



# QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

## OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2019

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015  
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Cover Photo: Mrs. Catarina Ecumi confirming her land parcel during the objections, corrections and confirmation process in Pareie, Mozambique. Photo: Rena Singer.

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#### **DISCLAIMER**

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia)
CEL	Communications, Evidence and Learning
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLP	Community Lands Protection
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COP	Chief of Party
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.
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GMA	Game Management Area
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
LWG	Legal Working Group (Ghana)
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
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)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLE	North Luangwa Ecosystem (NLE)
OCC	Objections, Corrections, and Confirmation
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
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
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
W-GDP	Women’s Global Development and Prosperity
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
ZNCRBA	Zambia National Community Resource Board Association

## I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: 1) term activities; and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia. Work in Mozambique initially focuses on clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources through collaboration on responsible land-based investment, while work in Zambia includes support to land policy, customary land administration and service delivery, 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 Indigenous Peoples' Issues; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; 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; and 5) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia. Emergent activities related to Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP) are under development.

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

## 2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the first quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2020, ILRG clarified obligations through July 2021, which allowed for broad planning of the majority of funds across ILRG countries. This exercise has been particularly important as ILRG works between the term and completion portions of the contract within a total budget ceiling for the contract's base period.

**W-GDP:** ILRG obligations for W-GDP were confirmed in October, which led to the rapid development of a work plan across five countries. Activities were defined for Mozambique, Zambia, and India, while ILRG launched a dialogue on W-GDP in Ghana with private sector partners Hershey and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM) and performed an assessment of gender integration in implementation of Malawi's 2016 Land Act. Completing work plans and launching activities in each of these countries is a major priority for the coming quarter.

**Mozambique:** ILRG completed field implementation grants on community land regularization and land readjustment with the Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) in five communities in the province of Zambézia, and the Hluvukani Cooperative's work in areas near Illovo's sugar factory outside of Manhica in Maputo Province. ILRG documented land conflicts in the Illovo area and shared the results with the relevant district and municipal authorities responsible for resolution/mediation. Within the area supported by ORAM, district authorities took on the responsibility for leading the land readjustment process using the maps and data produced with ILRG support. These products will continue to be used as the community considers internal readjustment, as Portucel has provided a consultant leading the design of the irrigation approach.

**Mozambique challenges:** Elections in October 2019 slowed fieldwork and opportunities to carry out field assessments for a short-while. This quarter was used to negotiate plans for FY 2020 and FY 2021 with respect to W-GDP, as well as emergency/disaster relief programming. Building trust with senior management of private sector partners and understanding their relative commitments and constraints slowed progress, but also created a strong basis for moving forward over the next eighteen months.

**Zambia:** Policy engagements continued with the National Land Policy, as ILRG supported the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) to engage with stakeholders for an early 2020 pre-validation and (hopefully) subsequent validation meeting. The House of Chiefs worked closely with ILRG in the development of a traditional leadership and governance course, expected to be rolled out in 2020, through participation in the African Land Policy Conference, and in strategizing on W-GDP support for a House of Chiefs Policy on Gender and Women's Empowerment. ILRG worked with the Zambia National Community Resource Board Association (ZNCRBA) to carry out the National Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Conference with almost three hundred participants from across government, community-based organizations, conservation organizations, and traditional leaders, as communities seek access to benefits legislated under wildlife legislation. With respect to field implementation, both the Chipata and Petauke District Land Alliances have established strong relationships with district planners on integrated development planning for new districts, including piloting a complete village census across five chiefdoms in Petauke District. Basemaps have been prepared and finalized for the parcel demarcation and claims process, which are expected to be largely completed over the next quarter for two large chiefdoms. Natural resource management partners continued with community governance activities and processes for registration of forest areas. Partners are working on mapping boundaries and examining opportunities for community wildlife economy activities.

**Zambia challenges:** ILRG has yet to gain policy traction with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), and with the addition of W-GDP funds risks stretching itself too thin across land, natural resource management, agriculture, gender, and district planning. ILRG is at a stage of identifying whether its partners are likely to be self-sustaining post-grant activities. Nevertheless, there is substantial progress and doors are opening to engage with customary leaders on governance and with the MLNR.

**Ghana:** ILRG continued deepening experiences in Asankrangwa, alleviating concerns and rumors from some community leaders, and embarking on a land use planning process, through the ECO Game, informed by a land use planning diagnostic. ILRG's partner Meridia carried out community boundary mapping and parcel mapping in three villages during the quarter, testing a range of mapping models. The cost recovery model for selling FarmSeal documents to farmers performed much weaker than hoped. ILRG's partner ECOM continued with its farm rehabilitation services across almost 100 acres of cocoa farms and food crops, with an unfortunate loss of significant maize crop due to army worms. ILRG has engaged effectively on the policy dialogue around tree tenure policy reform, integrating itself into the Legal Working Group on tree tenure. Toward the end of the quarter, ILRG's participation in W-GDP became a focus of rapid planning, and ILRG launched a dialogue with Hershey and ECOM to program funds associated with W-GDP without compromising the original objectives of the partnership.

**Ghana challenges:** The program continues to grow organically, testing a range of hypotheses, but lacks a full-time team in country. Given the diversity of activities, a full-time team may not be advised, as a broad range of skills are required. As noted above, interesting results continue to emerge that highlight the challenges of making a cost-recovery model for land documentation work, as well as private sector supported cocoa farm rehabilitation.

**India:** ILRG India is providing support to members of 49 selected women's groups across 12 pilot communities, including PepsiCo potato farming families. Within these 49 groups, two women's land leasing groups are cultivating PepsiCo potatoes as part of an innovative pilot to facilitate access to land for women in West Bengal. The project developed participatory, gender-sensitive training modules for a package of PepsiCo-recommended technical practices for potato cultivation. The entire training program is being delivered in six phases. As of the end of the quarter, two modules had been designed, translated into Bengali, and delivered in all 12 pilot communities. In this quarter, ILRG provided another round of the gender sensitization/women in agriculture training to PepsiCo field agronomists, this time with female agronomists in Maharashtra, at PepsiCo's request. ILRG also began preparations for a training module and toolkit on gender-based violence, which is being prepared in both English and Bengali.

**India challenges:** Common challenges of low literacy and education level, as well as limited time to attend trainings, affect the full participation of women in the program. Similarly, fewer than expected PepsiCo farmers are within the women's groups. ILRG is adapting the program by ensuring that additional outreach is done specifically for PepsiCo farmers' wives.

**Additional activities:** ILRG is carrying out a range of additional activities that are either fairly small or under development. The team is piloting and adapting a capacity assessment framework, and it is supporting global learning around Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST). It is also engaging with USAID on sector guidance for USAID's Indigenous Peoples' Policy, and it is supporting a grant to New America to finalize E3/LU's learning agenda. ILRG is also in the process of awarding two grants to carry out community land protection activities in Liberia. The team is developing a relatively small completion activity to support a property rights indicator sub-national deep dive. During this quarter, ILRG also finalized a land tenure assessment for USAID/Indonesia, and it began considering a potential completion activity in Madagascar.

## 3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers October – December 2019.

### 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

An updated ILRG Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was included as an annex to the ILRG Year 2 work plan, which is pending USAID approval. 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 organizations to promote environmental mitigation and monitoring. New activities approved as completion tasks field support services require integration into the Plan.

### 3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

**Quality:** ILRG is proud of the quality of work carried out this quarter. USAID/Indonesia complimented the team on the land tenure and property rights assessment carried out by ILRG, which was wrapped up this quarter, and continues to look for opportunities to build on the assessment with their programming. USAID/Zambia expressed appreciation for the quality and focus of the Mission Director's site visit to Mkanda Chiefdom in November 2019, and also commended the project for its support of the National CBNRM Conference, bringing together hundreds of community members to advocate for their rights to wildlife and forest revenue. USAID/Mozambique praised the workshop co-hosted by ILRG and the Department for International Development's Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development, which brought together the private sector, government, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The mission noted that the workshop created momentum and a renewed space (and pressure) for formal dialogue on addressing tensions in the land sector. PepsiCo is highly appreciative of the partnership with USAID under ILRG, despite some challenges in implementation.

**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, particularly with respect to requests related to W-GDP. For example, ILRG was able to get commitments in just a few days from senior private sector partner representatives from across four countries/partners to participate in a forthcoming high-level W-GDP meeting. Individual activity deliverable dates have occasionally been delayed, though these are often due to factors beyond the project control (e.g., community conflicts, legal compliance with hiring staff, private sector partners unable to make an immediate commitment, or national/regional elections).

**Cost control and budget:** ILRG remains very lean and cost conscious for a program of its size. With only two (soon to be three) full-time global staff, ILRG has assembled a team of part-time technical experts with project management skills to backstop country programs, while not creating overlapping responsibilities. ILRG carries out detailed budget reviews with partners to cut out unessential activities from their budgets, or unnecessary overhead costs.

**Management:** ILRG’s management approach continues to respond to the funding obligations and mission priorities of the program. This past quarter ILRG’s obligations reached close to the base period ceiling, which has allowed the program to finalize plans for how to distribute funds between countries, as well as the various mission buy-ins. With approval of the work plan early next quarter, ILRG will be able to carry out significant subcontracting to put these agreements into action. ILRG’s structure is rather unique with over a dozen USAID staff engaging on a technical level with the program across at least seven countries this quarter. ILRG’s weekly global update and project management coordination call complements 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 very strong, particularly considering the multi-country implementation of the program and the complex management of the contract’s term and completion areas. ILRG is implementing grants and subcontracts during this year in seven countries, which require not only USG contract compliance, but also understanding of bilateral agreements between USAID and the country, tax and employment law in each country, etc.

### **3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL**

The ILRG team identified a need to establish a standard set of indicators related to the project’s capacity-building efforts for both individuals and organizations. A small team worked together to develop a framework to be used by the ILRG team to measure the effectiveness of these efforts. The framework was shared with USAID for review, and it generated additional interest from USAID. It is currently being piloted with ILRG partner organizations in the field, such as grantees in Mozambique and Zambia, who have undergone pre-assessments. The framework is being revised based on input from USAID and a peer reviewer from Landesa’s monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) team, as well as experiences from the field. The next iteration will feature an adaptable, user-friendly Excel-based tool which is currently being used to assess capacity and tailor interventions in all ILRG countries. A short video tutorial will accompany the Excel tool. These three elements (revised framework, tool, and video) will be shared with USAID next quarter.

#### **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, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on LandLinks.

ILRG is currently refining ideas as to what activities to undertake this year related to MAST. ILRG will continue to take stock of MAST as an approach used across ILRG activities in Zambia, Mozambique, and Liberia and will 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 in close collaboration with the Communication, Evaluation and Learning contract, which manages the 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 build on the 2017/2018 Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, a USAID/Illovo 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: the completion of activities under two grants; identifying and negotiating opportunities for new partnerships in 2020; a field visit to shape the design of a subcontract for work with Novo Madal in Zambézia Province; and a consultancy to identify opportunities for a post-cyclone Idai project in Sofala Province.

**USAID:** ILRG staff met several times with USAID/Mozambique to brief them on the ongoing work and to discuss opportunities for new activities that will extend through the end of the base period of the contract.

**Project design:** The main activities being proposed for ILRG for Year 2 and onwards would use a combination of ILRG central funds, mission funds, and funding from the global W-GDP program. These include:

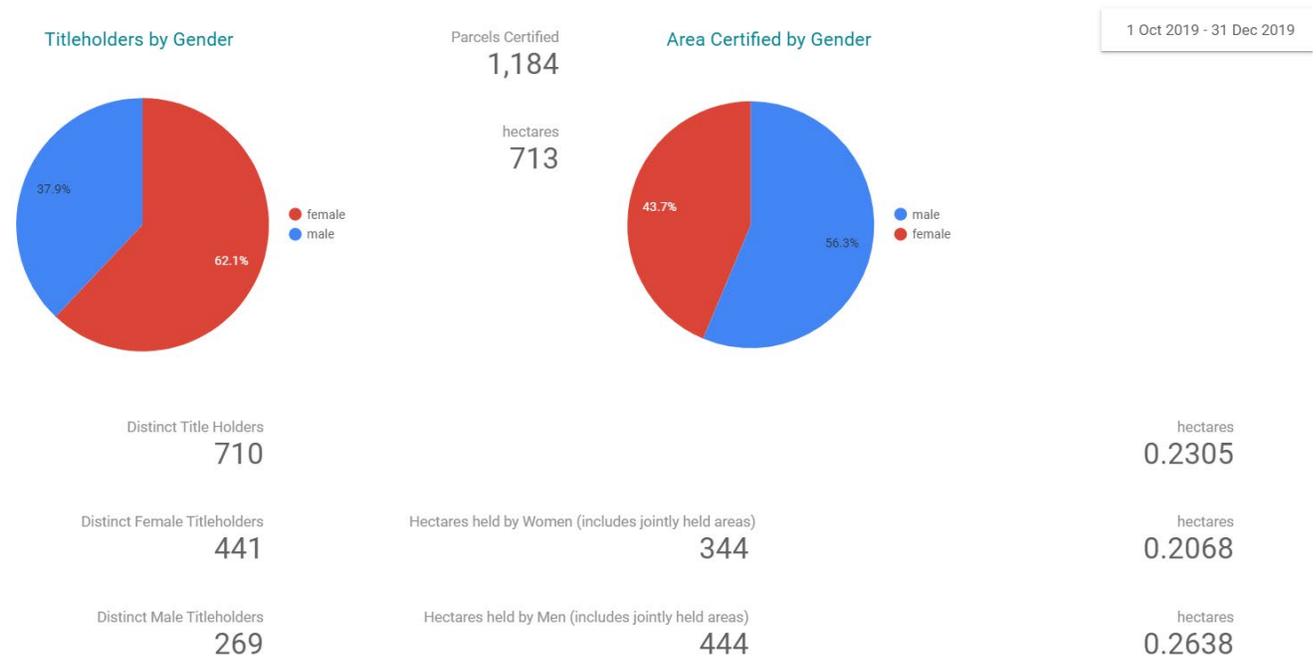
- **Novo Madal:** ILRG conducted a field visit to Novo Madal, meeting many of the company's senior staff and visiting several farms and neighboring communities in Quelimane District. The team is developing: a) a scope of work (SOW) that would support the development and expansion of ingrower and outgrower schemes in and near the company's farms in the district; and b) a SOW that envisages the delimitation of rights around Novo Madal's holdings as well as long-term legal agreements for the continued occupation of company lands by current smallholders.
- **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 is designing an activity that would enable a small number of 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.
- **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. Cabo Delgado Province has also been considered as it was hit by Cyclone Kenneth in April 2019. After significant discussion, and based on ongoing low-level terrorism, with dozens of attacks and deaths in the past two years, ILRG determined that security considerations weighed against work in Cabo Delgado at this time. The team sent a consultant to Sofala Province to explore options for strengthening land administration in ways that support the land rights of thousands of people displaced by Cyclone Idai, as well as members of the hosting communities into which people have been resettled.
- **Green Resources:** The team has been negotiating with the management and board of Green Resources regarding the implementation of a roadmap for the responsible divestment of up to 150,000 ha of land to local communities in Zambézia, Nampula, and Niassa Provinces.

**Technical backstopping of existing grants:** ILRG's two ongoing grants both completed implementation during this quarter. ORAM supported a community land regularization and land

readjustment process in five communities in the northern province of Zambézia. The Hluvukani Cooperative built upon the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot in areas near Illovo’s sugar factory outside of Manhiça in Maputo Province.

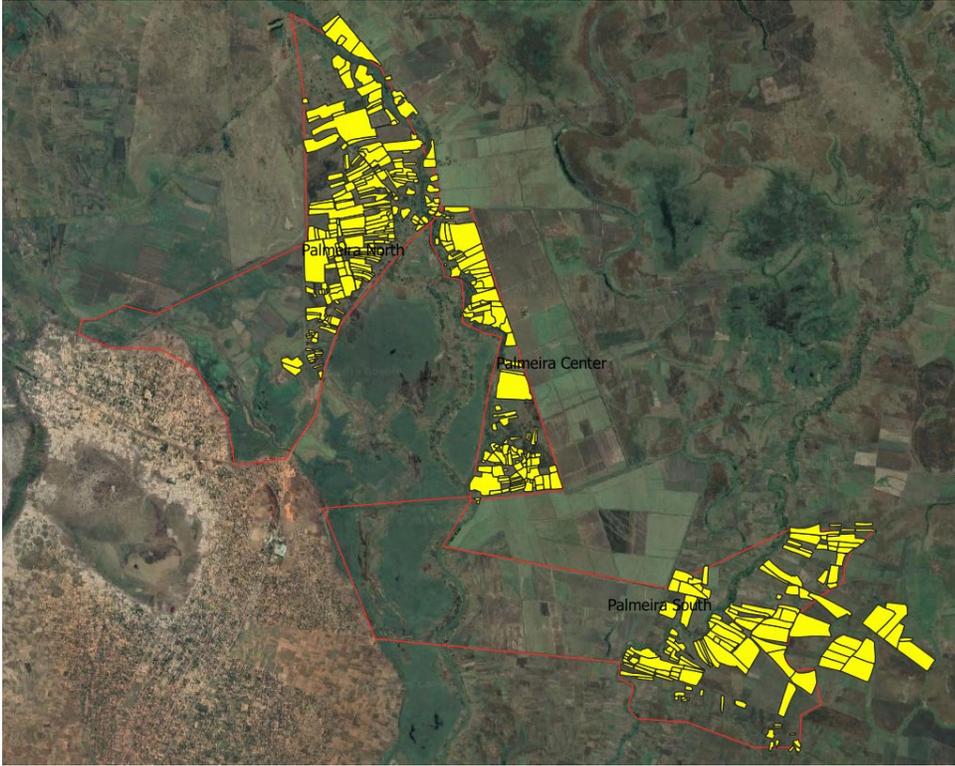
### 3.4.2 OUTGROWER SCHEMES: ILLOVO LAND TENURE SUPPORT FOR SURROUNDING SMALLHOLDERS

**Production of land rights declarations:** All documentation of parcels for this activity were produced during this quarter. The implementing partner, Hluvukani, produced declarations for 1,184 parcels for 710 distinct title holders, of which 441 were women and 269 were men. Some people are titleholders on multiple parcels. Data below, along with links to multiple other graphics, is available publicly at [datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1cyvMMkOreoC3\\_E5ds74MZHUfjMdsIFRb/page/R0tAB](https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1cyvMMkOreoC3_E5ds74MZHUfjMdsIFRb/page/R0tAB). (Please note that data on most graphics can be searched by timeframe and association.)

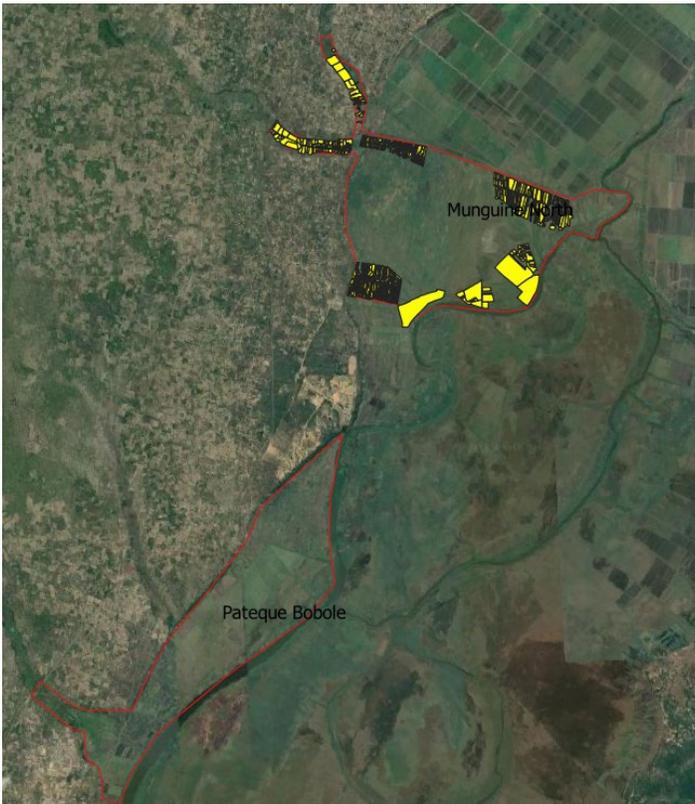


Data on distinct titleholders under Hluvukani activity

**Land conflict:** As seen in the map on the next page, residents in Pateque Bobole block did not delimit any parcels during the project; this was predominantly due to ongoing conflict over land rights. ILRG submitted a report to USAID explaining the major ongoing land conflicts identified in the area. The report identifies 10 cases covering about 234 hectares. The authorities are aware of all 10 cases, and all cases are being addressed by community leaders, district authorities, or provincial authorities. The largest conflict (120 hectares) involves a dispute with a foreign national; the case is being managed by the Maputo Provincial Administration. The second largest, over an area of 64 hectares, involves a senior member of the Mozambican military who is accused of grabbing a large piece of land from cooperative members in Pateque Bobole block in order to produce sugar for sale to Illovo. This case is currently



being dealt with through engagement with Illovo and Munguine locality. The other eight conflicts involve areas with an average of about six hectares each, mostly based on disputes among family members or between families; all are being addressed locally. ILRG has also made Illovo aware of the situation. Company policy stipulates that Illovo will not buy sugar produced on grabbed land. It remains to be seen how this will be enforced in these contexts.



**Gender and Civil Status of Parcel Holders:**

In Hluvukani, the bulk of parcels are registered in the names of people who are elderly (over 50) and single or divorced. As shown in the table below, 84 percent of parcels (988 of 1,184 parcels) were titled in the name of a single person. Those married or in de facto unions account for only 16 percent of parcels, while widowers hold far less than one percent.

About 58 percent of parcels were registered to elderly (over 50), with middle-aged residents (30 to 49) accounting for 37 percent of parcels. Youth (18 to 29) and minors (under 18 years) are titleholders on only about five percent of parcels.

Geographic distribution of the certified parcels under Hluvukani activity

Parcels & Total Landholdings per Gender & Civil Status (totals include parcels jointly held with others)

Select date range

gender	civil_status / Parcels / Area (ha)							
	single		married		de_facto_union		widowed	
	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)
male	401	308	83	117	17	18	1	0
female	597	288	76	41	14	14	7	2
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

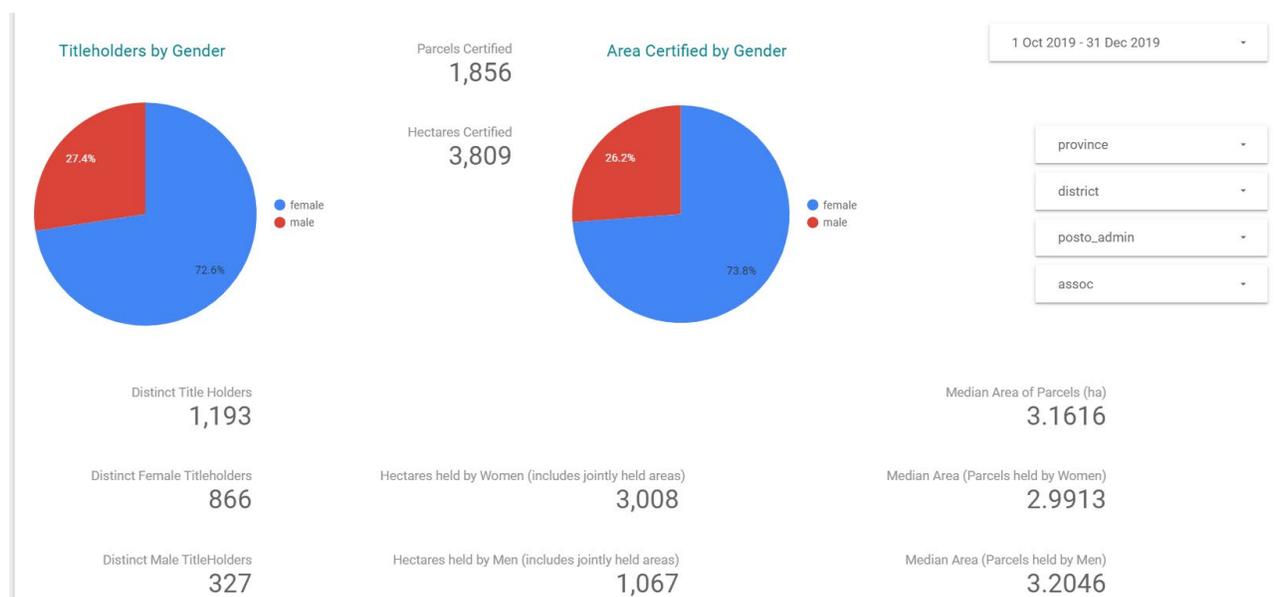
gender	age_range / Parcels / Area (ha)							
	Elderly		Middle-Aged		Young		Minor	
	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)	Parcels	Area (ha)
male	271	283	185	116	43	43	3	2
female	420	215	251	123	22	6	2	1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>

Data on parcels analyzed by gender and civil status of titleholders under Hluvukani activity

More information on the family land parcels, such as gender and civil status of rights holders, is available at [https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1cyvMMkOreoC3\\_E5ds74MZHUfjMdsIFRb/page/IX0AB](https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1cyvMMkOreoC3_E5ds74MZHUfjMdsIFRb/page/IX0AB).

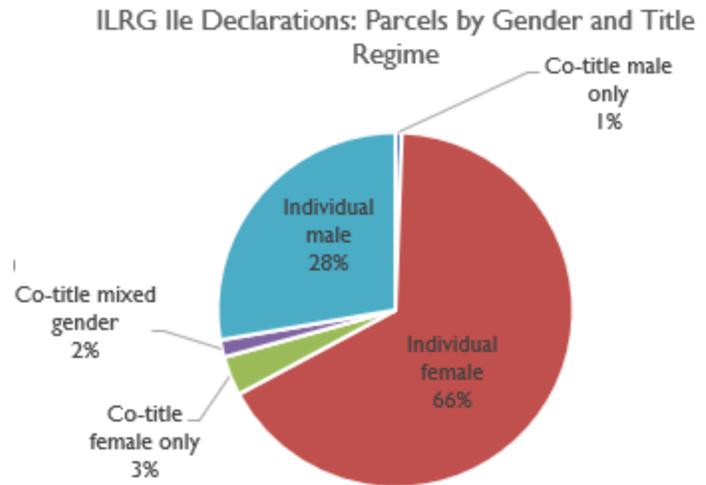
### 3.4.3 SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION: ZAMBEZIA PILOT

**Production of land rights declarations:** In this quarter, the delimitation work focused on the final three communities of Sugue, Monegue, and Pareie. ILRG enabled production of declarations of land rights for 1,856 parcels covering 3,809 hectares registered to 1,193 distinct individuals. Of these, 866 women (73 percent of individuals) were registered as single or joint title holders for 3,008 hectares, while 327 men (27 percent) were registered as single or joint title holders on 1,067 hectares (note - the total land area appears to be more than 3,809; this is because some parcels have joint titles involving mixed-gender title holders, so the land area for some parcels is counted twice). Data is available at [https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/ltSi9rUM\\_urUKObE3xjH\\_T7LgneNQVFtko/page/rxiAB](https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/ltSi9rUM_urUKObE3xjH_T7LgneNQVFtko/page/rxiAB).



Data on titleholders under ORAM activity

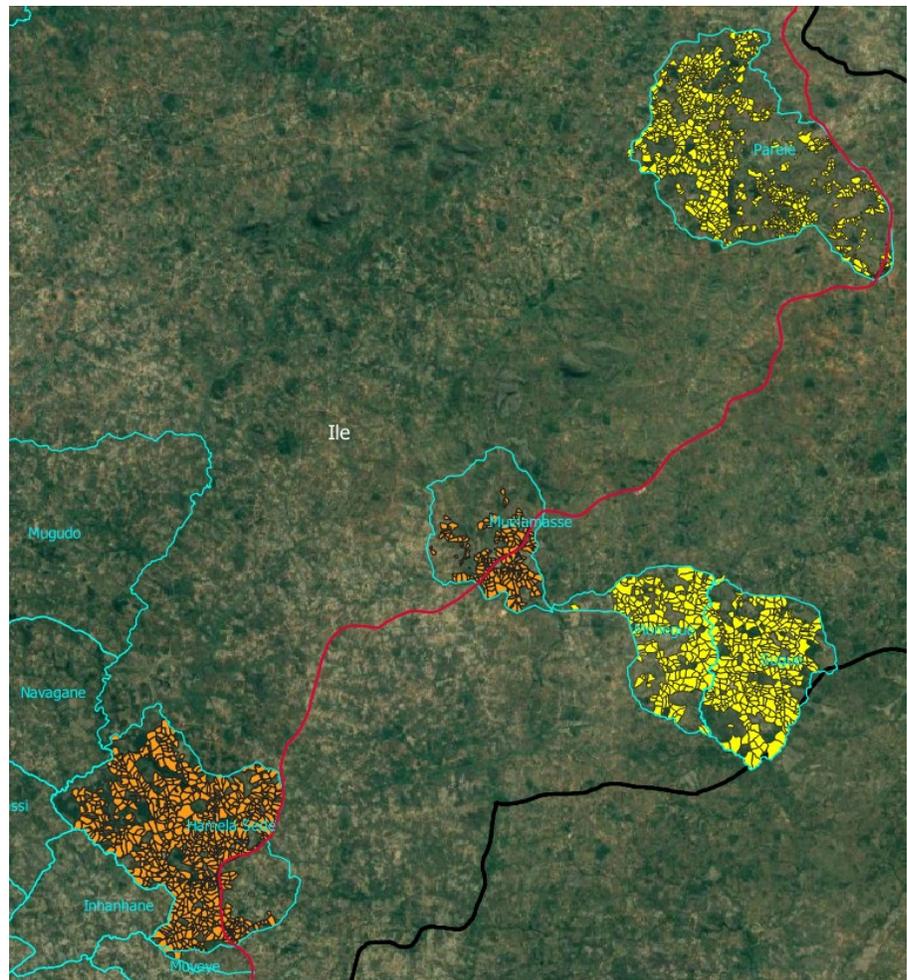
During this quarter, the final declarations were produced, giving a total of 2,914 declarations; over 72 percent had a female titleholder. As seen in the pie chart at right, individual women were named as titleholders on 66 percent of parcels. Co-titles exclusively involving women accounted for over three percent and co-titles including at least one woman for slightly more than two percent.



The map below shows the parcels with certificates issued under this activity. In FY 2019, 1,058 declarations were produced; these are shown in orange. Parcels with certificates issued this quarter are shown in yellow. In total, the project enabled residents of the five participating communities to document their rights over a total of 2,914 family parcels covering 6,670 hectares.

More information on the gender and civil status of rights holders under the ORAM activity is available at: [https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1tSi9rUMurUKObE3xJh\\_T7LgneNOVFtko/page/HM0AB](https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/1tSi9rUMurUKObE3xJh_T7LgneNOVFtko/page/HM0AB).

**Irrigation design:** This project was designed to offer participating communities the option to also benefit from a separate project, co-funded by Portucel (a major paper and pulp company) and the World Bank's Catalytic Fund, involving the construction of a small-scale earthen dam and micro-irrigation system in each community. This is part of Portucel's corporate social responsibility effort. The company provided guarantees to communities that it will not use the water itself for any reason (such as irrigation or fire control). The water user association for Hamela community and the joint water user association for Sugue and Monegue communities agreed to this offer from Portucel. Based on their acceptance and on the delimitation work, Portucel sent a water engineer in November 2019 to start the detailed design of the dams and



Geographic distribution of the certified parcels under the ORAM activity

the irrigation schemes. This process continues; all costs will be covered by Portucel and the World Bank.

**Reallocation of affected family parcels:** The district government held further meetings with families in the two water user associations whose land and natural resources are scheduled to be affected by the proposed dams and irrigation schemes. They used maps produced by ILRG to identify affected parcels, and then visited each parcel to document family assets that are likely to be affected. These assets range from houses to fruit trees to fields. Portucel has undertaken to provide financial compensation for these families in accordance with the official national government table of compensation fees for each type of asset. Portucel and the district government will continue this process after conclusion of the ILRG activity. Note that this is part of Portucel's corporate social responsibility community program rather than part of their plan to expand timber production.

### 3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

In ORAM's project in Zambézia Province in the north, 72.6 percent of the titleholders who received declaration this quarter were women; 73.8 percent of the land was certified in women's names. The results from Hluvukani, in the southern province of Maputo, were quite different. While women accounted for 62.1 percent of all titleholders who received certificates during the quarter, they tend to have much smaller plots, and control only 43.7 percent of the overall land area covered by the declarations.

In order to better understand the gender dynamics around land in Mozambique, in this quarter the ILRG team agreed on a SOW for a gender specialist to complete a gender assessment of community land associations and women's participation in land and natural resource governance decisions, mainly in Zambézia. However, due to multiple scheduling issues that prioritized preparation for W-GDP activity planning, this work was postponed until late January/early February 2020.

### 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 experiences 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. This update is subsequently summarized for distribution with government and civil society partners.

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 team 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 Chief of Party (COP), Zambia Country Coordinator, Database Management Specialist, and part-time 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.

As activities scale up, need arose for additional technical support, both short and long-term. During this quarter, ILRG hired a full-time Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist to help ensure the integrity of data being collected, and to support field trainings. Short-term additions to the team include the Financial Inclusion Consultant and another Gender Consultant both brought in to shore up planned W-GDP activities as well as deepen and catalyze a gendered understanding and practice of ILRG activities. Another consultant has also been engaged to compare the different approaches used in Zambia for low-cost land documentation processes in order help identify the most sustainable pathways for future work, as ILRG collaborates with United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), World Bank, European Union, and other actors supporting the Government of Zambia in this space.

### 3.5.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

**USAID:** Zambia's holiday schedule and preparations for the Mission Director's site visit to Eastern Province meant that bi-weekly check-ins with USAID did not always occur in this quarter. However, a successful trip to Eastern Province was undertaken by the USAID Mission Director who visited Chieftainess Mkanda and Sitivini village to witness objections and corrections processes. The tour focused on the overall objectives of ILRG across gender, agriculture, governance, and wildlife. This notwithstanding, ILRG continued to periodically meet with the



USAID Mission Director Sheryl Stumbras visiting ILRG participating village, Sitivini, in Mkanda Chiefdom in November 2019, learning about the process from Chipata District Land Alliance, Chiefdom Coordinator, Alice Mvula

ILRG

USAID/Zambia economic growth team to discuss upcoming and ongoing activities such as: W-GDP with respect to Communications, Evidence and Learning (CEL) and ILRG activities; the CBNRM Annual Conference; Land Policy validation; mapping of community forests and game management areas; the proposal from Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ); progress on ongoing activities being undertaken by ILRG grantees; and the joint review of community-based natural resource management approaches undertaken by ILRG in partnership with Maliasili and The Nature Conservancy.

**CBNRM Conference:** ILRG was the primary funder of the third National CBNRM Conference, with the theme of fostering dialogue in CBNRM to combat illegal activities, promote good governance, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The conference saw a frank exchange of views across approximately 300 individuals from various stakeholders, including community forest management

groups (CFMGs), community resource boards (CRBs), traditional authorities, and the government. The conference presentations and discussions focused on the following key issues: encroachment in protected areas; land use planning; human-wildlife conflict; and revenue sharing.

The conference resolved to open a formal dialogue process with the government to follow up on issues related to revenue sharing mechanisms and engagement on new statutory instruments that have been sitting with the Ministry of Justice. There is pressure to resolve these issues before Zambia hosts the Africa Economic and Wildlife Summit in May 2020. A number of chiefs were identified as potential allies in moving these negotiations forward. In addition, the ZNCRBA is exploring other possibilities to resolve issues around revenue sharing. Following the conference, ILRG hosted a de-brief meeting with USAID, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), and ZNCRBA to discuss how best to plan the next annual conference. During this meeting, USAID also requested quarterly in-person updates from ILRG's wildlife actors starting in February.



Zambia's CBNRM Conference brought together over three hundred representatives from government, communities, traditional leadership and civil society to discuss community resource governance, as well as receive targeted trainings, outreach and advocacy. USAID was the primary sponsor of this critical annual event.

ILRG

**Cooperating partners:** ILRG has continued to convene cooperating partners meetings. The last meeting in October 2019 was anchored on updates from the MLNR on progress around the National Land Policy and the National Land Titling Program. It now appears that there is a common position between the main stakeholders to make progress on the National Land Policy. Validation of the policy, which was originally planned for December 2019, is expected in the next quarter. MLNR requested ILRG to help reach out to other cooperating partners for support to convene the national validation. For now, there appear to be limited openings for such support from other cooperating partners. Follow-on discussions led to a prioritization with the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P) Land Coordinator of upcoming work on the policy and legislative roadmap. ILRG was invited and attended the new World Bank Managing Rights first inception meeting. They will have a six-month timeframe to support the Zambia Integrated Land Management Information System and the legal framework for national titling and customary land documentation.

Building on earlier discussions with various implementers in the land documentation and planning sector, ILRG is seeking to consolidate these efforts by supporting work that will culminate in the development of a framework of standards and guidelines for data capture and management in support of tenure security and planning in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. The development of such standards and guidelines needs to have the support and buy-in of MLNR but also take into account the information needs/system of the MLNR and other relevant stakeholders. ILRG envisions that these standards and guidelines will eventually be owned by the MLNR and that the project's role is simply to facilitate their development, hence a slow development process. ILRG has been working with the recently appointed UN-Habitat Land Consultant to develop a roadmap. An initial meeting was held with the MLNR at the end of 2019 with a follow up brainstorming session of all major actors at the beginning of 2020. This activity however needs to be carefully cross-checked with the ZIFL-P Managing Land Rights activities for harmonization and avoidance of duplication. A meeting is planned with ZIFL-P to discuss this.

**Civil society:** Habitat for Humanity and Namibia University, with support from the Southern African Hub of Network of Excellence in Land Governance, organized a two-day workshop in December to discuss case studies on tenure system changes and the implications of the interventions in the land sector. ILRG provided a presentation on participatory low-tech approaches to customary land certification. While committing to continue with the promotion of low-tech approaches to land documentation, the workshop emphasized the importance of building common standards. ILRG expressed willingness to support such activities while UN-Habitat and Habitat for Humanity jointly offered to provide the lead.

**Private sector – financial inclusion activities:** With the arrival of funding from W-GDP, ILRG has the opportunity to further build relationships with agricultural input providers and crop insurance and microfinance institutions on using land tenure data in customary areas to support smallholder farmers, particularly women. An experts’ meeting of representatives drawn from the various micro-finance sectors and facilitated by ILRG’s Financial Inclusion Consultant was held in early November with the aim of understanding of how these organizations might be able to use ILRG customary land data to support economic growth activities in Eastern Province. This work is exploratory and seeks to understand both the opportunities and challenges in collaborating with microfinance, insurance (particularly crop index), and finance sectors, using customary land data. ILRG’s aims to establish at least two partnerships with private companies. A pilot activity has been proposed and designed with M-Finance and Airtel to savings and deposit products using the agent banking model before venturing into the provision of credit. The pilot model 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. It is hoped that this activity will add value to and unlock the potential benefits of customary land documentation in areas where ILRG has been working in Eastern Province.

**Government and policy engagement:** ILRG continued to build on its broad collaborative mandate with government both at the national level but also through its grantees at the district level. Government partners have been kept informed of ILRG activities through quarterly reports and also through regular one-on-one contact by phone and email. Some of these relationships have developed more than others, thus demonstrating the flexible nature of ILRG’s engagement - to build on those relationships in which partners show commitment. Two such relationships that have deepened with time are with the MLNR and the House of Chiefs.

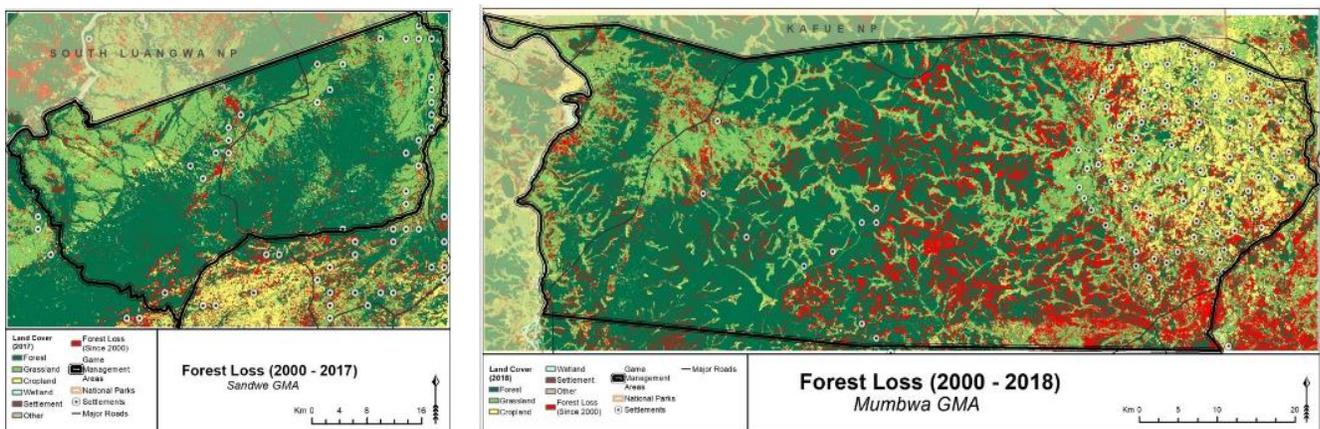
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): During this quarter, MLNR requested ILRG’s help to convene and facilitate a cooperating partners meeting to report out on progress on the National Land Policy and to also request cooperating partner assistance with the national validation meeting, which was being planned for December 2019 and whose budget at the time was estimated in the region of USD\$50,000. The meeting has now been postponed to February 2020 and is planned to be preceded by an exclusive meeting with the House of Chiefs expected in the first week of January so as to ensure agreement and avoid acrimonious exchanges during the validation meeting. It would appear the gap between the chiefs and government has narrowed considerably and the policy has a reasonable chance to go through validation. At the request of MLNR, ILRG reached out to a few cooperating partners to identify funding options for the national validation meeting. These appear to be rather limited at the moment.

The draft policy makes provisions for the documentation of customary land. If and when the policy is adopted, there will be a need to develop standards and regulations on how documentation would be done. ILRG is providing technical support to the MLNR through a short-term consultancy that is assessing the different approaches used in Zambia for low-cost land documentation approaches, in terms of tools, processes, outputs, sensitization, community consultation, and resulting products. The output is expected to inform the work plan for future consultation with government, documentation service

providers, and traditional leaders to identify the most sustainable pathways for future work. The assessment framework for this comparative research is in-the-field data collection phase with a draft report expected at the beginning of 2020. Closely related to this activity is ILRG’s work with UN-Habitat, MLNR, and others to develop guidelines and standards on low-cost land documentation that links to ZIFL-P’s Managing Land Rights consultancy by Finnish Consulting Group, as well as a fit-for-purpose land conference planned in Lusaka in early March by MLNR in conjunction with University of Twente, Dutch Kadastre, and the Hague Academy. ILRG is promoting 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 program. In particular, ILRG will ensure there is coordination between the various activities in an effort to build synergies and avoid waste of resources through duplication.

Zambia’s efforts at undertaking systematic national land titling have in part been hindered by a regulatory framework designed for a piecemeal approach to land registration. A comprehensive review of key legislation is budgeted for under ILRG, but is on hold pending the findings of a similar undertaking by ZIFL-P and active movement by the MLNR and its legal officer to move the work forward. ILRG continues to engage with ZIFL-P consultants and the MLNR to ensure no duplication of effort. This is expected to result in a joint roadmap for implementing the national land titling activities and the National Land Policy, if and when it is approved. ILRG continues to reach out to various actors involved with national land titling. At the end of last year, ILRG met with Medici Land Governance’s new Coordinator, Didier Sagashya, who expressed a strong interest in collaboration on gender integration.

*Forest Department:* While institutional engagement at the national level has been limited, there is some interest from the MLNR to work together on the management of national forest shapefile data with ILRG. Building on available spatial data combined with satellite imagery from USAID SERVIR (see maps below), ILRG developed maps assessing land use change in game management areas (GMAs) and national forests over the past two decades. These have been shared with USAID and it is hoped they can also be used in policy advocacy messaging activities with relevant audiences such as the parliamentary select committee on agriculture, lands and natural resources.



Forest conversion maps between 2000-2018 generated for Sandwe GMA (left) and Mumbwa GMA (right) based on USAID SERVIR data

Further, ILRG and the World Bank’s recent Forest Tenure Assessment Tool Framework have identified the lack of legal and operational clarity between the DNPW and the Forestry Department on community forest management as a major barrier to successful CBNRM goals. For example, while the legal officers from both departments say there are no contradictions in the law, within Western Province community forest management groups are reportedly facing struggles to get approvals for commercial timber with GMAs. Hunting concessionaires are rejecting the legitimacy of community

forest management rights within the GMAs, leading to different interpretations of the law within GMAs. There is limited evidence that the DNPW and Forestry Department are increasing their coordination on the ground. There is a strong need for more education and national-level coordination to ensure that these two groups are working towards the same CBNRM ends. In an effort to improve coordination and help clarify roles and responsibilities among council, DNPW, and district forest officers within GMAs, ILRG is drafting a SOW around wildlife and community forest management within GMAs in Rufunsa and Petauke Districts, which is expected to be finalized early in the next quarter. Additionally, ILRG is undertaking exploratory efforts to devise and provide paralegal and legal organizational support in testing the legal strength of GMAs, customary documents, and community forest agreements to control land conversion.

The above ILRG relationships led and carried out by the COP and Country Coordinator are supplemented by those of grantees working with communities through district and provincial district officers to establish and strengthen community forest management at the local level. Among these are the Chipata and Petauke District Land Alliances, FZS, and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) described below. ILRG is planning a meeting in the upcoming quarter for forestry, wildlife, and district planning partners to pause and reflect on how best integration can be achieved across the landscape.

House of Chiefs: ILRG's trust-building efforts with stakeholders continue to bear fruit. Significant progress has been made in ILRG's relationship with the House of Chiefs. Notable among these is ILRG's partnership with Chalimbana University to build traditional leadership capacity by facilitating a review of its two-year distance learning diploma course on traditional leadership. A five-day workshop was convened in November and supported by ILRG's Country Coordinator, as well as the Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor. ILRG also supported the participation of the Chair and Deputy Chair of the House of Chiefs as well as that of four other chiefs from the House. Invitations were also extended to the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) and the Ministry of Higher Education, which failed to send any participants. A reviewed curriculum will be presented for discussion by the full House of Chiefs in the first week of January with training of the first cohort of 30 chiefs expected to commence in the second quarter of 2020 with a two-week residential course.

As a result of the gender discussion during the above curriculum review, the Chair of the House of Chiefs expressed interest in ILRG supporting the development of a gender policy within the House of Chiefs over the coming six months. Discussions are now underway between ILRG's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor and the House of Chiefs.

Building on the momentum of the above joint curriculum review, ILRG supported the participation of two chiefs and two government officials (one officer from the Planning and Policy



Design committee for traditional leadership course including ILRG staff, Chalimbana University, and six chiefs/chieftainesses (seated)  
ILRG

Directorate of MLNR and the other a House of Chiefs clerk) at the Africa Land Policy Conference in Abidjan. This delegation was led by ILRG's Country Coordinator who also did a presentation entitled *Bridging State and Customary Institutions: Progress Towards a National Land Policy in Zambia*.

Due to financial constraints, the sitting of the House of Chiefs that was expected to take place in December 2019 was postponed to the first week of January 2020. The House has asked ILRG to present 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.

*Parliamentary Select Committee:* The Parliamentary Select Committee on Agriculture, Lands, and Natural Resources is a new addition to ILRG's continued efforts to build mutually beneficial relationships with government. This policy body is one of a number of select committees in Zambia's legislative assembly – Parliament. ILRG held an introductory meeting with the chair and another member of the committee in the company of its committee clerk. ILRG is working to explore entry points into government policy-making structures as a conduit for providing research evidence but also to build capacity for informed policy reviews and development around issues of land and natural resource governance. This meeting took place in November. Further contact is expected in the next quarter dependent on the committee calendar and evolving policy conversations around this sector.

*Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW):* Although an individual point of contact exists within DNPW, ILRG is still waiting for guidance from USAID/Zambia as to the level with which it can engage with DNPW. As a result, ILRG has not directly engaged with DNPW at the broad national level, leaving project grantees in the wildlife sector to negotiate their relationships at national and local level.

*Ministry of Local Government (MLG):* MLG continues to be an important and strategic partner for ILRG, especially as 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. In October, ILRG reached out in an effort to re-engage with MLG at the national level. MLG has expressed their desire to be assisted with preparation of local area plans for upgrading of unplanned settlements with a view to empowering locals with certificate of title to their land, as well as helping local authorities extend valuation rolls to upgraded areas for improved revenue collection. While both are reasonable requests, ILRG is still considering how this aligns with our broad program goals considering our focus on customary land.

Using ILRG developed tools and processes, grantees Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) have built strong relationships with district planning officers and chiefs and are members of the multi-stakeholder planning teams often being called upon to provide data or to take part in community participatory planning activities. Working with a number of chiefs in Petauke and Chipata, ILRG, through its grantees, is working to pilot provisions in the Urban and Regional Planning Act which allow for joint planning between traditional and district planning authorities. A short-term planning consultant is in the process of being recruited to provide support to grantees working on the development of local area plans in chiefdoms. This will provide necessary backstopping to the partners' young but enthusiastic planners.

*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. Based on the mapping done under TGCC, ILRG has been in discussions with relevant government departments at the national and provincial level to explore ways in which these data could be processed and thus ensure security of tenure for about 3,000 settlers in Ukwimi. This process has been met with resistance at the provincial level from government officers who want to completely disregard the TGCC data and go back to redo all the work (notwithstanding that about 70 percent of the TGCC records are in agreement with the DoR records). ILRG has suggested that this proposal does not make economic sense, leading to the stalling of activities

in Ukwimi. This continues ILRG's practice of not imposing on government partners but rather working with those that show willingness and commitment. This message appears to have been picked up by the Director of Resettlement who has written to the provincial office expressing concern at the state of affairs.

ILRG remains open to re-engage and in the meantime has been working to improve on the Ukwimi layout plan as was desired by the provincial planning office (systematically addressing critiques from the planning office) and remains open to coordinate on data cleaning with government partners. However, we have made it clear that we will not support activities that plan to repeat what has already been done or that do not provide added value.

*Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA):* Although somewhat low-key, ILRG continues to nurture its relationship with MOCTA, based on its institutional linkage to the House of Chiefs. Both are strategic allies and key stakeholders in the land policy process and moving forward most of ILRG activities will include working closely with traditional authorities. Through CDLA and PDLA, ILRG is testing a methodology for the harmonization of chieftdom boundaries. This process includes working with MOCTA to help resolve chieftdom boundary disputes. To date, at the local level MOCTA officers have resisted ILRG proposals to reduce conflicts, with one district officer saying 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:* One of the resolutions from the 9<sup>th</sup> Eastern Province Roundtable, at which ILRG was in attendance, was that all districts were expected to hold chiefs' roundtable meetings to address issues of climate change, forest and wildlife management, and sustainable resource management before the 10<sup>th</sup> Eastern Province Roundtable. The meeting resolved that logistics be supported by the partners and NGOs operating in respective districts. ILRG was requested and offered logistical support to the convening of two such meetings, with the latest being held in December in Chipangali District (described below). 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.

### 3.5.3 FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

Building on the original TGCC work, ILRG has steadily been scaling up its activities both in scope and geography. Eastern Province activities have now extended to Muchinga Province and there are also activities being undertaken by ZNCRBA with a national scope. The zone of influence covers about 12 chieftdoms from an initial five. The recently enacted Wildlife Act, Forest Act, and the Urban and Regional Planning Act make provisions for community participatory approaches in the wildlife and forest management and development planning. In an effort to test some of these legal provisions, ILRG has placed a focus on natural resource management and local area planning as additional themes to customary land documentation and administration. The field implementation model still remains through local grantees, whose number has also expanded from two under TGCC to five, reflecting the growth in activities.

#### 3.5.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR CUSTOMARY LAND ADMINISTRATION

Having demonstrated the utility of low-cost tools in the systematic documentation of customary land under the TGCC project, the long-term administrative system remains a challenge both from a day-to-day practicality of keeping documents up-to-date, as well as the long-term sustainability of the system. While ILRG's MAST database structures managed by each institutional partner have been simplified for administrative ease, there are no clear institutions in Zambia with both the technical capacity and social

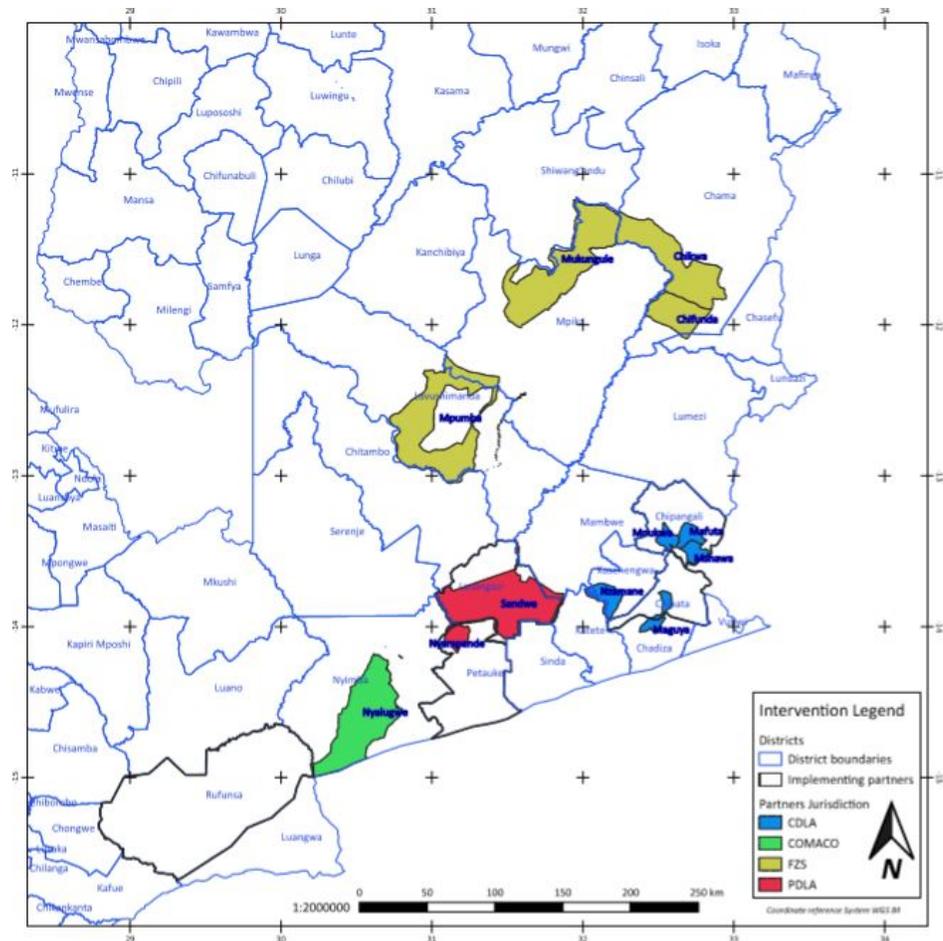
legitimacy to sustainably manage the documents for communities and customary leaders. ILRG and its international consultants, in consultation with local partners and the chiefs themselves, are exploring options for the development and management of such an administration model to be tested in the next year. A maintenance database is under development, and partners and their community stakeholders are receiving requests for updates, printouts, and new parcels.

In addition, there are currently no guidelines/standards to regulate how low-cost land documentation should be implemented. In an effort to harmonize approaches across several actors, ILRG is supporting discussions for the development of a framework of standards and guidelines for data capture and management in support of tenure security and planning in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This work is progressing with a bit of caution, as it is expected that the Managing Land Rights consultants at ZIFL-P may tackle this initially.

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.

### 3.5.3.2 PETAUKE DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE

In Petauke District, work on new demarcations is going on alongside activities related to the piloting of administrative procedures for the maintenance of existing certificates as errors are identified or boundaries are altered. Most of the maintenance work involves those certificates issued under TGCC in Sandwe Chiefdom. As work has expanded to new chiefdoms, in this quarter PDLA worked with existing structures to advance its activities and where structures did not exist, new gender- and youth-integrated land governance committees have been established. To date, 18 of the possible 25 committees have been formed comprising a total of 173 persons (71 men, 61 women, including 41 youth). Working with these structures, PDLA has continued engaging with communities and other stakeholders to discuss and collect land use planning data relating to points of interests and shared resources, as well as the development of by-laws for community forest management. Most of the demarcation work has been

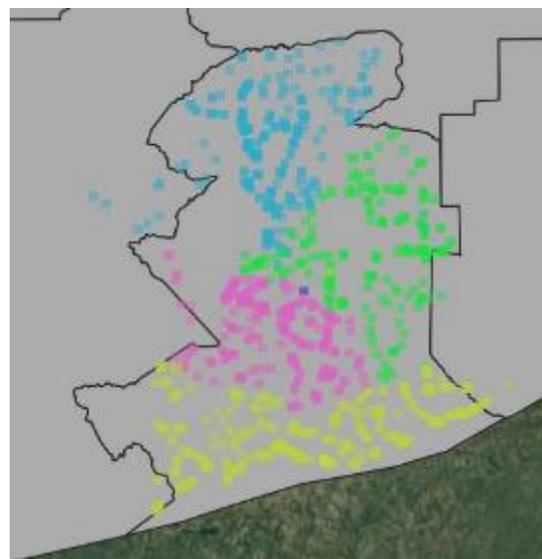


Districts and Chiefdoms of Eastern, Muchinga, and Lusaka Provinces of Zambia where ILRG activities are occurring, with a range of partners  
ILRG

going on in Nyampande Chiefdom where a total of 162 household parcels were demarcated in the quarter, bringing the number demarcated so far to 299 out of an expected total of 4,000. This process is expected to be completed in the next quarter. There is strong support from the chief as he expects that this will help in the management of land and natural resources.

PDLA has been conducting village assessments of development infrastructure in Mumbi, Kalindawalo, and Mwanjawanthu Chiefdoms using MAST data collection methodologies. This activity has been jointly undertaken with the district planning teams from Lusangazi and Petauke District Councils as input to the regional integrated development plan. This activity was reported at a special District Development Coordinating Committee meeting convened to assess progress in the development of an integrated development plan for Petauke and Lusangazi.

Historically, physical planning in Zambia was limited mostly to urban areas; however, the recently enacted Urban and Regional Planning Act now allows for district planning authorities to enter into planning agreements with traditional authorities for the joint planning of local areas. PDLA has been acting as a trusted intermediary and been holding dialogue meetings to secure planning agreements between chiefs and district planning officers. A number of planning areas have been identified with Chiefs Sandwe and Nyampande with initial base mapping done by PDLA in preparation for joint meetings with the district planning officers to open planning agreement discussions. This process is being documented and will be further developed into guidelines for broader use with the support of ILRG’s national integrated development planning consultant.



Petauke District with the 1,065 customary villages from Chiefs Kalindawalo, Mumbi, Mwnjabantu, Nyampande, and Sandwe  
ILRG

During this quarter, PDLA piloted an ILRG-developed chiefdom boundary harmonization process to identify areas of agreement between Sandwe Chiefdom and the neighboring chiefdoms. This process included collecting boundary narratives of adjoining chiefdoms and also walking the boundaries in order to identify areas of agreement and conflict. The resulting map showed areas of complete agreement, conflict and areas which needed further clarification. On advice from MOCTA, the process of engaging chiefs to discuss areas of conflict could not proceed for fear that this might escalate latent conflicts and was thus undesirable. ILRG is looking to see how the boundary harmonization process works out in other areas.

PDLA has completed the mapping of areas that are being proposed by communities in Nyampande and Sandwe Chiefdoms as community forest areas (Table I). Over 360 ha of forest areas have been identified. In addition, the legal process of formalization of CFMGs and that of honorary forest officers comprising men and women is in process.

**TABLE I. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL COMMUNITY FORESTS IN SANDWE AND NYAMPANDE CHIEFDOMS**

CFMG	CHIEFDOM	FOREST SIZE (HA)
Kapaya	Sandwe	245
Sichilima	Sandwe	This has to be re-mapped as the community has made changes to the proposed site.

Yoramu	Nyampande	25
Chitundu	Nyampande	11.7
Lavu	Nyampande	3.8
Kalumphira	Nyampande	9.5
Mzenje	Nyampande	8
Mandebvu	Nyampande	8
Kaloko	Nyampande	3.5
Kazowe	Nyampande	13.8
Mphirwe	Nyampande	5.7
Zoole	Nyampande	5.9
Zebron	Nyampande	17.7
Katunga	Nyampande	3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>361.1</b>

Planned activities for the next quarter include capacity-building relating to the administration and maintenance of the land documentation system, dispute resolution, and forest management. PDLA will also continue with household land documentation processes, the development of local area plans, and registration of CFMGs. Efforts will also be made to support the establishment of at least one community game ranch in an open area and one community natural resource conservancy in a GMA. ILRG expects that the forthcoming agreement with WPAZ will support this process, by engaging WPAZ experts in private wildlife estates.

### 3.5.3.3 CHIPATA DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE

Chiefdom wrangles have for the time being precluded activity in Mafuta Chiefdom, one of CDLA's target chiefdoms for first-time documentation. For this reason, 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 land administration processes, sorting out field boundary overlaps, capacity-building, and local area planning.

CDLA conducted over 70 first village meetings in Nzamane and reached out to over 4,000 people establishing 146 land governance committees to help support first-time documentation. Resource mapping was done for 200 villages. Progress has been slow; by the end of the quarter, only 160 demarcations had been undertaken. Plans have been put in place to help speed the demarcation process.

In an effort to complete the documentation of villages left from TGCC, shared resource mapping work has been going on in Mnutwa Chiefdom and objections, corrections, and confirmation (OCC) processes in Mnutwa and Mkanda Chiefdoms. The production of maps preceding the OCC process revealed field overlaps between those mapped under TGCC and those mapped under ILRG; CDLA is going through a process of resolving these. Measures have been put in place to prevent such a recurrence.

Through a consultative process with chiefs and area land committees, procedures for updating of customary land certificates have been developed and are being tested in Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms. In this quarter, in Mkanda Chiefdom 129 certificates were signed, and distributed; in Maguya Chiefdom, 1,031 certificates have been taken to the chief for signature. Chief Maguya has not signed certificates because he has been distracted by farming activities; however, he has promised to sign all certificates soon.

Targeting indunas and senior headpersons in Mkanda Chiefdom, CDLA undertook capacity-building courses on records management relating to applications for changes to customary certificates. Additional training in gender issues and dispute resolution was conducted for area land committees.



Community members in Mnkwa Chiefdom walk to their fields to start the demarcation process with Chipata District Land Alliance Facilitators  
MOSES KASOKA

CDLA has been engaging with Chiefs Mnkwa and Maguya and Chieftainess Mkanda on local area planning options. While the most progress on local area planning work has been made with Chief Mnkwa, a draft local area plan is still under discussion with the chief and his council of elders. Chief Maguya and Chieftainess Mkanda have not yet given any feedback on the process of identifying areas for local area planning; discussions are still ongoing.

Among activities planned for the coming quarter are capacity-building relating to the administration and maintenance of the land documentation system, continuation with household land documentation

processes, the development of local area plans, and formation and training of CFMGs. Efforts will also be made to commence the implementation of a strategic sustainability plan that would place CDLA firmly on a journey to self-reliance.

#### 3.5.3.4 FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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 community managed forest groups in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms; and
- Assessing the ecological and economic feasibility of a community private game ranching partnership opportunity in Mpumba Chiefdom.

Mapping village agricultural lands: FZS undertook and completed first village meetings and shared resource mapping in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms. Having given his consent to this activity, Chief Chifunda later appeared to have revoked the previous decision. Subsequent discussions between the chief and FZS appear to have resolved this. This dynamic highlights the inherent challenges in customary land

documentation processes driven by implementing partners, rather than working initially and only with chiefdoms who are specifically requesting the work.

CRB monitoring and evaluation tool development: After the successful meeting at the end of the previous quarter, progress on this has stalled due to conflicting priorities. A new push for draft tool development is expected to commence in January.

Community forest management areas: 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. Sensitization meetings were held in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms by a combined team of FZS and Forest Department Officers in October and November. There was also some discussion around information that the CRB received, suggesting that Chief Chifunda had issued consent letters to a private company for logging activities. The chief responded that this was a rumor and that the contract would not be signed unless the community approved.

Boundary negotiations, demarcation, and mapping were conducted in all four areas in October and November. The communities, with representation of their headmen, signed the boundary negotiation and demarcation agreement form, after which a boundary demarcation facilitation team made up of representatives from the Forest Department, FZS, and the village headmen walked around the chosen community forest areas to determine boundary coordinates. Maps have been produced to be endorsed by the chiefs.



Women in Chifunda Chiefdom mapping village boundaries and features of interest

FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Forestry management committee elections at Zebe VAG

FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

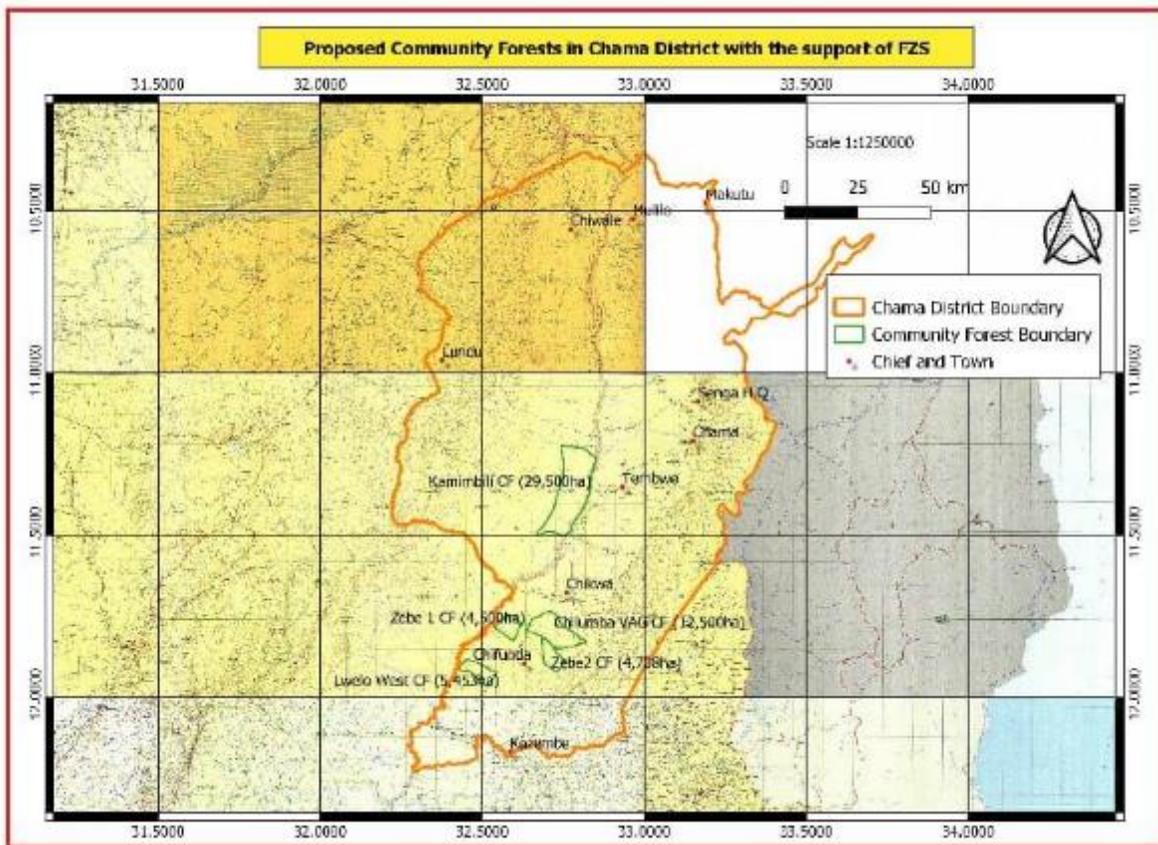
In October and November, with the help of FZS and officers from the Forest Department, the CFMG constitution was reviewed and revised and CFMG committee elections were held, followed by a three-day training for the honorary forest guards and executive committee members. However, Chief Chifunda needed to have his fears allayed before he would consent to the formation of CFMGs and sign the forms and maps.

Verification of the CFMG applications and additional capacity-building by the provincial forest officer were conducted in November and December. Letters expressing interest in CFMG formation have been prepared and submitted to the Forest Department in Lusaka.

Preliminary activities relating to forest resource assessment and planning have been conducted. An assessment of forest condition and uses was done through participatory forest transect walks using a simple checklist. A review of existing forest management practices and skills and the development of a draft five-year activity plan with rules and regulations were completed in this quarter.

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.

In a bid to secure land for the proposed enterprise following joint representation from Chief Mpumba and FZS, the Commissioner of Lands has written to all stakeholders informing them they must not give out title on the Mpumba Natural Resource Conservation Society (MNRCS) land and that the status of the land in the area should be reviewed with reference to finding from the Ministry of Agriculture. However, there are some concerns that the letter was not fully official and did not also address the Ministry of Agriculture. Chief Mpumba therefore plans to meet both the provincial minister and the Minister of Lands on the matter. A potential partnership between Mpumba CRB and MNRCS and WeForest – an NGO that supports forest regeneration and development – is under discussion.



Map showing the proposed community forests in Chikwa and Chifunda; note that Zebe 2 Community Forest is not part of the project

Following ILRG engagement on grant performance and encouraging women’s participation, FZS shared a work plan related to women’s empowerment and training for women in leadership within CRBs and additional opportunities to work with their savings groups, COCOBA. FZS will, in the coming quarter, continue with all the above activities although progress is likely to be slow due to accessibility challenges during the rainy season, particularly in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms.

### 3.5.3.5 COMMUNITY MARKETS FOR CONSERVATION

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 the identification and registration of community forest areas and community game ranching are underway in Nyalugwe, and to a lesser extent Ndake, Chiefdoms in Nyimba District. Specifically, this quarter COMACO has completed a community game ranch assessment and has trained community data technicians and principal and senior lead farmers on smartphone use for data collection, uploading, and reporting.



Survey walk of the proposed community game ranch  
COMACO

In addition, data collection on household location for residents in the community conservation area has commenced but progress is being hampered by the wet weather conditions. Community consultations aimed at supporting the drafting and adoption of required documentation for a community game ranch have also been initiated with a third consultative meeting planned for January.



Community members at a training on the use of smartphones for data collection  
COMACO

In the next quarter, COMACO expects to continue data collection and household and game ranch features; finalize and adopt the community game ranch model; form CFMGs; and train CFMG executive committees.

ILRG carried out a review of COMACO's data management system and GIS capacities this quarter and found that COMACO does not need a large amount of data management capacity-building.

### 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 year-long 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.

Following a series of regional CRB association meetings, including meetings in the eastern and western regions in this quarter, ZNCRBA with support from ILRG, hosted the national CBNRM Conference (described in Section 3.5.2 above). The conference was attended by over 250 community representatives from the natural resource sector and over 14 chiefs. At the end of the conference, additional training was offered to members of ZNCRBA on the use of ODK as a management and reporting tool. ILRG's presentation during the conference generated interest in customary land documentation with requests from a chiefdom interested in deploying the tools and techniques in their chiefdoms at their own costs (Chief Inyambo Yeta).

ILRG has continued advancing 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 support from ILRG on gender, including training of the ZNCRBA secretariat and board on gender mainstreaming and on how to encourage and enable women's participation in the wildlife sector.

As part of capacity-building work, ILRG supported ZNCRBA's participation in the high-profile African Conservation Leadership Network training conducted by Maliasili and The Nature Conservancy. Additional financial and technical capacity support needs over the coming months have also been discussed.

### 3.5.3.7 WILDLIFE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA

A revised proposal for advancing a sustainable wildlife economy through activities related to community game ranching policy and practice is under review.

## 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 our implementing partners and other key stakeholders to engage with and support ILRG-sponsored activities. This quarter in particular was focused on two major capacity-building activities. The first was a training to support field teams with information on the statutory and customary provisions regarding some of the gender questions encountered during field work. The objective was to conduct a paralegal training on law and morality in dealing with gender issues for implementing partners' field staff working with communities in order to equip them with relevant information on gender and as it relates to issues of land under statutory law and customary law. The training was held in Petauke in December and drew 22 participants (seven women and 15 men) from CDLA, PDLA, and FZS.

The second activity was the first in a series of three gender-awareness dialogues with male and female indunas from seven chiefdoms. This multi-site activity was held from 9 – 10 December in Petauke and 11

– 14 December in Chipata. A total of 96 traditional leaders attended, including 31 women, 59 men, and six youth (four male and two female). Follow-up sessions are planned for February and April with the same groups of indunas.

**TABLE 2. PARTICIPANTS IN THE GENDER AWARENESS DIALOGUE FOR INDUNAS**

CHIEFDOM	DISTRICT	WOMEN	MEN	YOUTH	TOTAL
Sandwe	Petauke	3	9	2	14
Nyamphande	Petauke	5	10	0	15
Nzamane	Chipata	4	8	2	14
Maguya	Chipata	6	8	1	15
Mkanda	Chipata	7	8	0	15
Mshawa	Chipata	2	7	0	9
Mnukwa	Chipata	4	9	1	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>96</b>

ILRG supported a week-long workshop attended by six representatives from the House of Chiefs and Chalimbana University. The purpose of this workshop was to review a two-year distance learning diploma aimed at building traditional leadership capacity. The first group of 30 chiefs is likely to start in the second quarter of 2020.

ILRG is working to explore entry points into government policy making structures as a conduit for providing research evidence but also to build capacity for informed policy reviews and development around issues of land and natural resource governance.

### 3.5.5 GENDER PRIORITIES

ILRG finalized and submitted to USAID a work plan for W-GDP which included activities 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.

ILRG has agreed to prioritize a number of gender-related activities in the coming 12 – 18 months at the national, chiefdom, and sector or project level, and has identified lead persons to develop scopes of work for submission by mid-January. CEL is expected to contribute to or lead on some of these national activities.

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 policy;
- Convening a national working group on gender and land;
- Developing gender integration guidelines to support work in Zambia (as well as Malawi, Mozambique, and potentially Ghana);
- Supporting the development of gender-inclusive land allocation guidance for MLNR and MLG; 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.

*Gender integration:* This is an ongoing activity which will spill over into other quarters in Year Two and is being undertaken across all of ILRG's activities. A series of three induna training workshops are planned in year two. The first took place in December with subsequent ones slated for February and April. These workshops are being documented to help provide learning on methods/process, issues, responses, and outcomes so as to provide a wider understanding on these issues in an effort to promote replicability and deepen and broaden impacts.

*Political economy study:* An analytical framework linked to specific cases was developed last year and presented at the Annual Research Symposium in September; however, there is a need for additional work to flesh this out.

*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, 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.

*Zambia CBNRM review:* A report by Maliasili reviewing the institutional framework of the CBNRM sector in Zambia was completed and will be shared with USAID early in the next quarter. The report is insightful and analytical and ILRG will be looking to find the right audiences for these findings.

### 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's strategy has been to explore the potential of free, open source solutions that are modular and can be repeated across multiple geographies. ILRG, in consultations with local partners, is exploring options for the development and management of such a

data repository while at the local grantee level there is a need to deepen database and GIS skills. It is becoming fairly clear however, that decentralized local grantees are unlikely to be able to sustain the technical capacities required to manage land rights data after documentation processes are complete.

Regarding financial challenges, ILRG will in the next quarter begin to work 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. Early challenges have emerged that threaten the organizations, as once an organization starts charging for its services, stakeholders start to see it in a very different light. Financial management processes where individual community members are handing over cash to project staff creates opportunities for corruption or perceptions of corruption at many different levels that could undermine the development goals of the organizations.

### **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**

Following the consultation organized by ILRG in early FY 2019 on USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues in Washington with representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations, ILRG received a SOW for the development of sectoral guidelines for indigenous peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and extreme poverty and livelihoods. ILRG submitted a second draft of these sectoral guidelines incorporating USAID comments in early December 2019. Final sectoral guidelines will be completed in the second quarter of FY 2020 upon receipt of USAID's final comments.

In FY 2019 USAID provided ILRG with a SOW 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. After submittal of the annotated outlines in November 2019, USAID responded with feedback to change the format of the profiles. Based on this feedback, ILRG submitted a revised draft outline for USAID comment in December 2019. ILRG will have first drafts of the five regional profiles and pastoralist technical analysis for review in the second quarter of FY 2020.

### **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 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, focuses on further testing and refining three components of the approach: ECOM's farm rehabilitation services, to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; a cost-recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning in the Wassa Amenfi West District and particularly in the Asankrangwa Stool to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

### 3.8.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

#### 3.8.1.1 COMMUNITY ENTRY AND DATA COLLECTION ON CUSTOMARY NORMS

The land use planning diagnostic report was completed, submitted, and approved this past quarter. The report has been used subsequently to plan next steps for land use planning as well as the preparation of a paper for the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference by CEL.

#### 3.8.1.2 DISTRICT AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Concerns were raised this quarter in the Asankrangwa Stool regarding announcements made in one of the communities implying that the Stool had directed all landowners not to allow *abunu* tenants to rehabilitate their farms but to evict them once farms reached the end of their economic life. This is contrary to the main tenets of the tenure documentation exercise of the ILRG project. A six-day field visit by the Ghana field team was undertaken to engage the Asankrangwa Stool to address these rumors.

The main outcomes from this engagement were that: 1) the Asankrangwa Stool admitted that misdirected announcements were made in, at least, one of the project communities resulting from the lack of understanding by some sub-chiefs of a discussion regarding *abunu* tenants and *galamsy* artisanal mining operations; 2) sub-chiefs were instructed to make announcements to clarify the position of the Asankrangwa Stool regarding the ILRG tenure documentation exercise as it relates to *abunu* contracts; and 3) a letter of endorsement of the ILRG tenure documentation exercise was obtained from the Asankrangwa Stool.



Meeting in the Asankrangwa Palace comprising the project team, key Chiefs of Asankrangwa Stool, and two representatives each from the four project communities, in November 2019

ALEX GRAIS / WINROCK

To ensure such misunderstandings do not occur again, the ILRG team will monitor and confirm that the clarification announcements are made in the communities and undertake community-level engagement on clarified messages of tenure documentation exercise as it relates to *abunu* contracts in all four project communities.

The ILRG team engaged a consultant with extensive experience working in Ghana and on tree tenure issues in West Africa to prepare a working paper that examines options for forest code reform that will incentivize individuals and communities to plant more trees. An extensive literature review was carried out and numerous interviews were arranged with specialists on the subject. The purpose of the working

paper is to provide evidence-based research and analysis on tree tenure policy to catalyze interest from USAID/Ghana and other donors on the importance of tree tenure reform and provide analytic support to the Government of Ghana's rule making process. The paper is currently undergoing revision to incorporate feedback from USAID.

The ILRG team also engaged with the Legal Working Group (LWG) organized by the TaylorCrabbe Initiative, ClientEarth, and Tropenbos International (Ghana) to

advance policy dialogue around tree tenure policy reforms. The LWG, with membership from civil society organizations, NGOs, and governmental agencies, meets quarterly to discuss legal issues relating to forestry and forest resources management. The LWG is drafting a policy brief to address tree tenure issues, which ILRG is supporting.



The ILRG Ghana team playing the ECO Game during a training of trainers session in December  
ALEX GRAIS/WINROCK

### 3.8.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT LAND USE PLANNING APPROACH FOR PHASE 2

The ILRG team worked very closely with USAID to prepare the strategic use of additional project funds for land use planning in the four project villages of the Wassa Amenfi West District. This led to the preparation of an implementation plan addendum to complement the approved implementation plan. Work planning based on the draft addendum was carried out in Accra in early December 2019. Staffing adjustments were made with the team in Ghana and roles and responsibilities were clarified. The team is now poised to commence work in the villages of project implementation. A gender specialist will also be engaged to join the field team.

### 3.8.1.4 ECO GAME CUSTOMIZATION

The focus of this quarter for the ECO Game: Ghana Deforestation-Free Cocoa was to further customize it through several feedback sessions. In addition to internal sessions, the game was played twice with USAID. A full-day training of trainers' session was also carried out with the team in Ghana. The session in Ghana included detailed feedback from the team on what terminology would best resonate with the communities, certain technical aspects around the *abunu* land tenancy question and how to best present the game to the communities.

## 3.8.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION

In this quarter, ILRG partner Meridia successfully carried out the community boundary mapping and parcel mapping in the three villages of Yirase, Domeabra, and Suresu in the Asankrangwa Stool. Community meetings were held and a drone-focused approach was tested by taking pictures of the community settlements. Community issues around *abunu* tenancy arrangements in Yirase, Domeabra, and Suresu Nkwanta initially prevented base mapping from moving forward, but the local chiefs and community members agreed in the end to let the work proceed.

By the end of the quarter, the database for all parcel registration was complete. A total of 813 parcels were mapped over the past four months for a total of 3,485 acres. Territory maps for the four communities were completed, showing mapped parcels and other land cover features. This included an overview map with multiple overlays: shade trees, boundaries of community and forest reserves, terrestrially mapped cocoa farms with those of Nyame Nnae mapped for the earlier USAID pilot project in 2017, *mfofo* fallow areas on these mapped cocoa farms, *galamsey* artisanal gold mining sites, marshy areas, and main geographical features like roads.

The maps and associated data on each parcel present interesting information complementing the CEL baseline data. Farm ownership was recorded as the following: 37 percent *abunu*, 20 percent *Asidee*, 41 percent customary freehold, and one percent usufruct. Seventy-five percent of the parcels are owned by men, and 25 percent by women. The data suggested that massive tree planting has occurred recently with 92 percent of cocoa trees planted within the past 10 years. Farmers report that 79 percent of their trees are not affected by disease, though 72 percent are monocropped. In the pilot villages, 53 percent of parcel holders report being migrants and 47 percent “indigenes.”

By the end of the quarter, Meridia was beginning to sell FarmSeal services to the four communities at a time when cash was available from the sale of cocoa. FarmSeal sales stood at 70 interested farmers willing to pay for the service at the price point initially offered for the service of registering parcel claims with the Stool Chiefs. This is weaker demand than anticipated and calls into question the viability of private fee-for-service land documentation in this part of Ghana. Meridia will work with ILRG to examine different options to increase sales to ensure a minimum number of farmers receive documentation in the next quarter. .

### 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. ECOM is using this grant to work in six out of the 10 communities in Asankrangwa Stool. ECOM proceeded with enrolling 32 famers in the program in Asankrangwa, covering a total of 95.95 acres. As of the end of the quarter, 87 hectares were cleared for farm rehabilitation, and food crops including plantain, maize, cowpea, okra, garden eggs,



Soil scanner being used by SMS/ECOM field staff  
SMS

turmeric and chili pepper were planted on 58 acres. Cowpeas, garden eggs, and okra were harvested and sold. Harvesting was completed for maize, but other crops will continue to be harvested into next quarter. Yields were lower than expected for all crops due to a combination of farmer collection and side selling or consumption along with lower than expected yields overall. Pest infestation occurred on maize farms, with only 40 percent of the maize farms fully controlled and salvaged from the infestation and a 17% harvest rate compared to projections. All 20 acres of maize cultivated in Kamaso, Yirase,

Kramokrom, and Gonukrom were infested with army worms.

Thanks to the grant, SMS purchased soil scanners to equip field technicians with the tools to measure quickly and accurately soil pH, organic carbon content, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and carbon exchange capacity. Of the 87 acres of land scanned in Asankrangwa, 72 are low in cation exchange capacity and in other key nutrients like nitrogen, organic carbon and potassium. Cation exchange capacity is an important soil property; it determines the soil's ability to hold onto water and essential nutrients like potassium and calcium. SMS will implement the recommended soil correction plans to improve the nutrient composition of the soils as well as their ability to absorb nutrient cations such as potassium, calcium and magnesium. The recommended soil treatment methods in the sample soil correction plan above involves applying compost and lime. Due to limited time and resources, SMS was not able to produce the compost themselves on the farms; they plan to source the quantities needed from local providers (outside the auspices of the grant).

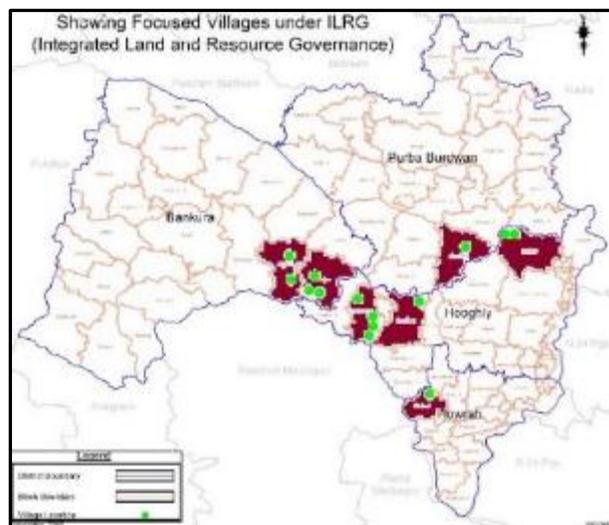
### 3.8.4 REPORTING AND OUTREACH

The ILRG team continues to hold bi-weekly team meetings with private sector partners Hershey and ECOM to coordinate the implementation of this activity and ensure consistent buy-in from all partners. A [blog](#) centered on the ECO Game was published on Climate Links. The ILRG team collaborated closely with CEL to plan for additional studies by CEL to complement the field work, and exchange information for the Annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. Information garnered during the land use planning diagnostic will be incorporated into a conference paper written by the CEL team.

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

Under ILRG, USAID and PepsiCo are partnering to promote women's empowerment in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership is to demonstrate if and how women's empowerment can support the adoption of sustainable farming practices in West Bengal, increase the quality and quantity of potatoes in PepsiCo's supply chain, and improve livelihoods for local women and their families. To inform activities under this partnership (and during the U.S. government shutdown), PepsiCo funded an assessment of women's economic empowerment and equality, land rights, and agricultural engagement in the PepsiCo potato supply chain in West Bengal, India, in January/February 2019.

Competing demands for time; limitations in access to and control over land, resources and income; limited access to information and technology; and harmful local gender norms were identified as constraints to women that the partnership will need to address. A workshop was held in New Delhi in May 2019 to co-create a plan of action for the partnership based on the assessment findings. The workshop conclusions, observations from a subsequent field visit and robust discussions between ILRG, USAID and PepsiCo shaped three strategic approaches to reach, benefit and empower women in PepsiCo's supply chain, with pathways for scaling impacts as follows:



Map showing the 12 communities in which ILRG India is working

1. Supporting gender integration into farm-level activities with PepsiCo farmers;
2. Building gender capacity within PepsiCo's team; and
3. Leveraging cooperation with external partners and government to build the commitment and capacity necessary to support women's empowerment in West Bengal.

The project selected 49 women's groups in 12 communities in four districts of West Bengal for support in the activity's first year.

### 3.9.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG India has a small technical team of six professionals, with a project office in Kolkata. The team includes a Country Coordinator, Gender Specialist, Administrative Assistant, and three Field Agronomists. Staff are responsible for designing and implementing training programs, managing subcontracts at the local level, liaising with partners, and providing technical and mentoring support to selected women's groups. The team also provides capacity-building to the PepsiCo local team. Four community-level agronomists were hired and trained in November 2019 to provide more localized support to women's groups. These Community Agronomists will work in the communities of Dhuluk and Boragori to provide additional support and guidance to community members, especially women, on issues related to potato farming. They were selected using a rigorous process and objective criteria, and trained on technical aspects of PepsiCo potato farming prior to their deployment.

During this quarter, a draft MEL plan was developed, submitted, revised, and resubmitted to USAID and PepsiCo for review and approval. MEL training was conducted with all project staff, and initial monitoring and evaluation forms were drafted to ensure appropriate data collection. The team also began the process to implement the Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI) baseline. The PRO WEAI questionnaire was adapted to include land tenure questions pulled from the Prindex tool. The ILRG team carried out the qualitative portion of the baseline in all 12



Hands-on training on seed cutting in Aswinkota  
ILRG INDIA

pilot communities, and a subcontractor, Oxford Policy Management, was engaged to carry out the quantitative portion. Data collection will begin in the next quarter, with pre-testing expected in January and completion of data collection expected in February.

The activity's first pause and reflect session was held in December 2019 in West Bengal with participants from PepsiCo, USAID, and ILRG, including site visits with women's groups. The teams affirmed a shared vision and discussed challenges and ideas for how to address them.

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

ILRG India is providing support to members of 49 selected women's groups, including PepsiCo potato farming families. Within these 49 groups, two women's land leasing groups are cultivating PepsiCo potatoes as part of an innovative pilot to facilitate access to land for women in West Bengal.

#### 3.9.2.1 KEY ACTIVITIES

In this quarter, with staff fully engaged and women's groups selected, ILRG activities continued to ramp up. The ILRG team built rapport with PepsiCo local staff and the 12 communities from which the 49 women's groups are drawn. More than 500 members of the women's groups were profiled to help understand their needs.

The project developed participatory, gender-sensitive training modules integrating a package of PepsiCo-recommended technical practices for potato cultivation. The entire training program is being delivered in six phases. As of the end of the quarter, two modules had been designed, translated into Bengali, and delivered in all 12 pilot communities:

- Land preparation, seed treatment, and seed plantation; and
- Soil fertility and nutrition management.

Relevant aspects of PepsiCo's Sustainable Farming Program have been integrated into these training modules. Women's group members have shown a keen interest in attending these technical trainings, even without any direct financial benefits. This is the first time many of the women have been invited to agricultural trainings, despite their active roles in farming. Women have been very active participants in trainings to date; approximately 60 percent of women's group members have participated in the first two trainings. Women's group members are also interested in similar kinds of trainings for other crops after the potato season. Agronomy trainings on rice, vegetables, and pulses (groundnuts, sesame, etc.) can ensure the adoption of sustainable farming practices across the board in local farming systems.



Training for land leasing group in Maloypur  
ILRG INDIA

The two women's groups who are undertaking group land leasing – Subho Chandimata in Balitha and Eid Mubarak in Maloypur – were both successful in securing access to land through a group “white paper” lease specifically for PepsiCo potato cultivation. This is a new process, as written agreements are not usually signed in West Bengal, even with individual farmers. ILRG provided intensive technical support to the two land leasing groups on farming practices, record keeping, and group development. PepsiCo senior management, including Eugene Willemssen, Director of the Africa, Middle East, and South Asia region, met with

land leasing group members during a visit to West Bengal in November to hear more about the initiative.



Women's group members interacting with Eugene Willemsen of PepsiCo  
ILRG INDIA

The project has confronted some challenges as activities progress. The majority of the women involved are illiterate or semi-literate; therefore, training needs to be practical and attractive to those members. Pre- and post-assessment tools have been customized and adapted accordingly. The project is focused on providing action-based training rather than one-way communication. Learning games, video clips, flash cards, pictorial charts, and question-answer sessions have been used to make learning fun as well as 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. Farmers are encouraged to test new methodologies (e.g., cutting seeds longitudinally and treating seeds before planting) on a small part of their farms. Many participants consulted with male members of their households and experimented on a small portion of those family members' farms.

Additionally, 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 are organized in late afternoons or holidays to accommodate community demand. Most farmers are not using personal protection equipment (PPE) when they apply agrochemicals. During potato trainings, an emphasis has been given to the importance of PPE and how farmers lives can be adversely affected by agrochemicals if no protections are taken.

Almost 40 percent of women's group members are either agricultural laborers or engaged in the non-farm sector. A smaller percentage of women's group members are part of the PepsiCo supply chain. Going forward, emphasis must be made to target SHGs with more farming households, preferably PepsiCo farmers and their family members, as much as possible. To address this, special exchanges between ILRG agronomists and Pepsi farmers' wives will be held monthly, beginning in January/February 2020.

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

In this quarter, ILRG provided another round of the gender sensitization/women in agriculture training to PepsiCo field agronomists, this time with female agronomists in Maharashtra, at PepsiCo's request. ILRG also began preparations for a training module and toolkit on gender-based violence, which is being prepared in both English and Bengali. ILRG has engaged a local firm, Consultants Partnering for Change, to assist with this; the training is anticipated to be delivered in February 2020.



Sensitization of PepsiCo aggregators on gender  
ILRG INDIA

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 being provided, PepsiCo staff are coming to understand the benefits of reaching out to women to ensure the adoption of improved practices in the field. If women in PepsiCo farming households are aware of improved practices and why they are important, it is much easier and faster to overcome non-compliance with sustainable farming practices such as the use of PPE, safe storage of agro-chemicals, record keeping, etc. Women's participation in trainings and knowledge of safe practices can benefit crop production and play a crucial role in overcoming challenges to sustainable farming practice adoption.

While the impacts of this women's empowerment initiative will likely not be seen immediately, it is off to a promising start. Making field staff aware of and sensitive to gender considerations and their consequences on business outcomes and development outcomes is challenging and takes time. ILRG staff are taking steps to promote gradual changes, gaining buy-in and allowing for learning to be practiced.

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

In this quarter, ILRG carried out desk research and a rapid field appraisal on models and practices related to group land leasing. This research, alongside ILRG's support to pilot land leasing with two women's groups, will help develop a model and create success stories around land leasing. It is anticipated that in Year 2, Landesa will lead efforts to negotiate with government to develop policies that will help enable group land leasing.

### 3.9.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The main objective of the USAID-PepsiCo partnership is to develop clear steps and a roadmap towards more robust gender integration in the PepsiCo supply chain, leading to women's economic empowerment. Strategies will be piloted in selected 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 including women in potato-farming training activities is anticipated to have a direct impact on potato yields and decrease the percentage of rejected potatoes. If this hypothesis is proven with ILRG interventions, PepsiCo is interested in adopting this model to scale throughout its supply chain.

ILRG is exploring different models of community support. Development of community resource people, the Community Agronomists, at the local level to provide support to women's group members is a low-cost strategy that can be easily replicable. ILRG is piloting this approach in two communities, where Community Agronomists are interacting with women group members, collecting information on the adoption of improved practices and acting as a bridge between the PepsiCo team and the community. Gradually these Community Agronomists will function as a resource point at the community level and provide support to the community to access services and benefits from government and other organizations. They can also serve as sub-vendors in the PepsiCo supply chain. Based on lessons learned from ILRG's piloting of this model, it can then be scaled up in other areas.

### **3.10 INDONESIA LAND TENURE ASSESSMENT**

USAID/Indonesia requested that ILRG conduct a land tenure assessment to inform their County 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. Using the Land Tenure and Property Rights Situation Assessment and Intervention Planning Tool as a guide, a team of technical specialists conducted the analysis and submitted a draft report for USAID review. A presentation of findings and submission of the final assessment to USAID was carried out in early October 2019 and the assessment was formally approved by USAID/Indonesia in November 2019.

### **3.11 LEARNING AGENDA**

E3/LU is developing a learning agenda on land and resource governance to guide how both E3/LU and USAID overall spend research funds in support of evidence-based programming. E3/LU requested ILRG assistance to further develop the state of evidence section of the research agenda and to provide support on revisions to other sections of the document, to ensure that available high quality evidence is captured in an accessible, readable narrative. ILRG awarded a grant to New America to undertake this work; the grant was awarded in August 2019, and work is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of FY 2020.

### **3.12 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

USAID requested ILRG program support for 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.

In this quarter, ILRG took the first step of this deep dive by working to identify a good candidate country for the study. Seven countries were selected as initial candidates for the proposed study: Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia. E3/LU thought that these seven countries might be interested in participating, as they all have land-related activities underway and interesting land tenure issues. The team reached out to USAID Missions in all seven candidate countries. Only two missions expressed interest in participating in the study – Colombia and Zambia. While either country would be a good choice for the deep dive, the project proposed Zambia as the best option for ILRG funding, focused on two of the three land tenure and property rights policy initiatives: food security and reducing hunger; and enhancing women's economic empowerment.

Pending USAID approval of ILRG's recommended country selection, the next step in the process will be to prepare a detailed, costed, time-bound implementation plan for carrying out the deep dive.

### **3.13 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION**

ILRG submitted a draft implementation plan in late November 2019 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 work is expected to be carried out independently by two grantees in Liberia, without substantial technical oversight from the ILRG team. A Tetra Tech staff member who currently works on the USAID/Liberia-funded Land Governance Support Activity will assist the ILRG team in managing these grants. ILRG has discussed the SOW with and gathered budget and grant information from Liberian civil society organizations Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates, and ILRG identified communities to support in the process for recognition of customary tenure. ILRG carried out the pre-award process and will submit the grant packages for USAID approval early in next quarter.

### **3.14 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 COR with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. This section outlines the set of completion activities that have been under discussion or development, but which have not yet been formally approved.

#### **3.14.1 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.

#### **3.14.2 WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE**

ILRG's participation in W-GDP was confirmed this quarter and resulted in the rapid development of a work plan for the three countries where ILRG has an existing presence (Zambia, Mozambique, and Ghana), as well as planning for the addition of a new country (Malawi) and reserving funds to further support the USAID-PepsiCo partnership in India in that activity's second year. With the confirmation of the funding, ILRG engaged its Gender Advisor into a full-time W-GDP coordination position. While she will not be able to maintain this position for the remainder of the program, ILRG will have a full-time W-GDP coordinator supporting integration in the broader portfolio and leading task management in countries where W-GDP is the primary funder (e.g., Malawi). The design of activities for Zambia and Mozambique focused on building on existing work to deepen gender integration in land documentation activities, as well as the use of land documents to realize economic benefits. This includes helping women's entrepreneurship where companies are purchasing commodities, accessing finance based on land documentation, and participating to a greater degree in sectors where women have been particularly excluded, for example the wildlife economy. W-GDP activities in Ghana emerged at a slightly later date and are focused on identifying synergies with the goals of ILRG private sector partners

Hershey and ECOM, as ILRG focuses on the sustainability of the activities. ILRG carried out an assessment of opportunities for launching specific W-GDP activities in Malawi and is awaiting feedback from USAID/Malawi to further plan for implementation. Finally, W-GDP funds have been reserved for integration into the next year's USAID-PepsiCo India implementation plan. ILRG considers gender activities from the past quarter in Zambia and India in particular to contribute to W-GDP objectives. Key results from the quarter, therefore, include:

- Launched the development of a gender policy with Zambia's House of Chiefs to guide customary practices across Zambia's 288 chiefdoms;
- Piloted a gender and land dialogue with male and female customary leaders/advisors across three ethnic groups in Zambia to address changing customary norms;
- Assessed opportunities for women's empowerment within the rural wildlife sector in Zambia with core set of existing and future grantees;
- Supported 49 women's groups in economic empowerment activities in India through partnership with PepsiCo;
- Supported two women's groups to establish a novel land leasing arrangement to access land in their name to cultivate potatoes for PepsiCo; and
- Trained PepsiCo's agronomists in gender-responsive extension work in multiple provinces.

ILRG's coordination with CEL is ongoing and together the two activities will represent an important contribution of E3/LU's goals of meeting USAID W-GDP objectives in the land sector. Challenges will certainly include coordination both with the W-GDP Washington teams, as well as with country missions and stakeholders working on W-GDP issues. Early in the coming quarter, ILRG will need to have USAID approval of the implementation plan and begin programming completion tasks in order to meet the ambitious timelines and objectives of the initiative.

## 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 reported 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
<b>1a</b>	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance.	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	
<b>1b</b>	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance.	70% <sup>1</sup>					TBD	N/A	
<b>2</b>	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	

<sup>1</sup> 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
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	Relevant activities not yet administered.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0				0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0				0	0	
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0				0	0	Traditional leaders, who hold weekly dispute resolution meetings, have routinely noted that the obvious initial benefit from ILRG is not in helping resolution of conflicts, but rather in helping to avoid them in the first place. They all state that the number of disputes over parcel borders drops dramatically after land tenure regularization. We will gather more formal information on this aspect.
	local authorities		0				0	0	
	contractors		0				0	0	
	mediators		0				0	0	
	courts		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	
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	0	0				0	0	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]								
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	
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	1	
	women's rights groups	0	0				0	0	
	LGBTI issues	0	0				0	0	
	indigenous people's groups	0	0				0	0	
	customary authorities	0	0				0	0	
	government	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				0	67%	
	Numerator	N/A	N/A				0	2,749	
	Denominator	N/A	N/A				0	4,050	
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 vulnerably 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	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0				0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0				0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	0				0	0	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or	0	0				0	4	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]								
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	No related trainings have taken place.
	Percent of men	0	0				0	0	
	Percent of women	0	0				0	0	
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	17				17	17	<b>Y2Q1:</b> Training data from MAST training in Hluvukani from Y1Q2 was not previously reported due to lack of documentation.
	Male	0	9				9	9	
	Female	0	8				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	2	
	Blog	0	0				0	0	
	Issue brief	0	0				0	0	
	Research	0	0				0	0	
	Papers	0	0				0	0	
	Case studies	0	0				0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0				0	0	
Peer-reviewed journal publications	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
<b>1a</b>	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance.	TBD					TBD	0	
<b>1b</b>	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance.	67%					TBD	0	
<b>2</b>	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	2	
<b>3</b>	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	Relevant activities have not yet started to administer surveys.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	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	
<b>4</b>	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0				0	5	
	local authorities		0				0	0	
	contractors		0				0	5	
	mediators		0				0	0	
	courts		0				0	0	
<b>5</b>	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	
<b>6</b>	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom, Outcome]	0					TBD	0	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights (contributes to EG.11-2)	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	
	national governmental		0				0		
	sub-national governmental		0				0		
	Other		0				15	15	
	Topic: land rights		0				15	15	
	Topic: climate change		0				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	
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					TBD	155,057	
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	
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	1	
	National, Proposed	0	0				0	1	
	National, Adopted	0	0				0	0	
	National, Implemented	0	0				0	0	
	Sub-national, Proposed	0	0				0	0	
	Sub-national, Adopted	0	0				0	0	
	Sub-national, Implemented	0	0				0	0	
	Regional or International, Proposed	0	0				0	0	
	Regional or International, Adopted	0	0				0	0	
Regional or International, Implemented	0	0				0	0		
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	2				2	2	<b>Y2Q1:</b> Paralegal Training: Law and Morality in dealing with gender issues trained two civil society groups in conflict resolution.
	women's rights groups	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
	LGBTI issues	0	0				0	0	
	indigenous people's groups	0	0				0	0	
	customary authorities	0	0				0	0	
	government	0	0				0	0	
	civil society	0	2				2	2	<b>Y2Q1:</b> via Paralegal Training: • Chipata District Land Alliance • Petauke District Land Alliance
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				N/A	47%	
	Numerator		N/A				0	8,449	Number of females
	Denominator		N/A				0	17,879	Total participants
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0				0	0	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0				0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0				0	0	
	Community of Practice	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	2	
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	<b>Y2Q1:</b> Follow-up surveys were done for three trainings and will be reported with other trainings in the annual report.
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	202				202	270	<b>Y2Q1:</b> <u>Conflict Resolution and Gender:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paralegal Training: Law and Morality in dealing with gender issues (15m, 7f)</li> </ul> <u>Land Documentation and Gender</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Induna Gender Dialogue Session #1 (17m, 5f)</li> <li>Induna Gender Dialogue Session #1 (23m, 21f)</li> <li>Induna Gender Dialogue Session #1 (19m, 18f)</li> </ul> <u>Land Administration and Data Collection:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRC and Phone Number Orientation (11m, 9f)</li> <li>NRC and Phone Number Backfilling (15m, 2 f)</li> </ul> <u>Data Collection:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ZNCRBA ODK Training (35m, 5f)</li> </ul>
	Male	0	123				123	169	
	Female	0	79				79	101	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0				0	2	
	Blog	0	0				0	0	
	Issue brief	0	0				0	0	
	Research Papers	0	0				0	0	
	Papers	0	0				0	1	
	Case studies	0	0				0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0				0	1	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0				0	0	

**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
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7].	0					TBD	0	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-6]	TBD	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 [EG.10.4-1, Outcome]	0					TBD	0	
7	Number of institutions with improved capacity [Custom]	0					TBD	0	
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	
16	Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom, Output]	N/A					TBD		<b>Y2Q1:</b> Although Ghana did not provide targets to this in the MEL Plan, it is participating in relevant activities and therefore 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	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0				0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0				0	0	
	Community of Practice	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	1	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0				0	23	
	Male	0	0				0	18	
	Female	0	0				0	5	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0				0	4	
	Blog	0	0				0	4	
	Issue brief	0	0				0	0	
	Research Papers	0	0				0	0	
	Case studies	0	0				0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0				0	0	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0				0	0	

**TABLE 6. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
1b	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance <b>(EG 10.4 – 8)</b>	TBD							Baseline in progress
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 USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-I, Outcome]</b>	N/A					TBD		
28	Project-level Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI) score	TBD							Baseline in progress
29	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG.5-3]</b>	0	49				49		Ongoing support to 49 women’s groups, broken down by district: <b>Aswinkota:</b> 3 SHGs <b>Balitha:</b> 5 SHGs <b>Barasat/Bhagaldighi:</b> 9 SHGs <b>Boragori (Kochmali):</b> 4 SHGs <b>Dhuluk:</b> 3 SHGs <b>Harischandrapur (Naskar Dighi):</b> 5 SHGs <b>Hijaldiha:</b> 2 SHGs <b>Kanaipur:</b> 6 SHGs <b>Mahakalpur:</b> 6 SHGs <b>Moloypur:</b> 3 SHGs <b>Narayanpur:</b> 1 SHGs <b>Teligram:</b> 3 SHGs
	Sex of Entrepreneur	F	49				49		
		M	0				0		
30	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance <b>[EG.3.2-24]</b>	0	0				TBD	0	
31	Number of individuals with increased earnings following completion of USG-assisted workforce development programs <b>[EG.6-5]</b>	0					TBD		

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
32	Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance per hectare [IM-level] <b>[EG 3-10]</b> (PepsiCo KPI)	N/A					TBD		
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming <b>[GNDR-2]</b>	N/A	TBD				TBD		<b>Y2Q1:</b> Package of practices (POP) training is currently ongoing. Participants are 497 women. Percentage will be submitted after training is complete.
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 <b>[GNDR-4]</b>	TBD							Baseline in progress
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 <b>[GNDR-1]</b> (no activities planned in Y1)	0	0				0		
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held <b>[Custom]</b>	0	1				1	1	<b>Y2Q1:</b> Pause and Reflect in December 2019
33	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 <b>[GNDR-8]</b>	N/A	0				0		<b>Y2Q1:</b> POP training in progress. 497 people in POP training. Total figure will be reported pending pre- and post-test results at end of POP training.

# ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# SUCCESS STORY

## RESOLVING LAND CONFLICTS

### USAID HELPS NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES THROUGH LAND RIGHTS



PHOTOS: ORAM

Photos from top: the yellow line indicates the border between Muelamassi and Jagarra communities; the blue lines show the proposed location of a small irrigation system

Traditional leaders of Muelamassi and Jagarra in the identification of community boundaries

#### Telling Our Story

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

The neighboring communities of Muelamassi and Jagarra in Mozambique's Zambézia Province had a long-standing conflict over the status of land rights between original and current inhabitants. Unclear community land rights are common given the lack of formal boundary documentation, combined with complex histories of settlement. USAID supported the Association for Mutual Rural Assistance (known by its Portuguese acronym, ORAM) to provide land rights education, delimitation of five communities, and mapping of 2,913 family land parcels covering 6,690 hectares. Resolution of the conflict between Muelamassi and Jagarra communities was essential to allow residents to benefit from future development projects.

Before the intervention by USAID, Muelamassi had been offered a small-scale irrigation scheme. However, early in the process of community awareness and participatory mapping in Muelamassi, ORAM learned that the border separating it from Jagarra passed directly through the proposed project site. Using the Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) methodology, ORAM helped to resolve this long-standing border dispute by documenting details of plots through mobile technology and public discussion of boundaries with owners. Subsequent discussions led to a resolution of this dispute.

Community leaders recounted the history from each of their perspectives. Noted one, "due to a land shortage in Jagarra, some of our families moved over to use land within Muelamassi, while continuing to pay allegiance to our traditional leader in Jagarra." The Muelamassi leadership described their point of view: "We thought of these families as temporary users of the land, while the families felt that their use of the land meant that the area had been transferred to the control of the Jagarra leadership." Multiple meetings involving traditional leaders and district government resulted in agreement that the area should in fact continue to be part of Muelamassi, while the families living there could continue to consider themselves under the leadership of Jagarra. Based on this, the boundary was delimited and confirmed by both communities.

"Based on the process and clarification of these two communities' land rights, we feel comfortable that this community water infrastructure will be built and governed sustainably," said ORAM project manager Arlindo Macuva. The discovery of the conflict and its resolution between Muelemassi and Jagarra demonstrate the complexity of land rights and how they determine the success of broader development projects. With mechanisms such as MAST, USAID and its partners provide clarity and awareness on land rights, which help build trust and open the door to mutual growth for communities.

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

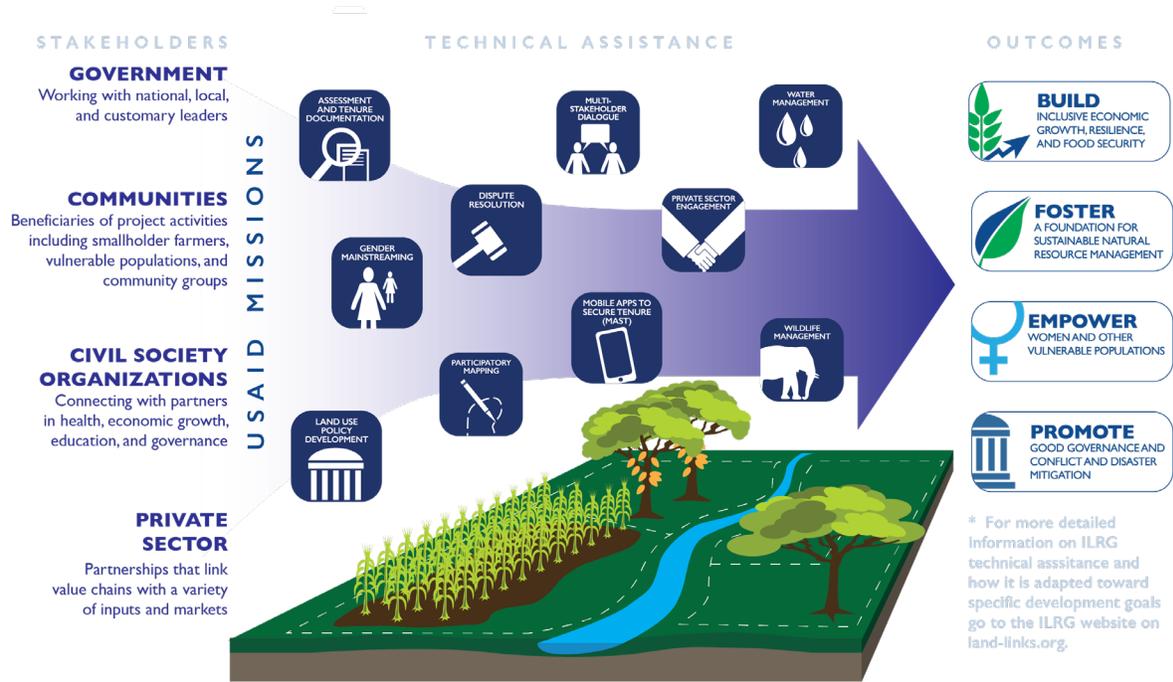


# INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL

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

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 Tetra Tech

## **ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA**

A [blog](#) centered on the ECO Game in Ghana was published on ClimateLinks.

## ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

**TABLE 7. 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
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Jen Duncan	Landesa	Gender Advisor	jend@landesa.org
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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). No data was finalized by the project in this period for update.

## ANNEX 6: LOE SUMMARY

**TABLE 5. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE**

LABOR CATEGORY	BASE PERIOD LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR BASE PERIOD
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,630.50	204.56	938.27	692.23
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,188.00	191.00	893.00	1,295.00
Long-Term CCN Support	2,183.00	198.00	718.75	1,464.25
Consultants	1,418.00	129.19	258.69	1,159.31

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