N° | MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome] | | | | | | | | |
| | local authorities | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | contractors | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | mediators | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | courts | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 | Relevant activities not yet administered. |
| | Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 1a | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome] | TBD | | | | | TBD | 4,050 | Figures for joint titles during Y1 were not confirmed at the time of reporting, so they will be included in Y2. |
| | Male | | | | | | | 1,301 | |
| | Female | | | | | | | 2,749 | |
| | Individual | | | | | | | 4,050 | |
| | Joint | | | | | | | TBD | |
| | Communal | | | | | | | 0 | |
| | State/customary | | | | | | | 0 | |
| 1b | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome] | 70% ³ | | | | | TBD | N/A | |
| 14 | Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |

³ The baseline for Mozambique and Zambia come from [Prindex Report](#) (2018).

| N° | MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, Output] | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | N/A | 0 | | | 0 | 67% | |
| | Numerator | N/A | N/A | 0 | | | 0 | 2,749 | |
| | Denominator | N/A | N/A | 0 | | | 0 | 4,050 | |
| 6 | Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 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 | |
| 10 | Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 16 | Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom, Output] | N/A | | | | | TBD | 55% | |
| | Numerator: Number of women or vulnerable people | N/A | | | | | | 1,645 | |
| | Denominator: Total participants | N/A | | | | | | 2,943 | |
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mid-term assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Pause and reflect | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Community of Practice | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 | 4 | |
| 20 | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output] | 0 | 17 | 0 | | | 17 | 17 | Training completed with Hluvukani staff from Y1 Q2, not previously reported due to lack of documentation |
| | Male | 0 | 9 | 0 | | | 9 | 9 | |

| N° | MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Female | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | 8 | 8 | |
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 2 | ILRG is finalizing three learning briefs, which will be shared next quarter |
| | Blog | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Issue brief | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Research | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Papers | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Case studies | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fact sheets | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Peer-reviewed journal publications | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

TABLE 4. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

| N° | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 | Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output] | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| | women's rights groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | LGBTI issues | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | indigenous people's groups | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | customary authorities | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | government | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | civil society | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 9 | Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2, Outcome] | 0 | 0 | 361 | | | 361 | 155,418 | Y2Q2: 361 terrestrial hectares protected from illegal logging in Petauke |
| 2 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] (subset of above) | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | Y2Q2: Zambia Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy has been drafted and discussed at the national level. Also reported under 11b, 11c, 11d. |
| | Analyzed | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Drafted | | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Revised | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Introduced | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Approved | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Implemented | | 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 | | | | | TBD | N/A | |
| | Percent of men | | | | | | | | |
| | Percent of women | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 24 | | | 24 | 29 | Y2Q2: 14 disputes resolved in Petauke, 10 in Chipata |
| | local authorities | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | contractors | | 0 | 24 | | | 24 | 29 | |
| | mediators | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

| N° | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | courts | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 | N/A | N/A | | | N/A | N/A | |
| | Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | N/A | N/A | |
| | Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | N/A | N/A | |
| 5 | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 1a | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome] | TBD | 0 | 0 | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 1b | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome] | 67% | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 7d | Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [contributes to EG.11-2] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 15 | |
| | national governmental | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | sub-national governmental | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Other | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 15 | |
| | Topic: land rights | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 15 | |
| | Topic: climate change | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 11b | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>sustainable landscapes</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | Y2Q2: Zambia Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy (also noted under indicator 2, 11c, and 11d) has been drafted and discussed. It is not reflected here, as it will be counted once it reaches the "proposed" stage. |
| | National, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | |
| | National, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | National, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

| N° | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Regional or International, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 | Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, Output] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 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 | N/A | 45% | | | N/A | 47% | |
| | Numerator | | N/A | 9,475 | | | 9,475 | 17,924 | Number of females |
| | Denominator | | N/A | 20,868 | | | 20,868 | 38,747 | Total participants |
| 6 | Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 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 | |
| 10 | Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 213,633 | |
| | Planned | | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| | Delimited | | | | | | TBD | 213,633 | |
| 11c | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>biodiversity</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output] | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | 0 | 1 | Y2Q2: Zambia Wildlife Act of 2015 is now being implemented at the national level. |
| | National, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | |
| | National, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | National, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Sub-national, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Zambia Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy (also noted under indicator 2, 11b, and 11d) has been drafted and discussed. It is |

| N° | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Regional or International, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | not reflected here as it will be counted once it reaches the “proposed” stage. |
| | Regional or International, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 11d | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>land rights</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | Y2Q2: Zambia Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy (also noted under indicator 2, 11b, and 11c) has been drafted and discussed. It is not reflected here as it will be counted once it reaches the “proposed” stage. |
| | National, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | |
| | National, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | National, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sub-national, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Proposed | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Adopted | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Regional or International, Implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mid-term assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Pause and reflect | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Community of Practice | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | Y2Q2: Administrative form in Chipata, community forest boundary in Petauke. |
| 20 | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output] | 0 | 202 | 93 | | | 295 | 363 | Y2Q2: Three Gender Action Learning System (GALS) trainings were conducted this quarter. |
| | Male | 0 | 123 | 57 | | | 180 | 226 | |
| | Female | 0 | 79 | 36 | | | 115 | 137 | |
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | 3 | 5 | |
| | Blog | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Issue brief | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Research | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | Y2Q2: wildlife and gender assessment |

| N° | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Papers | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | |
| | Case studies | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fact sheets | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 1 | |
| | Peer-reviewed journal publications | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Other | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | Y2Q2: Two online pieces: “Meet Five Newly Empowered Women” and “More Land Rights Means Fewer Fires in Mozambique” |

TABLE 5. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

| N° | GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, Outcome] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | |
| 1a | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, Outcome] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | TBD | 0 | Y2Q2: Meridia mapped 758 parcels and offered Farm/Seal pay for service. Only 70 farmers purchased, but certificates will be delivered at same time as Tree Registration certificates. |
| 1b | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance. [EG.10.4-8, Outcome] | TBD | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Y2Q2: Perceptual survey carried out by USAID CEL project. |
| 7 | Number of institutions with improved capacity [Custom] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | Y2Q2: Capacity assessment carried out with stool chiefs and 4 odikro this quarter as part of innovation awards preparation. |
| 11 | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing other categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output] | 0 | | | | | TBD | 0 | Y2Q2: <i>Rooted in The Ground: Reforming Ghana's Forest Laws to Incentivize Cocoa-Based Agroforestry</i> study identifies proposed legislative reforms. Also had planned a meeting with Tropenbos to further support their efforts to reform the legislation around tree tenure but meeting was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. |

| N° | GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom, Output] | N/A | | | | | TBD | | Y2Q2: Although Ghana did not provide targets to this in the MEL Plan, it is participating in relevant activities and therefor collecting data on this activity. One relevant activity took place in Q1 and will be aggregated and reported in the annual report. |
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | Y2Q2: Four initial community meetings and 1 with the stool chief and odikros in preparation for innovation awards program. Planned mission cancelled because of COVID-19 restrictions. |
| | Mid-term assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Pause and reflect | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Community of Practice | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| 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 | 1 | Y2Q2: LandSeal method for registering land rights in Asankangrawa Stool being piloted, but conclusive impact not yet known. Also finalized the modified version of ECO Game for use in the southern cocoa areas but cancelled sessions with local communities because of COVID-19 restrictions. |
| 20 | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 23 | Y2Q2: Climate change training program for 4 pilot communities designed but not carried out because of COVID-19 |
| | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 18 | |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 5 | |

| N° | GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|-------|
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output] | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 4 | |
| | Blog | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 4 | |
| | Issue brief | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Research | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Papers | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Case studies | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fact sheets | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Peer-reviewed journal publications | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | |

TABLE 6. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE

Note: indicators presented this quarter are updated from the previous quarterly report, according to the revised MEL plan for India, which has been submitted to USAID but not yet approved. As the indicators have not yet been approved, they have not been numbered.

| N° | INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TBD | PRO WEAI score [EG.3-f] | TBD | | | | | | | Y2Q2: The first 241 interviews for the baseline have been conducted. Illustrative results are being computed but will be revised and finalized once the remainder of the baseline can be completed. |
| TBD | Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24] | 0 | | | | | | | |
| TBD | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1] | N/A | | | | | | | |
| TBD | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8] | TBD | | | | | | | Y2Q2: Illustrative results are currently being calculated from the first portion of the baseline data |
| TBD | 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] | N/A | | 100% | | | | | Y2Q2: 100% of all participants reached this quarter were women |
| TBD | Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4] | TBD | | | | | | | Y2Q2: Illustrative baseline figures are derived from the first 241 households surveyed (241 females, 227 males, 468 total people). Given the limited sample size to date, these figures should not be considered conclusive. |

| N° | INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall: 51% agree (243/468) • Females: 53% agree (130/241) • Males: 49% agree (113/227) |
| TBD | Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8] | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | | 41 | Y1Q4: 41 PepsiCo staff (all men) trained in gender and women in agriculture in August 2019. This was not previously reported, so it is included now ex post facto. |
| | Female | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| | Male | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | | 41 | |
| TBD | Number of new PepsiCo suppliers in ILRG target zones | 0 | | 17 | | | | | Y2Q2: 17 members of two land leasing groups |
| TBD | Gross potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo households (HHs) in ILRG target zones | 26 T/ha | | | | | | | Baseline value provided by PepsiCo from 2019 data for West Bengal (not ILRG communities only) |
| TBD | Net potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo HHs in ILRG target zones | TBD | | | | | | | |
| TBD | Percentage of PepsiCo supply chain HHs that adopt PepsiCo SFPs in ILRG target zones | TBD | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7. W-GDP INDICATOR TABLE

Data in table below is also reflected in country-specific tables, where relevant. Note that as the W-GDP MEL plan has been submitted but not approved, some indicators do not yet have numbers assigned.

| No. | W-GDP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | COUNTRY | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1a | Number of people with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-6, Outcome] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 8667 | | | | | Y2Q2: DLA and FZS documentation processes |
| | | 0 | India | 0 | 17 | | | | | Y2Q2: Work done through land leasing groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eid Mubarak – total members - 10 and participated in land leasing activity – 7 • Subho Chandimata – total members 15 and participated in land leasing activity – 10 |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| TBD | Number of women farmers trained in production, marketing, business management, negotiation and other technical skills [Custom, Output] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 696 | | | | | Y2Q2: 696 female farmers trained: National: 36 PDLA: 248 CDLA: 412 |
| | | 0 | India | 0 | 499 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 8 | Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 0 | | | | | Y2Q2: DLA chiefdoms and partners will ultimately be counted |
| | | 0 | India | 1 | 1 | | | | | Y2Q2: Strengthening capacity of PepsiCo |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| TBD | Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-3] | 0 | Mozambique | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | India | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| TBD | | TBD | Mozambique | | | | | | | |

| No. | W-GDP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE] | BASE-LINE | COUNTRY | Y2 Q1 | Y2 Q2 | Y2 Q3 | Y2 Q4 | Y2 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Percent representation of women in natural resources community governance structures within project areas [Custom, Outcome] | TBD | Zambia | | | | | | | |
| | | TBD | India | | | | | | | |
| | | TBD | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, Output/Outcome] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | India | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 15 | Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) [GNDR-2, Output] | N/A | Mozambique | | | | | | | |
| | | N/A | Zambia | | | | | | | |
| | | N/A | India | | 100% | | | | | |
| | | N/A | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4, Outcome] | N/A | Mozambique | | | | | | | |
| | | N/A | Zambia | | | | | | | |
| | | N/A | India | | 51% | | | | | |
| | | N/A | Malawi | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events [Custom, Output] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 1 | | | | | Y2Q2: Gender and wildlife event |
| | | 0 | India | 1 | 0 | | | | | Y2Q2: December 2019 pause and reflect event |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Global | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output] | 0 | Mozambique | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Zambia | 0 | 2 | | | | | Y2Q2: Gender and wildlife report; Ms. magazine piece |
| | | 0 | India | 1 | 3 | | | | | Y2Q2: 3 snapshots/ success stories shared with USAID |
| | | 0 | Malawi | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 0 | Global | 0 | 0 | | | | | |

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORIES



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

COMMUNITY ADVOCATES AND THE WILDLIFE ECONOMY



PHOTOS: Rena Singer (top); ILRG (bottom)

Photos from top: Violet Chimbelo, a community scout in Mkhanya Chiefdom; and chiefs and the ZNCRBA team following a successful meeting with the Minister of Tourism

Zambia's wildlife economy can drive rural development surrounding its renowned national parks, including South Luangwa, Lower Zambezi, Kafue, and Mosi-oa-Tunya. The Wildlife Act commits to community-based natural resource management, in part through devolving a percentage of concession and hunting fees to the almost 80 chiefdoms within game management areas bordering the national parks. The fees fund communities to mobilize conservation scouts, prevent human-wildlife conflict, support education and health services, and promote conservation-friendly livelihood services.

But since 2018, fees of over 19 million Zambian kwacha (equivalent to about US\$2 million at the time the fees were due) have not been remitted to the communities, and as a result local conservation activities have ground to a halt. Violet Chimbelo, a community scout in Mkhanya Chiefdom, lamented, "We do the same work as government scouts, but we haven't been paid in two years. I am proud to be one of the only female scouts in the chiefdom, but my family asks why I should work with no pay. Individual trips by community representatives seeking to unlock funds have been unsuccessful at influencing the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Tourism.

Enter the Zambia National Community Resource Board Association (ZNCRBA), which represents Zambia's community conservation groups. ZNCRBA was established with funding from USAID and now receives further organizational capacity support from USAID; ZNCRBA used this funding to mobilize Zambia's community groups and customary leaders to engage with the government en masse in December 2019. Senior Chief Luembe of Nyimba District noted, "If the fees due by law to our people are not distributed, we will not permit hunting within our chiefdoms in 2020." In February 2020, with USAID support, ZNCRBA mobilized five chiefs to meet with the Minister of Tourism. Rejecting promises for future meetings, the chiefs demanded resolution during this visit to Lusaka. The government organized the requested meetings and over two days the chiefs received confirmation of the forthcoming payments from the government.

In the month that followed, these outstanding payments have reportedly been received by dozens of community resource boards. Isaac Banda from the Mkhanya Community Resource Board said, "We have demonstrated the importance of speaking with a collective voice. Though our chiefdoms are rural and not connected to one another, we face common challenges that can only be solved through joint dialogue with government, our traditional leaders, and communities themselves." He continued, "We are now confident that we can work with government to support our communities."

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

A SMALL STEP TOWARDS A BIG LEAP IN INDIA



PHOTOS: Lalita Sharma and Mala Goswami. ILRG India

Photos from top: Women sorting potatoes in Bhagaldighi; and displaying their sorted and bagged potatoes

In India, women are rarely recognized as farmers by society, by their family members, or above all by themselves, despite playing a vital role in agriculture. Women's involvement in the potato supply chain tends to be restricted to only certain aspects of potato cultivation, such as seed cutting, planting, weeding, and harvesting. Potato grading and sorting is not traditionally considered an area for women. Owners of large farms, aggregators, and agronomists always engage men for the sorting, grading, and packing of potatoes after the harvest.

Abdul Alim, a PepsiCo Agronomist, received training on gender, women's empowerment, and the role of women in agriculture from an activity jointly funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and PepsiCo through the Integrated Land and Resource Governance program, aimed at demonstrating how women's empowerment in the potato supply chain can increase adoption of sustainable farming practices and improve potato yields and profitability for rural farmers.

After the training, Abdul was motivated to include some women in the sorting and grading of PepsiCo potatoes in his native village of Bhagaldighi. Abdul worked with Nazrul Mallik, a PepsiCo Aggregator, to identify 10 to 12 women to participate. Abdul and Nazrul provided the women with training on how to sort and grade PepsiCo potatoes. Seven of the women decided to continue; all of them are marginal farmers or agricultural laborers involved in the cultivation of PepsiCo potatoes.

Women are paid INR 14 (about US\$0.18) per bag of potatoes for sorting, grading, and bagging. If a woman does this work for six to seven hours a day, her average earnings will be INR 250 – 300 (about US\$3.29 – 3.96) per day, paid at the end of each day; this is similar to what an agricultural laborer usually makes for an eight-hour day, but offers the women the flexibility to work at their convenience, since they are paid based on output rather than the number of hours worked. These women are serving as examples to their neighbors, and other women within the village have expressed interest in joining this work in the future.

Both Abdul and Nazrul are happy with how these women are performing, and are ready to try this approach in other locations in the future. With training and support from USAID and PepsiCo, Abdul, Nazrul, and other PepsiCo Agronomists and Aggregators can recognize the value of engaging women throughout the potato supply chain.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

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 both subcontracts and a \$2.5 million grants under contract component.

CONTACT

COR
Sarah Lowery
slowery@usaid.gov
E3/Land and Urban Office

Chief of Party
Matt Sommerville
matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com
Tetra Tech

ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

ILRG had a number of media pieces produced/published in this quarter, either placed directly by the project or by other actors about the project:

- “More Land Rights Mean Fewer Fires in Mozambique” on [Thomson Reuters](#), [AllAfrica](#), and [LandLinks](#);
- “Meet Five Newly Empowered Women Farmers from Zambia and Mozambique,” a slideshow on [Ms. magazine’s website](#) and [LandLinks](#), and featured in a USAID/Zambia [Facebook post](#);
- “A Commitment That’s About More Than Chocolate – It’s About Saving our Forests,” a blog by Hershey on [3blmedia](#);
- “In Tribute to a Land and Gender Champion: Chief Nyamphande” on [LandLinks](#);
- “A Chieftainess’s Stand Enable Women’s Land Ownership” on USAID’s [news page](#) and features in a USAID/Zambia [Facebook post](#); and
- A USAID/Zambia [Facebook post](#) for International Women’s Day, linking to the ILRG page on LandLinks

ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 3. PROJECT STAFF

| NAME | ORGANIZATION | TITLE | EMAIL |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Subrataa Chakraborty | Tetra Tech | India Country Coordinator | subrataa.chakraborty@tetrattech.com |
| Kaoma Chenge | Tetra Tech | Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist | kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com |
| Bivash Dasgupta | Tetra Tech | India Administrative Assistant | bivash.dasgupta@tetrattech.com |
| Mark Freudenberger | Tetra Tech | Land Tenure Specialist/Ghana Task Lead | mark.freudenberger@tetrattech.com |
| Laura Gallup | Tetra Tech | Home Office Deputy Project Manager | laura.gallup@tetrattech.com |
| Melissa Hall | Tetra Tech | Deputy Chief of Party | melissa.hall@tetrattech.com |
| Scheller Hinkle | Tetra Tech | Home Office MEL Specialist | scheller.hinkle@tetrattech.com |
| Megan Huth | Tetra Tech | Home Office Project Manager/Indigenous Peoples' Task Lead | megan.huth@tetrattech.com |
| Monde Luhana | Tetra Tech | Zambia Finance and Administration Manager | monde.luhana@tetrattech.com |
| Russell Ndumba | Tetra Tech | Zambia Finance and Administration Officer | russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com |
| Margaret Nkhosi | Tetra Tech | Zambia Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist | margaret.nkhosi@tetrattech.com |
| Simon Norfolk | Terra Firma | Mozambique Country Coordinator | simon@terrafirma.co.nz |
| Jolyne Sanjak | Tetra Tech | India Task Lead | jolyne.sanjak@tetrattech.com |
| Lalita Sharma | Tetra Tech | India Agronomist | lalita.sharma@tetrattech.com |
| Matt Sommerville | Tetra Tech | Chief of Party | matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com |
| Getrude Zulu | Tetra Tech | Office Assistant | getrude.zulu@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). Data from Ghana customary land documentation through partner Meridia was completed this quarter and will be uploaded shortly.

ANNEX 6: LOE SUMMARY

TABLE 4. 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 | 202.69 | 1,140.95 | 489.55 |
| Long-Term CCN Professionals | 2,188.00 | 69.00 | 962.00 | 1,226.00 |
| Long-Term CCN Support | 2,183.00 | 69.00 | 787.75 | 1,395.25 |
| Consultants | 1,418.00 | 72.00 | 330.69 | 1,087.31 |

ANNEX 7: REFERENCES

Raghunathan, K., Kannan, S., & Quisumbing, A. R. (2019). Can women's self-help groups improve access to information, decision-making, and agricultural practices? The Indian case. *Agricultural Economics*, 50(5), 567-580. <https://doi.org/10.1111/agec.12510>

Saggurti, N., Atmavilas, Y., Porwal, A., Schooley, J., Das, R., Kande, N., Irani, L., & Hay, K. (2018). Effect of health intervention integration within women's self-help groups on collectivization and healthy practices around reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health in rural India. *PLoS One*, 13(8). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202562>

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov