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Ensure sustainable flow of wood and non-wood forest products and services while  
 at the same time ensuring protection and maintenance of biodiversity for the benefit of the  
 present and future generations through the participation of all stakeholders"



# INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER

UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT  
 JANUARY–MARCH 2023

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015  
 COR: Stephen Brooks  
 USAID Office of Land and Urban  
 Contractor Name: Tetra Tech

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Cover Photo: Minister of Green Economy, Collins Nzovu, and group of youth competition winners from International Day of Forests pose in Lusaka. Credit: Tetra Tech.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAC	Business Advisory Council
CA	Community Agronomist
CAL	Community Action Learning
CBNRM	Community-Based Resources and Natural Resources Management
CCN	Cooperating Country National
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLC	Customary Land Committee
COGEB	<i>Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano</i>
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CP	Cooperating Partner
CRB	Community Resources Board
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes
CSW67	67 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DUAT	<i>Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra</i>
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp
EU	European Union
FA	Field Agronomist
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives
FFD	Farmers' Field Day
FIVEDISAB	<i>Fikambanana Vehivavy Distrika Sambirano Bemazava</i>
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GAI	Green Advocates International

GALS	Gender Action Learning Systems
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GenDev	Gender Development and Women’s Empowerment
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GMA	Game Management Area
GRAS	Green Resources
GSP	Good Social Practices
GVH	Group Village Headperson
ha	Hectares
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IWD	International Women’s Day
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
KgCO <sub>2</sub> e	Kilograms of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
LAMADI	Land Administration for Managing Displacement
LLG	Land Leasing Groups
LOE	Level of Effort
LOP	Life of Project
LRIU	Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MAST	Mapping Approaches to Secure Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MT	Metric Tons
N°	Number
N/A	Not Applicable
NC	Nurturing Connections
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

ODOC	Major Concentrated Land Domain Operation
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
POP	Potato Package of Practices
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Prindex	Global Property Rights Index
Pro-WEAI	Project-Level Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
Q	Quarter
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practices
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
T&V	Training and Visit
TA	Traditional Authority
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB	World Bank
WEE	Women’s Economic Empowerment
WLE	Women’s Leadership and Empowerment
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance
ZCLAS	Zambia Customary Land Administration System
ZCRBA	Zambia Community Resources Board Association
Y	Year



# 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 that have been 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; 6) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); 5) support for completion of community land protection program activities in Liberia; 6) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; 7) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA); 8) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program; 9) investigation of conflict financing, due diligence and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining supply chains in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); 10) 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; 11) in Zambia support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as community-based natural resource governance around protected areas; and 12) 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:** During this quarter, several implementing partners were able to make significant progress on association recognition and land delimitation, but Cyclone Freddy caused delays across all activities. The Madal agricultural extension initiative and the delimitation of neighboring communities outside of Quelimane were both fully stopped for two weeks while the implementers and the communities focused entirely on recovery from the storm and flooding. Up to 90 percent of homes in the communities next to Madal were destroyed, and a large portion of crops that had been planted in the Madal activity were devastated. However, all service providers quickly took stock of the damage and modified their plans, and work was back underway at the end of March.

**Zambia:** In the lands sector, ILRG launched the Zambia Customary Land Administration System (ZCLAS) with five chiefs and began training customary land clerks in its operations. Partnership with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) resulted in the public launch of the Ministry's communications strategy. On gender integration, ILRG brought together three cohorts of women's leadership and empowerment training members focused on land and wildlife. ILRG also entertained a request from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) to carry out women's leadership and empowerment training with all extension officers next quarter. Through the Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCBRA), ILRG began the roll out of both governance training manuals, as well as a leadership program for Community Resources Board (CRB) members, each of which is being requested and used nationally by civil society. ILRG hosted Second Gentleman, Doug Emhoff, during the Vice President's visit to Zambia with three women community scouts sharing their experience of employment in a male dominated sector.

**Ghana Deforestation-Free Cocoa:** While this work has been completed, ILRG is preparing for a May 2023 communications and learning trip to examine how the momentum from the engagements has resulted in lasting impacts through Hershey and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp (ECOM).

**India:** ILRG continued to support women farmers during the peak potato season and harvest. ILRG provided agronomy training to women farmers in 11 communities and supported PepsiCo Agronomists, delivering training to women independently in 37 communities. ILRG provided ongoing support to seven women's land leasing groups and 11 women-led demonstration farms, organizing Farmers' Field Days for men and women farmers. ILRG provided ongoing training and mentoring to all CAs and Field Agronomists (FAs), including refresher training on gender equality and data collection. Despite challenges with seed quality across West Bengal this season, initial reports indicate that yield was satisfactory. As this is the final year of intervention, ILRG is focusing on data collection, including a post-season survey with women farmers and collecting qualitative data with men and women farmers, aggregators, and PepsiCo staff. The project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (Pro-WEAI) endline data was collected and analyzed, and a subcontractor is conducting the final business case analysis and reporting ahead of the final event planned for the next quarter.

**Liberia:** In Liberia, ILRG completed support to the community lands protection process in five communities in Nimba County through a grant to Green Advocates International (GAI). The community lands protection process continues in eight communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties via a grant to Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI). As boundaries were not finalized in all Nimba County communities, GAI will continue support to the five communities under USAID Liberia's Land Management Activity.

**Malawi:** ILRG concluded work this quarter supporting the customary land documentation process with the Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) in Traditional Authority (TA) Mwansambo in Nkhosha District. In total, 8,392 household level certificates were produced: 44 percent jointly registered, 32 percent registered to men only, and 24 percent registered to women only. These certificates secure customary land rights for 42,620 people (49 percent women). To date, 800 certificates have been distributed in three Group Village Headperson areas (GVHs). To mark the beginning of distribution, representatives from the government of Malawi, including Minister of Lands Deus Gumba, and USAID/Malawi, led by Acting Deputy Mission Director Anna Toness, attended a symbolic customary land certificate distribution ceremony in GVH Chaola in March. The ILRG gender consultant facilitated a community level learning event bringing together local and district stakeholders to reflect on lessons learned during the customary land documentation process.

**Ghana WEE:** During this quarter, ECOM developed a 2023 implementation plan for their gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) strategy and a standard operational procedure for gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement. It also provided refresher and additional GESI training to field staff. To internalize and sustain GESI activities, ECOM is piloting the gender norms change training through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in areas under projects supported by chocolate brands Lindt and Nestle. ILRG engaged a subcontractor to work on three pathways for such sustainability and scalability: synergies with chocolate brands; GESI integration blueprint for other ECOM origins and a case study on ECOM Ghana. Using the updated good social practices (GSP) training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, this quarter ECOM trained 1,685 farmers (789 men and 896 women), for a total of 2,045 farmers (937 men and 1,108 women). To complement training efforts and reach more farmers, ECOM organized alternative activities, such as broadcasting messages on gender-based violence (GBV) through community information centers and organizing a community cooking competition for men. Men's fears about women owning land and low participation of men farmers in training were key challenges. ECOM provided empowerment and entrepreneurship to 801 women this quarter, for a total of 1,147. Forty-six women's VSLAs with 1,201 women collected a total of United States dollars (USD) 48,104 in savings (USD 5,054 this quarter) and disbursed USD 39,225 (USD 9,447 this quarter). Women continue to receive support to cultivate chili and maize as alternative crops. ECOM partnered with the Business Advisory Center (BAC) to carry out needs assessments with women's VSLAs to identify alternative livelihood activities for women. The BAC will provide training on these activities over the next quarter.

**WEE Cross-Cutting:** This quarter 96,440 women were reached, and 342,959 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities so far. The ILRG global Gender Advisor continued to provide technical support to local gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees across all ILRG countries. WEE cross-cutting communications efforts were centered around International Women's Day, with ILRG publishing a blog post on women's land rights and participating in a virtual side event during the 67<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67).

**Madagascar:** During this quarter, ILRG supported the Major Concentrated Land Domain Operation (*Opération Domaniale Concertée [ODOC]*) land titling initiative carried out by the *Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et des Services Fonciers*; a stakeholder evaluation carried out between *Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano* and ministry staff; launch of the Ambanja women's land rights union through association with Association FIVEDISAB (*Fikambanana Vehivavy Distrika Sambirano Bemazava*). Helvetas Intércoopération won a five-year award for the second phase of Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) project centered around a key component on land governance, leveraging ILRG's technical engagement to date.

**Other Activities:** ILRG continued to complete analytical work related to private sector commitments to reducing deforestation, as well as on sustainable landscapes and land and resource governance overlaps in USAID programming. ILRG also continued to develop the free, prior, and informed consent

(FPIC) online training module. ILRG incorporated feedback on USAID/Peru's Indigenous Peoples Engagement Strategy from the public comment period which will be finalized next quarter.

## **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.

### **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 is in discussion with USAID regarding a no-cost extension to allow for implementation through the 2022–2023 agricultural season.

### **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 January–March 2023.

### 3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses biweekly written updates and weekly calls with USAID on overall project management to ensure responsiveness to USAID priorities and adaptive 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 lean 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:** As ILRG activities phase down, each country has focused on its technical impact and sustainability, both globally and in country. ILRG’s work has been recognized locally, nationally, and globally for its rigor. For example, at the launch of the US Strategy on Global Women’s Economic Security overseen by the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, ILRG’s partnership with PepsiCo was one of the two primary partnership examples highlighted.

In Madagascar, ILRG received praise from the World Bank (WB), with the USAID country counterparts noting the opportunities for continued learning: “Congratulations to the whole team! Experience exchange sessions should be shared with the WB and its projects as well as with the ministry and its technical services. I think that the WB and its projects should be inspired by our experiences.”

In Zambia, both the WB and the MLNR, respectively, expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by ILRG: “Thank you for a fruitful meeting. I appreciate the discussions and the follow up on the Cooperating Partners meeting;” and “I wish to thank you so much for the work you have done this far and the documents you have sent which will go a long way in providing guidance on the many land matters we are dealing with in administration. We will continue to seek your guidance or opinion even as you return back to the USA.” Following the launch of ZCLAS, one chief in Zambia described his interest in taking ILRG’s support forward: “I am grateful for the work you and your team have done. I am also excited to inform you that we intend to use the Constituency Development Fund allocation to build the physical secretariat and have our data and records stored there. I am certain this will reduce the wrangles significantly and bring the much-needed order. With that, there are no words which can fully convey the gratitude to you and your team for helping us on the correct path in as far as land management and security of tenure are concerned.”

In Malawi, ILRG received praise from USAID Mission and Government of Malawi for the efficient close out of the customary land documentation process for TA Mwansambo. ILRG similarly received praise

for mobilizing government partners, customary leaders, USAID Mission leadership and project staff for the global event around women’s land rights alongside the Commission on the Status of Women.

**Schedule and Timeliness:** ILRG continued to receive acknowledgement for its responsiveness to USAID and partner requests in a timely manner. ILRG mobilized logistics and technical resources for a high-level visit to Zambia supporting USAID on procurement under a tight timeline. ILRG received praise, for example, in its communications around the event: “These are really great. They really resonate with the theme of the planned second gentleman's visit to the National Park.” ILRG also responded to a number of quick turnaround requests, particularly on private sector partnerships and gender indicators, with USAID Washington noting, “Thank you all for the quick turnaround! I will let you know if leadership wants more info after sending this.”

**Cost Control and Budget:** ILRG seeks to leverage its limited funding for the greatest impact. To this effect it seeks to find other programs (and partners) that are able to adopt ILRG’s methods and learnings. Following a USAID Zambia introduction, ILRG shared its gender inclusive election materials with the National Democratic Institute, which is expanding its operations in Zambia: “Thank you again for being so generous with your time and materials. As I said, your insights were, and your materials will, be very very helpful to us.” USAID subsequently noted: “Thanks for raising this connection, and to you and the team for taking the time to share your experience, suggestions and materials, most appreciated.” Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) similarly thanked ILRG for sharing its materials to support the design of their upcoming access to justice program.

**Management:** USAID and ILRG have achieved a strong partnership to manage the various administrative and technical needs of the project and to be responsive to the requests of USAID Missions, as well as country partners. Global and activity-specific phone calls complement weekly check-ins with USAID. ILRG has demonstrated a team-wide commitment to responsiveness and support for its partners. One such partner in Zambia, Zambia National Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA), thanked ILRG for its support to their public profile, noting, “We greatly appreciate your unlimited willingness to help.” With this in mind, ILRG consistently focuses on the opportunities to use partner commitment and interest to leverage USAID investment. ILRG manages its partners, whether staff, consultants, grantees, or subcontractors to feel ownership of the material and content they are working with and to find opportunities to extend impact. As the program enters its final months, this is paying dividends, with ILRG’s global team always available to support partners. ILRG continues to work across dozens of partners whose work is near completion or closed-out. This has required significant technical and financial management across countries.

**Regulatory Compliance:** ILRG retains a focus on USAID and host country regulatory compliance, including submissions regarding use of information technology and increasingly closeout obligations. ILRG requires separate requests for disposition of property, as well as accounting, tax, and employment obligations for its staff and partners in eight countries. This quarter ILRG completed closeout of the project’s Malawi office and is in preparation for forthcoming closures in India and Zambia.

### 3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

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

The Capacity Assessment Framework has been completed and approved with the tool uploaded to Land-Links including an online video tutorial and accompanying excel tracking sheet. The tool and its components have been used by ILRG to track capacity development of its partners and is broadly accessible beyond the land sector for any group tracking their adherence to USAID’s capacity building indicators.



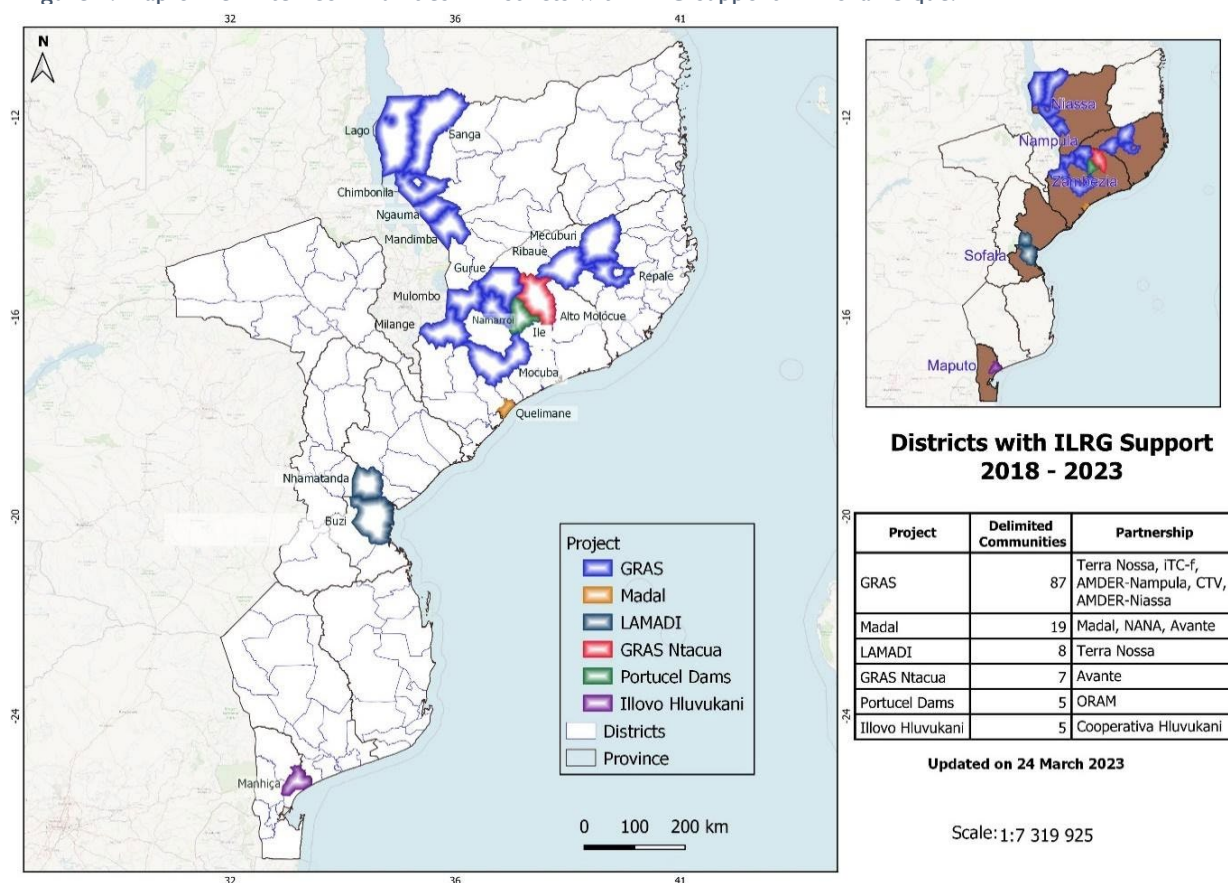
### 3.3.2 MAPPING APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

ILRG coordinated with the USAID Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) program this month on review of mapping approaches to secure tenure (MAST) communications and learning platform. ILRG also launched its ZCLAS with chiefs (described below) and documented its methodologies on a GitHub site.

### 3.4 MOZAMBIQUE

ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible, inclusive land-based investment.

Figure I: Map of delimited communities in districts with ILRG support in Mozambique.



### 3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Mozambique was hit hard during this quarter by Cyclone Freddy (a Category 4 storm), which broke global records for the longest-lasting cyclone. After crossing Madagascar, it first struck Mozambique's Sofala coast on February 24, moved inland, then turned to backtrack over the same area. Freddy again crossed the Mozambique channel to Madagascar, where it again changed direction and made landfall again over Quelimane city in Zambezia Province on March 11. The storm caused major damage as it made its way into southern Malawi. The cyclone affected several ILRG activities and the staff and families of several ILRG implementing partners. All implementing agencies have assessed damage, modified their work in various ways, and are back in action (details below). Access to project sites was temporarily cut in Sofala province, which restricted work. The second landfall in Quelimane devastated communities

served by Madal’s agricultural extension system and by Avante’s delimitation work, with up to 90 percent of homes destroyed or severely damaged. There was also significant destruction of Madal infrastructure. The heavy rains created access problems as far away as Alto Molocue, impeding Avante’s access to communities that are learning about forest management.

Despite the impacts of the cyclone, field activities and close coordination with local partners continued. ILRG coordinated with subcontractors and grantees to modify activities, budgets, and timelines as needed to adapt to the changing context.

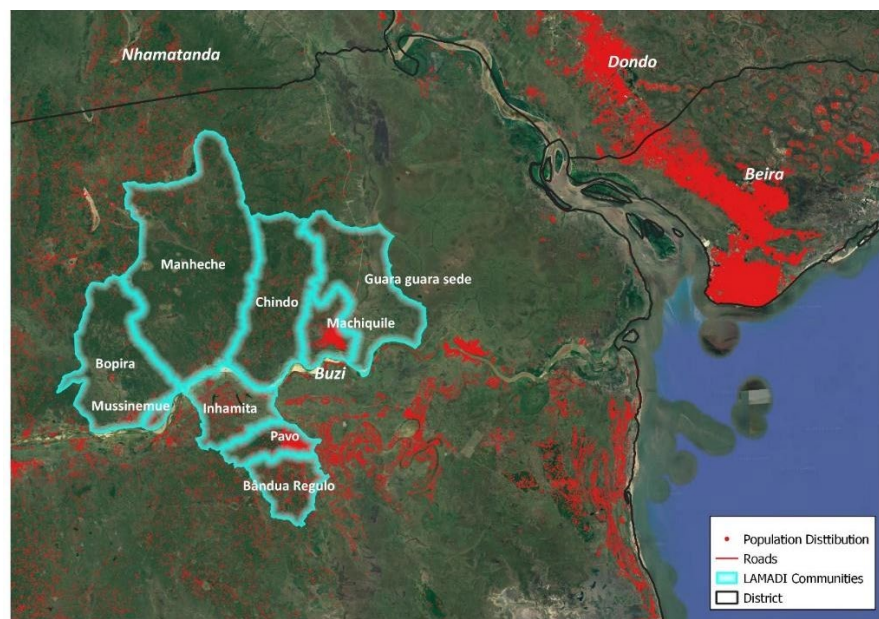
### 3.4.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

**Engagement with USAID Mission:** ILRG prepared a report for USAID on the recently concluded process of developing the new national Land Policy. The team also provided information to the Mission to help new Mission staff understand the history of the project, covering topics such as relationships with the national Directorate of Land, engagement with the consultation process for the new Land Policy, and engagement with private sector partners.

**Land Administration for Managing Displacement (LAMADI)—Sofala:** The LAMADI activity seeks to help district technical staff and community leaders to use land allocation, land use, and land administration in ways that reduce vulnerability to natural disasters while improving the ability of communities and of district government to respond to disasters. At the start of the quarter, ILRG provided in-service refresher training to Terra Nossa staff and government officials on the processes of supporting community land associations and delimiting communities.

#### *Associations and delimitations:*

The Terra Nossa team made good progress during the quarter. In close collaboration with the district governments of Buzi and Nhamatanda, the team facilitated the establishment of 12 of the anticipated 17 community land associations, including training on themes such as gender and inclusion in the management of associations and land rights. During the quarter, 10 of 17 communities completed the field work and public consultations required for receiving certificates of community delimitation, including public meetings with neighboring communities to ensure agreement on boundaries. Terra Nossa submitted requests for certificates of community delimitation to the provincial government. Work has begun on establishing and training the final five associations and the delimitation of the remaining seven communities. This is expected to be completed by the end of May.

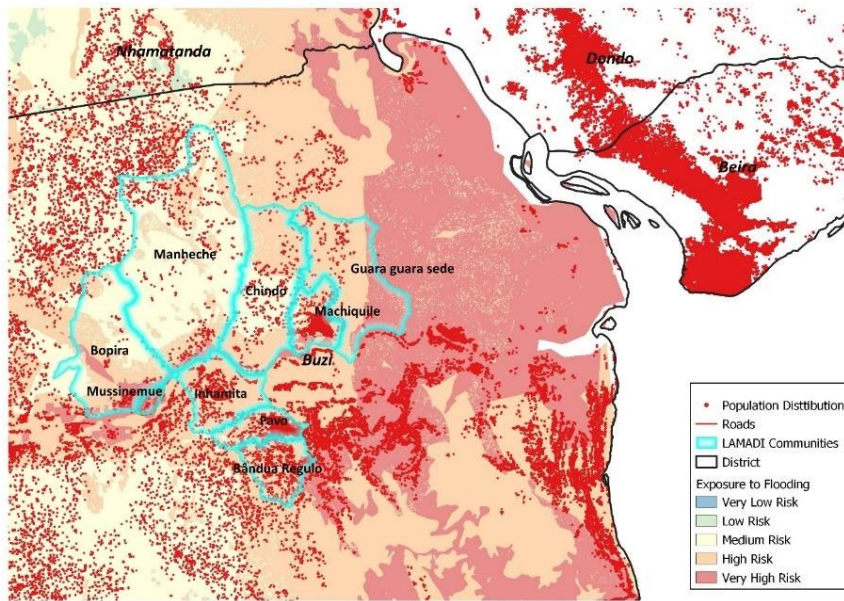


*Vulnerability mapping:* For these districts, the two most common disasters are cyclones and heavy rains, with flooding as the major threat. In parallel with the work on associations and community delimitations,



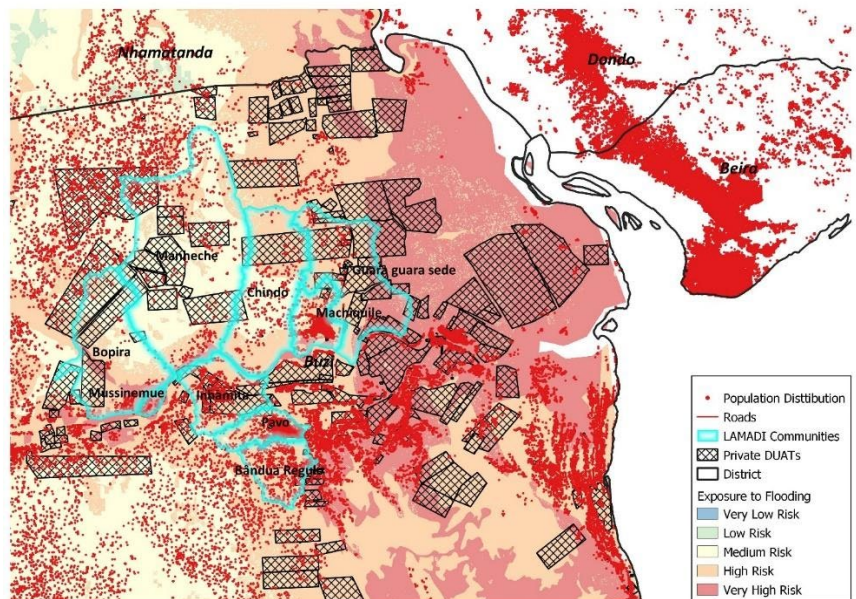
the team worked closely with district and provincial government officials to develop a digital “vulnerability map” with several layers that will provide the foundation for enhanced land use planning in the coming quarter. They recorded the locations of a range of physical features, such as religious sites, roads, infrastructure like schools, clinics, markets, and religious sites. ILRG provided a data layer showing population distribution, while the government provided data layers with the details of existing private land rights (*Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* [DUAT]) and topography of the entire area of Buzi and Nhamatanda Districts.

Figures 3a and 3b. Overlaying communities and population distribution enables community members to see who is at highest and lowest exposure to flooding. By looking at several neighboring communities, they can start to talk about how people have been displaced inside a community as well as from one community to another.



The Terra Nossa and government team used these data layers to map out the locations at greatest and lowest risk of exposure to flooding, based upon elevation and on actual experience of flooding across both districts. This digital data will enable production of maps that will be used during land use planning, with attention both to areas at risk and areas of potential refuge. Early next quarter, Terra Nossa will conduct a survey to capture people’s experience with flooding as a way of triangulating this data.

The images in this section show some options for layering data to help tell the story about the relationships among community locations, population distribution and exposure to flooding. This sort of successive layering of information can be used to help community members develop meaningful land use plans that pay attention to the likely impacts of future climate-influenced events, such as heavy rains and cyclones, two of the major climate-related hazards in coastal Sofala Province.



*Training materials on land, vulnerability, and gender:* ILRG and Terra Nossa signed a contract modification at the end of the quarter to enable development of materials that will be used to train district technical staff and communities. Terra Nossa reviewed several existing manuals focused on the issue of how land access, use, and administration are influenced by vulnerability to natural disasters and how land use may influence vulnerability. The materials emphasize gender as a fundamental feature in this focus on land and vulnerability to disasters. The most valuable materials were produced by United Nations (UN)-Habitat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The existing manuals were designed for general use worldwide; ILRG and Terra Nossa are using some of the concepts and ideas in these manuals to produce simpler training materials that are more closely targeted to the realities of rural Mozambique.

UN-Habitat and FAO are implementing a USAID activity in Buzi and Nhamatanda that addresses disaster risk reduction. At the beginning of the quarter, ILRG and Terra Nossa met with provincial level management of the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) and the national technical leads for UN-Habitat and FAO. These meetings were followed by similar meetings at the district level. All partners noted great interest in these efforts to build links between land administration, allocation, and use with initiatives on disaster risk reduction and response, all with close attention to gender and inclusion. Coordination continues.

Terra Nossa's training specialist began to develop the first draft of training materials that will be circulated for internal review early in the next quarter. These will then be shared with UN-Habitat, FAO, the provincial Institute for Disaster Management, and district government technical staff for their inputs. Once finalized, these materials will be used in a training of trainers workshop with district government staff, who will in turn facilitate training community leaders and representatives of community land associations in the target communities. This training will ensure that all involved have a stronger understanding of how land use planning can be used to anticipate and reduce risk due to disasters.

*Land use planning:* ILRG's gender and inclusion specialist and technical land specialist worked with the LAMADI team and district government technical staff in March to introduce the process of land use planning with attention to gender and vulnerability to disasters. They reviewed maps produced using the data sets mentioned above and walked through the steps for participatory land use planning.

The Terra Nossa team and district government officials held community meetings to introduce the process of land use planning, emphasizing issues of vulnerability and social inclusion. During one discussion in Mitugira community, participating youth raised their concerns about an area that had previously served as a football pitch but that was handed over by community leaders to the owner of a maize mill. Based on this discussion, leadership acknowledged this mistake and agreed to identify a new location for a football pitch.

### **Grupo Madal—Support to Agricultural Extension**

*Cyclone Freddy:* The quarter was challenging for Madal, ending with the cyclone bringing significant destruction to the company's infrastructure and fields while also wiping out much of the work with ingrowers that had been completed. The company quickly assessed options and decided to replace flooded crops with support for vegetable production by ingrowers. There is a high demand in Quelimane city for fresh vegetables, so farmers both eat and sell their harvest.

*Coconut agroforestry system:* Madal's main focus has been on establishing agroforestry based on coconut, intercropped with various cash crops and food crops. During the quarter, Madal had provided more than 5,000 coconut saplings to ingrowers for planting on half hectare (ha) parcels, along with sesame seed as a cash crop. They also were able to sign nearly 1,000 contracts with ingrowers, providing an

important sense of tenure security to those ingrowers (over 80 percent of whom are women) who signed contracts. While the heavy rains flooded fields and largely wiped out the sesame that ingrowers had planted during the quarter, most of the coconut saplings survived the heavy rains. The Madal team reviewed the situation and shifted to vegetables that provide nutritious food and income. Farmers welcomed this rapid shift, knowing that they can start to benefit from some of these crops in as few as 8–10 weeks (for leaf crops and cowpea leaves). Madal also used its own resources to distribute more cowpea seed, replacing some of those that were flooded out. To quickly mobilize effort, the company is focusing on 18 of the strongest farmer clubs.

*Training and Visit Extension System.* Madal is using the Training and Visit (T&V) system of agricultural extension, an approach which was designed for routine in-service training and supervision of inexperienced extension agents. Madal brings together its field team for in-service planning and training. With the shift to vegetables, these in-service meetings will be done weekly, with each session addressing technical aspects of vegetable production and coconut management combined with the introduction of ILRG GESI tools. After the day-long in-service training, extension staff spend the rest of the week visiting and providing technical support to the 18 strongest farmer clubs.

*Intensive Training of Trainers in horticulture:* The shift to vegetable production in the agro-forestry system means that some of the extension staff need intensive training in this new technical area. At the end of March, two weeks after the cyclone struck, the company held an intensive two-day training for field staff; with weekly follow-up through the T&V approach. Participants included seven Madal staff members (two women, five men) and 17 community ‘lead farmers’ who participated in the ingrower/outgrower work (10 men and 7 women). Most have experience in vegetable production, so the training was designed to help them practice how they will introduce the new focus on horticulture, gauge participants’ level of experience, and jointly develop a calendar and a set of core practices, starting with practical work on establishing nurseries to produce seedlings for later transplanting. Madal will follow this with intensive GESI training, facilitated by ILRG staff. Thereafter, each weekly training will address both timely technical issues and gender issues.

*Gender and inclusion:* In the first week of April, ILRG’s technical staff will provide a follow-up training of trainers on GESI for staff and community members who will serve as lead farmers. The focus will be on helping extension staff think about creative ways to explore how attention to gender and inclusion are influenced by and can influence specific technical horticultural topics.

### **Grupo Madal—Land Administration**

*Impacts of Cyclone Freddy:* The Cooperative Avante team visited several communities after the cyclone to assess damage and to reformulate plans. They estimate that 90 percent of families suffered either total destruction or severe damage to their homes, most of which are made of stick and mud construction with thatched roofs. Many fields were also devastated. In addition to direct destruction from the cyclone, the number of cholera cases is growing.

Although the cyclone forced Avante to put a temporary pause on its activities, the work is proceeding well. The delays will enable community members to address the worst of the cyclone damage without causing any significant problems for the activity. Community leaders proposed that work could resume in the coming quarter. When this happens, three of the old communities will begin the month-long public process of “Objections, Corrections, and Confirmation” of current land uses and of rights holders. The five new communities will resume the process of delimiting current land uses.

*New associations and community delimitations:* All five new community land associations were registered with district authorities, and details were submitted to the National Bulletin for formal publication. Avante finalized fieldwork for delimitation of the five new communities, totaling 6,701 hectares (ha). This process included meetings to address gender and inclusion issues. Based on this, all required

documentation has been compiled and signed by the District Administrator and was submitted to provincial authorities with a request for certificates of community delimitation.

*Current land uses:* The team finished documenting current land uses, such as schools, clinics, markets, and parcels allocated to families in 15 of 19 communities, with work in the remaining four more than half completed. This process involves a series of awareness-raising meetings and often includes door to door discussions to encourage people to register, with particular attention to the roles and opportunities for women, youth, and others who may be marginalized from the process. A total of 5,023 people registered (53.1 percent of whom are women) and 3,205 parcels covering 1,051 ha have been delimited.

*Public review period for current land uses:* When work resumes in early to mid-April, Avante's community enumerators will be able to run the processes simultaneously in five or six communities.

*Land use planning:* In the coming quarter, ILRG's land delimitation specialist will provide support and in-service training on how to conduct the public review period and on how to produce land use plans based on satellite imagery overlaid with delimited parcels. This activity will incorporate attention to vulnerability to natural disasters, based on recent experience with the LAMADI activity.

### **Green Resources Community Forests in Alto Molocue**

*Cooperative establishment:* During the January–March quarter, Avante supported a process of establishing an umbrella cooperative that represents seven out of twenty-one communities involved in this activity. All agreed that their negotiating power with timber buyers would be stronger through a joint cooperative instead of having each community market its timber separately. By the end of the quarter, the communities participated in several sessions on establishing and managing a cooperative, they drafted and approved their constitution and bylaws and plan to submit these to the National Bulletin during the first week of April for final release.

*Conflict resolution:* Members and traditional leaders of one of the seven communities, Muliquela, were internally divided over how to manage their plantation. A large part of the internal conflict came from disagreements over how the community would use income from sale of timber, with some wanting to use the bulk of income for community level projects and others demanding that money be shared out to families. ILRG and Avante accompanied district authorities to meetings with leaders and members of the community to better understand and try to help find solutions. Eventually, the community members resolved to fund community projects with the bulk of the money.

*Experiences in negotiating with potential buyers:* Avante helped the communities to review various potential markets for their timber. It was agreed that last year's buyer was not a good option because the company is only looking for firewood regardless of the quality of the wood, which pays very poorly. During the above-mentioned conflict resolution meeting, it was discovered that some community members were at that moment involved in cutting timber for a buyer. This led to an immediate investigation by the association leadership, government officials, the Avante team, and ILRG. They discovered that a buyer was asking residents to chop timber and then paying them for their labor but offering nothing in return for the wood itself. After some investigation, it was found that the buyer was an intermediary supplying wood for a project involving construction of housing for internally displaced people at a camp in Nampula Province. The price of timber for construction is better than the price for firewood, but this also is not a viable long-term market. Avante then found a potential buyer from Beira who produces furniture and other higher value products. He offers a range of prices for timber that can be used for specific products. At the end of the quarter, negotiations are ongoing.

*Forest inventory:* Avante is in talks with a Beira-based buyer to undertake detailed inventories of existing plantations in each community, which will help to confirm the areas, age, and size of standing timber that

could be used for specific products. This data will underpin the design of management plans and will serve as the basis for contracts.

*Plantation management and new plantings:* Avante facilitated multiple training sessions, including hands-on practical work in the plantations, on how to manage standing timber. This addressed such issues as spacing, planting, and maintenance of timber stands. Avante arranged for funds from outside of the ILRG project to pay for saplings in five communities, with each one planting about two ha.

*Technical training materials:* Avante is reviewing and updating their technical training material on such topics as establishment of nurseries, management of stands, fire management, cooperative management, and gender and inclusion across all aspects of plantation management. Avante will use these to compile a two-day introductory training for use in other communities. This may involve using the materials with some of the communities that are being supported in the Green Resources (GRAS) High Value Parcels activity in Niassa, Zambezia and Nampula.

### **Green Resources Renunciation of Parcels: High Value Parcels**

*Technical in-service refresher training:* The new contract to support renunciation of High Value Parcels began in January. ILRG ran in-service training for the service providers AMDER and Terra Nossa, which provided reinforcement on use of the MAST systems' forms and procedures and reviewed the law and mandatory steps in the processes of establishing and training associations and undertaking community delimitations. The training included GESI content, including key gender concepts, gender norms, GBV, and best practices for inclusion.

*Association building and community delimitation:* The service providers successfully introduced the activity and worked with 14 communities on association building, which included deepening the capacity of several associations that already existed. These sessions included attention to roles and responsibilities of associations, association management, and the land law, all with explicit attention to gender and social inclusion in decision-making.

*Community delimitations:* 11 out of 21 communities were previously delimited in other projects. The service provider confirmed that these delimitations were acceptable to the communities. The remaining 10 communities have never been delimited, so AMDER and Terra Nossa moved forward with the process.

*Political obstacles and new opportunities:* While the activity progressed quickly in 14 communities, district government continues to block work in seven communities in N'gauma District. The Director of District Economic Activities is blocking any additional work, claiming that communities should first receive some outstanding payment from GRAS. During the quarter, AMDER invested a lot of time engaging with the district government and provincial authorities. While AMDER pursues its efforts, ILRG and the service providers are considering options for different communities where it might work in lieu of the N'gauma communities.

The most preferred alternative is to discontinue work in the seven communities where political pressures are high and use the time and resources to deepen the support to the other communities. This would involve bringing the experiences from Alto Molocue to provide the two-day introductory training on cooperatives and technical aspects of plantation management. ILRG and AMDER will take this decision based on the available budget and on the quality of training materials that Avante will submit in early April.

## **Illovo Extended Endline Data Collection**

The NORC team has submitted a draft report to USAID for review.

### **3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT**

**Geoportal:** During the quarter, the Terra Firma team continued to build the database and improve the user interface. The team presented the portal to the National Directorate of Land, reviewing contents and demonstrating how to use it to access data, images, and other contents. This led to verbal acceptance of the portal's content and functionality. Terra Firma negotiated a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Land and Environment, which should be signed off shortly.

### **3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS**

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor and the ILRG Mozambique Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist continue to provide support to all partners, with weekly phone calls and frequent emails. During March, the ILRG Mozambique Specialist and the land delimitation specialist spent several days with the LAMADI team. This will be followed by a week-long engagement with the Madal agricultural extension team and the Avante Quelimane delimitation team.

### **3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE**

The implementation of the MAST approach in Mozambique continues to grow. Terra Firma is taking lessons learned through ILRG and implementing them in projects funded by USAID and the Blue Action Fund. Terra Firma is applying a similar set of documentation processes and tools.

During coming months, ILRG will host a series of events to share lessons and identify new opportunities for expanding use of the approach in new locations and with additional implementors. These include:

1. A technical workshop involving experienced users of the MAST approach to identify lessons, challenges, and opportunities (tentatively scheduled for May 2023 in Quelimane);
2. A seminar to review lessons learned from the LAMADI activity linking land administration and disaster risk reduction in Sofala (tentatively scheduled for May or early June 2023 in Beira); and
3. A final public seminar to disseminate and discuss results from the ILRG program (tentatively scheduled for the week of June 26 in Maputo).

## **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 support for the National Land Policy. WEE is a major focus of ILRG investment, as is sustainable forest management.

### **3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

ILRG's small administrative team in country is supported by three technical leads on land, gender, and wildlife, with support from a monitoring and evaluation and data lead and the Chief of Party (COP) overseeing the overall strategy and daily finances from the US. ILRG then implements through a series of



subcontractors, grantees, and consultants, in large part in partnership with government departments and civil society.

### 3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

**Coordination and Policy Engagement:** This quarter included strong inter-ministerial and project coordination with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and MLNR collaboration on gender responsive land administration guidelines/practice notes, which were piloted in Mumbwa through a partnership with USAID Local Impact. The engagement with Local Impact ultimately led to a broader sharing of the practice notes in Eastern Province in late March. The interest in MLGRD presents a positive momentum for much of ILRG’s land work. Indeed, the Decentralization Cooperating Partner (CP) Group and Land Sub-Sector Group met together this quarter to hear the WB’s Urbanization Report, which considers poor land administration to be a central constraint facing Zambia’s economic growth.



MLNR celebrates the launch of the MLNR Communications Strategy.  
ILRG

After many months of preparation, ILRG supported the MLNR to launch the Land Sector Communication Strategy. Ultimately, the event included strong participation of civil society, however it is not clear how the MLNR will implement the strategy more widely. ILRG produced a thought piece on the

way forward for CPs (donors) to engage in the sector, but feedback from the MLNR has been slow. ILRG coordinated in side-meetings with UN-Habitat, European Union (EU), and other CPs, and it remains to be seen how the various elements of the Ministry will come together to move this agenda forward.

**Field Implementation:** ILRG partner Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) focused on data cleaning and certificate preparation as many of their sites were inaccessible this quarter due to an exceptionally heavy rainy season. FZS spent time considering how it can best support administration moving forward. FZS appears to be reluctant to commit to long-term support for customary land administration though is interested in expanding documentation as they see the value towards their conservation goals. Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) focused this quarter on the rollout of Zambia Customary Land Administration System, trialing the system with five chiefdoms and their Land Clerks. ZLA remains interested in customary land management but is also concerned about the information technology requirements as well as the costs of maintaining land data in the long run. These challenges raise questions about the



Land Clerks receive tutorials on the use of the Zambia Customary Land Administration System  
ILRG

long-term viability of the system, particularly as the government and the House of Chiefs are not currently in a position to support the system.

**Gender and WEE:** ILRG advanced a very impactful Women’s Leadership and Empowerment (WLE) course for the land sector this quarter, galvanizing over twenty champions from across more than ten institutions on approaches to deepen women’s empowerment in the lands sector. This training has



Gender Consultant Patricia Njobvu works with Headpersons from Chipata on a Gender Norms Dialogue.  
ILRG

resulted in a dynamic cohort that UN-Habitat has offered to continue to support into the future. The group continues to share their experiences of deploying women’s empowerment tools.

In addition, ILRG restarted a series of dialogues on gender norms in land certification communities. The dialogues will continue over the coming months are targeted at village headpersons who are responsible for land administration. Ironically, however, participation was lower than expected as two of the chiefs had recently dismissed a large portion of their headpersons due to governance concerns noted by the chiefs based on their increased interest in customary land administration, following their attendance in a leadership and governance course supported by ILRG with Chalimbanda University.

### 3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**Coordination and Policy Engagement:** ILRG continued to monitor the fallout from the current stalemate around hunting concessions in Game Management Areas (GMAs), which involves the ZCRBA suing the Ministry of Tourism over the 2020/2021 season hunting tenders. The tensions between the Association and the Ministry, as well as with the DNPW have negatively impacted the ability of ILRG to advocate for community-based natural resource management.

ILRG presented the findings of a political economy analysis of the wildlife sector to USAID in February, which was well received, and ILRG is in the process of summarizing the outcomes on paper. While the hunting concession issue has slowed down activities at the policy level, ILRG has been asked by the Ministry of Tourism to support the final validation of the community-based resources and natural resources management (CBNRM) policy, as well as the revisions to the Wildlife Act. ILRG continues to coordinate with USAID and the other USAID partners of the Luangwa Landscapes and the Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance and Business Enabling Project both on the politics of landscape management and on the use of tools developed under ILRG.

Through the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ), ILRG is engaging on technical areas of law and policy, as WPAZ works with both the veterinary department and law enforcement to consider the barriers to effective management of game ranches. This quarter WPAZ supported inputs to the veterinary regulations, though other regulations of interest have not been publicly presented for input, for example on private wildlife estates.

ILRG also continues to work with Chunga Wildlife Police Officer Training Center and the Forestry Department on law enforcement training curriculum. This quarter partners provided their written feedback into the curriculum, which is expected to be validated in the coming quarter. The draft curriculum is reportedly being used already by the Chunga training team.



Finally, ILRG deepened its engagement with the Forestry Department by advancing a community forest management group (CFMG) database, which will house spatial and non-spatial data on the over 185 CFMGs across the country. ILRG also agreed to update the CFMG training materials that were previously developed by a technical consultant. ILRG's focus is on making the materials more accessible for local women and men. It is expected that these will be rolled out with a District Forest Officer (DFO) training in the coming months. Finally, ILRG offered to fund a meeting between the DNPW and the Forestry Department over areas of mutual concern. Both departments have submitted independent budgets and concepts and have yet to demonstrate a willingness to co-develop a plan, each citing a lack of willingness of the other department to engage. ILRG will continue to push this co-development requirement.

**Field Implementation:** Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) continues to support the management of Nyalugwe Community Game Ranch and has increasingly focused on capacity for reporting on governance indicators using Open Data Kit (ODK) tools, as well as supporting women's empowerment and leadership goals. COMACO has partnered with the Forestry Department on charcoal sweeps and forest patrols that target charcoal kilns as well as roadside sales.

FZS focused its wildlife sector efforts on its gender-inclusive capacity building of CRBs, Village Action Groups (VAGs) and CBNRM structures, particularly through increased trainings and engagements across FZS staff who work on social outreach. The team continues to consider how it will respond to land conflict and land use planning, particularly in terms of dealing with land conflicts and broader resource extraction in the Lundazi National Forest (within the GMA). FZS continues to be concerned about the increasing rate of conversion of land to state land and subsequent titling within the GMA without permission from either the community or DNPW. FZS highlighted the importance of strengthening both the understanding of the chiefs and strengthening the chief's council to address these issues. If there is an option to provide future investment in Chalimbana Course for Chiefs, these concerns could be addressed.



CRB members from Lupande participate in leadership training. ILRG

In partnership with the ZCRBA, ILRG piloted ten governance manuals across CRBs in the Kafue and Lupande landscapes. This led to the finalization of these manuals and their subsequent sharing among broader stakeholder groups, including DNPW extension officers. This was followed by a ten-day leadership training course for CRB members. ILRG focused on three CRBs in Lupande landscape, as these groups have historically been Zambia's leaders in community-based natural resource management. The association also completed an analysis of the impact of no hunting over the past two years on CRBs.

**Gender and WEE:** ILRG participated in the handout session for the first cohort of Africa Parks' community scouts training. This cohort was extremely gender imbalanced with over 70 men and only two women and reflects the priorities of the sponsoring organizations regarding gender outcomes. ILRG had worked with the trainers and course curriculum earlier to promote a more inclusive and gender balanced approach, which has unfortunately not come to fruition. ILRG's COP met with Africa Parks Zambia leadership to attempt to influence their approach to gender but has not received engagement. ILRG recommends that USAID use its influence with Africa Parks to continue to highlight the value of women's participation in their investments in Kafue National Park.

ILRG also carried out a refresher course for the Women's Leadership and Empowerment cohorts. These groups examined how they have impacted their organizations over the past year and demonstrated their longer-term interests in collaboration. ILRG received a request from the DNPW to carry out the course for government officials, which is a great achievement following initial ministry reluctance to consider gender issues in the wildlife sector. Finally, ILRG convened a group of women scouts to discuss women's empowerment with the Second Gentleman, Doug Emhoff, at Lusaka National Park during the Vice President's visit to Zambia in early April. The event provided high profile engagements for ILRG's women's empowerment work.

### 3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

**Coordination and Policy Engagement and Field Implementation:** During this quarter, ILRG continued to advance local area planning as well as gender-responsive district land administration. The partnership with the USAID Local Impact Government project led to an initial trial workshop of the gendered land tools in Mumbwa District. This was subsequently expanded to Eastern Province. ILRG's consultant is now supporting Local Impact on the use of the tools, while Local Impact will further integrate this approach into their decentralization toolbox.

ILRG's focus on local area planning has continued to gain traction with both chiefs and MLGRD. After many years, two chiefs in Petauke District appear ready to move forward with signing land use plans alongside the district council. At the same time though, from the national level, the MLGRD suggested the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-supported work with the Resettlement Department use ILRG's local area planning tools to address conflict and planning issues in two large resettlement areas.

While the Chalimbana Diploma in Traditional Leadership course has ended, its impacts continue to be witnessed. For example, as described above, at least two participating chiefs have revamped their chief's councils due to their evaluation of governance weaknesses. Other chiefs who participated have continued to sing its praise, participating in other ILRG activities with an interest of taking advantage of tools that support chiefs in using their power effectively. For example, Chieftainess Msoro of Eastern Province attended the launch of ZCLAS, as she was interested in deploying land documentation and administration in her chiefdom.

### 3.5.5 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG has developed a sustainability plan which it examines each quarter and remains on track. However, with the end of the program elements of the work, particularly around sustaining the gains on customary land administration remain tenuous without clarity on longer-term support to the issue from government, chiefs or donors, and the land sector as a whole.

## 3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG is collaborating with USAID to develop an online training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding FPIC and implementing an FPIC process, specifically when collaborating with Indigenous Peoples. The module should be completed in the next quarter. ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, is also collaborating with USAID/Peru to integrate feedback provided via public comments on the ILRG supported Indigenous Peoples Engagement Strategy. The final strategy will be released early in the next quarter along with guidance on how other USAID Missions can address FPIC and consultation with Indigenous Peoples.

### **3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA**

ILRG collaborated with Hershey and ECOM to test 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**

This activity was completed during 2022, and it is expected that ILRG will revisit Ghana prior to the end of the program to reflect on elements of this work that has resulted in lasting impact, particularly around the functioning of the payment for environmental services (PES) pilot with Hershey and ECOM and farm level rehabilitation.

#### **3.7.2 TREE TENURE**

The final tree tenure report was revised and resubmitted based on feedback from Ghana's Forestry Commission. The report was finalized, with a finding that devolution of tree tenure rights and a revision of license fees would generate more income for the Forestry Commission than current business-as-usual. This work was presented in Accra in 2022.

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

ILRG is working with PepsiCo to promote WEE 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 sustainable farming practices (SFPs).

In the final months of the activity, ILRG continues to focus on data collection and analysis to build a business case. This quarter the ILRG Program Officer visited West Bengal to provide technical support on monitoring, evaluation, and learning and communications. CAs started collecting a post-season survey with women farmers in all 11 ILRG communities, and a team of enumerators is working on the post-season survey with women farmers in new communities where PepsiCo Agronomists are delivering agronomy training. This data will be compared with data from a pre-season survey collected in October 2022. Subcontractor OPM has completed data collection for the project-level Pro-WEAI endline and was able to survey 96 percent of women farmers and 89 percent of men farmers who were interviewed at baseline. OPM shared a draft analysis report for ILRG review. ILRG is collecting qualitative data through interviews and focus group discussions with men and women farmers, aggregators, and PepsiCo staff, also developing short videos from women farmers and their families with reflections about knowledge gained over the past years. ILRG engaged subcontractor Sattva to conduct the final business case analysis and reporting. Sattva developed an analysis framework and is analyzing all data available (and Year [Y] 4 data as it becomes available). A final event to present results is planned for May 2023.

#### **3.8.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

ILRG has a small India team comprised of a Country Director, a Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist, a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Assistant, and an Administrative

Assistant (all based in Kolkata), two FAs and one Agronomy Trainee based in Arambagh, and 17 women CAs based in 11 communities. A local consultant provides support on gender norms change interventions, and ILRG's Global Gender Advisor provides technical support.

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

This quarter marked the peak of the potato season in West Bengal with harvest taking place in March. This season farmers faced some challenges with seed quality and plant disease across the state with PepsiCo providing timely response and support. ILRG continued to provide agronomy training and technical support to PepsiCo women farmers and support seven women's land leasing groups and 11 women-led demonstration farms. As part of the sustainability plan, PepsiCo Agronomists started to deliver agronomy training to women independently in 37 new communities.



Agronomy training for women farmers.  
ILRG

#### Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation:

In Y4, agronomy training (or potato package of practices [POP] followed a questions-and-answers format, providing a space for women farmers to discuss key concepts, troubleshoot challenges, and share best practices with each other. Women farmers who have applied gained knowledge in their farming practices are also being recognized during POP training sessions. This quarter Phase II of POP training was completed in all 11 target communities for 437 women farmers and seven men farmers. A list of agrochemicals with the prescribed dosage was shared with all participants in the training, which is very appreciated. In addition, seven PepsiCo SFP Agronomists, with support from Commercial Agronomists, delivered POP Phase II training to 662 women farmers in 37 communities outside of the original ILRG communities.



Farmer Namita Kha on her demo farm in Kanaipur.  
ILRG

#### Women's Access to Land:

ILRG partner Landesa supported seven women's land leasing groups (LLGs) throughout the season in securing land for lease, signing lease agreements, and managing groups dynamics and relationships with supply chain stakeholders. All groups have completed their harvest and Landesa is collecting productivity and profitability data.

Landesa provided land literacy training to 743 farmers (417 women and 266 men), out of which approximately 62 percent are registered PepsiCo farmers, and the others are family members or informally linked to the supply chain and/or potential new suppliers. After land literacy trainings Landesa extended support to 33 people (nine women and 24 men) to update or correct their land records.

#### Demonstration Farms:

ILRG supported 11 demonstration farms led or co-led by women working individually, in equal partnership with their husbands, or as a group. All 11 demo farms received extensive briefing and

written guidance before the season started. Soil samples were tested in all farms, and PepsiCo recommended fertilizer doses based on results. Personal protective equipment (PPE) kits and agrochemicals for the demo plots were provided by PepsiCo partner Bayer. Throughout the season, three Farmers' Field Days (FFD) were carried out in each demo farm 25–30 days after plantation, mid-season, and on harvest day, compared to one conducted in the other 30 demo farms that PepsiCo has across India. Overall, the FFD in ILRG demo farms were attended by 265 people (60 men and 205 women), along with vendors, sub-vendors, PepsiCo Agronomists, and the Bayer team. Farmers attending FFD expressed their desire to follow the best practices for better yield and environmental results. Harvest was completed in all demo farms, and ILRG is collecting productivity and profitability data.

Control Union shared the Cool Farming Tool report for 11 demo farms from last year (2021–2022 season). In addition to having higher yields than control plots, demonstration plots had lower average emissions. The average yield was 28.25 metric tons (MT)/ha for demo plots versus 26.74 MT/ha for control plots. Average emissions were 165 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (KgCO<sub>2</sub>e)/MT for demo plots versus 231 for control plots. Demo plots performed better in the main categories contributing to emissions: fertilizer application, fertilizer production, and seed production.

### **Field and Community Agronomists:**

ILRG continued to strengthen the capacity of women FAs, a male Agronomy Trainee, and 17 CAs who support training and outreach to women farmers. A three-day residential orientation session on post season survey and gender was organized with the goal of refreshing basic concepts like patriarchy and its consequences, empowerment, and leadership qualities. The CAs demonstrated good command of gender topics and 75 percent of the CAs rated themselves with the highest scores in different leadership qualities. The training also provided a space for CAs to reflect on the impact of their role, including personal growth and changes in the communities (i.e., farming practices, women's participation in farming and decision making, attitude of families and community towards women farmers). They also reflected on their different activities as CAs and prioritized them based on impact and effort required. For the data collection orientation, ILRG staff used graphs and pictures to share results from the pre-season survey. This was important to allow CAs to better understand how the data collected by them is used, and they were able to see existing gaps in women farmers' knowledge and empowerment and how they can keep supporting women in their communities. To prepare CAs to carry out the end of season survey, the orientation included content on active listening, effective communication, and non-verbal communication, as well as ethical considerations in data collection. CAs expressed confidence in explaining and collecting end of season survey data effectively. ILRG is planning a final session for CAs in the next quarter that will focus on reflecting about their learnings over the past years, and receiving additional training on entrepreneurship (i.e., how they can reach out to aggregators and communicate the value of their expertise and community outreach services).

In two communities, two vendors deployed two CAs independently to provide training and support for women farmers. ILRG provided some capacity strengthening support to these CAs. At the end of the season ILRG carried out a monitoring visit to these communities and found that the main changes were improvements in seed cutting, seed treatment, agrochemical storage, use of PPE, and waste disposal. This has led to increased enthusiasm and interest among farmers and vendors/sub-vendors, who expressed a positive opinion about the CAs' roles. They expressed that engaging CAs will definitely help their business in the long run while improving SFP compliance with immediate effect.

### **Household Gender Norms Change:**

Over this quarter ILRG carried out five sessions of the second phase of the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS), Community Action Learning (CAL), in four communities with 20 men and 42 women.



These communities will move to the final GALS stage, Participatory Gender Review (PGR). ILRG also carried out four Nurturing Connections (NC) sessions in one community with 10 men and 14 women. Both GALS and NC processes will be completed over the next quarter, in five communities for GALS and two communities for NC. ILRG decided that the NC process will not be started in two communities, Balitha and Narayanpur. Community members struggled with time availability, and it would not be feasible to complete the NC training in the time left in the project. In addition, in two other communities, Dhuluk and Boraguri, NC and GALS sessions were stopped due to lack of interest of the communities.

Following training sessions, participants shared that they have more conversations at home with their spouses and seek each other's opinions before making any decision. They have less arguments and more respect. One woman shared that she started voicing her opinions at home, which is only possible because both her and her husband participated in NC training. ILRG conducted several interviews with couples who attended either GALS or NC sessions to discuss initial shifts in attitudes, behaviors, and gender norms. It was found that women's participation in farm operations and other economic activities has increased, and their spouses are spending more time on household tasks. Perceptions about women's ability and identity have changed, and their opinion and knowledge are more valued. Some remarked that this is the first time they believe they have control over resources and assets. They feel more confident and comfortable interacting with men and share strong bonding with other women.

### **Women's Entrepreneurship:**

ILRG is monitoring the progress of the participants of the Empowered Entrepreneurship Training that took place in May 2022. ILRG is tracking individuals' progress in reaching goals and identifying their position in the five-step behavior change ladder. Two rounds of follow-up have been completed, with 20 out of 28 participants reporting concrete progress towards their goals. ILRG is planning to deliver additional training to select farmers over the next quarter.

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

ILRG held online orientation and demonstration sessions for PepsiCo SFP Agronomists on both Phases II and III of agronomy POP training, also sharing the appropriate training modules and other training materials. As SFP Agronomists are relatively new to the company and did not receive initial gender training, ILRG is planning an orientation on participatory training methodologies and gender equality for them over the next quarter. PepsiCo requested that newly joined managers also participate in this training.

The ILRG team visited Uttar Pradesh, where USAID and PepsiCo are implementing a Global Development Alliance (GDA) on women's empowerment. ILRG visited two gender smart demo farms and interacted with farmers, a vendor, and laborers. The team also interacted with the GDA team and the PepsiCo Area Manager in Agra. Information collected during the visit will refine recommendations for PepsiCo to continue and scale WEE interventions, and ILRG shared a report with the GDA team.

### **3.8.4 COMMUNICATIONS**

PepsiCo organized the 2nd Annual Women Farmers' Economic Empowerment Award Ceremony in January to recognize women farmers and vendors supporting women's empowerment. Six lead women farmers and five vendors associated with ILRG were celebrated in Kolkata. The event was attended by



Demo farmer Marjina Begam (second from left) during IWD 2023 event with Anukool Joshi, PepsiCo India Agro Director; Subrataa Chakraborty, ILRG India Country Director; Prabal Ray, Regional Manager PepsiCo East; and Sohit Satyawali, PepsiCo Associate Director.  
ILRG

several authorities from the West Bengal government, PepsiCo, and PepsiCo Foundation. During the event PepsiCo launched the implementation of the global program “She Feeds the World” in West Bengal, funded by the PepsiCo Foundation and implemented by CARE International. The event was highlighted by several media outlets across India. PepsiCo’s Senior Vice President for Global Agronomy, Walter Todd, visited Dhuluk and met women farmers who participated in ILRG activities, remarking that the women displayed outstanding farming knowledge and confidence.

ILRG organized a community event in Bankura to mark International Women’s Day (IWD) in March, with the theme of women bringing

technological knowledge and innovation to farming practices. Attended by over 200 women and men farmers from 11 communities, the event gave farmers and the PepsiCo field team a platform to share their learnings and project impact over the past four years. Women farmers shared their journey from “farmers’ wives” to empowered farmers by gaining knowledge and skills through training. Arati Besra, a farmer, LLG leader, and Community Agronomist, said, “I was called somebody’s wife or somebody’s mother before I joined this initiative. Now my village people call me by my name, come to me for advice, and I feel proud of that.” Shikha Ghosh from Narayanpur shared that she now feels confident that women can manage all farming activities by themselves. Men shared how women’s acquired knowledge on farming practice is helping them to grow their farming business. Vendors and PepsiCo Agronomists shared that women’s increased participation and confidence has improved business, especially due to a remarkable quality improvement through increased adoption of PepsiCo’s recommended package of practices. Abhishek Roy, PepsiCo Agronomist, said that previously women would behave like laborers, but now they act more as a partner or member who has an equal stake in the family’s farming business. The women participating in demo farms and LLGs were celebrated for being role models for all other women farmers.

In March ILRG also participated in a meeting with PepsiCo’s internal Champions Network that focused on PepsiCo’s commitment to improve farmers’ livelihoods. ILRG presented the work on women’s empowerment in West Bengal as a role model for future company engagements.

### 3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

During this quarter ILRG co-hosted a webinar with Global Land Alliance for the USAID Colombia mission and selected partners on the results of the Sub-National Prindex Assessment. The event was well attended and led to subsequent technical discussions. ILRG plans to hold a global webinar to highlight the relevant findings for Prindex in the late summer/fall of 2023 this quarter, and the findings are expected to be presented at a webinar in January 2023.

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

ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to two Liberian civil society organizations (CSOs), GAI, and FCI.

GAI completed its support under ILRG to almost 20,000 people in five self-identified communities in Nimba County. As the communities did not finalize their boundaries due to ongoing disputes, GAI will continue their work with support of USAID/Liberia's Land Management Activity.

FCI continued customary land formalization support to four communities each in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties. Over the quarter, FCI supported the eight communities in the drafting of their bylaws and election of community land development and management committees.



Kpail District Chairlady signing the community self-identification MOU. ILRG

### 3.11 WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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.

This quarter 96,440 women were reached, and 342,959 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities implemented by ILRG so far. They benefited from documented land rights and access to related resources and benefits such as credit, agricultural training, and livelihoods opportunities.

#### 3.11.1 MALAWI

ILRG concluded work this quarter supporting the customary land documentation process with the LRIU in TA Mwanambo in Nkhosakota District. ILRG data collectors completed the public display process in 21 GVHs in January. During this process, approximately nine percent of parcels had changes made on them (77 percent added people, five percent removed people, 11 percent both added and removed people, and seven percent were registered to a different person entirely). These additions and deletions were gender balanced. Another six percent of parcels fell within leased estates so were not able to be registered. During the public display process very few disputes arose—just 23 parcels had conflicts that needed to be resolved by the customary land tribunal or district land tribunal. Work was completed in all GVHs in the TA except for Mgombe and Thanga, where ongoing boundary disputes between the two leaders halted progress after multiple resolution attempts. The LRIU has committed to complete work in these outstanding areas.

ILRG data processors completed production of customary land certificates and title plans in February. In total, 8,392 household level certificates were produced: 44 percent jointly registered, 32 percent registered to men only, and 24 percent registered to women only. These certificates secure customary land rights for 42,620 people (49 percent women). These achievements are notable, given that women's names were listed on just 38 percent of parcels under an earlier WB pilot in GVH Denje in the TA. ILRG hosted the government printing team in the ILRG Lilongwe office from January 26–March 27, 2023, to facilitate the printing and assembly of certificates and title plans for distribution. The team finished printing all certificates, but signatures from the Land Registrar and the Land Surveyor are still outstanding on 90 percent of certificates. ILRG will continue to liaise with government counterparts to ensure this work is completed over the coming weeks.





Acting USAID/Malawi Deputy Mission Director Dr. Anna Tones and Malawi Minister of Lands Hon. Deus Gumba hand out customary land certificates to community members in GVH Chaola during a public distribution ceremony, marking the end of the ILRG project.  
USAID/MALAWI

To date, 800 certificates have been distributed in three GVHs—Khuni, Mkomba, and Mtawa 3. Community members have been excited to receive their certificates, with over 90 percent coming to pick up their certificates on the first day of distribution. To mark the beginning of the distribution, on March 8 representatives from the government of Malawi, including Minister of Lands Deus Gumba and USAID/Malawi, led by Acting Deputy Mission Director Anna Tones, attended a symbolic customary land certificate distribution ceremony in GVH Chaola. USAID and government representatives heard from a woman Customary Land Committee (CLC) member and a man community gender champion who both highlighted the gender and social inclusion angle of the work, after which certificates were handed out to 10 community members (remaining distribution to follow in the coming weeks).

The ILRG Gender Consultant facilitated a community level learning event in late January, bringing together local and district stakeholders (13 women and 19 men) to reflect on lessons learned during the customary land documentation process. This event also gave stakeholders a chance to think about how they did (or did not) coordinate with one another during the pilot and how they can work together to sustain progress post-ILRG. The group identified the need for a follow up meeting to map out next steps, which ILRG supported in late February.

The ILRG Gender Consultant was also engaged to collect additional qualitative data on the outcomes of the gender-responsive land documentation process in TA Mwanambo, holding interviews and focus group discussions with community members, men and women CLC members, community gender champions, GVHs, and customary and district land tribunal members. This qualitative data will feed into the final lessons learned brief on integrating gender into the customary land documentation process in Malawi, as well as the ILRG Malawi Final Report.



Khuni CLC member helps community members sign their customary land certificate during the certificate distribution event in GVH Khuni.  
ILRG

### 3.11.2 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. 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.

## **Strategic Approach 1: Develop ECOM Capacity on Gender Equality and Integrate Women’s Economic Empowerment into ECOM’s Core Business Operations:**

One of the three focus areas of ECOM’s global sustainability strategy, the “Smarter Cocoa Charter,” is improving farmer livelihoods, with a gender-related goal of having 100 percent of ECOM origin-sourced supply chains covered by the Gender Equity Index tool developed by partner Equal Origins and with adopted improvement plans by 2025. Under ILRG, Ghana is one of the first sourcing locations where ECOM has used the Gender Equity Index and developed a GESI Strategy. Launched in December 2022, the GESI Strategy provides a shared direction and commitment for ECOM Ghana to ensure it is gender-responsive and socially inclusive in how it operates internally and works with cocoa farmers and communities. Following the launch, ECOM’s Gender & Sustainability Specialist worked with different business units to develop a 2023 implementation plan for the strategy so GESI considerations are integrated into all business units’ annual work plans. During the reporting period ECOM also developed standard operating procedures on gender responsive and socially inclusive Farmer Engagement, covering farmer sensitization, farmer interaction, addressing the practical and social barriers to participation, and gender-responsive data collection.

ECOM continued to work on strengthening staff capacity on gender issues. ECOM allocated time for GESI sessions during a four-day training for all field staff to discuss core concepts and approaches and the Ecom Ghana GESI Strategy. This was a refresher training for 80 staff, while 25 staff were newly trained. Following the workshop, field officers will share knowledge gained with farmers in their operational areas. Two one-day GESI training sessions were held for project field coordinators to increase their understanding of GESI to enable them to integrate it in their project activities. Participants were enthusiastic about the training sessions, especially learning more about challenges related to gender and how it impacted their work. They also requested additional training to continue to strengthen their capacity. To date, 163 ECOM staff have been trained on GESI (128 men and 35 women), including country/regional management staff, field officers, field trainers, women field officers (gender champions), part-time extension agents (farmer promoters), marketing and sales officers, and field coordinators.

ILRG and ECOM also carried out activities to promote internalization and sustainability of GESI activities. A three-day annual planning meeting was held with management and project staff to discuss and plan for activities and strategies for the year. As part of efforts to integrate GESI into activities of other ECOM projects, the gender norms change (revised GSP) methodology will be piloted through VSLAs in selected areas under projects supported by chocolate brands Lindt and Nestle. ILRG engaged a subcontractor to work on three pathways for such sustainability and scalability: 1) map main chocolate brands’ GESI priorities and activities for synergies with ECOM’s approach; 2) develop a blueprint for other ECOM origins using ECOM Ghana as a model for GESI integration; and 2) produce a case study on ECOM Ghana’s experience using the Gender Equity Index to influence other companies in the cocoa and coffee sector.

## **Strategic Approach 2: Promote Women’s Access to Resources and Shifts in Harmful Gender Norms:**

Using the updated GSP training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, this quarter ECOM trained 1,685 farmers (789 men and 896 women) in 32 communities. Over the life of the project, ECOM field officers with support from farmer promoters, trained 2,045 unique farmers (937 men and 1,108 women) in 101 training sessions. This quarter ECOM has provided training on land rights to 825 farmers (365 men and 460 women) in seven communities, for a cumulative total of 906 farmers (389 men and 517 women) in 22 communities. One challenge faced by ECOM is reaching male farmers, even during less busy times. One strategy implemented by field officers was to spend a day or two in the communities to train farmers early in the mornings and evenings, which has led to more men attending.

To complement training efforts and reach farmers who are unable to attend in-person training sessions, ECOM recorded audio messages on gender and GBV that are being broadcasted through community information centers in 15 communities. ECOM is working on recording two more messages on land rights. Such messages can be used by ECOM in other operational areas outside of the ILRG target communities. ECOM also carried out an initial awareness meeting with traditional leaders in some project communities to discuss how they can develop actions to change harmful norms that perpetuate gender inequality since they are the custodians of the land and culture. As part of the engagement with leaders, 43 community leaders attended GSP training sessions with men and women farmers.

ECOM organized a community cooking competition in the two target districts, Asamankese and Assin Fosu. Targeting men only, the competition aimed at furthering discussions about gender norms that assign the responsibility of unpaid household work to women and stigmatize men who perform household tasks. A total of 202 community members including traditional, religious, and opinion leaders participated in the competition (81 in Asamankese and 121 in Assin Fosu). Community members remarked that the competition has been very educational and has motivated men to start sharing unpaid household tasks like cooking with their wives.

ECOM continues to collect anecdotal evidence of farmers who started implementing changes; for instance, after attending training seven men pledged to register land in the names of women in their families. A final quantitative survey and qualitative data collection is planned for the next quarter. Among the concerns raised by men is fear that if they include the names of their wives on land titles, women will take men's authority, disrespect them, and in the worst case find subtle ways to eliminate them. These are pervasive beliefs that the training sessions attempt to address, explaining that when men and women have joint control of resources families do better. ECOM found that the VSLAs are a good medium to carry out farmer training. Having been involved in many trainings, most farmers lose interest in traditional training approaches, and the VSLAs provide not only a tangible benefit but also make mobilization easier as members are already organized and attend their weekly meetings.

### **Strategic Approach 3: Promote Income Diversification and Economic Resilience for Women Farmers:**



ECOM organized a cooking competition for men in Assin Fosu to promote reflections about gendered division of labor in households.  
ECOM

ECOM has provided empowerment and entrepreneurship to 1,147 women in 35 communities through 175 training sessions. This quarter 801 women were trained in 72 training sessions. Participants expressed that they had been challenged to set visions for themselves and their business and have been equipped with knowledge to manage their finances for their businesses to be profitable. ECOM has supported the establishment of 46 women's VSLAs in 36 communities with 1,201 women. All VSLAs have elected their executives (230 women in leadership positions), and all groups started saving and disbursing funds/loans. One VSLA with 18 members dropped out due to lack of cohesion between members and unavailability of funds. The 46 groups have collected a total of USD 48,104 in savings (USD 5,054 this quarter) and disbursed USD 39,225 (USD

9447 this quarter). Men farmers expressed that they felt left out because VSLAs target women only. In one community, Dwendama, ECOM set up a VSLA with 15 men farmers, which improved their participation in all project activities. When combined with gender norms engagements, this has resulted in improved family investment. For example, "Mr. Kwasi Fosu and Mrs. Afua Ahemah have been farming cocoa for 12 years in Mante, Asamankese district. After attending the gender norms training, Afua and Kwasi talked and decided to register a parcel of land gifted to her by her father in her maiden name. The



couple has also started to discuss and make joint decisions about their livelihoods. They took a loan from the VSLA group she is part of to engage in alternative economic activities that will provide more stable income during the cocoa off-season.”

For alternative crops, ECOM is supporting 99 women to produce maize and chili. This quarter 14 women harvested chili and sundried them, selling the production for USD 346. For maize, 12 farmers harvested and sold 1,650 kilograms of maize for USD 342. ECOM acquired a five-acre parcel of land in the Assin Fosu district for 15 women interested in crop cultivation to set up a block/collective farm. Land preparation is currently ongoing, and ECOM will support with inputs and an irrigation system. ECOM is also digging a well to ensure water supply during dry seasons.

ECOM partnered with the BAC to carry out needs assessments with women’s VSLAs to identify alternative livelihood activities for women. Based on markets, availability of materials, and women’s preferences, the assessments identified soap and detergent making, baking and confectionery, gari processing (staple meal), snail farming, and productions of cosmetics as key activities. Women’s groups in Assin Fosu decided to focus on soap and detergent making and baking and confectionery, whereas groups in Asamankese selected baking and confectionery, soap making, gari processing, snail farming, and production of cosmetics. The BAC will provide training on these activities over the next quarter.

### 3.1.1.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor, who also coordinates WEE activities across all program countries, 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.

During the reporting period, WEE cross-cutting communications efforts were centered around IWD. ILRG published the blog post “Transforming Fear Into Hope: Secure Land Rights as a Pathway for Rural Women’s Economic Security” on [LandLinks](#). The blog was promoted by USAID/Mozambique on [Twitter](#), USAID/Malawi (also highlighting the [symbolic certificate distribution ceremony](#)) on [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#), and USAID/Zambia on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [Instagram](#).



Women farmers drying chili for future sale in Ghana. ECOM

ILRG participated in the event “Frontiers: Innovative Approaches for Women’s Land Rights,” a side event during the CSW67. This event was opened by Jamielle Bigio, USAID’s Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, and included an opening video from Zambia’s Mission Director, Peter Wiebler, and panelists Chieftainess Muwezwa from Zambia; Masida Mbano from the Government of Malawi; Karol Boudreaux, USAID Senior Land and Resource Governance Advisor; Thais Bessa, ILRG global Gender Advisor; Patricia Malasha, ILRG Zambia Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor; and Gavelet Mzembe, ILRG Malawi Country Coordinator. Panelists spoke about USAID’s work on women’s land rights in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia, highlighting the use of inclusive technologies and approaches, the importance of engaging traditional leaders to shift harmful gender norms, and best approaches for private sector engagement. The event was attended by over 100 people and promoted by New America on [Twitter](#), USAID Gender Development and Women’s Empowerment (GenDev) on [Twitter](#), and Tetra Tech on [Twitter](#).

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

Work with RESOLVE around the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade was completed in Fiscal Year 2022.

### **3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY**

ILRG Madagascar support to the ongoing resource governance initiatives in the Sambirano Valley of the District of Ambanja of the Antsirana Region advanced well this past quarter. Scheduled work plan activities were carried out to full completion. Engagements with the *Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano* (COGEBS) and the Helvetas Intércoopération implementing partner were strengthened through jointly implemented events. Helvetas won a five-year contract to implement phase II of the CRCL project. Continuity between the USAID ILRG and the CRCL will be assured through a three-person staff deeply involved in the past two years of ILRG activities. The new project will be launched in May 2023.

The major activity of the past quarter centered on supporting the *Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et des Services Fonciers* (MATSF) to carry out the first phase of the ODOC designed to transfer and sell title to state property rights to land occupants, especially around the ex-Indigenous reserves. The ILRG team supported a two-day workshop in February co-sponsored by the COGEBS and the MATSF to review the first campaign. In summary, the ODOC received 3,530 requests to buy land titles. The MATSF expects to launch a second campaign at the end of the dry season in May 2023. The ministry hopes to issue approximately 30,000 titles by the end of the second campaign by the end of 2024. Despite good intentions, the ministry's partners in the Sambirano have not yet leveraged additional and much needed support for the ODOC. Currently, fees charged to title applicants pay for the operating costs of the titling process. This does not cover recurrent costs and the ministry lacks basic equipment like generators to charge digital equipment.

The MATSF was surprised that most of the applicants for land titles were women. This reflects the success of ILRG Madagascar in educating women of their constitutional rights to land. Women leaders in the Sambirano valley have long advocated for the creation of a union of women's associations devoted to expanding women's rights to land as well as access to funding streams for development projects. Under the auspices of the COGEBS, 39 representatives of women's associations met in late March to establish a union of women's rights advocates. The workshop participants decided to create a sub-commission within the Association FIVEDISAB (230 women's associations were represented) to continue to educate women around their land rights, especially in preparation for the second ODOC campaign and the ongoing land certification activities of the WB. During the remaining weeks of the ILRG Madagascar activity, the field team will assist the FIVEDISAB to advance its registration with government, a process that has languished for years despite the many activities carried out by the federation. This complements the completion of several wrap-up reports.

### **3.14 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: CONFLICT MAPPING AND MONITORING AROUND MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

At the request of the USAID mission in the DRC, ILRG has partnered with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to support mapping and analysis of artisanal mining dynamics in DRC. IPIS continued its mine monitoring trips particularly in Bomili (Tshopo Province), Minembwe and Mwenga-Nzombe (South Kivu Provinces), and Kalima-Kitamuna (Maneima) and Mpofi-Utunda (North Kivu Province). IPIS has received positive engagement from the Service Géologique National du Congo as a partner within the Ministry of Mines to support collaborative monitoring into the future.

IPIS met with USAID-DRC in February 2023 to discuss progress and levers of impact. IPIS is preparing its final debriefing events with USAID and other stakeholders in Kinshasa and Eastern DRC. These are expected to occur in May 2023. IPIS has submitted two case studies to USAID on drivers of conflict and role of gold mining in Djugu Territory and on Chinese semi-industrial mining in Mwenga Territory. IPIS is awaiting USAID feedback prior to publishing. Data collection continues on a case study related to roadblocks in Walikale and Masisi Territories.

IPIS has made significant progress related to gender, including their adaptation of the IPIS monitoring methodology to better disaggregate gender impacts within their data. These proposals followed a consultant review and a two-day workshop with various stakeholders on gender and mining. IPIS also examined biases in how they hire and train their own monitoring teams, with strong recommendations for future improvements.

### **3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING**

The primary focus of Communications and Learning work this quarter was the global women's land rights experiences presented during the Commission on the Status of Women event on 15 March. This was followed by communications support to the USAID Zambia mission associated with the visit of the Vice President of the United States to Zambia. Numerous learning documents were completed or advanced this quarter in preparation for project close out in the coming months.

A few key international dates—IWD (March 8), International Day of Forests (March 21), and the Summit for Democracy (March 28–30)—were the focus on outreach. ILRG communications efforts around IWD are highlighted in the WEE Cross-Cutting section. ILRG prepared social media posts for USAID/Zambia for International Day of Forests and drafted social media for Zambian Mission and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to promote ILRG's work around community natural resource governance ahead of Zambia's hosting of the Summit for Democracy.

ILRG published two technical pieces this quarter, the Capacity Assessment Framework narrative along with the tool and a video tutorial and the Prindex final report and brief. Both resources were posted on Land-Links, and the Prindex report was shared out at the Colombia focused launch event. A global launch event will take place this summer, as noted above.

ILRG work was also shared by several partners on social media over the quarter, including women's leadership and empowerment training participants ZLA and Wildlife Crime Prevention. The January 2023 PepsiCo India event recognizing ILRG women farmers during the launch of PepsiCo Foundation's new partnership with CARE International was highlighted in Indian media outlets.

### **3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES**

This quarter ILRG continued to finalize an analysis of the use of land and resource governance interventions in USAID sustainable landscapes activities. In response to a request from the USAID Zambia mission, a Sustainable Landscapes Opportunities Analysis was started, which will be desk-based and completed by the end of the fiscal year. ILRG completed its analysis and presentations on work associated with migration impacts on forest condition. Continued support to community forest management and forest carbon governance in Zambia was also a priority.

### **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) 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 (COR) with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. There are currently no additional completion activities under discussion.

# 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 identification number, followed by custom indicators. Annual indicators are shaded grey for the quarterly (Q) reporting periods.

**TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) ACTUAL	NOTES
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with United States government (USG) assistance <b>[EG.3.2-24, WEE]</b>	0	0	2,194			2,194	3,811	2,194 ingrower farmers (1,903 women and 291 men) have received extension support from Madal in agroforestry and horticulture production this quarter.
45	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition <b>[EG.3.1-14, WEE]</b>	\$0	Reported annually				0	Redacted in PDF	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG.5-3, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	8,303	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
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 USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, WEE]</b> (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	110	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, the National Land Policy, which ILRG provided input on, was formally adopted. 10 community associations in Sofala submitted to the National Bulletin and approved, in addition to 15 new association statues in GRAS Zambezia, 14 in GRAS Niassa, and seven in Avante Ntacia areas.
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors,	0	7	0			7	15	



N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) ACTUAL	NOTES
	mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]								No disputes reported by service providers this quarter.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	0			0	8	
	Contractors	0	7	0			7	7	
	Mediators	0	0	0			0	0	
	Courts	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 awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	0	Reported annually				0	0	Data will be collected at project endline for GRAS Niassa, GRAS Nampula, and GRAS Zambezia.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	0	12			12	8,748	12 new community delimitations incorporated into official system this quarter—two in Madal areas and 10 in Sofala. New communities in GRAS High Value Parcel (HVP) areas have been submitted but not yet confirmed, to be counted next quarter, along with new family parcels in Madal areas.
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	49,410	131,254			180,664	506,487	This quarter two new communities in Quelimane were delimited by partner Avante, with a population of 3,705. Family parcels in Madal areas are currently under review and will be finalized and counted next quarter. 10 communities in Sofala also completed delimitation with Terra
	Female	0	24,942	66,220			91,162	269,347	
	Male	0	24,468	65,034			89,502	237,140	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) ACTUAL	NOTES
									Nossa, with a population of 29,841. 22 communities in GRAS HVP areas of Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa were also delimited, with a population of 97,708. Totals for Q1 were revised upwards as population data for 9 previously counted HVP communities delimited by Centro Terra Viva (CTV) have now come in.
<b>1b</b>	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-8, WEE]</b>	70% community land, 74% family parcels	Reported annually					73% community land, 75% family parcels	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
<b>14</b>	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level <b>[GNDR-1, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	110	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, the National Land Policy, which ILRG provided input on, was formally adopted. 10 community associations in Sofala submitted to the National Bulletin and approved, in addition to 15 new association statues in GRAS Zambezia, 14 in GRAS Niassa, and seven in Avante Ntacia areas.
<b>15</b>	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (i.e., assets, credit, income, or employment) training/ programming <b>[GNDR-2, WEE]</b>	Not Applicable (N/A)	Reported annually				0	59%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) ACTUAL	NOTES
	Numerator	N/A					0	182,276	
	Denominator	N/A					0	311,406	
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 <b>[GNDR-8, WEE]</b>	0	16	0			16	153	No new trainings this quarter. Terra Firma Gender Advisor continues to work with Madal extension staff, which were already counted in Q1.
	Female	0	5	0			5	53	
	Male	0	11	0			11	100	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <b>[Custom]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	253	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management <b>[Custom]</b>	0	23,250	73,382			96,632	591,301	Two new communities delimited in Madal areas (4,342 ha) and 10 communities in Sofala (69,040 ha). Still finalizing boundaries on GRAS HVP communities to calculate ha, to be counted next quarter.
	Planned	0	0	0			0	0	
	Delimited	0	23,250	73,382			96,632	591,301	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	45%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

**TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance <b>[DR.3.1-2]</b>	0	0	4			4	47	Four groups were trained in conflict resolution this quarter—the Nzamane Chiefdom land clerk and the Kakumbi, Mnkhanya, and Nsefu CRBs.
	Women’s rights groups	0	0	0			0	0	
	Indigenous people’s groups	0	0	0			0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	1			1	23	
	Government	0	0	0			0	3	
	Civil society	0	0	3			3	11	
	NGO	0	0	0			0	10	
34	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors <b>[EG.4.2-1, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	979	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG.5-3, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	73	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-2]</b>	0	45,000	0			45,000	1,347,453	Nothing to report this quarter. WPAZ currently conducting a survey of members so total ha will be updated based on this count next quarter.
29	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-3, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	5,744	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Female	0					0	3,094	
	Male	0					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 <b>[EG.10.2-5]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	16	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National, proposed	0					0	8	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					0	7	
	Sub-national, proposed	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0					0	1	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Regional or international, proposed	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, implemented	0					0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of 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] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	23	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Analyzed	0					0	1	
	Drafted	0					0	5	
	Revised	0					0	0	
	Introduced	0					0	3	
	Approved	0					0	2	
	Implemented	0					0	12	
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	1	3			4	1,339	10 disputes reported this quarter from service provider FZS and ZLA. Three of these conflicts were resolved by customary authorities. Others have upcoming meeting dates with traditional courts for resolution. A meeting was also held to review 1958 chiefdom boundaries with chiefs Tembwe, Kambombo, Lundu, Chinfunda, Magodi, and Chikwa, sponsored by Kazumbe Safari Hunters.
	Local or customary authorities	0	1	3			4	785	
	Contractors	0	0	0			0	546	
	Mediators	0	0	0			0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0			0	0	
	Other	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				0	0	To be collected in endline survey.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					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 <b>[EG.10.4-5]</b>	0	1,585	1,072			2,657	19,469	This quarter, 1,072 parcels in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms completed the public display stage of documentation with partner FZS.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. <b>[EG.10.4-7, WEE]</b>	0	5,700	10,883			16,583	97,022	10,883 people in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms have had their customary parcels documented with partner FZS this quarter (parcels reached the Public Display phase). This includes 8,284 women (4,142 landholders and 4,142 persons of interest, confirm amounts are the same in database) and 32,591 men (753 land holders and 1,838 persons of interest).
	Female	0	2,218	8,284			10,502	47,865	
	Male	0	3,482	2,591			6,073	49,149	
	Unknown	0	0	8			8	8	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-8, WEE]</b>	67%	Reported annually				0	0	Data to be collected at endline survey.
7c	Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes <b>[EG.13-2]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	99	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights <b>[Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	111	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National governmental	0					0	3	
	Sub-national governmental	0					0	14	
	Other	0					0	94	
	Topic: land rights	0					0	111	
	Topic: climate change	0					0	0	



N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
7e	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance <b>[CBLD-9]</b>						0	100%	Annual indicator, to be reported 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 <b>[EG.13-3]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	5	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National, proposed	0					0	1	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					0	3	
	Sub-national, proposed	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0					0	1	
	Regional or international, proposed	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0					0	0	
Regional or international, implemented	0	0	0						
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes <b>[EG 13-4]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	Redacted in PDF	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level <b>[GNDR-1, WEE]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	10	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (i.e., assets, credit, income, or employment) training/ programming <b>[GNDR-2, WEE]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	46%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Numerator	N/A					0	35,639	
	Denominator	N/A					0	77,888	
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 <b>[GNDR-8, WEE]</b>	0	493	270			763	2,701	This quarter ILRG held 17 gender related trainings and meetings designed to build partner capacity. These include the piloting of CRB Governance Manuals with Malama, Kakumbi, Nsefu, Shezongo, Musungwa, and Kabulwebulwe CRBs. ILRG trainers facilitated a
	Female	0	70	70			140	1,092	
	Male	0	423	200			623	1,609	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Women's Leadership and Empowerment training-of-trainers (ToT) for partners in the land sector, in addition to a refresher course for WLE Cohort 1 and a restitution workshop for WLE cohort 1 and 2 (avoid double counting in totals). ILRG also held a workshop on engendering land administration with Local Impact. Staff also held two meetings with leaders in Mwanika and Sandwe on a review of the implementation of the gender guidelines in these two chiefdoms. ILRG also continued its traditional leaders gender social norms dialogues (avoided double counting participants who attended dialogues last quarter).
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [ <b>Custom</b> ]	0	5,847	2,590			8,437	500,190	2,590 ha of customary land delimited in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms this quarter with partner FZS (parcels reached the Public Display phase).
	Planned	0	0	0			0	418,512	
	Delimited	0	5,847	2,590			8,437	81,678	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [ <b>Custom</b> ]	N/A	Reported annually				0	39%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

**TABLE 3a. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of 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	14	Adding in past laws analyzed that were not counted here from the February 2021 <a href="#">Ghana Tree Tenure Analysis paper</a> . Counts 11 laws in Annex 1 + 1992 Constitution, 2016 Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing Framework and Legal Reform Proposals, and 2018 Ghana Forestry Commission draft new tree registration policy discussed in Section 2.
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0				0	1,421	This component of the activity has been completed.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	To Be Determined (TBD),					0	0	No data was collected for this indicator under ILRG activities. An endline survey is planned for this activity outside of ILRG funding for next year, which will capture this data.
7a	Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation [EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually				0	5	This component of the activity has been completed.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually				0	299	This component of the activity has been completed.
	Female	0					0	96	
	Male	0					0	203	
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG.13-4]	0	Reported annually				0	Redacted in PDF	This component of the activity has been completed.
24	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities [EG.13-5]	0	Reported annually				0	1,421	This component of the activity has been completed.

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes <b>[EG.13-7]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	6,394	This component of the activity has been completed.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0					0	639	
	through 2025/2026	0					0	3,836	
	through 2030	0					0	6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights <b>[Custom]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	5	This component of the activity has been completed.
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>Sustainable Landscapes</u> officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.13-3]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	14	Adding in past laws analyzed that were not counted here from the February 2021 <a href="#">Ghana Tree Tenure Analysis paper</a> . Counts 11 laws in Annex I + 1992 Constitution, 2016 Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing Framework and Legal Reform Proposals, and 2018 Ghana Forestry Commission draft new tree registration policy discussed in Section 2.
25b	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes <b>[Custom]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	19,181	This component of the activity has been completed.

**TABLE 3b. GHANA COCOA WEE INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	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	53			0	99	This quarter 53 new women were given maize and chili plants and agricultural extension support as part of the alternative livelihoods program. During the endline survey, ECOM will ask question about application of farming practices to the larger cohort of farmers who received GSP training, and we will apply this share to the total farmers reached to add to this indicator.
15*	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (e.g., assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	82%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, 349 new women and 639 new men participated in ECOM GSP or WEE training, bringing our LOP total to 1465 women and 1044 men.
	Numerator	0					0	946	
	Denominator	0					0	1,149	
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	45			45	177	ECOM's gender advisor continued to provide ongoing gender training to field staff. This included 45 new staff this quarter, bringing total field staff trained to 145 and total management staff trained to 21.
	Female	0	0	11			11	46	
	Male	0	0	34			34	131	

**TABLE 4. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE**

The MEL plan for India follows a July–June calendar, whereas ILRG global follows an October–September calendar. For ease of comparability and tracking, for indicators counting unique numbers of farmers (Indicator 31, 36, 15), ILRG will count everyone who participated in India activities in India Y3 for ILRG Y4 and in India Y4 for ILRG Y5.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	Pro-WEAI score [EG.3-f]	0.672							To be updated at endline. This data will come from OPM report, coming in April 2023.
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			0	2,049	To be updated based on end of season survey data, counting the share of farmers who applied new skills. Survey data collection will finish in mid-April, so results for this indicator will be reported in Q3.
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	2,168	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE]	0	1,088	745			1,833	1,882	Counting 745 new microenterprises this quarter. This includes 662 women who received POP Phase 1 or 2 in non-ILRG areas delivered by SFP Agronomists. This counts 18 new women from ILRG roster who did not attend anything else in Y4 to date, as well as 12 ILRG men who attended trainings without their wives who have not been previously counted in Y4. It also counts 47 new men and six new women who received land literacy training from



N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Landesa who are not on our ILRG roster.
2	Number of specific pieces LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, WEE]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	3	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Conducted an audit of past land law work by Landesa for laws to count here. Will add Y1 analysis of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, as well as Y2 drafting of amendment to land act for land leasing and joint titling. Land law work has since been deemphasized, so counting anything additional before end of project not anticipated.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-8]</b>	61.5%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline. This data will come from OPM report, coming in April 2023.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (e.g., assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming <b>[GNDR-2, WEE]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	97%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities <b>[GNDR-4]</b>	Econ: 75% Soc: 80% Pol: 73%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline. This data will come from OPM report, coming in April 2023.
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 <b>[GNDR-8, WEE]</b>	N/A	27	17			44	160	This quarter ILRG delivered training to seven SFP agronomists on POP Phase III, including gender-responsive outreach techniques. Six SFP
	Female	N/A	2	16			18	30	

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Male	N/A	25	1			26	130	agronomists were counted in trainings last quarter, so added in one new man here. ILRG also carried out a training with 16 women CAs on gender, communication, and leadership in support of their role mobilization women in their communities for PepsiCo trainings.

**TABLE 5. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, WEE]</b> (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	37	Annual indicator, to be reported 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. <b>[EG.10.4-7, WEE]</b>	0	0	19,676			19,676	187,295	Includes five communities documented by Green Advocates in Nimba County. Green Advocates did not have population split by gender, so using 2011 data from Liberia Statistics Agency for Nimba County for rural population (51.3% women and 48.7% men).
	Female	0	0	10,094			10,094	91,873	
	Male	0	0	9,582			9,582	95,422	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <b>[Custom]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	2	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter we have supported capacity building with our newest service provider, FCI, as well as the 36 Community Land Development and Management Committees (CLDMCs) that have been recognized by government.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management <b>[Custom]</b>	0	0	7,035			7,035	371,707	Includes three communities in Nimba County documented by Green Advocates. No deed has been issued yet, but customary land is acknowledged vis the Land Rights Act without a deed. two communities in Nimba have not had their boundaries finalized yet to

N°	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									have accurate count of HA, so these totals will be updated next quarter.
<b>30</b>	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	47%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Will have updated figures from FCI communities to report by next quarter.

**TABLE 6. MALAWI INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance <b>[DR.3.1-2]</b>	0	0	23			23	25	No additional trainings this quarter but adding capacity building support on conflict resolution and mediation with the 23 customary land committees not previously captured. This includes work with original 17 GVHs in February 2022, as well as light touch support for five new GVHs plus Denje in October 2022.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0			0	0	
	Indigenous People's groups	0	0	0			0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0			0	0	
	Government	0	0	0			0	2	
	Civil society	0	0	23			23	23	
	NGO	0	0	0			0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, WEE]</b> (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	7	Annual indicator, to be reported 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. <b>[EG.10.4-7, WEE]</b>	0	0	42,620			42,620	42,620	These numbers reflect final numbers of applicants and beneficiaries registered under the customary land documentation process in TA Mwansambo. Totals reflect the 21 GVHs that were documented (excluding Mgombe and Thanga where ongoing boundary disputes prevented documentation).
	Female	0	0	20,773			20,773	20,773	
	Male	0	0	21,847			21,847	21,847	
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 <b>[GNDR-8, WEE]</b>	0	131	32			163	735	One training was held this quarter: a local level learning event with local and district stakeholders to discuss lessons learned from gender-responsive land documentation process. In addition, stakeholders discussed
	Female	0	62	13			75	361	
	Male	0	69	19			88	374	

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									ways to better coordinate moving forward to sustain progress after ILRG finishes,
<b>30</b>	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b>	N/A	Reported annually				0	45%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.



**TABLE 7. MADAGASCAR INDICATOR TABLE**

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, WEE]</b> (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	3	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <b>[Custom]</b>	0	Reported annually				0	4	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

# ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORY



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## SUCCESS STORY

# WOMEN GAIN CONFIDENCE IN FARMING, SERVING AS ROLE MODELS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES IN INDIA



Soma and Rantu Ghosh in front of their house in West Bengal. Soma has participated in ILRG agronomy trainings, and both Soma and Rantu have attended household gender norms discussions.

ILRG

When Soma Ghosh first heard there was a new project in her community that wanted to train women in farming practices, she questioned it. “Women aren’t farmers,” she said. “Why would they train us?” Indeed, in her community in West Bengal, India, it is uncommon to see women out in the fields; women often support their husbands by cutting seeds at home but rarely leave the house.

Yet a USAID-PepsiCo partnership in West Bengal specifically targeted women in PepsiCo potato farming families. Soma and the other women in her community were trained in PepsiCo’s package of practices to improve potato quality and decrease rejection rates. They were also trained in sustainable farming practices like proper waste disposal, water conservation, and safe use of agrochemicals.

Soma is now taking an active role in the family farm. “Initially all work was done by men,” said her husband, Rantu. “But now that our wives are trained, we share farming responsibilities. She reminds me about what work still needs to be done and asks detailed questions when she sees that something is not growing properly. I know that in my absence, Soma can manage and supervise farm laborers and do it all independently.” This increased role in farming has changed the way that Rantu views his wife. “I used to think, why is my wife there [at the trainings], why would I discuss farming things with her? I didn’t see the importance of her. Now I discuss all things with her. She might have important things to say. She adds value.”

In addition to helping on their family plot, Soma is also farming independently. After attending the USAID-PepsiCo training. Soma and another woman in her self-help group decided to try and see if they could farm independently. Both had support from their husbands and leased a plot of land together. After one year, the other member dropped out, but Soma continues to farm the plot on her own. “Now I myself say I am a farmer,” she said. “I never went to the field before, now I am going regularly.”

This new role in farming has changed how Soma sees herself. “This has increased my confidence. My hesitation has decreased, I now talk to people with confidence,” she said. “My self-belief and self-love have increased.” Soma is now a role model in her community. Rantu says, “Others in my community are reaching out to me, asking if Soma can train their wives in farming. She is like a local ambassador. If she can convince other women to become involved in farming, this is a very good thing.”

### Telling Our Story

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

# ANNEX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



USAID/SINGER/PETERSON

# 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 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 (WEE). 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;

**Contract Size:**  
Up to \$25 million

**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

- 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.

## 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 the Congo (DRC), Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Colombia, ILRG carried 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 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

600,000 adults (50 percent women) with legally recognized and documented land rights  
23,000 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  
1,300 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries  
950,000 ha 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

## RESULTS CONTACT

Stephen Brooks  
Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)  
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Land and Resource Governance Division

Matt Sommerville  
COP  
matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com  
USAID contractor/ILRG

## ANNEX 4: LIST OF MEDIA

**TABLE 7. MEDIA**

PRODUCT	COUNTRY	DATE	LOCATION (LINK)	NOTES/AUDIENCE/ DISSEMINATION
PepsiCo Foundation, CARE expand 'She Feeds the World' program in India	India	January 24, 2023	<a href="https://www.indiablooms.com/finance-details/17667/kolkata-pepsico-foundation-care-expand-she-feeds-the-world-programme-in-india.html">https://www.indiablooms.com/finance-details/17667/kolkata-pepsico-foundation-care-expand-she-feeds-the-world-programme-in-india.html</a>	PepsiCo India hosted an event recognizing ILRG women farmers and launching their new She Feeds the World program with CARE. Local Indian news outlets were invited and highlighted event.
Capacity Assessment Framework	Global	February 3, 2023	<a href="https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/">https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/</a>	ILRG produced Capacity Assessment tool, narrative, and video tutorial to help other implementing partners measure partner capacity building for USAID standard F-indicators.
Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) social media post about ILRG women's leadership and empowerment training	Zambia	February 11, 2023	<a href="https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0mLztR3hma8cQA8XwMjHK2966AhSUpHrsZ9Gu5ZTHcs4Crt8nd73Ln rVW3a9dKi7Jkl&amp;id=100064879724753&amp;mbextid=Nif5oz">https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0mLztR3hma8cQA8XwMjHK2966AhSUpHrsZ9Gu5ZTHcs4Crt8nd73Ln rVW3a9dKi7Jkl&amp;id=100064879724753&amp;mbextid=Nif5oz</a>	Participating organization posted about training and learnings on their Facebook page.
USAID supported highlighted in WPAZ newsletter	Zambia	February 15, 2023	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WaZSJ4RF0ePuH6MPPk4EsNIbECuGhruR/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WaZSJ4RF0ePuH6MPPk4EsNIbECuGhruR/view?usp=share_link</a>	USAID provides support for the WPAZ under ILRG. This work was highlighted in WPAZ's quarterly newsletter to supporters and partners.
Prindex brief and report	Global	February 28, 2023	<a href="https://www.land-links.org/document/enhanced-prindex-application-in-colombia/">https://www.land-links.org/document/enhanced-prindex-application-in-colombia/</a>	ILRG published full analytical report and executive summary brief of Prindex work, which was shared with participants and Colombia-focused Prindex launch event.
International Women's Day 2023 Blog	Global	March 8, 2023	<a href="https://www.land-links.org/2023/03/transforming-fear-into-">https://www.land-links.org/2023/03/transforming-fear-into-</a>	ILRG put out a blog on LandLinks for IWD highlighting women's land rights work in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Blog was promoted on social media by:

			<a href="#">hope-secure-land-rights-as-a-pathway-for-rural-womens-economic-security/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID/Mozambique on <a href="#">Twitter</a></li> <li>• USAID/Malawi on <a href="#">Twitter</a> and <a href="#">Facebook</a>, also highlighting the Mission’s visit to the ceremonial land certificate distribution ceremony with government counterparts</li> <li>• USAID/Zambia on <a href="#">Twitter</a>, <a href="#">Facebook</a> and <a href="#">Instagram</a></li> </ul>
ILRG featured in Tetra Tech Exposure blog for International Women’s Day	Global	March 8, 2023	<a href="https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/tech-for-change-helping-women-and-girls-rise">https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/tech-for-change-helping-women-and-girls-rise</a>	Tetra Tech put out a blog on its Exposure site for IWD, highlighting ILRG and other programs that work on gender and social inclusion issues. This blog was promoted by Tetra Tech on <a href="#">Twitter</a> , <a href="#">Facebook</a> and <a href="#">LinkedIn</a> .
Social media promotion of Frontiers: Innovative Approaches for Women’s Land Rights CSW side event	Global	March 14, 2023	<a href="https://www.newamerica.org/future-land-housing/events/frontiers-innovative-approaches-for-womens-land-rights/">https://www.newamerica.org/future-land-housing/events/frontiers-innovative-approaches-for-womens-land-rights/</a>	ILRG speakers were featured on a panel hosted by New America during CSW. Recordings of the event are available on YouTube, and the event was promoted on Twitter by <a href="#">New America</a> , <a href="#">USAID/GenDev</a> , and <a href="#">Tetra Tech</a> .
International Forest Day ILRG social media content	Zambia	March 21, 2023		ILRG prepared social media posts and photos for USAID/Zambia to showcase ILRG forest conservation work for International Forest Day on <a href="#">Twitter</a> , <a href="#">Instagram</a> , and <a href="#">Facebook</a> .
Social media content for Summit for Democracy	Zambia	March 28, 2023	<a href="https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1640775057919057937">https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1640775057919057937</a>	<p>ILRG prepared social media posts and photos for USAID/Zambia and implementing partners, highlighting ILRG’s work with community natural resource governance structures ahead of Zambia’s hosting of the Summit for Democracy. The Summit was promoted by Tetra Tech on Twitter, retweeted by FZS and USAID/Zambia.</p> <p>North Luangwa Conservation project also posted about ILRG and Summit for Democracy on <a href="#">Facebook</a>.</p>

Wildlife Crime Prevention NGO posted about ILRG women’s leadership and empowerment course on LinkedIn		March 30, 2023	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7047180909925535744/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7047180909925535744/</a>	Participating organization posted about training and learnings on their LinkedIn page.
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## ANNEX 5: PROJECT STAFF

**TABLE 8. PROJECT STAFF**

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	
Priyanjali Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist	All Email Information Redacted from PDF
Subrataa Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Country Coordinator	
Surajit Chattaraj	Tetra Tech	India Administration Assistant	
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	
Meagan Dooley	Tetra Tech	Program Officer	
Mark Freudenberger	Tetra Tech	Land Tenure Specialist	
Mala Goswami	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	
Melissa Hall	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party (outgoing)	
Megan Huth	Tetra Tech	Indigenous Peoples' and Liberia Task Lead	
Charity Kaferawanthu Soko	Tetra Tech	Malawi Administrative and Finance Officer	
Monde Luhana	Tetra Tech	Zambia Country Coordinator, Finance and Operations	
Patricia Malasha	Tetra Tech	Zambia Gender Advisor	
Suryasnata Mazumder	Tetra Tech	India Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant	
Vincent Moses	Tetra Tech	Malawi Field Coordinator	
Dan Mullins	Tetra Tech	Mozambique Country Lead	
Alstone Mwanza	Tetra Tech	Zambia Senior Wildlife and Natural Resource Specialist	
Cara Mitchell	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	
Gavelet Mzembe	Tetra Tech	Malawi Country Coordinator	
Russell Ndumba	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Operations Specialist	
Margaret Nkhosi	Tetra Tech	Zambia Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist	
Tilius Phiri	Tetra Tech	Malawi Finance and Administration Specialist	
Amy Regas	Tetra Tech	Home Office Project Manager	

Maureen Scanlin	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party (incoming)	
Lalita Sharma	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	
Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Zambia Office Assistant	

## ANNEX 6: DATA

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



## ANNEX 7: TERM LEVEL OF EFFORT (LOE) SUMMARY

**TABLE 9. 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/ Third Country Nationals (TCN) Professionals	0.00	0.00	93.94	(93.94)
Headquarters Technical/Administrative Staff	1,955.00	5.4	2,168.80	(213.80)
Long-Term Cooperating Country National (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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,566.00</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>7,487.72</b>	<b>2,072.88</b>