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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2022

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

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Cover Photo: Chief Nzamane of the Ngoni Tribe in Eastern Province, Zambia, distributes land certificates for Rosemary Ngoma of Mtuwa village in May 2022. Clement Chirwa/Tetra Tech.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A2C	Alternatives to Charcoal (Zambia)
AMDER	Associação Moçambicana para Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável (Mozambique)
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
CA	Community Agronomist
CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEL	Communications, Evidence, and Learning
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLC	Customary Land Committee (Malawi)
CLT	Customary Land Tribunal (Malawi)
COGEB	Comité de Gestion du Bassin Versant Sambirano (Madagascar)
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRB	Community Resources Board (Zambia)
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (Madagascar)
CTV	Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)
DELCOM/RDUAT	Delimitação de Áreas Ocupadas pelas Comunidades/Registo e Regularização do Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (Mozambique)
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
EI	Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure
EKNA	Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance (Zambia)
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives
FNDS	National Fund for Sustainable Development (Mozambique)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GALS	Gender Action Learning System

GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GMA	Game Management Area
GRAS	Green Resources SA
GSP	Good Social Practices
GVH	Group Village Headperson
HEARTH	Health, Ecosystems and Agriculture for Resilient, Thriving Societies (Zambia)
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
iTC-F	Fundação Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias (Mozambique)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LANDac	Netherlands Land Academy
LFP	Land for Prosperity Activity (Colombia)
LIGA	Local Impact Governance Activity (Zambia)
LLG	Land Leasing Group
LRIU	Land Reform Implementation Unit (Malawi)
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (Zambia)
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCS	Natural Climate Solutions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLTP	National Land Titling Programme (Zambia)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
POP	Package of Practices
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
Prindex	Property Rights Index
PWE	Private Wildlife Estate

SEE Change	Self-Empowerment and Equity for Change
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practice
SMS	Sustainable Management Services
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPEED	Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (Mozambique)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TA	Traditional Authority
TEVETA	Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Program
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WLE	Women's Leadership and Empowerment
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZCRBA	Zambia Community Resources Board Association
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

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 Resource Governance Team under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure (EEI) Center. ILRG implements interventions in 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 economic growth. The task order has four primary objectives: 1) to increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security; 2) to provide a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; 3) to promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and 4) to empower women and other vulnerable populations.

To achieve this, the task order works through four interrelated 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: term activities and completion activities. Activities currently pursued include: 1) support around USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; 4) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia; 5) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); 6) support for completion of community land protection program activities in Liberia; 7) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; 8) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA); 9) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program; 10) investigation of conflict financing, due diligence and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining supply chains in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); 11) multiple activities in Mozambique including clarification of rights to land and resources related to responsible land-based investment, as well as disaster response work in Sofala Province; 12) in Zambia support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as community-based natural resource governance around protected areas; and 13) various research and analysis in support of sustainable landscapes. ILRG was awarded on July 27, 2018, with a three-year base period and two one-year option periods; both option years were exercised in August 2020.

2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Mozambique: ILRG supported the National Land Policy review, including comments that were made in subsequent drafts. ILRG continued to advocate for Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) for land registration, including a technical meeting with the National Directorate of Land to compare MAST approaches with the MozLand methodology. ILRG completed initial work with Grupo Madal and launched subsequent work on gender and support to agricultural extension and further community delimitation. ILRG also neared completion of work with Green Resources SA (GRAS) on land disinvestment and continued to support community associations on capacity to manage forests. Finally, ILRG finalized agreements in Sofala related to managing displaced communities, which included de-emphasizing household delimitation and focusing on land use planning.

Zambia: ILRG grantees and subcontractors, including Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ), and Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA), moved forward on customary land documentation and administration, wildlife management and governance, and women's empowerment. ILRG advanced wildlife governance trainings for community resource boards (CRBs) that will be replicated across the country and developed a program to support non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to combat gender-based violence (GBV) in the wildlife sector. ILRG financed activities to coordinate implementation of the National Land Policy. ILRG worked closely with two new USAID programs to promote the use of USAID-funded tools.

India: Harvest was completed in West Bengal, and ILRG collected quantitative and qualitative data to assess results on WEE, business metrics, and PepsiCo capacity, as well as to inform planning for the activity's final year. Due to rains and floods, potato output and quality were below expected, and farmers had reduced profitability. Despite these challenges ILRG was able to provide 602 women and 25 men with potato package of practices (POP) training in three phases with positive results: women who attended POP and sustainable farming practice (SFP) training had better gross and net yields than women who did not receive training. Average gross and net yields for women-led demonstration farms plots were higher than for control plots. The effects of floods were devastating for the seven women's land leasing groups (LLGs), who all experienced a loss. During this quarter ILRG was able to deliver two trainings that had been postponed because of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). A group of men and women farmers attended empowered entrepreneurship training, and all PepsiCo staff received GBV training. A survey with PepsiCo staff revealed that their knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions related to gender equality and women's roles in farming have improved considerably since 2019.

Liberia: ILRG's support to customary land formalization continued this quarter with the engagement of a new partner, Foundation for Community Initiatives, to carry out a one-year grant to support eight communities in the formalization process. This complements the recently completed activities of Sustainable Development Institute as well as the finalization of customary land formalization activities by Green Advocates. Barriers remain in terms of government completion of confirmatory surveys, inter-community land dispute resolution, and deeds registration despite the completion of all steps incumbent on the community.

Malawi: ILRG continued field demarcation activities with the Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU), finalizing fieldwork in 10 of the 18 group village headperson areas, resulting in over 6,000 parcels completed of approximately 10,000 expected, with over 75 percent registered jointly. Land disputes are under consideration by the customary land tribunals (CLTs), and work on gender norms and women's

leadership and empowerment within customary land committees (CLCs) and traditional leaders continue to build a gender-responsive land documentation process. National learning events will begin in the coming quarter to inform the LRIU, as well as World Bank, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other stakeholders, on land documentation processes.

Ghana Deforestation Free Cocoa: ILRG carried out final field visits to monitor the payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme. ILRG completed the economic analysis of proposed tree tenure reform that will be further shared in a final Ghana restitution workshop.

Ghana WEE: ILRG supported Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM) to develop a draft country-level gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) strategy, based on information from a gender audit survey and discussions with ECOM staff and the initial ILRG gender assessment with cocoa farmers. The draft GESI strategy is going through rounds of consultation and feedback from company leadership. All 135 Ghana field staff received training on key GESI concepts, gender norms, GBV, GESI in the cocoa sector, and best practices for gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement. Curricula and materials have been developed for upcoming training for 12 management staff and a training of trainers (ToT) for 40 field staff who will deliver gender equality and gender norms change training to men and women farmers. ECOM and ILRG are revising ECOM's existing gender and Good Social Practices (GSP) training programs to strengthen GESI content and include dialogues to shift harmful gender norms that affect division of labor, control of resources, decision-making, and gender-based violence in cocoa farming households. In keeping with the activity's target, 2,290 men and women farmers (50/50 balance) have been registered to receive a revised training program starting in July. A total of 39 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) with 857 women were established as a pathway for women in cocoa communities to take on leadership roles and access financial services and opportunities for diversified livelihoods.

WEE Cross-Cutting: This quarter ILRG supported USAID to prepare a learning session for the Land Advisors Community of Practice on private sector engagement, highlighting partnerships to strengthen women's land rights in Ghana, India, and Mozambique.

Madagascar: ILRG focused on a series of land rights trainings and field visits for the *Comité de Gestion du Bassin Versant Sambirano* (COGEB). A draft of the new Malagasy land law faced considerable resistance from advocacy groups, and ILRG carried out reviews of the implications of the law for USAID to engage in the donor sector. The Malagasy government revised the law, and ILRG is helping USAID document the change and its implications.

Other Activities: ILRG subcontractor International Peace Information Service (IPIS) is undertaking its third cycle of data collection on roadblocks and mining sites across eastern DRC. IPIS has met with USAID and presented at various workshops in DRC in April and June. PPA continued its development of a "next generation PPA" concept that focuses more on direct funding and allows members to more effectively learn from one another on implementation. The new Governance Committee will be selected in the next quarter and will continue focusing on the memorandum of understanding (MoU) for the next phase. Progress on Prindex continues with a final draft prepared during the last quarter, which will lead to two upcoming learning events. On Indigenous Peoples work, ILRG has advanced its technical support to USAID/Peru through a national legal analysis of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in the country, and subsequent questionnaire and webinar for mission staff to analyze their programmatic engagement with Indigenous Peoples. ILRG is also carrying out additional research under Sustainable Landscapes funding.

2.1 IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF

COVID-19 has largely been normalized in countries of operation. ILRG continues to advocate for staff and partners to pursue vaccination, including booster shots, and to practice safety measures such as use of masks and social distancing where appropriate, with messaging to partners and in all community and field engagements.

2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKPLAN

ILRG has continually adapted field activity and event plans in each country in response to changing COVID-19 dynamics and restrictions. ILRG has largely caught up with disruptions due to COVID-19, although the project has opened discussions with USAID regarding a no-cost extension to allow for implementation through the 2022 – 2023 agricultural season, with time at the end of the project to document and share results and lessons learned.

2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

As noted in previous quarters, the primary impact of COVID-19 on the program budget and expenditures has been to push expenses later and to delay some timelines for implementation. As noted above, ILRG is seeking a no-cost extension.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers April – June 2022.

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses bi-weekly written updates and weekly calls with USAID on overall project management. These are supplemented by activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads on a weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly basis. ILRG’s core management team continues to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure.

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

ILRG submitted a revised environmental mitigation and monitoring plan to align with the current set of activities; it was cleared by the Bureau Environment Officer in June 2021.

3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

ILRG continues to support USAID/Washington, USAID missions, partners, and beneficiaries with high quality, compliant, cost-effective, and timely service to balance the needs and desires of these diverse interests.

Quality: ILRG continues to focus on high-quality products and ensuring that products get used by relevant stakeholders. USAID/India praised ILRG’s outreach, which has been used by the mission in public tweets and leadership talking points, noting their appreciation for the concrete information provided by ILRG. ILRG consistently seeks opportunities to leverage its experience including support to United States (US) government preparations on interagency coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Zambia. Similarly, ILRG has carried out meetings in Zambia to transfer lessons, tools, and relationships to USAID’s new programs like Business Enabling Policy, Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance [EKNA], and Luangwa Landscapes: “I am glad you have made A2C [Alternatives to Charcoal] and EKNA aware to build synergies and collaboration on the ground” (J. Msoka, USAID/Zambia). “These resources are a fabulous addition to our discussions and I am very grateful for it - I will be working my way through it all and following up all the leads for the resources that you shared” (S. Williams, FZS). In the past quarter, ILRG’s investment in combatting GBV in the land and wildlife sector has been acknowledged by USAID missions, including support to partners to submit applications to the Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Environments Challenge.

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG remains focused on rapid response to USAID requests and adherence to work plan schedules. ILRG had a number of unanticipated requests from USAID and partners on impact evaluations and communication priorities this quarter and was able to respond to each request within a day. ILRG remains adaptive and able to move quickly with USAID’s emerging needs and priorities.

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG’s budget remains tightly managed across multiple tasks and countries. The management team continues to identify opportunities for cost efficiencies, while ensuring that each country team has the resources to carry out its work in a timely manner. As ILRG achieves efficiencies, it reallocates resources to high-performing areas to generate additional impact, particularly around gender norms outreach in Zambia and Malawi. This quarter ILRG has focused on leveraging its impact by sharing its tools with other USAID and non-USAID programs, which are interested in integrating ILRG approaches and objectives into their programs. These successes include gender and

GBV outreach in Zambia with the USAID Health, Ecosystems and Agriculture for Resilient, Thriving Societies (HEARTH), Alternatives to Charcoal, and Local Impact Governance programs. In Mozambique, the Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED) program is prioritizing legal reviews based on ILRG work, and the USAID Global Development Alliance with PepsiCo is building on ILRG methods as well.

Management: ILRG requires an adaptable management structure to support field teams of various sizes in eight countries, with varying levels of government and USAID mission engagement, as well as different implementation strategies including subcontracts and grants. ILRG's diverse funding sources require frequent pivoting to make both short- and long-term plans across countries, activity managers, and private sector partners. ILRG currently has 20 active subcontractors, six grantees, and a number of service agreements and consultants, in addition to 19 full-time staff members across eight countries, as well as private sector, government, and USAID partners with whom to coordinate. ILRG's management structure seeks to identify areas to leverage ILRG's pilot and in-country learnings for greater impact.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG takes regulatory compliance seriously including through proactive training of staff and partners. Regulatory compliance for ILRG is particularly difficult but important, because ILRG is active within countries with diverse legal requirements and different USAID mission needs for reporting and compliance. ILRG reports issues to USAID while following appropriate policies. ILRG stays on top of USAID requirements, including around technology and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, ensuring that staff and partners are fully compliant.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

The revised capacity assessment framework (CAF) and application tool were applied in pilot applications in Colombia under USAID's Land for Prosperity activity and in Ethiopia through USAID's Land Governance Activity. The Colombia pilot focused on the capacity of field operators for a massive formalization effort, while the Ethiopia pilot focused on the organizational capacity of the Ethiopian Land Administration Professionals Association. In both pilots, local project staff, with the support of home office staff, crafted tailored versions of the CAF tool and methodology, based on guiding questions in the generic tool, for specific application. Both pilots were completed this quarter and a summary will be shared with USAID in the next quarter along with an updated and final version of the CAF narrative and tool.

3.3.2 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

ILRG's investment in MAST continues to bring lessons to the global community from work in Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Experience in Liberia continues to inform the Liberia Land Management Activity and is also supporting USAID's impact evaluation. In Malawi, ILRG continues to collaborate with the LRIU. Household documentation in Zambia continues and administrative work has started. In Zambia, ILRG's partnership with the National Land Titling Programme (NLTP) has led to an intensive course on social inclusion for enumerators, which has been well-received; the courses are ongoing and are being updated as enumerators identify new issues. ILRG presented at the Netherlands Land Academy (LANDac) conference in June 2022 on moving social inclusion within land documentation beyond a quota-based approach, and also on consideration of how to effectively use paper and pencils within land documentation processes. In the next quarter, building the Zambia land administration platform will be ILRG's primary focus for learning, as well as ensuring that mapping and technical resources are fully utilized by stakeholders.

3.4 MOZAMBIQUE

ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible, inclusive land-based investment. During this quarter, the initial GRAS activity moved towards completion; the new Madal agricultural extension and land administration activities started up; subcontracting for the land administration and disaster preparedness work was finalized and the activity launched; and the subcontracting for the second phase of support for management of former GRAS forests began. Intensive discussions with the National Directorate of Land were undertaken, and the terms of reference for the study comparing CaVaTeCo and the government's formal methodology for land titling are being finalized with SPEED and USAID/Mozambique.

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The COVID-19 pandemic saw a slight uptick, with about 500 new confirmed cases weekly in June. The Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center indicates that over 68 percent of the total population has been vaccinated.

3.4.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

Grupo Madal Ingrower and Outgrower Schemes: NANA submitted all outstanding data and its final report on delimitation of ingrower parcels, neighboring communities, and family parcels in those communities.

Green Resources: Terra Nossa finished all fieldwork in Nampula Province and submitted its final report before the end of the previous quarter. The service provider in Niassa Province, Associação Moçambicana para Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável (AMDER) Niassa, completed all community delimitations and is providing capacity-building support to associations in such areas as management of associations and gender and social inclusion. Teams will submit data from endline interviews in communities where work has been completed. Work in N'gauma District cannot progress due to the continued blockage by government authorities. In those communities, AMDER successfully formed community associations, did the required training, and completed all participatory processes needed for community delimitation; however, they have been blocked by district government authorities who refused to participate in meetings to officially confirm boundaries. In Zambezia Province, service provider Fundação Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias (iTC-F) is working on capacity building of the final four associations and has started work on participatory mapping and other activities involved in the process of community delimitation.

The subcontract with the service provider working on high risk, high value parcels ended in June with the work incomplete. ILRG plans to contract a new service provider to complete the remaining work; this contracting process is expected to take place in the next quarter.

Terra Firma provided the data on tenure activities across all communities to the GRAS office in Tanzania, along with a detailed data catalog. ILRG continues to pursue GRAS to sign contracts that transfer assets (trees and infrastructure) from GRAS to the communities. Once GRAS signs the contracts, they will be sent to the communities for signing.

Grupo Madal Agricultural Extension: ILRG awarded a grant to Grupo Madal this quarter. The company has introduced the activity to provincial and district government and to participating ingrowers and communities and provided in-service refresher training for its field team. The initial topics included review of the project plan and calendar, establishment of agroforestry plots based on coconut trees, transplanting of coconut saplings, extension methodologies, and use of the REFLECT methodology. The Madal team launched field work with the ingrowers on Madal's Inhangulue farm, the first of four farms. This included initial training meetings and the establishment of agroforestry plots based on coconut

trees. ILRG supported Madal to develop questionnaires to collect baseline information from Madal staff and men and women farmers. The data will guide the development of company policies, strategy, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) on gender equality and social inclusion, as well as allow assessment of impact on women's land rights and empowerment. Work in the coming quarter will focus on confirming membership of about 15 farmer clubs whose members use ingrower parcels on Inhangulue farm, finalizing any outstanding contracts and ensuring all ingrowers take responsibility for their plots, and distributing coconut saplings (funded by Madal directly) for transplanting onto the ingrower parcels by the farmers. This process will be repeated on each of the remaining three farms through the end of July or early August. The next phase of work will be to harvest cowpeas starting in August, followed by purchase of the crop by Madal and subsequent planting of new crops.

Grupo Madal Land Administration: ILRG signed a subcontract with Cooperativa Avante this quarter. Avante made its initial visit to the communities to be delimited and introduced the activity to community leaders. Madal helped to introduce Avante staff to communities, and Avante staff participated in some of Madal's staff training. While the land administration and agricultural extension activities are separate sub-contracts, the initiatives are interrelated and take place in the same communities.

Land Administration and Disaster Preparedness: ILRG undertook a field visit in Sofala along with the selected service provider, Terra Nossa, and the National Directorate's Head of Cadastral Services. Based on the national technical meeting on CaVaTeCo (see below), the activity will not include delimitation of family parcels or issuance of declarations of land rights by community associations; instead, it will focus on capacity development for community land associations, training of district government officials, mapping of areas of high risk of future disasters and of likely areas for resettlement of internally displaced people, and delimitation of some communities.

The field trip was significantly more productive and positive than other interactions with the National Directorate of Land. The Head of Cadastral Services provided encouragement and support during provincial and district meetings. Based on this trip, ILRG and the service provider will finalize the details of communities to be included in the activity. Following the field visit, the team is identifying the specific communities in which to work. The directorate had asked for the contract to be drawn up with the directorate itself as the contracted entity; ILRG explained that this was not possible, after which the directorate agreed that the contracting with Terra Nossa could proceed. The subcontract was signed at the end of June.

Alto Molócue GRAS Community Forests: ILRG reviewed proposals for this new activity and sent additional questions to the two offerors. GRAS reconfirmed that the company would provide pro bono assistance to the Ntacia communities, including use of a drone and technical support in an inventory of existing timber resources. The district government is helping the six community associations to open bank accounts, and ILRG provided additional capacity development to the associations.

Technical assistance to municipalities: Outside of the ILRG program, the municipality of Quelimane sent a letter to Terra Firma requesting support in delimitation of family parcels in rural and peri-urban areas of the municipality, as part of their effort to document and safeguard existing land rights in places that have been deemed "growth poles." This is intended to prevent the loss of land rights through organic "gentrification" processes, as the city expands, and the less densely populated areas become the focus of development and investment interest. Municipalities in Mozambique are legally in charge of their own land management; the National Directorate of Land has no role there, so ongoing issues with the latter will not have any effect on this new opportunity.

Terra Firma is in the process of confirming access to funding from another source to undertake a pilot project to delimit and document one community in collaboration with Quelimane. While this will be done outside of ILRG, the process is of interest to USAID/Mozambique due to its possible connection

to other work with municipalities. Terra Firma has received similar requests from the municipalities of Gurue, Alto Molócue, and Mocuba, and is looking for additional funding for this work.

Similarly, ILRG is currently discussing the potential for undertaking a partnership approach to building a municipal cadaster; these discussions are being conducted with one of the members of the consortium responsible for the implementation of the USAID Local Governance Strengthening program, and USAID/Mozambique has signaled its interest in learning more about the approach.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

National Land Policy Review: In March, Terra Firma submitted an extensive written review of the draft Land Policy to the Ministry, USAID, and other interested parties. To maintain the integrity of this submission as a contribution from a national entity, this review was not presented as an output of the ILRG project, but as a document produced by Terra Firma. Terra Firma presented a summary of the major comments to a meeting comprising staff of USAID/Mozambique and several partners in April. The Land Commission subsequently developed an updated version of the draft Land Policy, incorporating some of Terra Firma's inputs. The commission sent Terra Firma a copy of the second draft for Terra Firma's review, with a note recognizing Terra Firma's contribution of comments on the first draft and a request to remain involved in the process. The new public consultation process is underway from 12 May – 12 July to get additional comments. The commission has requested separate meetings with Terra Firma on a date and time to be negotiated.

SPEED and Comparative Study: ILRG met with SPEED to confirm the support for the planned study to compare CaVaTeCo and the official ministry approach to land titling. ILRG has already spoken with the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS), which is managing the World Bank's MozLand project. FNDS supports the study and is providing input on the terms of reference and will make suggestions for selection of locations where the study will be implemented. Support from FNDS is important because all systematic titling is being done through the MozLand project and FNDS is the contracting entity for MozLand service providers. ILRG and SPEED have received inputs from USAID/Mozambique, and SPEED is finalizing the text. Contacts have been made with international academics to gauge their interest in implementing the study.

Technical Meeting on CaVaTeCo: The national technical meeting on alternative methodologies for strengthening and documenting land rights, involving Terra Firma, Centro Terra Viva (CTV), and the National Directorate of Land, was finally held on 25 April. ILRG presented details of the CaVaTeCo methodology and its legal basis, then CTV presented a similar experience that they piloted. ILRG also presented an outline proposal for the development of a comparative study that would look at CaVaTeCo, other relevant methodologies, and the systematic titling via the *Delimitação de Áreas Ocupadas pelas Comunidades/Registo e Regularização do Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* (DELCOM/RDUAT) methodology for titling.

The National Directorate of Land did not change its position in respect to any of the key issues. They continue to refute the legal competency of local communities to carry out land administration, despite a detailed presentation by ILRG in respect to the relevant clauses of the Constitution and the law that recognize community competency in this respect. The directorate ignores the recognition of legal pluralism and rights accorded to communities in the administration of land rights and the resolution of conflicts.

A second assertion by the directorate is that the law's acceptance of testimony by community members as a means of proof of the existence of a DUAT right does not explicitly state that such community testimony can be issued in written form. The directorate's position is that anything not explicitly mentioned as possible in the law is unlawful, so production of declarations by community associations

cannot be undertaken. ILRG explained that the declarations in and of themselves are not the proof, and that they merely indicate the identities of community members who could, if necessary, provide that proof. The directorate claims that a private association, such as the community land associations, cannot issue documents of this nature to its members.

After presenting a pre-prepared “summary of the meeting outcome” to the meeting, the director asked CTV and Terra Firma to prepare three documents: 1) a step-by-step comparison of the official RDUAT methodology and the CaVaTeCo methodology; 2) an analysis of the legal basis for the CaVaTeCo methodology; and 3) a detailed proposal for the study comparing the outcomes from implementing the official methodology for delimitation and titling with those resulting from the testing of “alternative approaches,” including CaVaTeCo.

In respect to ongoing and future projects for implementing CaVaTeCo, Terra Firma will shift their approach in two ways. First, Terra Firma will not refer to “CaVaTeCo” by name, because it has become a trigger term for the directorate. Second, Terra Firma will highlight the importance of land use planning as a fundamental component of land delimitation. An essential element of land use planning involves identifying all existing uses of land, including how land has been allocated to individuals, families, and companies, as well as for other uses such as provision of basic services (schools, clinics etc.), marketplaces, cemeteries, sacred spaces, and so on. Terra Firma will continue to delimit family parcels to enable land use planning to be undertaken but will not distribute new printed declarations to the rights holders until this impasse with the directorate is resolved.

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor participated in the selection of new service providers, provided technical materials for the Mozambique team to use with these service providers, and is helping to develop detailed workplans to ensure that the work of each partner is gender responsive.



Training on association management, land rights, and gender equality and social inclusion in Alto Molocue, Mozambique
ILRG

With support from the ILRG Global Gender Advisor, Terra Firma delivered additional capacity development training to 113 local leaders and community association members (42 women, 71 men) in the communities of Caiaia, Muliquela, Murovoro, Murrogoro, Mucoro, and Namite in Alto Molócue District (GRAS area). Participation in the training exceeded expectations and more people than planned were eager to attend. Training content included land laws in Mozambique; purpose, principles, and practices for effectively running a community association; planning and monitoring; gender equality key concepts; gender norms; and GBV. Participants also learned community communication and facilitation techniques and practical tips to reach, engage, and empower women and other

marginalized groups.

3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The implementation of the MAST approach continues to grow with the addition of four new activities, a new service provider (Avante), and the start-up of the land administration and disaster preparedness

activity in two new districts in the Sofala Province. The request for support from four municipalities is further evidence of increasing demand for the types of services that ILRG is offering. The continued presence of Terra Firma in Mozambique and their diverse funding will help to ensure long-term impact.

3.5 ZAMBIA

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, which initially worked 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 inclusive activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes, as well as the National Land Policy. WEE is a major focus of ILRG investment, as well as sustainable forest management, particularly in the past quarter.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG Zambia has a small team in Lusaka that supports field partners and leads coordination with USAID and various collaborating ministries and departments. ILRG continues to rely on technical consultants on gender norms, forest management, integrated planning, and capacity-building to support partners. ILRG's government relations have advanced well this quarter despite continued changes within ministries and departments associated in part with the August 2021 change in government.

3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Coordination and Policy Engagement: Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR) engagement this quarter focused on a multi-stakeholder event on the National Lands Policy implementation plan coordinated by ILRG and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). This partnership is likely to lead to UN-Habitat taking the lead on the cooperating partners group in 2023. ILRG met with the Director of Planning as well as the Permanent Secretary, and ILRG's offers of support were well received, though no technical points of contact within the MLNR have been identified to date. ILRG's work over the coming year in agreement with the MLNR will include: 1) the launch of the communications strategy; 2) the development of resources related to standards on customary land administration; 3) contribution to the cooperating partners sub-group on lands; 4) best practices on social inclusion related to district land allocation, including coordination with the Ministry of Local Government; and 5) continued support on the implementation of the Land Policy.



Minister of Lands Elijah Muchima presents out at an event on the implementation plan for the National Land Policy
ILRG

Field Implementation: This quarter, ILRG continued to develop the land administration database. This progressed well but was hampered by the resignation of ILRG’s database consultant towards the end of the quarter. ILRG has identified a new backstop with substantial USAID experience and will transition the work over to him during the coming quarter.

ILRG’s field partner ZLA is working on a strategy for longer-term chiefdom administration and capacity building over the coming months. The chiefdoms themselves are advancing on their internal planning; for example, Sandwe Chiefdom has completed their land administration office using chiefdom resources. This quarter the records were transferred to the chiefdom’s new office. Trainings began for chiefdom land clerks, particularly in Maguya Chiefdom. The chiefdom clerks will shadow Chipata District Land Alliance Chiefdom Coordinators over the coming months; a similar set of trainings will be carried out for each chiefdom where certificates have been distributed. ILRG’s meetings with Paramount Chief Gawa Undi were successful in unblocking resistance to the work and now there is great enthusiasm for documentation processes by Chewa chiefdoms. ZLA continues distributing certificates through Chief Nzamane in Kasenengwa District.

Weak performance by the Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) has led to a termination of engagement with the PDLA by Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA). These partner governance challenges are expected to continue into the future, though the chiefs and government partners are aware and willing to work with ILRG through ZLA.

FZS proceeded with land documentation processes in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms, working primarily on household demarcation and claims, completing over a thousand parcels in the past quarter. This work faced slowdowns due to conflicts encountered by enumerators in the field and challenges managing the team’s daily prioritization, as the team is far from Lundazi and in low connectivity environments. FZS is taking steps to incentivize their team. At the same time, the conflicts between chiefdoms and within chiefdoms are revealing natural resource management challenges of which FZS had previously been unaware. FZS is developing an options paper for future engagement on many of these issues within their wider commitments.

Gender and WEE: ILRG’s engagement with the NLTP and Medici Land Governance has continued over the past quarter, including expansion of training to Kitwe, where Medici’s satellite office is. ILRG continues to manage a women’s land rights forum for Medici’s almost 200 staff members through a moderated WhatsApp channel that includes a series of technical topics for group discussion, and weekly reflections from staff. Through this work, ILRG is supporting the NLTP to develop a gender and women land rights strategy.

Piloting of the gender guidelines for traditional leaders in natural resource management continues with both Chief Mphuka and Chieftainess Muwezwa, bordering Lower Zambezi and Kafue Flats, respectively. Both chiefs have shown leadership, and each has encountered some resistance within the chiefdoms to gender integration. Each is adapting their strategies to work with champions in the short-term and ensuring long-term engagement as well.

3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG invested significant effort this quarter in building relationships with USAID’s EKNA and Luangwa Landscapes teams, including transferring a range of governance materials, making introductions, and supporting stronger gender integration among the teams. This is paying off with continued dialogue with each of the partners.

ILRG's engagement with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) continued this quarter despite significant upheaval due to the cancellation of hunting concession agreements, which led to the transfer and termination of key government partners. This quarter ILRG supported the drafting of the Wildlife Act amendments over the course of multiple weeks. ILRG expects a validation workshop early in the coming quarter. Also with the DNPW this quarter, ILRG carried out a gender



A representative from the House of Chiefs presents the gender-responsive natural resource guidelines in Mphuka Chiefdom, Lusaka Province

ILRG

mainstreaming event that examined the issue of GBV within the wildlife sector, in partnership with the gender division in the Vice President's Office. ILRG also supported Chunga Training School in gender integration with a cohort of community scouts.

ILRG's three major technical engagements with DNPW continue this quarter involving CRB governance materials; a curriculum for wildlife police officers/community scouts; and land use planning dialogues. After months of back and forth, the DNPW agreed to pilot the first set of governance materials with six CRBs. These were done in Nkala Game Management Area (GMA) and also Lower Lupande to trial with groups of varying capacity and to ensure overlap with CRBs that are also engaged in community forest management groups (CFMGs). The next two sets of tools will be trialed in the coming quarter, as the tools are finalized and then training and outreach plans developed.

With respect to Chunga curriculum development, ILRG received input and engagement from government institutions to start the full process in July 2022 with the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA). Importantly, ILRG was able to gather key stakeholders from NGOs and regional wildlife institutions to outline their history of support of the sector in Zambia. There was a consistency in approach and vision that highlights a new way of training scouts that focuses more on core skills and less on the pageantry associated with the diploma session. The groups all highlighted the need to focus on instructor training, including the South Africa Wildlife College that noted a potential synergy with their forthcoming investments on ranger training through the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Over the next quarter, significant advancements are expected in this curriculum development.

Land use planning approaches continue with DNPW using the lens of Mumbwa GMA to identify next steps. Mumbwa remains an area of active conflict among three chiefs, with a high degree of encroachment. The political nature of the issues in Mumbwa has meant that there is a lot of attention on the issues and a recognition of the complicated dynamics. ILRG is also following challenging cases in Sandwe Chiefdom, which is somewhat less political, as well as the complex governance issues over encroachment in Lundazi National Forest within Musulangu GMA. The ILRG approach seeks to bring

together the district commissioners and line ministries to discuss, map, and respond to key issues in these areas.

ILRG revised its approach around forestry and wildlife sector dialogues to focus on outreach in relationship to community forest management and wildlife in one specific district, Mumbwa. A forthcoming training will help to bring district staff, including the District Forest Officer, more into a leadership role through coordination among the multiple community forest management groups that are emerging within the district.

Field and Partner Implementation: On community game ranching opportunities, COMACO continued its engagement on overlapping wildlife, forestry and cooperative governance structures, in particular by supporting transparent election processes. COMACO and WPAZ have continued to coordinate on the logistics of developing a community game ranch in Nyalugwe Chiefdom, including sourcing additional funding for animal stocking.

ZCRBA continues supporting CRBs across the country that have a wide range of baseline capacities. ILRG supported the association's internal sustainability through training on financial management and use of accounting software. The association's national executive committee agreed this quarter to expand membership beyond CRBs to other community-based organizations (CBOs). During the quarter, the association hosted a meeting between government and chiefs to examine the uncertainties around the legal framework (Statutory Instruments and Community-Based Natural Resource Management Policy), as well as the questions regarding CRB revenue management, and the hunting concessions for 2022. Regional CRB meetings took place for the northern and eastern regions, and the association advanced its long-term funding and sustainability plan. The direct requests for support from African Parks and Kasanka Trust indicate positive trajectories for ZCRBA.

WPAZ continued lobbying government on private wildlife estate (PWE) statutory instrument clarity, as well as regarding inconsistencies in licensing for PWEs. They also advanced work on improving the DNPW annual return form to help ensure clarity and comparability in data regarding privately held wildlife. WPAZ held its annual general meeting which included participation by the Ministry of Tourism Permanent Secretary, who outlined the New Dawn administration's goals for working with the private wildlife economy. WPAZ is advancing MoUs with various new partners but is still concerned about long-term sustainability of the sector. They are increasingly coordinating with NGOs to ensure a common voice in discussions with government. WPAZ forthcoming products include a report on the state of the wildlife economy, as well as advisory resources for the game ranch industry.

Gender and WEE: Gender-responsive election work continues, particularly through ILRG partner COMACO, which carried out gender-responsive elections with ILRG backstopping, including significant improvements in women's representation in cooperatives, CFMGs, and CRBs that the organization supports in Nyimba District. ILRG partner ZCRBA was asked to facilitate the inclusive election process for African Parks surrounding Liuwa Plains; ILRG is awaiting the results. To date, ILRG has been involved in over two dozen elections, seeing substantial gender integration in each. NGO partners in Zambia are extremely enthusiastic regarding this work and likely to continue engaging ZCRBA post ILRG. Government engagement in this work has also increased, with government assigning a new gender focal point to work on elections.

ILRG continues remote learning for the first women's leadership and empowerment (WLE) ToT with 25 mid-level conservation professionals. Tragically one of the leaders within this group, Nancy Mutembwa, was killed in a work-related accident during the past quarter. The cohort will meet in person for a final restitution toward the end of this coming quarter.

The second cohort for WLE ToT targeting the EKNA project will start in early July and is composed primarily of USAID partners, as well as DNPW staff for the first time. It is expected that the

relationships established in this cohort will feed into a longer-term impact for USAID's activities in Kafue and North Luangwa.

ILRG shared a brief on GBV in the natural resource sector broadly and started a proactive engagement with the DNPW, including a high-level meeting with the Gender Division under the Vice President's Office, which provided ILRG with a mandate to continue working on combatting GBV in the sector. ILRG began additional engagement with conservation NGOs, including at least four NGOs (Conservation Lower Zambezi, Wildlife Crime Prevention, The Nature Conservancy, FZS) that are identifying discrete activities that they will pick up within their organizations to increase their responsiveness to GBV risks.

3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG continued its collaboration with USAID's Local Impact Governance Activity (LIGA) carrying out a series of meeting with Mumbwa District Council on district land allocation. These briefings and subsequent trainings are under development and are expected to be finalized in the coming quarter for sharing with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD). The movement of some districts back to Southern and Eastern Provinces has reduced the number of districts of programmatic overlap between LIGA and USAID HEARTH activities, which has simplified coordination for ILRG.

ILRG's planning consultant re-engaged with Lusangazi and Petauke District Councils to work on planning agreements in Nyamphande and Sandwe that were not completed earlier in the program. These lessons are expected to be shared with MLGRD when the planning agreements are finalized. Chief Mnu kwa's local area plan has been highly publicized; he is using it as the basis for development and coordination with Chipangali District. ILRG also leveraged its relationships with Kasanka Trust to build understanding within LIGA of the issues facing Chitambo District, particularly around land allocation to foreign investors and encroachment on Kasanka National Park and Kafinda GMA.

ILRG is preparing for the final residential session of the Chalimbana University Diploma Course on Traditional Leadership in July 2022. The chiefs continue to push for the further development of a degree course, and Chalimbana University is eager to raise funds to identify a new/additional cohort. While this is outside of the mandate and timeline of ILRG, coordination with USAID on interviewing the chiefs completing this cohort may help to raise interest for the program in the future. ILRG expects to generate an impact brief on the course.

3.5.5 RESEARCH AND LEARNING

ILRG presented on Zambia at the LANDac conference (as noted above) and prepared a presentation for the First African Protected Areas Congress occurring in July in Kigali. ILRG is preparing for a conference on community forest management, which will include the launch of a training manual, as well as the ZCRBA annual general meeting, which has become a major event for sharing experiences on community-based natural resource management. ILRG completed a brief on lessons learned from working with Madison Finance, which is under review by USAID.

3.5.6 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG continues to implement its sustainability strategy. With respect to wildlife management and gender, ILRG's approaches have shown strong results for replicability, scaling and sustainability. Organizations are taking ILRG products, implementing them themselves, and looking to ILRG for technical backstopping. In particular, USAID HEARTH partners have shown great interest in building on

ILRG governance tools. Within the land sector, long-term uptake is more tenuous, with no organization ready or willing to lead the long-term documentation responsibilities.

3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG is collaborating with USAID to develop a training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and implementing an FPIC process, specifically when collaborating with Indigenous Peoples. ILRG is also collaborating with USAID/Peru to provide technical support for the integration of engagement with Indigenous Peoples, including consultations that rise to international standards for FPIC, and legal FPIC requirements of Peru into their program cycle. ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, drafted a legal summary that reviewed existing legal analyses and studies to analyze the requirements and standards for consultations, *consulta previa*, and FPIC in Peru. A webinar will be held for USAID/Peru staff and their partners in the next quarter to present on the Policy for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples and the use of customized FPIC tools. Equitable Origin developed a questionnaire for USAID and implementing partners to assess program engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the relevance of FPIC. A summary report and short webinar summarizing the results of the assessment and recommendations will be completed in the next quarter.

3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA

ILRG is collaborating with Hershey and ECOM to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector. The bridge phase focuses on further testing and refining four components: 1) an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced; 2) ECOM's farm rehabilitation services intended to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; 3) a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and 4) tree tenure policy.

3.7.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

In mid-May, the ILRG Ghana team completed its final field trip to the project communities to finalize the community action plans and PES SOPs, and to hand over activity responsibilities to ECOM staff. The team also attended a *durba* (installation ceremony for a local chief) during their visit.

The team reported strong community support for the community action plans, and large numbers of farmers enrolling in the PES program. There was initially some concern that interest could exceed the PES budget, but ECOM has confirmed that everyone who met the eligibility criteria was enrolled, and that 325 farmers had enrolled by mid-September 2022. A total of 8,000 tree seedlings have been distributed and planted and 41 people comprising 33 tree committee members and 8 field trainers have been trained on the PES data collection. The tree committee members have been given personal protective equipment (boots, raincoats, overalls) to help them visit the farms for data collection. Hershey and community leaders expressed strong support for additional independent oversight of the PES program once ILRG support has concluded.

3.7.2 TREE TENURE

ILRG completed a final round of internal revisions based on USAID's latest feedback on the draft economic analysis of proposed tree tenure reform. The revised analysis will be submitted to USAID early next quarter. The ILRG Ghana team also produced a list of recipients/target audience for the economic analysis and tree tenure policy reform, which will be discussed with USAID as part

of ILRG planning for a close-out event. ILRG and USAID have begun planning discussions for said event, expected to take place in September or October.

3.8 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT

ILRG is working with PepsiCo to promote women's economic empowerment in the potato supply chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership is to demonstrate how women's empowerment can lead to social, economic, and environmental impact, including increased women's agency, improved potato productivity, improved brand image and loyalty, increased income for farming families, and adoption of SFPs.

3.8.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG has a small India team comprised of a few Kolkata-based staff, two Field Agronomists based in Arambagh, and 17 part-time Community Agronomists (CAs) based in the 12 target communities (to be reduced to 17 CAs in 11 communities for the next quarter). Sadly, the project's Kolkata-based administrative and logistics specialist passed away this quarter.

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

Over this quarter potato harvesting ended and farmers, PepsiCo, and ILRG worked to gather data and analyze the season. ILRG's CAs collected end of season data through a survey of 155 women farmers across 11 communities, as well as yield data. ILRG also administered a survey with PepsiCo staff and carried out qualitative interviews with women farmers, men farmers, PepsiCo staff, and aggregators. Data was used to assess results on WEE, business metrics, and PepsiCo capacity, as well as to inform planning for the activity's final year.

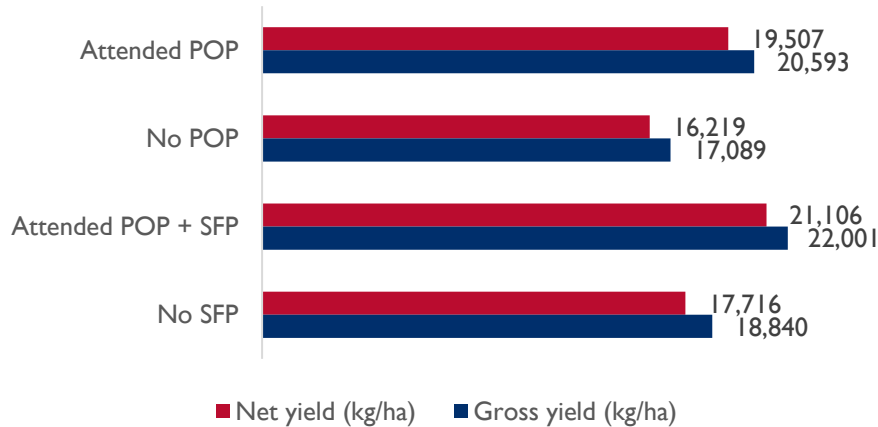
This was a particularly challenging season due to the untimely rains and floods in early December, during planting, which flooded fields for days or weeks. The local market was disrupted due to a scarcity of PepsiCo seeds, high price of chemical fertilizers, and a higher price for table potatoes, leading many farmers to opt to plant table potatoes instead of PepsiCo potatoes this season. Yield and quality of potatoes was lower than predicted overall. Farmers and aggregators experienced great loss; farmers had to incur additional costs to re-plant fully or partially, reducing their profitability. Understandably, farmers, aggregators, and PepsiCo staff were anxious and stressed throughout the quarter and season, impacting their ability to engage in some project activities and requiring additional support from the ILRG team. As a result of the floods, only 11 out of 12 demonstration farms and seven out of 10 LLGs proceeded as planned.

Despite these challenges, 55 percent of women farmers surveyed said their family experienced an increase in income from potato farming this year. Approximately 94 percent of women farmers would recommend ILRG activities to other women. Around 70 percent of women said they would definitely cultivate PepsiCo potatoes again next year, 19 percent said they would probably do so, and 11 percent were unsure. Individual and community positive perception of PepsiCo remained high before and after the season. Women's empowerment results were also positive: 95 percent of women report improved confidence as a farmer; 84 percent improved ability to participate in decisions about farming and household income; 74 percent improved access to productive resources like land, tools and equipment; and 69 percent improved division of care and household labor with their partner.

Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation: ILRG continued to deliver potato agronomy POP training, covering the three pillars of sustainable farming (environmental, social,

and economic practices). Over this quarter ILRG delivered POP Phase III training on record analysis and profit calculation to 420 women and 9 men. Overall, this season 602 women and 25 men received POP training, out of which 89 farmers had not attended training in previous years. The main reasons for not attending agronomy training were not hearing about it and competing time constraints. Yield data and SFP data are not yet available from PepsiCo and Control Union, but ILRG collected yield data from a sample of women farmers in the target communities, which showed that women farmers who received POP and SFP training had better gross and net yields than women who did not (Figure 1 below).

FIGURE 1. POTATO PRODUCTIVITY ACCORDING TO PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING



With varying levels of involvement, women participate in all farming tasks, especially seed cutting, planting, harvesting, crop residue management, safe storage of agrochemicals, safe use of agrochemicals, seed treatment with fungicide, and land preparation. Around 97 percent of women trained said they gained skills and applied knowledge in 15 key farming areas. Providing

agricultural training for women has a multiplier effect, as 97 percent of women trained shared knowledge or skills gained with others, including men and women in their households and outside of their households (paid laborers and neighbors).

Demonstration Farms: This season ILRG supported 11 demonstration farms led by women on their own, women co-managing operations with their husbands, and a women’s group. Three Farmer Field Days were organized at strategic points in the potato cultivation cycle on all demonstration farms and attended by men and women farmers from nearby villages. Despite the challenges with flooding this season, overall demonstration plots performed better than control plots. The gross yield was 25,485 kg/ha for demonstration plots compared to 22,235 kg/ha for control plots, and the average net yield was 22,880 kg/ha for demonstration plots, versus 20,330 kg/ha for control plots. ILRG collected data related to greenhouse gas emissions and water (Cool Farm Tool) and shared it with Control Union for analysis.

Women’s Access to Land: After three women’s LLGs decided not to continue following the December floods, ILRG worked with seven LLGs in four communities, with a total of 44 women, out of which 86 percent had experience cultivating PepsiCo potatoes in their family land or as paid laborers. These groups were comprised mostly of women from religious minorities and from Scheduled Tribes and Castes. The season was extremely challenging, and all groups recorded a financial loss. Some groups had to replant, bearing seeds and input costs twice, and leases agreed for payment in Jyoti potatoes had to be paid in cash equivalent when the group was unable to replant. Some groups had yields severely impacted by late-season blight and there was a market shortage of adequate chemicals to treat it. One group had an oral lease that made them vulnerable to the landlord’s shifting terms, highlighting the importance of written lease agreements. All LLGs expressed an understanding that potato farming has good and bad years, and they remained interested in participating next year to recover this year’s financial loss.

Field and Community Agronomists: Over the season, ILRG CAs visited 471 farming families to provide technical guidance. They collected productivity and SFP data and pre- and post-season

quantitative data from women farmers using a survey. As the season concluded, ILRG organized a 3-day residential refresher training on SFPs and POP for the CAs in preparation for the 2022-2023 season. A gender equality and women's empowerment refresher training will be organized over the next quarter. This season two aggregators and sub-vendors in Bankura District – outside of ILRG's 12 target communities – took the initiative to independently engage CAs in order to increase their ability to reach women farmers, strengthen relationships with existing farmers, and expand their supply base. Although yields were below expected given the weather challenges and loss experienced by all vendors across the state, they realized the importance of involving women and the positive impact for their business. The CAs helped vendors maintain farmer rapport and gather data on potato seeds cultivated, amount of potato rotten/wasted due to floods, and remaining potato seeds. Women engaged as CAs faced some challenges related to time poverty and community pushback for taking up this kind of uncommon work for women.

Household Gender Norms Change: In addition to promoting women's access to productive resources like land and agronomy knowledge, ILRG is promoting shifts in harmful gender norms that hinder women's participation in the potato supply chain and PepsiCo's efforts to empower women. Two approaches – Gender Action Learning System (GALS) and Nurturing Connections – are being piloted in six communities each. Under GALS, COVID-19 caused a longer than expected gap between finishing Phase 1 (the change catalyst workshop) and beginning Phase 2 (community action learning). As such, ILRG delivered refresher sessions in all communities. During this quarter 36 women and 19 men farmers attended GALS refresher sessions in six communities (one session in each community). Additionally, 25 men and 36 women attended Nurturing Connections sessions in three communities (total seven sessions). All household gender norms change training will continue over the next months.



PepsiCo woman farmer harvesting potatoes in Barasat, West Bengal
SUBARNA MAITRA/ILRG

Women's Entrepreneurship:

After several delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Empowered Entrepreneurship/Self-Empowerment and Equity for Change Initiative (SEE Change) training was delivered this quarter. A three-day residential training in Arambagh was attended by 21 women and seven men, including the spouses of four CAs and three members of LLGs. Participants reported that the training will help them to think through their business model in a more structured way and women felt they gained confidence about their own ability and contribution to their families.

PepsiCo India is looking to pilot an initiative on crop residue management by preparing BioChar (Prali Char) as a commercial enterprise. PepsiCo will use the BioChar in their regenerative agriculture farms. A CA from Barasat was selected in consultation with PepsiCo, who supported the construction of the necessary infrastructure. The BioChar is prepared and ready for application in the upcoming agricultural season. For next year PepsiCo will identify and support other women farmers to start BioChar enterprises.

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

To respect PepsiCo staff time commitments during harvesting and solve technical issues, ILRG developed a refresher gender microlearning training delivered via WhatsApp messages. Over 70 PepsiCo staff and aggregators received daily messages in April and provided positive feedback. An in-person two-day training on GBV was delivered to 41 PepsiCo staff (agronomists and managers) and Control Union staff. Training covered types of GBV in the supply chain, why addressing GBV matters for PepsiCo, and how different company staff can support efforts to mitigate, prevent, and respond to GBV. Results from a survey with PepsiCo staff showed great improvement in their knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions related to gender equality and women's empowerment over the past three years.

In 2019, only 10 percent of PepsiCo staff surveyed agreed that women are capable of performing any farming task; this figure increased to 73 percent in 2022. Over 95 percent of PepsiCo staff now believe that awareness of gender issues is relevant to their work, compared to 41 percent in the 2019 baseline. Around 86 percent can identify constraints to women's participation (33 percent baseline), 78 percent feel they know what to do to help more women engage in the supply chain (17 percent baseline), and 97 percent believe men and women should have equal rights to economic resources (41 percent baseline).

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

In May ILRG partner Landesa had a follow up meeting with the Additional Secretary at the Land and Land Reforms Department. The decision whether to take up reform to expand joint titling and to liberalize land leasing is still being considered at the highest level. These regular check-ins are important to keep the momentum going and ensure policymakers are still prioritizing these issues and areas of reform. Coordination and sharing tools and lessons with the USAID-PepsiCo GDA continued, and the GDA India team visited West Bengal in June. They interacted with women PepsiCo farmers to hear about experiences, learnings, and benefits to be a part of this initiative. They also met with an aggregator, sub-vendor, and PepsiCo Agronomist.

3.8.5 COMMUNICATIONS

PepsiCo India has prepared a publicity video about the USAID-PepsiCo partnership, which was broadcasted in NDTV India in April. A sponsored content was also published on NDTV website. In an event at the PepsiCo Frito Lay Factory in Kolkata in May, PepsiCo recognized six women farmers at the first edition of the PepsiCo-USAID Women Farmer Economic Empowerment Awards. The event was presided over by Consul General Melinda Pavek. The six women farmers were selected for their extraordinary work in the potato supply chain and for breaking gender stereotypes in their local communities. The event was attended by officials from the US Consulate in Kolkata, US Embassy, and USAID/India, and was promoted by USAID and PepsiCo on social media and covered by a number of Indian media outlets (see Annex 4 for links).

3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

USAID requested ILRG 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. After reviewing an options analysis that was submitted in late 2019, the USAID Land and Resource Governance Team originally approved Zambia as the country for the deep dive. Ultimately, however, the decision was made for ILRG instead to support an enhanced Prindex analysis in Colombia in collaboration with the planned application of Prindex under USAID/Colombia's Land for Prosperity

Activity (LFP) and with a USAID Communications, Evidence and Learning (CEL)-supported impact evaluation baseline of LFP.

Following completion of data collection, a draft analysis was submitted in December 2021 for USAID and peer review. In response to comments received, the revised analysis was submitted in May 2022. USAID agreed that the draft was substantially improved and provided another round of comments in June 2022; a revised version with revisions in response to those comments will be submitted in the next quarter. Once USAID approves the full analysis, the executive summary will be formatted as a standalone lessons learned brief. Two events to share the findings are being planned, one with a primarily Colombian audience and one with global participation.

3.10 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

ILRG grantee Green Advocates International continued to implement the community lands protection process across approximately five communities in Nimba County. Green Advocates held eleven meetings with 336 participants (269 men and 67 women) in the five communities and their neighboring communities to identify their boundaries, agree on common boundary points acceptable to all parties, and propose solutions to potential and existing boundary disputes. Women's participation was difficult to obtain due to the high demand for their time in their farms at this stage of the farming season. Only one boundary remains unsettled (between Gbassa and Zolowee which both claim that Bassa Village is historically and currently part of their community), and Green Advocates will continue to work with the communities to come to an agreement before the team begins collecting boundary data. Green Advocates was joined in all meetings by representatives of the Liberia Land Authority, Ministry of Justice Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, and the Chief Park Warden of the East Nimba Nature Reserve. Green Advocates also oriented community teams (seven men and seven women) on the use of GPS for boundary data collection that will occur in the next quarter.



Representatives of Zor Yolowee and Zortapa communities agree on a joint boundary point
GREEN ADVOCATES

ILRG engaged Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) in a one-year grant agreement in mid-June. FCI is in start-up mode, identifying the eight communities to support through the customary land formalization process under ILRG in consultation with the Liberia Land Authority. Cadasta will provide training to FCI staff in the coming months on data collection tools and approaches as well as a refresher training for a broader audience of data collectors and data users.

3.11 WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Over 54,362 women were reached this quarter, and 198,589 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities implemented by ILRG so far. Women have benefited from documented land rights and access to related resources and benefits such as credit, agricultural training, and livelihoods opportunities.

Activities funded by WEE funds in India, Mozambique, and Zambia are fully integrated into the report sections above. Activities in Malawi and in the cocoa sector in Ghana, as well as global activities and coordination related to women’s land rights and WEE, are described in this section.

3.11.1 MALAWI

ILRG continues to support the LRIU for land documentation and registration in Traditional Authority (TA) Mwansambo in Nkhotakota District. The documentation exercise, supported by 15 data collectors and eight data processors, has been completed in 10 group village headpersons (GVHs) except for a few parcels that await dispute resolution by the CLT. Data collection is taking place in an additional three GVHs, with work in the final five GVHs to begin early in the next quarter. Through this reporting period, 6,440 parcels have been documented: 4,718 of those parcels were registered jointly, while 415 and 800 parcels have been registered by women and men respectively. Public display maps for two GVHs were completed, with additional maps forthcoming.

The CLT started the hearing and resolution of disputes emanating from the land documentation process. The land dispute resolutions will continue to run concurrently with the land documentation process throughout the duration of the activity. To address the issue of boundary disputes, the Ministry of Local Government is in discussion with TA Mwansambo and the bordering TAs to clarify boundaries.

ILRG engaged facilitators to conduct three concurrent training programs focused on women’s



ILRG field staff registering parcels in TA Mwansambo
ILRG

empowerment and gender norms. In April, ILRG held the fourth and final women’s empowerment and leadership training for 20 women elected to CLCs in TA Mwansambo. The training provided women with technical and socio-emotional skills to meaningfully participate in leadership and community governance during and after the land documentation process.

A facilitator continued to engage 25 TA Mwansambo traditional leaders (23 men and two women) from the 18 GVHs on gender and social norms in the second and third dialogue sessions.

Seventeen out of the 25 traditional leaders that participated in the training conducted initial awareness meetings regarding gender norms that prevent women from having access and ownership of land. These awareness meetings have led to some village heads supporting women to register their land in instances where they were not entitled to land, culturally. Traditionally, women move to their husbands’ land after marriage and are not considered to be entitled to the man’s family land. If the husband dies or they divorce, women are often chased away from the land by the husband’s family. Village heads have been sensitizing men about how including their wives in land registration can protect women and children in the long term, resulting in shifts in men’s attitudes and behaviors.

ILRG conducted three household gender norms dialogue sessions this quarter, with a total of 196 people (98 males and 98 females) from 10 GVHs participating in the dialogue sessions. Various gender and social norms that impact women's rights have been highlighted through these dialogue sessions. ILRG engaged the facilitator to further promote continued community dialogue over the coming months on the issues to ensure behavioral change on harmful gender and cultural norms.

ILRG's gender consultant held a mapping exercise in Nkhotakota District to map existing gaps on knowledge and information regarding gender integration and social inclusion and established the status on GBV referrals and how ILRG can coordinate with district stakeholders on the same. The consultant interacted with TA Mwansambo, data collectors and data processors, the District Gender Officer, and district stakeholders working on gender. ILRG will focus on prevention and mitigation of GBV, among other issues that were raised during the training and dialogue sessions.

In late June, ILRG conducted a community learning session on gender and land documentation process under the theme of inclusive land registration as key for sustainable livelihoods. The purpose of the learning session was to reflect on the land documentation progress so far and share experiences on factors that support or constrain inclusion in the customary land registration process. In view of this, key stakeholders in land registration, namely CLCs, CLT, traditional leaders, data collectors, and data processors participated in the learning session. The successes and challenges regarding inclusion and gender integration in land documentation will be useful in improving inclusive land demarcation and adjudication management and will further inform the national-level learning scheduled for July.

3.1.1.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

USAID is working with ECOM, a global commodity trading and processing company, to increase the capacity of key private sector partners to strengthen women's land rights, promote gender equality, and empower women in the cocoa value chain in Ghana through a subcontract to ECOM's Sustainable Management Services (SMS) division. The activity will reach up to 2,290 farmers (50 percent women) in 65 communities in the districts of Assin Fosu and Asamankese with gender-responsive social and agricultural training and opportunities for income diversification. Implementation follows three strategic approaches.



Rodney Chilenje, Land Clerk for TA Mwansambo, displays posters and land law outreach materials
ILRG

Strategic Approach I: Develop ECOM Capacity on Gender Equality and Integrate Women's Economic Empowerment into ECOM's Core Business Operations: The ECOM Gender & Sustainability Specialist and ILRG Gender Advisor developed a draft GESI strategy, based on information from a gender audit survey and discussions with ECOM staff and the initial ILRG gender assessment with cocoa farmers. The draft GESI strategy went through rounds of consultation and feedback from company leadership. Leadership feedback will be incorporated into the final version and shared with the ECOM Ghana Steering Committee for adoption and sign off. It is expected that the strategy will be launched in July and then shared with all staff. Draft operational policy/procedures have

been developed to guide ECOM Ghana field staff on best practices and strategies for gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement.

The ILRG Gender Advisor developed curricula and materials for ECOM staff training at different levels. In this quarter, a virtual training was held for 70 field staff (60 men, 10 women) on key GESI concepts, gender norms, GBV, GESI in the cocoa sector, and best practices for gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement. Over the next quarter, 12 management staff and the remaining 65 field staff will be trained, and a ToT will be held for around 40 field staff who will deliver gender equality and gender norms change training to men and women farmers.

Strategic Approach 2: Promote Women’s Access to Resources and Shifts in Harmful Gender Norms: The ILRG Gender Advisor and ECOM Gender & Sustainability Specialist revised the company’s existing gender and GSP training programs to strengthen GESI content and include dialogues to shift harmful gender norms that affect division of labor, control of resources, decision-making, and gender-based violence in cocoa farming households. The targeted 2,290 men and women farmers (50/50 balance) in 64 communities have been registered to receive a revised training program starting in July. Three women from the communities have been selected for the role of women extension agents. Training for these women extension agents is planned to be held in the next quarter.

Strategic Approach 3: Promote Income Diversification and Economic Resilience for Women Farmers: ECOM is establishing VSLAs to enable women in cocoa communities to take on leadership roles and access financial services and opportunities for diversified livelihoods. So far 39 VSLAs have been formed with around 857 women, and toolkits on VSLA management have been distributed to all groups. ECOM partnered with Hiveonline to provide digitization training, with 32 VSLAs trained so far. All VSLAs formed have started electing their group executives, with 32 executives elected to date. Twenty-nine groups have already started saving and contributing to social funds. A total of 59 women from the newly established VSLAs have been identified to receive seed funding to support them to engage in production of additional crops such as chili and maize to diversify their livelihoods. Up to 100 women will receive this support.

3.11.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor continued to provide technical support to in-country gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees to develop gender assessments, training materials, and learning products.

This quarter ILRG supported USAID to prepare a learning session for the Land Advisors Community of Practice on private sector engagement, highlighting partnerships to strengthen women’s land rights in Ghana, India, and Mozambique.

3.12 SUPPORT TO THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE MINERALS TRADE

This quarter, the PPA Secretariat met with United States government colleagues to collect input and refine the forthcoming “next generation PPA” concept outlining key design elements (e.g., key functions, funding structure, governing mechanisms, etc.) before sharing this with members for review. Members expressed support for the PPA’s expanded scope and functions, the possibility of continued collaboration through the PPA platform, and shared immediate feedback and questions. In June, members gathered to discuss a new funding model allowing members who are collaborating on work aligned with PPA objectives to “direct funding” through the PPA, allowing all members to learn from the work and integrate insights into broader communications and priority activities. Members supported the

proposed funding approach and a proposed project to support livelihoods development, community health, and conservation in artisanal mining communities.

The current Governance Committee term will conclude alongside the expiration of the current MoU in August. The Secretariat will initiate the selection process for the next slate of committee members early next quarter.

PPA's Data for Impact Task Group spent much of the quarter preparing for the Data for Impact Symposium, which took place in late June. Over 50 attendees joined to hear presentations profiling tools, models, and other approaches that showcase how data collection can be leveraged to enhance positive local socioeconomic impacts and efficacy of due diligence efforts. RESOLVE will distribute recordings of the event to key audiences in coming weeks.

During this quarter, the PPA welcomed new member General Motors; held individual meetings with two PPA members to respond to questions and input regarding re-enrollment and key adjustments to the next MoU; and began conducting due diligence on members seeking enrollment in the next phase. The Secretariat also met with a small group of members to further consider how the PPA can contribute toward the USAID Grand Challenge to Combat Transnational Corruption. Several options were identified, with a target to plan an event over the summer.

In external communications, the PPA Secretariat updated the *PPA Contributions to Responsible Minerals Trade* document, a public-facing member resource, to reflect current membership and selected activities through 2022. The Secretariat also presented during the Responsible Mineral Initiative's Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee meeting and at the Automotive Industry Action Group Corporate Responsibility Summit in June.

3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

The ILRG Madagascar activity continues to contribute to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley of Ambanja District, Diana Region, Madagascar into the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) initiative. The ILRG team coordinates directly with Helvetas, the principal implementing partner, and works through CRCL to implement recommendations on ways to improve tenure security in the Sambirano Valley. ILRG and Helvetas spent part of the quarter planning 15-minute rural radio programs on land issues, pending lessons on messaging learned from the upcoming women's land rights trainings that ILRG will deliver to COGEBS in mid-July.

This quarter, the World Bank considered halting its land tenure program because the original draft of the new Malagasy land law undermined the World Bank's strategy to support large-scale land registration through the *guichets fonciers* and raised questions about how rural people can demonstrate land valorization over the past 15 years. The government made a complete about-face in light of extensive pressure applied by civil society and donor organizations. The ILRG team worked with the World Bank to prepare specific changes to the law. World Bank land certification work has now resumed. ILRG organized a briefing with USAID/Madagascar on these issues and then summarized the situation in its bi-weekly call with USAID/Madagascar and USAID/Washington. The revised law has been validated by the Malagasy senate and is now under review by the courts before potential validation from the President.

The ILRG team continued to support the nascent multi-stakeholder platform, COGEBS. In June, the ILRG team facilitated a training for COGEBS members, women leaders, and commune mayors focused on women's land access. Participants watched a film by Transparency International on women's land access and discussed land laws and women's rights in Madagascar and how and why women's land rights need to be addressed. Participants also joined field trips to four communities with different land statuses: protected areas and buffer zones, private property (non-titled), private property (company

land), and former Indigenous reserves. A film of the training was created and will be distributed to key stakeholders next quarter. The training concluded with a discussion of advocacy and lobbying, and key features in preparation for the study tour to Antananarivo in mid-July. Logistical preparations are underway for the transport and lodging of the participants as well as technical meetings with partners from Helvetas. Among other key stakeholders, the study tour participants will meet the Malagasy Minister of Land Management to advocate for a massive land security operation as well as with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development to identify conservation actions in the Sambirano Valley. A meeting with the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Consumption to conduct advocacy in order to obtain funds from the National Cocoa Council will also be conducted to ensure COGEB's sustainability .

3.14 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC): CONFLICT MAPPING AND MONITORING AROUND MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS

After processing the second cycle's results and planning for missions in May and June, IPIS's field teams are now midway through a third cycle of data collection missions on roadblocks and mining sites throughout eastern DRC (namely, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, and Tanganyika territories). The missions to Ituri, North Kivu, and Tanganyika sites have not begun, as those teams are still in the field completing work in Madini, which are among the riskiest from a security perspective. The Maniema team has also been obliged to wait for the repair of a bridge near Kailo to complete its mission.

IPIS met with USAID officials in late April to discuss restitution workshops in eastern DRC and Kinshasa following completion of IPIS's research. IPIS presented its research experience at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains on May 4. In late May 2022, IPIS presented findings of artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) at a roundtable in Kinshasa on mining sector governance. DRC officials from the Ministry of Mines expressed strong interest in hearing regular updates on the project. IPIS is also working with ILRG and USAID to plan its annual restitution workshop in eastern DRC, tentatively scheduled for September 2022.

IPIS submitted a draft report on mining, mineral trade, and conflict financing in May. The report provides an analysis of the link between mining and insecurity in eastern DRC and is based on a literature review and some key stakeholder interviews. IPIS will submit a revised version based on USAID feedback early next quarter. After finalizing the data cleaning of the mapping results from October 2021 – March 2022, IPIS started writing its analytical report (to be submitted early next quarter). The IPIS team also started drafting some new static maps of IPIS data on ASM sites, including data from ILRG. IPIS provisionally selected two experienced researchers to work on qualitative case studies on conflict financing. The field research is tentatively planned for October 2022 with the reports delayed to mid-December 2022. IPIS sent a list of potential case studies to ILRG and USAID in June.

3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING

This quarter, ILRG put out two key learning products. ILRG published a brief on natural climate solutions (NCS) in April, which highlighted the two largest NCS pathways for climate change mitigation globally – avoided deforestation and forest restoration. This piece was cross posted on LandLinks and ClimateLinks. ILRG also published a brief on GBV in the natural resources sector in Zambia, highlighting the risks of GBV in the sector, ILRG's support for women elected to CRBs and for women community wildlife scouts, and lessons learned on GBV mitigation strategies. USAID/Zambia promoted this content in a series of social media posts in April and May.

ILRG communications efforts centered around two key international days this quarter – Earth Day on April 22 and World Environment Day on June 5. ILRG was featured in a Tetra Tech Exposure piece for Earth Day, highlighting the program's work engaging youth in land and natural resource governance in

Malawi and Zambia. ILRG also put out a blog on the community game ranching industry in Zambia, which was promoted by USAID/Zambia on social media for World Environment Day.

In June, ILRG presented virtually at the 2022 LandAC conference. Chief of Party Matt Sommerville presented on two panels: one on the importance of using paper maps alongside mobile technology in land documentation processes for rural communities, and the other on moving beyond gender quotas to empower women in systematic titling efforts. ILRG's participation was promoted by the USAID Environment and Tetra Tech social media handles.

Annex 4 provides a complete list, with links, to communications and learning pieces published this quarter and/or promoted on social media.

3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

ILRG is carrying out Sustainable Landscapes-funded activities within both its global work and Zambia portfolio. Field implementation of this work is taking place in Zambia related to the Forestry Department and CFMGs. This is integrated into the Zambia section above.

At least two additional research activities are planned under this funding: one study that began under the Communications and Learning task, but which will transition to this task, focuses on prioritizing interventions and locations that achieve biodiversity, climate mitigation benefits, and zoonotic disease risk reduction, preferably through partnerships with the private sector. A draft has been delivered to USAID but is expected to evolve into two pieces focusing on a learning agenda, as well as a private sector market analysis for collaboration.

The second stream of research is on the impacts of local migration on forest conditions around the world. ILRG has prepared an analytical framework to guide the literature search and held two feedback discussions with USAID. An upcoming learning session is scheduled with academics and implementing partners to solicit additional case studies outside of the academic literature to inform the next stage of the work.

3.17 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a scope of work to the Contracting Officer's Representative with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. There are currently no completion activities that are under discussion or development.

ANNEX I: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Data reporting of ILRG’s 27 indicators is done by country. WEE indicators are noted throughout the country tables, next to the indicator title. Tables present standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators. Annual indicators are shaded grey for the quarterly reporting periods.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	1,617	No agricultural extension was carried out this quarter.
45	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [EG.3.1-14, WEE]	\$0	Reported annually					\$218,757	No additional investments during the quarter. ~\$3 million land value from GRAS to be counted in Y4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually					5,487	No new support during this quarter.
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually					11	Will add 94 community association statutes which have not been previously counted here, in addition to the 11 national laws previously counted. Adding here and for Indicator 14.
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]	0	0	0	0		0	8	No disputes arose this quarter.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	8	
	Contractors	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0		0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report	0	Reported annually					0	GRAS service provider contracts recently extended. Data collection on awareness of services

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]								planned during endline, July-Sept 2022.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0						0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	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]	0	96	3,967	4		4,067	8,732	4 new communities in GRAS Niassa area delimited this quarter.
	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	3,967	88,332		92,299	308,747	Updated population figures for community members benefiting from community delimitations in GRAS areas, based on new estimates from service providers. Still missing population estimates from GRAS high value parcels, which will be provided by new service provider once contracted. Updated gender breakdown of Madal parcels family parcels from Q2.
1a	Female	0	0	2,114	53,494		55,608	169,647	
	Male	0	0	1,853	34,838		36,691	139,100	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	70% ¹							Endline survey data collection has begun. Data collection is complete in GRAS Nampula and Madal areas. Thus far showing positive increases in perception of tenure. Final three GRAS area endline surveys to be conducted July-Sept. 2022, to be reported in annual report.

¹ The baselines for Mozambique and Zambia come from [Prindex Report \(2018\)](#).

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
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, WEE]	0	Reported annually					11	Will add 94 community association statutes which have not been previously counted here, in addition to the 11 national laws previously counted. Adding here and for Indicator 14.
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, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually					52%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
	Numerator	N/A						115,752	
	Denominator	N/A						219,215	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	137	No formal trainings finalized this quarter – ongoing. To be counted next quarter.
	Female	0	0	0	0		0	47	
	Male	0	0	0	0		0	90	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually					164	Reported annually, no additional institutions supported this quarter.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	40,113	60,494	11,069		111,676	498,009	4 new communities in GRAS Niassa delimited this quarter, totaling 11,069 hectares. Slightly revised past totals based on updated submissions by service providers in GRAS areas.
	Planned	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Delimited	0	40,113	60,494	11,069		111,676	498,009	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually					45%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter 4 new community land associations formed in GRAS Zambezia areas, composed of 22 women (55%) and 18 men.

TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	1	3	0		1	41	No additional groups trained this quarter.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	20	
	Government	0	0	0	0		0	3	
	Civil society	0	0	0	0		0	8	
	NGO	0	1	3	0		1	10	
34	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors [EG.4.2-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually					979	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually					72	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2]	0	0	0	30,000		30,000	813,782	Additional 30,000 hectares added this quarter. Comes from partner WPAZ, based on a sample size of 10 WPAZ members who are working closely with the secretariat to use tools for improved natural resource management.
29	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually					5,744	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
	Female	0						3,094	
	Male	0						2,650	
11c	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>biodiversity</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-5]	0	Reported annually					16	ILRG consulted on the zero draft of the new Wildlife Act amendment this quarter. Updated Y4 totals will be added next quarter.
	National, proposed	0						8	
	National, adopted	0						3	
	National, implemented	0						4	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Sub-national, proposed	0						0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0						0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0						1	
	Regional or international, proposed	0						0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0						0	
	Regional or international, implemented	0						0	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually					23	ILRG consulted on the zero draft of the new Wildlife Act amendment this quarter. Updated Y4 totals will be added next quarter.
	Analyzed	0						2	
	Drafted	0						4	
	Revised	0						0	
	Introduced	0						4	
	Approved	0						5	
	Implemented	0						8	
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]	0	0	1	0		1	1,309	One dispute this quarter, not yet resolved. A meeting has been called with the chief to resolve the matter.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	1	0		1	755	
	Contractors	0	0	0	0		0	546	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0		0	8	
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]	N/A	Reported annually					TBD	To be collected in endline survey.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A						TBD	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A						TBD	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
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]	0	9,232	0	0		9,232	15,531	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into land administration system. To be added next quarter.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	26,187	0	0		26,187	80,439	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into land administration system. To be added next quarter.
	Female	0	0	0	0		0	25,724	
	Male	0	0	0	0		0	28,528	
	Unknown	0	26,187	0	0		26,187	26,187	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	67%							Data to be collected at endline survey.
7c	Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-2]	0						50	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually					107	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
	National governmental	0						2	
	Sub-national governmental	0						6	
	Other	0						99	
	Topic: land rights	0						107	
	Topic: climate change	0						0	
7e	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]							100%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>sustainable landscapes</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually					5	No new laws this quarter.
	National, proposed	0						1	
	National, adopted	0						0	
	National, implemented	0						3	
	Sub-national, proposed	0						0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0						0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0						1	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Regional or international, proposed	0						0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0						0	
	Regional or international, implemented	0						0	
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG 13-4]	0	Reported annually					\$68,527	No new investments this quarter.
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, WEE]	0	Reported annually					10	ILRG consulted on the zero draft of the new Wildlife Act amendment this quarter. Updated Y4 totals will be added next quarter.
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, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually					46%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
	Numerator	N/A						24,000	
	Denominator	N/A						51,701	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	338	266	922		1,526	2,205	15 training events on gender were held this quarter. These include gender and women's land rights training with the NLTP, skills training with COMACO, skills training for community facilitators for CRB elections, chiefdom administration clerk training, GBV training for DNPW and Chunga scouts, implementation of the gender guidelines in Mphuka Chiefdom, Muwezwa traditional leaders' awareness raising meeting, and a number of gender inclusion, mobilization, and sensitization sessions. In total, these trainings
	Female	0	134	114	567		815	1,061	
	Male	0	204	152	355		711	1,144	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									reached 567 women and 355 men this quarter.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	170	0	0		170	491,583	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into land administration system. To be added next quarter.
	Planned	0	0	0			0	420,036	
	Delimited	0	170	0			170	71,547	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually					41%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4. Two new elections this quarter for Nyalugwe CFMG (7 women, 3 men; 70%) and Nyalugwe Cooperative (6 women, 7 men, 46%).

TABLE 3. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually					0	Update coming in Y4.
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	1,421	This component of the activity has completed.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	TBD						N/A	To be collected at endline.
7a	Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation [EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually					0	To be updated in Y4. Working with country team to complete capacity-building worksheet to assess what types of groups count here, potentially including <i>odikros</i> , stools, local govt, and cocoa cooperatives.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually					299	No new trainings this quarter.
	Female	0						96	
	Male	0						203	
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG.13-4]	0	Reported annually					\$289,386	No new investments this quarter.
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [EG.13-7]	0	Reported annually					6,394	Will do updated calculations in Q4.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0						639	
	through 2025/2026	0						3,836	
	through 2030	0						6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom]	0	Reported annually					0	To be updated in Y4. Working with country team to complete capacity-building worksheet to

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
									assess what types of groups count here, potentially including <i>odikros</i> , stools, local govt, and cocoa cooperatives.
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>Sustainable Landscapes</u> officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually					0	Update coming in Y4.
25b	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [Custom]	0	Reported annually					19,181	Will do updated calculations in Q4.

TABLE 4. GHANA COCOA WEE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
31*	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	0	Farmer training will start in July. Indicator to be updated next quarter.
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, WEE]	0	Reported annually						Annual target, to be updated in Q4.
	Numerator	0							
	Denominator	0							
32*	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	0	3	70		73	73	ECOM gender advisor led field staff capacity building training this quarter on ECOM's gender strategy and policies. Training was held virtually over 3 sessions in June. 70 people attended, 60 men and 10 women.
	Female	0	0	3	10		13	13	
	Male	0	0	0	60		60	60	

TABLE 5. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE

The MEL plan for India follows a July – June calendar, whereas ILRG global follows an October – September calendar. In this table, Q1 refers to the project quarter running from October to December, and so on. India’s annual data will officially be reported in the ILRG annual report.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	PRO WEAL score [EG.3-f]	0.672							To be updated at endline.
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.6-5, WEE]	0	0	0	612		612	1,679	End of season survey with sample of 155 women PepsiCo farmers showed that 97% of those surveyed (150/155) reported applying at least one of 15 agricultural practices after ILRG training. We apply this share to all women farmers who attended at least one session of SFP or POP in Y3, 631, for a total of 612 women who applied new skills. Deleting Q1 estimate given that we now have end of season survey results for greater accuracy.
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually					1,306	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE]²	0	496	55	186		737	1,804	This quarter ILRG held Phase 3 of POP training, 2 pre-GALS sessions, and 3 NC sessions. CA/FA also visited 471 farmers. Totals include women who participated in at least one session of POP or SFP, a Farmer Field Day, were visited by a CA/FA, or ran a demo farm. 718 women

² This indicator was added during the final revision of the India MEL plan before approval, so it was not monitored during the first two quarters.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									have participated under one of these initiatives in Y3, an additional 167 women compared to totals reported in Q2. We are counting an additional 19 men here who attended POP training whose wives are not on our roster, or who attended on behalf of their wife, but their wife did not attend any additional training this year. We treat each household farm as one microenterprise, so avoid counting women and men from the same household.
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 [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually					0	No laws analyzed to date. Update coming from Landesa in Y4.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8]	61.5%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline.
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, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually					100%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4 to include men that have participated in ILRG trainings this year.
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4]	Econ: 75% Soc: 80% Pol: 73%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	N/A	0	0	70		70	116	This quarter, ILRG conducted a refresher microlearning training on gender via WhatsApp with 25 vendors and sub-vendors and 45 PepsiCo staff. ILRG also held a 2-day GBV training workshop with 41 PepsiCo and Control Union staff this quarter. However, these participants were included in the WhatsApp training as well, so are not counted here to avoid double counting.
	Female	N/A	0	0	5		5	12	
	Male	N/A	0	0	65		65	104	

TABLE 6. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually					32	No new laws supported this quarter.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	167,619	0		167,619	167,619	No new delimitations this quarter. SDI completed their work last quarter, and Green Advocates will finish delimitations by next quarter. Revised SDI estimates from last quarter slightly based on final report, which was not yet submitted at the time of the previous quarterly report.
	Female	0	0	81,779	0		81,779	81,779	
	Male	0	0	85,840	0		85,840	85,840	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually					2	Worked with FCI this quarter. They will be counted next quarter in the annual report.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	0	364,672	0		364,672	364,672	Delimitation is complete in SDI communities. GAI work ongoing, to be counted by Q4. Updated Q2 totals based on SDI final report, which was not submitted at the time of the previously quarterly report.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually					48%	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.

TABLE 7. MALAWI INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	0	2	0		2	2	No additional organizations trained this quarter, continue to work with the district land tribunal and CLT.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Government	0	0	2	0		2	2	
	Civil society	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	NGO	0	0	0	0		0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually					0	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	0	Delimitation is underway. We will wait to count until we have completed the process for a parcel and certificates have been provided, cross checking our figures with final government numbers.
	Female	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Male	0	0	0	0		0	0	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	12	312	217		541	541	2 trainings were held this quarter: the third cohort of the women's empowerment and leadership training with 21 women, and household gender norms training with 98 women and 98 men.
	Female	0	5	151	119		275	275	
	Male	0	7	161	98		266	266	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually					0	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. By law, customary land committees are gender balanced, 3 women and 3 men.

TABLE 8. MADAGASCAR INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually					0	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually					0	Annual indicator, to be updated in Q4.

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

HOUSEHOLD DIALOGUES HELP TO SCALE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

PHOTO: NICO PARKINSON/TETRA TECH



Photo: *Shadileki Kasamba and his wife Rozalia Zakeyu, participants in the dialogue sessions; as a result of the dialogues, Shadileki decided to include Rozalia as an owner of the land during the registration process*

Although the legal framework in Malawi provides for gender equality in customary land registration, harmful gender norms constrain women's ability to participate in the process and be included in land certificates. As part of its efforts to promote gender-responsive land registration, the USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance program (ILRG) carried out a five-week household dialogue series on gender norms with 196 people – 98 men and 98 women – in 10 villages.

Participants expressed concern at realizing how unbalanced their households were, with men owning all property with value and dominating decision-making, while women work hard with little time to rest and minimal share of benefits from land. Women and men in Chitengwa and Chikamwini marriage systems are considered outsiders or “forever visitors,” and are therefore excluded from any decision-making about land or use of income from land. While expressing understanding of the negative consequences of denying women land ownership, some men noted their preference to put their children as co-owners, fearing their wives might re-marry if the marriage ends.

Participants welcomed the space for dialogue and considered the sessions eye-opening; they appreciated the mixed and inclusive groups that allowed men and women to challenge each other's thinking and keep each other accountable going forward. Over 90 percent of participants said they intended to change something they think or do as a result of attending the dialogue sessions. Some of the commitments for change included men listing their wives as co-owners of land, advocating for their clans to allocate land to adult women irrespective of marital status, involving women in critical decision-making, and contributing to household work so women can engage in income generation and community activities.

Shadileki Kasamba and his wife Rozalia Zakeyu, who have 11 children and 27 grandchildren, were among the participants. Shadileki said the sessions gave him a new way of thinking about women's empowerment. As a result, he decided to include his wife as an owner of their land, saying that he loves her and believes she has the right to hold land in his village. He hopes that the customary land committee will help other men in the community to include their wives as well.

To build on this momentum, ILRG is developing strategies for continued sensitization. Around 60 champions will share information in their communities over the next months, using a comic book to spark conversations. A radio program on the ongoing land registration program and the importance of gender equality and social inclusion will be broadcast across all target communities, with men who included their wives in their land certificate encouraging others to do the same.

Telling Our Story

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ANNEX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL FACT SHEET

Land is the most important asset for the poor, yet hundreds of millions of people around the world live on undocumented land or use resources without formal rights. Women are less likely to own and control land and natural resources, which increases their vulnerability to gender-based violence and limits their ability to become economically self-sufficient and to participate in decision-making at the household, community, and institutional levels. When land tenure is insecure, people, governments, and the private sector are not incentivized to invest in land or sustainably manage natural resources for the future. Access to finance for the poor becomes limited, and households are vulnerable to displacement in the event of conflict or natural disaster. Countries with insecure property rights experience higher rates of deforestation and conflict, are less attractive to investors, and are more reliant on donor funding.

USAID's Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program supports USAID missions around the world to implement activities that improve land access and rights for men and women, support inclusive land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, build resilient livelihoods, and promote women's economic empowerment. ILRG's land and property rights services support a broad range of development goals, including:

- Preventing and mitigating conflict and countering violent extremism;
- Realizing inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security;
- Managing biodiversity and natural resources sustainably;
- Mitigating global negative environmental impact;
- Enhancing agricultural productivity;
- Generating own source revenue; and
- Empowering women and marginalized populations.

ILRG collaborates to identify and develop land and property rights activities that will support the overarching development goals of USAID missions and countries around the world.

Contract Size:
Up to \$25M

Duration:
July 2018 – July 2023

Current ILRG Countries:
Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia

ILRG Consortium:
Tetra Tech (prime), Columbia University, Global Land Alliance, Innola Solutions, Landesa, Terra Firma, Winrock International

ILRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODEL

ILRG works with governments, communities, civil society, and the private sector to develop and implement inclusive land and property rights laws and policies, build institutional capacity to administer land, and facilitate responsible, gender-responsive land-based investments that benefit communities, investors, and the public.



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on nine countries: Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Colombia, ILRG is carrying out survey data collection and analysis to build on the Property Rights Index survey. In DRC, the program supports the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals as well as research related to conflict minerals. In Ghana, the program collaborates with Ecom and Hershey to strengthen tenure, empower women in the cocoa value chain, and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the program works with USAID and PepsiCo to empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Liberia, the program supports communities to document land rights in alignment with the Land Rights Act. In Madagascar, the program integrates tenure considerations into the cocoa rehabilitation initiatives led by Lindt & Sprüngli AG. In Malawi, the program works with the government and other donors on gender integration in systematic land documentation. In Mozambique, the program supports communities, particularly women, to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, and engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, ILRG supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery that promotes women's land rights, and the improvement of conservation and economic opportunities.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- 400,000 adults (at least 50% women) with legally recognized and documented land rights
- 66,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
- 75 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
- 4,000 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
- 815,000 hectares of community land delimited and managed sustainably
- Policies and best practices developed for gender integration in land documentation and governance and for gender-responsive land-based investment

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For more information on ILRG visit:
<https://www.land-links.org/project/integrated-land-and-resource-governance-ilrg/>

ANNEX 4: LIST OF MEDIA

TABLE 9. MEDIA

PRODUCT	COUNTRY	DATE	LOCATION (LINK)	NOTES/AUDIENCE/ DISSEMINATION
A New Tool to Support Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Supply Chains	India	12 Apr 2022	https://www-resonanceglobal-com.cdn.ampproject.org/c/s/www.resonanceglobal.com/blog/new-tool-to-support-womens-empowerment-in-agricultural-supply-chains?hs_amp=true	ILRG's work with PepsiCo in West Bengal mentioned in Resonance blog on USAID-PepsiCo GDA work
Brief: Gender-Based Violence in the Natural Resource Sector in Zambia	Zambia	14 Apr 2022	https://land-links.org/document/brief-gender-based-violence-in-the-natural-resource-sector-in-zambia/	Brief on risks of GBV in the wildlife sector and ILRG's work to support women CRB members and women wildlife scouts in Zambia. Promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter: https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1520296960439238658?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Etweet and https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1525747894279716864 ; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=360910599406712&set=a.227639322733841 and https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=371169375047501&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram https://www.instagram.com/p/Cc904dasxCv/ and https://www.instagram.com/p/Cdkjrjts7eH/ .
Issue Brief: Natural Climate Solutions and Land and Resource Governance	Global	15 Apr 2022	https://land-links.org/document/issue-brief-natural-climate-solutions-and-land-and-resource-governance/	Cross posted on ClimateLinks: https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/issue-brief-natural-climate-solutions-and-land-and-resource-governance

Shaping out Planet's Future: How Tetra Tech is empowering a new generation to lead	Malawi, Zambia	22 Apr 2022	https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/shaping-our-planets-future	ILRG's work with youth in Malawi and Zambia highlighted in Tetra Tech Exposure piece for Earth Day
A Journey from Learning to Delivering! Meet The Women Who Built a Farming Life on Their Terms!	India	26 Apr 2022	https://www.ndtv.com/business/a-journey-from-learning-to-delivering-meet-the-women-who-built-a-farming-life-on-their-terms-2907264	PepsiCo India one-hour promotional video, highlighting USAID partnership in West Bengal, aired on India local station NDTV at 10 am and 4 pm IST on 26 Apr 2022. Published alongside sponsored website content.
PepsiCo, USAID Award Six Women Farmers for Outstanding Work in Agriculture.	India	12 May 2022	https://agriculturepost.com/farmers-corner/pepsico-usaid-award-women-farmers-for-breaking-stereotypes-and-inspiring-communities/	Article in Agriculture Post highlighting USAID and PepsiCo award ceremony for 6 women farmers under ILRG. Cross posted in a number of other local news outlets – Economic Times of India: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-in-bengal-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/articleshow/91534284.cms ; Krishi Jagran https://krishijagran.com/industry-news/pepsico-usaid-award-women-farmers-from-west-bengal-for-breaking-stereotypes-inspiring-communities/ ; United News of India https://www.uniindia.com/story/USAID-in-collaboration-of-PepsiCo-awards-five-women-farmers-in-Bengal and https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 ; Telegraph India https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 ; and The Week India https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 . Promoted by PepsiCo India on Twitter: https://twitter.com/PepsiCoIndia/status/152472860395

				9001090 . Retweeted by USAID/India, USAID/India Mission Director, and USAID Gender Twitter handles.
Growing a Wildlife Sector	Zambia	31 May 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/05/growing-a-wildlife-industry-in-zambia/	Blog on community game ranching industry in Zambia. Promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter: https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1533358041906790403 ; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=384836770347428&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CeaoX6jshqo/?hl=en for World Environment Day
LandAC presentation on moving beyond gender quotas to promote women's land rights	Zambia, Malawi	29 Jun 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1542221364035190784	USAID Environment Twitter promotion of LandAC presentations by ILRG; retweeted by Tetra Tech.

ANNEX 5: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 10. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
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ANNEX 6: DATA

Data produced by the project (i.e., geospatial, survey, etc.) is uploaded as required to the [Development Data Library \(DDL\)](#).

ANNEX 7: TERM LOE SUMMARY

TABLE II. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE

LABOR CATEGORY	LIFE OF PROJECT LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR LIFE OF PROJECT
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.00	93.94	(93.94)
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,955.00	12.50	2,163.40	(208.40)
Long-Term CCN Professionals	3,033.00	0.00	2,092.50	940.50
Long-Term CCN Support	2,833.00	0.00	1,891.75	941.25
Consultants	1,745.00	0.00	1,246.14	498.87
TOTAL	9,566.00	12.50	7,487.72	2,078.28

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