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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, FY 2023 INCLUDING QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY – SEPTEMBER 2023

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015

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DECEMBER 2023

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

Cover Photo: Agronomy training for women farmers in West Bengal. Photo: Tetra Tech

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Suggested Citation: Tetra Tech. (2023). *Annual progress report, FY 2023*. Washington, DC: USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALU	African Leadership University
BMP	Best Management Practices
CA	Community Agronomist
CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework
CAP	Community Action Plan
CaVaTeCo	Community Land Value Chain
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
COGEB	Comité de Gestion du Bassin Versant Sambirano (Madagascar)
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COP	Chief of Party
CRB	Community Resources Board (Zambia)
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (Madagascar)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
EKNA	Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIVEDISAB	Fikambanana Vehivavy Districka Sambirano Bemazava
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives (Liberia)
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GAI	Green Advocates International
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDA	Global Development Alliance

GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GRAS	Green Resources AS
GVH	Group Village Headperson (Malawi)
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
LAMADI	Land Management and Disaster Preparedness
LLG	Land Leasing Group
LRIU	Land Reform Implementation Unit (Malawi)
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MATSF	Ministry of Land Services and Territorial Management (Madagascar)
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODOC	Opération Domaniale Concertée (Madagascar)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
POP	Package of Practices
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
Prindex	Property Rights Index
QGIS	Quantum GIS
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practice
SL	Sustainable Landscapes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-Bound
SOW	Scope of Work
SPEED	Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (Mozambique)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TA	Traditional Authority
TLMA	Traditional Land Management Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme

USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZCLAS	Zambia Customary Land Administration System
ZCRBA	Zambia Community Resources Board Association
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract provides support to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land and Resource Governance Team under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure 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 pursued include: 1) support around USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; 4) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia; 5) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); 6) support for completion of community land protection program activities in Liberia; 7) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; 8) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals (PPA); 9) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program; 10) investigation of conflict financing, due diligence and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining supply chains in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); 11) multiple activities in Mozambique including clarification of rights to land and resources related to responsible land-based investment, as well as disaster response work in Sofala Province; 12) in Zambia support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as community-based natural resource governance around protected areas; and 13) various research and analysis in support of sustainable landscapes.

ILRG was awarded on July 27, 2018 with a three-year base period (through July 2021) and two one-year option periods that were exercised in August 2020. A no-cost extension was awarded to ILRG for five months through December 2023. The project will conclude on December 31, 2023.

2.0 SUMMARY OF YEAR 5

In its final year of operation, ILRG completed several global tasks including developing and attaining approval of the capacity assessment framework (CAF) narrative and tool and development and expansion of Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) efforts in Southern Africa. ILRG produced a number of final learning pieces on key thematic areas of customary and community land documentation, women's land rights, natural resource management, and private sector engagement on land and gender issues. These reports were posted on USAID knowledge management sites and promoted during a series of final learning webinars with USAID audiences to increase their dissemination and uptake.

In Mozambique, ILRG's operations were significantly affected by Cyclone Freddy, a category 4 storm; despite the delays, access issues, and damaged and destroyed infrastructure, partner service providers were efficient in modifying their plans to accommodate the contextual changes and challenges and resumed work quickly. The remaining Green Resources (GRAS) activities in Zambezia and Niassa were completed. All planned field activities were established, notably including the Grupo Madal agricultural extension system, Madal land administration (through Cooperativa Avante), GRAS community forest work (also through Cooperativa Avante), and work on land administration in areas affected by Cyclone Idai in Sofala (through Terra Nossa). On the policy front, the new national Land Policy was also approved, with instrumental support by Terra Firma, which remains engaged. The National Directorate of Land approved the launch of a public geoportal representing the only comprehensive source of information on community delimitation in the country. ILRG's efforts in FY 2023 maintained and built on previous years' focus on gender and social inclusion.

In Zambia, ILRG convened two high-profile community-based natural resource management events on community forest management and wildlife, which brought together diverse stakeholders to advance community partnerships with government on resource management. ILRG launched the Zambia Customary Land Administration System (ZCLAS) and trained 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. Through the Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCBRA), ILRG completed a roll out of governance training manuals, as well as a leadership program for Community Resources Board (CRB) members. With respect to land rights documentation, ILRG completed the documentation of rights within the wildlife areas of Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms. ILRG shared governance and leadership manuals with partners and completed trainings with the Department of National Parks, and the Forestry Department on women's leadership and empowerment, as well as the development of Community Forest Management Groups. ILRG's final event brought together stakeholders from across the country, generally indicating strong support from traditional authorities.

The Ghana Deforestation-Free Cocoa work ended in November 2022 with a workshop on the economic analysis of tree tenure. ILRG also conducted a communications and learning trip to examine how the momentum from the engagements has resulted in lasting impacts through Hershey and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp (ECOM) operations.

Under the partnership with ECOM to empower women in the cocoa value chain in Ghana, ECOM launched its Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy. This included the development of revised gender-responsive farmer engagement policies and the inclusion of GESI considerations into all business units' annual workplans. ECOM used the training program revised by ILRG to deliver training on land rights, gender norms, and Gender-based Violence (GBV) to 2,646 farmers (1,213 men and 1,433 women). ECOM established 52 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) with 1,283 women (and one VSLA with 35 men), also providing training on women's empowerment and financial literacy to

1,402 women. The company supported women in starting alternative livelihoods activities, reaching over 1,000 women. ECOM developed complementary activities to reach farmers who were unable to attend in-person training and reinforce positive shifts in gender norms in the communities. Radio stations broadcasted messages on GBV in 17 communities, reaching approximately 2,550 people. Community cooking competitions for men promoted further reflections about the gender distribution of household tasks. ECOM and ILRG gathered quantitative and qualitative data to assess impact, compiled in the activity's final report. ECOM is taking actions to sustain and scale activities designed and delivered under ILRG, including continuing to engage the Gender and Sustainability Specialist and women Field Officers and scaling the gender norms training for farmers in new communities.

On WEE cross-cutting activities, over 12,500 women were reached through trainings, land documentation efforts, and agricultural extensions services this quarter, and 188,000 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities so far. ILRG continued to provide technical support to local gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees across all ILRG countries. The ILRG Global Gender Advisor supported country teams and partners in collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data on women's land rights and WEE impact in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. This information was used in activities' final reports and learning products such as the Malawi GESI lessons learned brief and the forthcoming cross-country report on gender norms.

In India, ILRG concluded its final potato season in West Bengal, providing training on agronomy and PepsiCo's sustainable farming practices (SFPs) to women farmers. ILRG partner Landesa provided land literacy training to 838 farmers (542 women and 296 men) and supported seven women's land leasing groups. ILRG supported 11 women-led demonstration farms and provided ongoing training and mentoring to Community Agronomists (CAs) and Field Agronomists, including off-season refresher training on gender equality and data collection. As this was the final year of intervention, ILRG focused on data collection and analysis to examine the business case for women's empowerment. This included a post-season survey with women farmers and collecting qualitative data with men and women farmers, aggregators, and PepsiCo staff. The data informed the final activity report and brief. A final event was held in May with representatives from PepsiCo global and India teams and USAID and included visits to communities, a reflection event in Kolkata, and a policy-level meeting in Delhi. Based on the business case results, PepsiCo decided to continue women's empowerment activities, engaging the ILRG local staff directly to lead interventions in new communities in West Bengal and collaborate closely with the USAID-PepsiCo Global Development Alliance (GDA) in four countries.

In Liberia, ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to Green Advocates International (GAI) and Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) for work in 13 communities, completing the process in the last of the communities in September 2023. Experiences are being consolidated into a final lessons learned report.

In Malawi, ILRG concluded work supporting the customary land documentation process with the Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) in Traditional Authority (TA) Mwanambo in Nkhosha District in March 2023. ILRG supported the documentation of 9,272 parcels (8,392 household, 880 community resources like schools, grazing fields, etc.). This work benefited 42,620 community members (50 percent women). To date, 76 percent of these certificates have been distributed to community members, with the final slate of certificates to be delivered by the end of October 2023. A national level learning event with government officials, USAID, the donor community, and civil society was held in August 2023. ILRG shared key lessons learned and resources developed during the course of work, and government officials shared their next steps for the national roll out of the customary land documentation process in the country.

In Madagascar ILRG supported the provision of land titles under the *opération domaniale concentrée* (ODOC), or mass land titling operation, in six communes of Ambanja District. ILRG facilitated a

stakeholder evaluation carried out between Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano and ministry staff, and the 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 of land governance, leveraging ILRG's technical engagement to date. In September 2023, the government distributed over 1300 land titles through the ODOC process and 107 land certificates through the World Bank program in a project-related commune. ILRG's work supported the local governance structures that helped to unblock these administrative processes, and are expected to grow moving forward.

Related to conflict minerals, ILRG completed a series of analytical reports with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to increase understanding of drivers of conflict and insecurity within artisanal mines in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This report covers fiscal year (FY) 2023, inclusive of the quarterly report for July to September 2023.

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG continued to use bi-weekly written updates and weekly global calls with USAID, as well as activity-specific coordination calls, for overall project management. ILRG has a streamlined structure with a small global team providing support to activities in multiple countries; for the final two years, the team hired a Program Officer to lead the learning and communication work and support data management and monitoring and evaluation. ILRG's core management team continues to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure.

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

ILRG's revised environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) was approved in FY 2021; annual reporting is in Annex 2.

3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

ILRG continues to support USAID/Washington, USAID missions, partners, and beneficiaries with high-quality, cost-effective, and timely service to respond to the needs of these diverse interests. Quotes included below are from this past year.

Quality: During the past quarter ILRG held final calls with private sector partners including PepsiCo, ECOM and Grupo Madal. ECOM noted during their call that, "Because of this USAID partnership, ECOM has been recognized by its clients as a leader in the gender space." Their lead manager stressed, "We plan to make this material as one of our key trainings for all of our districts. Personally, I changed my own work habits and I've become a Gender Champion." PepsiCo's management highlighted that "we learned **how** to do things better. By partnering with USAID, we were able to use your sixty years of development learnings to influence our business practices. At times, we were stretching our own individual missions, and this was difficult because USAID and PepsiCo do have different goals. Tetra Tech held the center and helped us move towards the goal. We appreciate the flexibility from Tetra Tech and part of what made it successful was the strong team." ILRG continued to provide quality outreach to other USAID programs to support their journey to integrating tenure, with the USAID Business Enabling Program mentioning, "Thank you for looping us in and for all your regular collaboration...you will always be our "go to" on land policy issues." ILRG has reached out to both country and global programs, including to ensure that materials are used broadly. For example, ActionAid (a recipient of the USAID RISE Grants), thanked ILRG, "a HUGE! Thank you for the support and comprehensive information about Tackling GBV in Natural resource management and how we can adopt resources and tools for the fisheries Resources for the RISE project." Partners have appreciated ILRG's approach to capacity strengthening and local ownership; for example, from Frankfurt Zoological Society, "I wanted to reach out and express our gratitude for your support and collaboration in organizing the Traditional Leaders Dialogue Trainings. The event was a tremendous success, and we received positive feedback from the participants, especially regarding the expertise and effectiveness of the consultant from ILRG engaged. Her expertise and ability to connect with the traditional leaders were invaluable, and we believe that her involvement greatly contributed to this success."

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG's responsiveness to USAID questions remains noteworthy. Following a quick request from USAID on resource governance information in Liberia, USAID noted: "This was a

priority request as noted and I appreciate you getting it to me so quickly.” ILRG has submitted all contractual deliverables on time this year and keeps USAID up to date on non-contractual deliverable timelines. This year, ILRG has sought to finalize dozens of deliverables and has produced a revised tracker and review system to help USAID manage the needed inputs efficiently. ILRG seeks to respond to all USAID messages within 24 hours with a timeline and plan for responding to needs.

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG manages specific budgets for eight countries (as well as individual analytical tasks), many of which have multiple earmarked funding sources. This requires constant monitoring of budget progress against technical delivery, including on activities that have tight budgets and those that may have more room for adaptive management. As ILRG is reaching the end of the contract, this requires substantial management and nuanced draw down of funds. ILRG provides frequent information to USAID to ensure that USAID’s accounting software matches ILRG’s estimates. ILRG’s focus on working through in-country partners creates significant cost savings, and advances USAID’s localization strategy.

Management: ILRG sees its management impacts through its ability to concurrently move technical deliverables and field implementation across multiple countries, as well as its support to in-country processes. ILRG has closed down multiple offices and country teams this year compliantly with both USAID regulations and country laws, while communicating these developments. Up to present, the ILRG team has managed 22 grants and 45 subcontractors, as well as a current contingent of 3 full-time staff and dozens of consultants. ILRG has done this with a lean global management team and targeted support from the Tetra Tech home office.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG takes regulatory compliance and broader code of conduct compliance very seriously. It continues to ensure that all individuals on the team (from long-term staff to short-term consultants) have a strong understanding of these issues including environmental monitoring and mitigation, trafficking in persons, combatting sexual harassment, and exploitation and abuse. ILRG stays up to date on compliance including with USAID information technology requirements. ILRG’s regulatory compliance is exceedingly difficult, as the small team must manage compliance across multiple countries, as well as USAID mission expectations on a contract that is managed by USAID from Washington.

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 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

ILRG continued to integrate MAST into country activities, particularly in Zambia, Mozambique, and Malawi. ILRG carried out additional MAST training in Zambia with computer science professionals and saw field testing of basic administrative platforms in Zambia and Mozambique. MAST impacts are being highlighted across countries including documentation of how to use MAST after ILRG closes, which is available on an open-source platform. Many manuals, particularly on gender integration have been finalized and posted to USAID LandLinks.

3.4 MOZAMBIQUE

Most remaining ILRG activities in Mozambique were completed by the end of September. The Grupo Madal agricultural extension work, Madal land administration (*Cooperativa Avante*), and GRAS community forest work (*Cooperativa Avante*) were all finalized. Land Administration and Disaster Preparedness (LAMADI) work on the relationships between land administration and vulnerability to disasters in areas affected by 2019 Cyclone Idai (through Terra Nossa) and the GRAS support to High Value Parcels 2 (through AMDER) is nearly complete, awaiting the outcomes from a final community delimitation and land use planning process in each activity. Significantly, the new national Land Policy was approved, including language submitted by Terra Firma that underscores the rights of communities to identify, map, and document local rights to use land acquired by occupation according to customary norms and practices or by good faith. Terra Firma has also submitted a review of the draft Land Law, currently under framing by the National Land Commission.

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

In FY2023, several ILRG activities (and the staff and families of several ILRG implementing partners) were heavily affected by Cyclone Freddy, a category 4 storm that broke global records for the longest lasting cyclone after hitting Mozambique in February 2023. The fallout considered significant damage and destruction of Grupo Madal infrastructure, and restricted Avante's access to hard-hit communities, impeding their work. Despite the devastation 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 so that activities could continue in the wake of Cyclone Freddy.

3.4.2 EXISTING FIELD ACTIVITIES

Grupo Madal Agricultural Extension System (Madal)

Grupo Madal finalized the activity to develop the company's capacity for inclusive engagement with smallholder farmers and to extend and deepen gender-responsive agricultural extension services to smallholder farmers. Madal, with technical assistance from the government's national agricultural research body and the University of Zambeze, updated several technical manuals and trained the company's extension staff in their use during 10 Training of Trainer workshops. These covered, among others, gender-aware agricultural extension systems; agroforestry systems based on coconut agricultural marketing; commodity-specific training on cowpea, sesame, sunflower, guar bean and horticulture; and processing involving solar drying and construction of improved crop storage.

Madal focused on establishing agroforestry based on coconut, intercropped with various cash crops and food crops. Madal had provided ingrowers with 9,800 coconut saplings for planting on ½ hectare parcels, along with sesame seed and cowpeas as cash crops. They signed 1,436 contracts with ingrowers covering nearly 1000 hectares, providing an important sense of tenure security to those ingrowers (over 80% of whom are women).

Cyclone Freddy brought significant destruction to Madal's infrastructure and destroyed most of the sesame. The Madal team reviewed the situation and shifted to vegetables as a crop that provides nutritious food and income. Farmers welcomed this rapid shift and began to benefit in as few as 10 weeks for leaf crops and cowpea leaves. Madal also used its own resources to replace over three tons of cowpea seed that had been flooded.

During the year, Madal helped communities to establish several coconut sapling nurseries for transplanting during the December 2023 – March 2024 rainy season, which will enable about 150 hectares of new plantings. The plan for the next season is to focus on intercropping using cowpea and

sesame in between half of the rows of coconut, with ingrowers planting food crops for home consumption between the remaining rows.

The Madal extension approach uses the Training and Visit system, designed for close supervision and in-service training of extension staff. This involves weekly in-service training for staff, then visiting each club at least once per week. Over the year, Madal realized that its initial target of more than 110 farmer clubs with over 2600 members was far too ambitious for a first-year effort with inexperienced staff. During the pivot to support vegetable production after the cyclone, the company narrowed its focus to the best 18 clubs, which have nearly 400 farmers, of whom 86% are women. After consolidating its process and building up the skills and confidence of staff, this number started to expand slowly, with several of the other clubs asking to rejoin the extension network.

Each club selected a gender focal point. As part of the weekly trainings, in addition to technical topics, the focal points facilitate discussions on topics related to gender and social inclusion. ILRG's technical staff provided a series of training-of-trainers activities on gender and inclusion for staff and lead farmers. These focused on creative ways to explore how issues of gender and inclusion influence specific technical horticultural practices, such as decision-making over what to plant or how to use produce, and on who in the family undertakes which activities.

Land Administration in Quelimane District (*Cooperativa Avante*)

The *Cooperativa Avante* activity achieved its primary targets in 19 communities neighboring four Madal farms near Quelimane. The team supported the establishment of five new community land associations and trained these, along with 14 other communities previously supported by ILRG. The five new communities were delimited and received their Certificates of Delimitation from the provincial government, covering 6701 hectares with a total of 11,700 residents.

Cyclone Freddy temporarily halted the work, with the Avante team estimating that 90% of families suffered either destruction or severe damage to their homes. Work resumed after a month. The team, including auxiliaries drawn from the communities, documented current land uses involving 4,108 parcels covering 1,395 hectares in the 19 communities. The parcels range in size from a tiny 0.002 hectares up to 4.9 hectares, with a median of 0.225 hectares.

This process included 135 awareness-raising meetings with over 5,800 participants and 85 training meetings for the associations. The ILRG Mozambique Gender Specialist supported Avante staff in how to facilitate the participation of women, youth, and the elderly, with significant awareness raising focus on GESI topics. Capacity development sessions included GESI topics and used ILRG's gender norms dialogues training materials, as well as technical topics such as land rights and the land law, procedures in delimitations processes, and development of land use plans.

LAMADI - Land Administration and Disaster Preparedness – Sofala (*Terra Nossa*)

The LAMADI activity was able to complete nearly all of its workplan during the year. LAMADI aims 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, especially those caused by weather events such as cyclones and flooding. Activities include training in land legislation, participatory mapping, zoning or current land use, and community land use plans. By the end of September 2023, the final community was still involved in a dispute resolution process over its border with a neighboring community, so this was not fully completed as per the workplan.

During the year, the team worked in 17 communities, including 14 in Buzi District and three in Nhamatanda District. They helped establish 16 new community land associations and revived one existing association, including 306 founder members of whom 149 (48.7%) are women. All were trained

in themes ranging from management of associations to land rights, processes of land delimitation, land and vulnerability to disasters, and land use planning. By the end of September, the activity had also delimited 16 of the 17 communities, covering 124,979 hectares with 62,602 residents.

For these districts, the two most common disasters are cyclones and heavy rains, with flooding as the major threat. LAMADI worked closely with district and provincial government officials to develop a digital “Vulnerability Map” with layers that provide the foundation for land use planning. They recorded the locations of features such as roads, 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 tenure and topography of the entire area of Buzi and Nhamatanda Districts. The Terra Nossa – government team used these data layers to map out the locations at greatest and lowest risk of exposure to flooding.

Terra Nossa then piloted an innovative survey capturing people’s personal data and experiences with flooding as a way of triangulating the topographical data. Community members and government officials used this mapping to analyze where and why people were living or farming in flood-prone zones. This enabled them to identify these high risk areas during land use planning, marking them as places where community leadership and government should avoid allocating land for inappropriate uses. This included 11,439 interviews with locations of homes and the locations of 5,052 fields in eight of the 17 communities. Terra Nossa developed training materials on land and vulnerability for use with provincial and district technical staff and representatives of UN-Habitat, which is implementing a 36-month USAID activity in Buzi and Nhamatanda. They, in turn, used the materials to train community representatives. Terra Firma also provided a four-day intensive training in the use of Quantum GIS (QGIS), an open-source Geographic Information System, to four technical staff from each of the two districts (Buzi and Nhamatanda), representatives of four provincial departments, and to representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and UN-Habitat. The training included the use of data layers compiled during the LAMADI project.

ILRG’s Global Gender Advisor and Technical Land Specialist spent three days 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 some maps produced using the data sets mentioned above and walked through the steps for participatory land use planning using the vulnerability data, after which Terra Nossa supported land use planning in the 16 delimited communities.

Following the field work, the team submitted packages of all printed and digital material to the two district governments. This includes maps, the training manual on land and vulnerability that was used with district and provincial government officials, and all mapping layers. This data will be used to enhance the quality of district vulnerability mapping and planning.

The Terra Nossa team, with support from ILRG, is planning a final lessons learned event to be held in Beira in October. About 50 participants are invited, ranging from district, provincial and national government officials to various donor agencies, the private sector and academia. The event will be framed around the main theme of land and vulnerability to climate change-influenced natural disasters.

GRAS High Value Parcels 2 (AMDER Niassa)

AMDER Niassa, in collaboration with its consortium partner, Terra Nossa, took over activities that had not been completed by Centro Terra Viva in the previous year. This activity, which initiated field work in January 2023, focused on support to 22 communities that had received transfers of standing plantation forests from GRAS, some of which included infrastructure such as houses and warehouses.

The activity moved forward in 15 communities: four in Nampula, six in Zambezia and five in Niassa. However, the district government of N’gauma blocked all efforts to work with seven communities.

After multiple efforts to move beyond this, including the involvement of provincial authorities, ILRG agreed to remove these seven communities from the workplan and to add a new deliverable involving introductory training to four communities in management of plantation forests.

Of the 15 communities, 12 worked with their own associations while three neighbors in Niassa joined forces to establish a single joint association, for a total of 13. Ten of these associations had been previously registered; three associations representing five communities were new. All were provided with training in issues such as gender and social inclusion, land rights, and land delimitation processes.

Of the 15 communities, AMDER found that 11 had been previously delimited; of these, seven approved this prior delimitation but four requested corrections to their community delimitations, and another four were delimited for the first time. As of the end of September, one of the delimitations was being finalized.

Based on the modification mentioned above, AMDER brought in a technical team from Avante in Alto Molocue to provide a two-day introductory training on cooperatives and technical aspects of plantation management based on experiences there. Since the original training was done in Zambezia Province, the summary training was targeted to two communities in Nampula Province and a further two in Niassa Province. The training team encountered diverse situations during the process. In Rapale community in Nampula, the community complained that their timber plantation had been largely taken over by a senior provincial politician; the facilitators helped them to review their contract of purchase from GRAS and discussed the legal steps for making an official complaint, starting with the district government. The community in Ribaue was pleased with the training and asked Avante to find more resources to provide the same support to five of its neighboring communities that also received plantation areas from GRAS. One of the Niassa communities has an area of pine trees received from GRAS; in addition to the general training, which focused largely on eucalyptus, Avante helped them to understand options that are more relevant for pine plantations.

Green Resources (GRAS) Community Forests in Alto Molocue (Cooperativa Avante)

Avante supported six communities to assume control over and begin to manage a set of plantations that they purchased from Green Resources in Alto Molocue District, Zambezia. A seventh neighboring community asked to join the activity; despite having no standing timber, they would like to develop a community plantation.

While all seven participating communities had previously been delimited, they all complained about mistakes in the process. Avante worked with the communities to walk the boundaries and provided corrected geo-coordinates to the provincial government. In June, provincial authorities visited the project, met with community members, and toured the eucalyptus plantations. Following this technical visit, they approved the work.

Avante helped the communities to review various potential markets for their timber. Negotiations were undertaken with several potential buyers; discussions with the most likely buyer from Beira were ongoing at the end of September. Communities participated in multiple training sessions, including establishment and management of a cooperative, gender and social inclusion, basic financial management, management of a timber plantation, and negotiations with buyers. They also did hands-on practical work in the plantations, from establishing nurseries from seed to transplanting saplings, cleaning undergrowth, and doing protected burns to avoid uncontrolled forest fires. Avante reviewed and updated their technical training and used these to compile a two-day introductory training for use in other communities (see section on GRAS High Value Parcels, above).

While all seven community land associations had been established previously, Avante and ILRG agreed that it would be best to establish an umbrella cooperative representing the seven communities, due to

limitations on handling finances inherent in the law for associations. All communities agreed that their negotiating power with timber buyers would be stronger through an umbrella cooperative. After Avante led a number of sessions on establishing and managing a cooperative, they drafted and approved their constitution and statutes, and submitted these to the national government for final legalization. The new cooperative “Insovane de Caiaia” was legalized to represent the seven community associations. This was a bureaucratically arduous process, requiring multiple interventions with the district government and a field trip by provincial authorities to help them understand the issues. This was followed by repeated submissions of the request to national government, including several rejections based on unclear criteria that neither district nor provincial government understood. The cooperative, representing the seven participating communities, can now legally engage in contracts with buyers.

Avante undertook an initial inventory of the types and quantities of timber products in the six communities with standing plantations. As of the end of September, they are working with communities to develop Forest Management Plans that can guide each community in what timber they have and how much of each product they could potentially sell each year.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

National Land Policy Review: The national Council of Ministers approved the new Land Policy on November 28, 2022.¹ Terra Firma was actively involved in the review process, and the final approved policy includes language submitted by Terra Firma that affirms communities’ rights to administer land under their control.

Revision of Land Law: Following the approval of the new Land Policy, the National Land Commission initiated a process of drafting a new Land Law to replace the existing Law from 1997. Terra Firma provided detailed comments and suggestions on the zero draft and held meetings with the director of the Commission. The draft will be refined and may be sent to the National Assembly by the end of 2023; if that doesn’t happen, the process may be put on hold until after the national elections in 2024.

Africa Land Policy Conference: ILRG offered to cover the costs of participation by an official from the Ministry of Land and Environment in the November 2023 conference in Addis Ababa; the Ministry nominated Head of the Cadastral Department of the National Land Directorate. ILRG contributed to a paper authored by Terra Firma that was accepted for the November conference.

Geoportal: The National Directorate of Land approved the development of a public geoportal showing details of all formal community land delimitations, along with all available supporting documentation. Terra Firma is now developing plans for capacity building of the Ministry to enable the latter to use and maintain the data. The launch is planned for November. The development of the portal is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and USAID.

Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED) and Comparative Study: ILRG met over the space of several months with the mission and its SPEED project, with the National Fund for Sustainable Development (which is managing the World Bank’s MozLand project), and with the National Directorate of Land to discuss and shape a study to compare CaVaTeCo and the official ministry approach to land titling. After initially supporting the plan, the National Directorate eventually decided that it was not interested in this study, so the design was put on hold.

¹ Available at <https://www.inm.gov.mz/pt-br/content/br-n%C2%BA-229-de-281122-boletim-da-rep%C3%BAblica-i-serie>

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

Throughout the year, the ILRG Global Gender Advisor and the ILRG Mozambique Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist continued to provide support to all partners. Key aspects are mentioned in the preceding sections.

3.4.5 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

On February 24, 2023, Mozambique was hit hard by Cyclone Freddy, a category four storm that broke global records for the longest-lasting cyclone. The cyclone had far-reaching effects across ILRG activities and the staff and families of several implementing partners, as described above.

3.4.6 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

As noted above, ILRG's work is conducted primarily through local partner Terra Firma, as well as a group of district-level NGOs. ILRG held meetings across these partners to ensure information exchange among the partners as well as to coordinate with national platforms. The engagement of the project with SPEED, the National Land Commission, UN-Habitat, and FAO, as well as the focus on ensuring that data is available on public and open platforms, while seeking government ownership and participation, demonstrates the robust attention to sharing information and scaling collaborative lessons.

3.5 ZAMBIA

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID support for customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014. Although initially working with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension, this work evolved into a broader set of activities. These include wildlife and natural resource tenure, and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes, as well as the National Land Policy. Women's economic empowerment continues to be a major focus of ILRG investment, alongside sustainable forest management.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The ILRG Zambia office in Lusaka, now closed, hosted a small team comprising two administrative staff and four technical specialists who managed subcontractors, grantees, and consultants and liaised with government counterparts and USAID. ILRG worked with a diverse set of partners, including a range of civil society organizations (CSOs) that applied tools developed by ILRG for land rights, natural resource governance, and women's empowerment.

3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Coordination and Policy Engagement: Major achievements included strong inter-ministerial and project coordination with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), resulting in a collaboration on gender-responsive land administration guidelines/practice notes. Through a partnership with USAID Local Impact, ILRG was able to ensure that lessons on peri-urban land management were integrated into district land management. After many months of preparation, ILRG supported the MLNR to launch the Land Sector Communication Strategy. MLNR also shared its 1958 chiefdom boundary maps with chiefs across the country to help resolve long standing disputes, though this remains a work in progress as there is no platform for dispute resolution. ILRG surveyed cooperating partners on their plans and ability to contribute to the National Lands Policy implementation plan and identified a roadmap for the Ministry to

take forward. ILRG partner Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) hosted a chiefdom learning event on customary land administration on the side of the House of Chiefs meeting in May 2023. A resolution was drafted for the House of Chiefs in support of land documentation and the gender guidelines.

Field and Partner Implementation: ILRG's partners in the land sector, ZLA and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), completed their work on customary land certification and administration though distribution of certificates to communities is still underway. ILRG supported ZLA with the rollout and use of the Zambia Customary Land Administration System (ZCLAS). Chiefs were trained in the use of the tool, alongside chiefdom land clerks. The final FZS data was migrated onto ZCLAS with the full set of USAID supported ILRG household land data in Zambia on a single platform. ILRG has advanced on a land administration platform, and secretariats have been established in Nzamane, Mkanda, Nyamphande, Maguya, and Sandwe Chiefdoms, and continues to work with FZS on the process that FZS will take forward in Chikwa and Chifunda.

Gender and WEE: This year, ILRG continued to run a discussion forum on women's land rights with the National Land Titling Programme covering over 175 enumerators and employees across multiple provinces. ILRG presented on its partnership with Medici Land Governance to USAID implementing partners in the mission's annual learning event. At the chiefdom level, ILRG launched a set of gender norms dialogues in partner chiefdoms with ZLA and FZS, building on the lessons learned from Malawi. At the national level, ILRG carried out a series of one-hour sessions for nongovernmental organization (NGO) management and leadership on social norms change approaches. ILRG additionally advanced a very impactful Women's Leadership and Empowerment course for the land sector, galvanizing over twenty champions from across more than ten institutions on approaches to deepen women's empowerment in the lands sector. This training has resulted in a dynamic cohort that UN-Habitat has offered to continue to support into the future.

3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coordination and Policy Engagement: The Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy was finalized with ILRG support to ensure broad consultation in the validation process. ILRG played an important role in ensuring that the Ministry of Tourism invited relevant departments, ministries, and other organizations and has now supported printing prior to the expected national roll out later this year. ILRG supported the completion of a database of Zambia's Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs), which houses spatial and non-spatial data on the over 200 CFMGs across the country. ILRG also completed the review of the Wildlife Police Officer curriculum for Chunga Training School; it was piloted and finally validated and formally approved, though final printing remains. While the hunting concession issue slowed down activities at the policy level, ILRG was asked by the Ministry of Tourism to support the final validation of the community-based resources and natural resources management policy, as well as the revisions to the Wildlife Act. These occurred, though the Wildlife Act amendments are on hold.

Field and Partner Implementation: ILRG led the roll out of community-based natural resource management governance materials as well as leadership trainings with CRBs, particularly in Kafue (in partnership with The Nature Conservancy) and Lupande Landscapes. These pilots led to the finalization and distribution of the six manuals on CRB governance and performance. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) has also been actively engaged in rolling out the manuals, which helped to build a positive relationship between DNPW and civil society/NGOs. FZS focused its wildlife sector efforts on its gender-inclusive capacity building of CRBs, Village Action Groups and Community-based Natural Resource Management structures, particularly through increased trainings and engagements across FZS staff who work on social outreach. Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ) released a high-profile report on the state of Zambia's wildlife economy in partnership with the African Leadership University (ALU); the report included participation from the Permanent Secretary of the

Ministry of Tourism and Arts and is integrated into a continent-wide program from the ALU. ILRG additionally supported community forest management training across five chiefdoms in Mumbwa District. The training manual has been shared and adapted for the Alternative to Charcoal project and is currently being rolled out in the districts where it supports CFMGs.

Gender and WEE: The Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance (EKNA) activity, implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), has rolled out an inclusive elections process in Eastern Kafue (in seven chiefdoms), as did Zambia National CRB Association in Shesheke. Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) shared their experiences on gender-inclusive elections at the national CFMG event through a very compelling presentation. With respect to combatting GBV in the wildlife sector, ILRG partnered with FZS and TNC to adapt existing tools and developed GBV referral pathways. ILRG's COP met with Africa Parks Zambia leadership to attempt to influence their approach to gender but has regrettably not received engagement. ILRG also carried out a refresher course for the Women's Leadership and Empowerment cohorts, which is expected to continue post-ILRG. ILRG ultimately received a request from the DNPW to carry out the course for government officials, which is an important achievement following initial ministry reluctance to consider gender issues in the wildlife sector. The DNPW and Forestry Department have now advanced this partnership. 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: ILRG supported the advancement of local area planning as well as gender-responsive district land administration. Based on the CPs group on land, ILRG initiated a meeting (financed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme and Habitat for Humanity) between the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Lands focused on the status of occupancy licenses and leasehold titles, two competing forms of tenure documentation that are deployed across the country. ILRG also provided an outlet for a new World Bank study on Zambia and decentralization that is largely focused on issues associated with the land sector. ILRG coordinated with USAID's Local Impact Governance Program in the use of gender-responsive land allocation practice notes. This work began in Mumbwa District and was expanded to Eastern Province; ILRG's lead consultant supported all Eastern Province Districts to better engage with the materials. Local Impact anticipates continued expansion and sharing across its local government partners. ILRG continues to engage at a low level to push this work forward.

Field and Partner Implementation: The Chalimbana Diploma on Traditional Leadership course graduated its first cohort. The two-year program was very well received, and the chiefs are motivated and provided strong positive feedback for the course. Chalimbana has continued the course with a smaller cohort using its own funding. ILRG completed its engagement with two additional chiefs on Local Area Planning. Across wildlife and land activities, ILRG completed gender norms change dialogues with traditional leaders and has seen this approach spread across multiple communities and partners.

3.5.5 RESEARCH AND LEARNING

The launch of the state of the wildlife economy report in the first quarter of 2023 was a major achievement that put WPAZ in an important position of informing DNPW and the sector in future. ILRG's partners developed a series of final reports, lessons learned documents, and presentations that were shared with USAID and other stakeholders in various formats. These inputs have been summarized and integrated into final reports. Additionally, ILRG provided an in-person summary of the political economy of hunting in Zambia to the USAID mission, and has produced a series of shorter

learnings around this topic, including a political economy analysis report on the hunting sector. ILRG has also prepared a sustainable landscapes opportunity analysis for the Mission to inform future forest and conservation work. ILRG's final event in Zambia in June 2023 shared project impacts and results from traditional leaders, government, and civil society. This event was well received and was a strong celebration of impact.

3.5.6 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG's work continues to have impacts following the closure of the field office. Its technical staff remain available to support collaboration and adoption of ILRG-supported materials. ILRG is finding uptake of work on gender and a continued interest in land rights, though the administration of land remains a major challenge with limited engagement between customary and state institutions. ILRG has created a legacy of finding space to coordinate between civil society, traditional leaders, and government, as well as bringing community lessons to the national level. This approach continues to be necessary to build common approaches forward.

3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, developed a summary report and short webinar summarizing the results of the USAID program engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the relevance of Free, Prior and Informed Consent assessment and providing recommendations. An Indigenous Peoples engagement strategy for USAID/Peru was drafted, reviewed by USAID, released for public comment, and comments were received and processed. The final training materials are being completed during the final months of contract performance.

3.6.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

The Indigenous Peoples engagement strategy for USAID/Peru has been made ready for review and updating as needed by USAID once an Indigenous Peoples Advisor is onboarded in Peru. It is expected that USAID will adopt and disseminate the training materials following their completion in October 2023.

3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA

ILRG collaborated with Hershey and ECOM to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector. The final bridge phase focused 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. ILRG visited Ghana during 2023 and produced a final report summarizing the years of experiences and lessons learned. ILRG continued to communicate with ECOM and has developed a strong working relationship.

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

ILRG worked with PepsiCo to promote women's economic empowerment in the potato supply chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership was to demonstrate how women's empowerment can lead to social, economic, and environmental impact, including increased women's agency, improved potato yields, increased income for farming families, and greater adoption of sustainable farming practices (SFPs). In the final year of the project, ILRG focused its efforts on data collection and analysis for the business case. A final event was held in West Bengal in May to share and discuss the main results for women, farming families, and PepsiCo business. Based on the business case results, PepsiCo decided to continue women's empowerment activities, engaging the ILRG local staff directly to lead interventions in new communities in West Bengal and collaborate closely with the USAID-PepsiCo GDA in four countries, representing an important success/impact for the ILRG team.

3.8.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG had a small India team of four Kolkata-based staff comprised of a Country Director, a Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist, a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Assistant, and an Administrative Assistant. Additionally, the project employs two Field Agronomists and one Agronomy Trainee, and 17 women CAs based in 11 communities. A local consultant provided support on gender norms change interventions and the ILRG Global Gender Advisor provided technical support and oversight. Under the PepsiCo tranche of funding for the activity, Tetra Tech engaged subcontractors Oxford Policy Management (to collect data for the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index endline in January) and Sattva (to conduct the final business case analysis and reporting).

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

ILRG provided agronomy training and support to PepsiCo women farmers in the 11 target communities, supporting women's Land Leasing Groups (LLGs) and 11 gender-responsive demonstration farms. A key component of this year's work was PepsiCo Agronomists starting to provide agronomy training to women independently in 37 new communities. ILRG focused on collecting and analyzing data to understand potato farming productivity and profitability.

The quantitative and qualitative data collected revealed progress in specific domains of women's economic empowerment, including self-efficacy and confidence, access to knowledge, control of resources, control of income, decision-making power, acceptance by family and community members, and collective agency. There was a notable shift in women being recognized as farmers instead of as "farmers' wives." Women reported greater decision-making power over decisions related to the use of land, agriculture production, and use of income. Influential male champions were crucial to shifting harmful gender norms at the community level through positive role modeling and helping project staff overcome initial resistance of some men to the activities. The data shows positive business results, with families with trained women reporting better gross and net yields. There is emerging evidence that reaching and empowering women can lead to greater stability and growth of the PepsiCo supply base in West Bengal, with women joining the supply chain at a higher rate than men. The data shows a marked shift in PepsiCo's staff attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors toward gender equality: at the end of the final year, 76 percent of PepsiCo staff agreed that women's participation adds value to the business and 84 percent observed positive changes in farming communities or PepsiCo's business metrics that they attribute to women's empowerment activities.

Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation: During this year, the project reached 1,718 women with agronomy or SFP training. This year, Package of Practices (POP) training

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. Following a demonstration session by ILRG, seven PepsiCo Agronomists (three women and four men) delivered three phases of POP training. Across the four years of the partnership, 1,888 women received agronomy or SFP training, including 1,220 trained directly by ILRG and 668 trained by PepsiCo Agronomists in the final year.

Training content retention was high, with 77 percent of women saying they understood all or most of the content shared. The training methods used were highly appreciated, especially participatory activities and quizzes and flipcharts with images. Women's application of agronomy knowledge and skills was directly linked to increased potato productivity and quality. According to self-reported yield data, families of women farmers who participated in agronomy training had higher gross and net yields. In the final year, 84 percent of women farmers reported an increase in their yield compared to previous years and 76 percent reported a decrease in rejection rates. This was validated by PepsiCo staff, who considered reduced rejection rates and better yields as the most impactful results of the project. Aggregators reported that potato grading has become less contentious, and 87 percent of PepsiCo staff said that a key positive change from empowering women was that farmers better understand PepsiCo's rejection criteria.

Women's Access to Land: ILRG partner Landesa supported seven LLGs throughout the season in securing land for lease, signing lease agreements, and managing groups dynamics and relationships with supply chain stakeholders. While production and financial outcomes varied among the groups and across the years, overall, the LLGs demonstrated that groups of women farmers are able to manage farms independently and that committed women, with training and support, can successfully cultivate PepsiCo potatoes at a production level on par with other farmers. Moreover, all participating women reported significant improvements in confidence, skills, knowledge, business relationships, and individual and collective agency. Women developed confidence interacting with stakeholders in the supply chain and negotiating with landowners. Significantly, they came to view themselves as farmers rather than helpers or laborers. There have also been shifts in household and community perceptions regarding women's aptitude for managing a commercial farm. Landesa provided land literacy training to 838 farmers (542 women and 296 men). After land literacy trainings Landesa extended support to 48 people (12 women and 36 men) on issues or questions related to their land records. Post-training interviews revealed that participants shared training content with others, with men showing land-related documents to their wives, as they believe it is important for women to know this information. Participants also showed good retention of key concepts and could articulate the importance of women's land rights.

Demonstration Farms: ILRG supported 11 demonstration farms that are gender-responsive and led or co-led by women working individually, in equal partnership with their husbands, and as a group. Demonstration 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. All demonstration farms completed planting and received personal protective equipment kits from PepsiCo partner Bayer. Throughout the season, three Farmers' Field Days were carried out in each demo farm 25-30 days after plantation, mid-season, and on harvest day, which were attended by 305 people (225 women and 80 men). Net yield of the harvest was 20,889 kgs for demo plots and 15,290 kgs for control plots. Net production (ton/hectare) was 289 for demo plots and 261 for control.

Field and Community Agronomists: ILRG continued to strengthen the capacity of women Field Agronomists (FAs), a male Agronomy Trainee, and 17 CAs who support training and outreach to women farmers. A 3-day residential orientation session on post season survey and gender was organized with positive results. The CAs demonstrated good command of gender topics, 75 percent of the CAs rated themselves with the highest scores in different leadership qualities, and CAs also expressed confidence in explaining and collecting end of season survey data effectively. A later, final 3-day workshop was also organized for CAs to reflect on their individual growth journey and the impacts

observed in the communities. CAs highlighted how their work has led to increased farmer loyalty, improved communications between PepsiCo, aggregators, and farmers, and better data collection.

In two communities, two aggregators 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 personal protective equipment, and waste disposal.

Gender Norms Change: Both Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) and Nurturing Connections processes were completed across a total of seven communities. Due to implementation challenges, particularly as a consequence of COVID-19 and health restrictions, both GALS and Nurturing Connections reached fewer people than initially planned: GALS reached 212 people (134 women and 78 men), or 71 percent of the target, and Nurturing Connections reached 77 people (40 women and 37 men), or 32 percent of the target. In total, 289 farmers attended at least one session of either household gender norms dialogues (174 women and 115 men).

Following training sessions, focus groups and interviews indicated participants are having more conversations at home with their spouses and seek each other's opinions before making any decision. They have less arguments and more respect. Post gender norms change interventions, it appears that some harmful gender norms began to shift in the communities, particularly related to recognizing women as farmers, sharing unpaid household and caring tasks, and joint decision-making over resources and income generated from family farming. However, there was little change in certain norms like those related to land ownership and inheritance by women.

Women's Entrepreneurship: ILRG monitored the progress of 28 participants of the Empowered Entrepreneurship Training held in May 2022. ILRG tracked individual progress in reaching SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-Bound) goals and position in the five-step behavior change ladder. Three rounds of follow-ups were completed after training, with 25 out of 28 participants reporting concrete progress toward their goals. Most participants made progress toward fulfilling their goals, and all could identify immediate actions needed to advance. Some had to adapt their goals due to circumstantial issues or changes of interest and priorities. ILRG observed large shifts among most participants regarding their level of confidence, planning, and financial management. Many participants chose goals related to farming and started to expand their area of cultivation and treat farming as an enterprise. There was also significant progress in participants' status on the behavior change ladder. One year after training, all participants had securely moved from the two initial stages, with nine participants in the maintenance stage, 16 in the action stage, and only three in the initial preparation stage.

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

ILRG distributed printed versions of seven "how-to guides" in English and Bengali on different interventions and flipcharts on POP topics to PepsiCo Agronomists. ILRG also briefed them on best practices on inviting women farmers to POP training and POP training methodologies. ILRG recorded selected sessions of POP and SFP training that were distributed on a pen drive to West Bengal PepsiCo staff to enhance their understanding of how to deliver training to women farmers. The ILRG team visited Uttar Pradesh, where USAID and PepsiCo are implementing a GDA on women's empowerment. ILRG visited two gender smart demo farms and interacted with farmers, a vendor, and laborers. Information collected during the visit were incorporated into recommendations for PepsiCo to continue and scale interventions in the final activity report. ILRG additionally conducted a four-day residential training for eight SFP agronomists and two PepsiCo Managers (four women and six men) on gender equality and participatory training methodology. As a result of different training and ongoing mentorship

and support provided by ILRG across the four years, PepsiCo staff became better equipped to engage women farmers, shifted their attitudes and behaviors, and expressed increased buy-in for the business case for women’s empowerment.

3.8.4 COMMUNICATIONS

A report published by Oxfam, [Doing Business on Uneven Group: Advancing land equality is key to addressing climate change and farmer rights](#), mentions the USAID-PepsiCo partnership in West Bengal as a promising practice to mobilize the private sector to strengthen women’s land rights. A [PepsiCo](#) private sector profile was published on LandLinks (see section 3.15). PepsiCo organized the 2nd Annual Women Farmers’ Economic Empowerment Award Ceremony in January in Kolkata; six lead women farmers associated with ILRG were recognized and celebrated. 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. Additionally, ILRG organized a community event in Bankura to mark International Women’s Day 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. 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.” In March ILRG also participated in a meeting with PepsiCo’s internal Champions Network: ILRG presented the work on women’s empowerment in West Bengal as a role model for future company engagements.

3.8.5 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The final potato season was marked by challenges with seed quality and plant disease across West Bengal. With the lack of enough high-quality seeds available for PepsiCo potatoes, some farmers opted to plant table potatoes instead. PepsiCo provided timely support and response to the seed issue, immediately asking aggregators/farmers to segregate rotten seeds for replacement or adjusting the cost. Other challenges related to the availability of data, especially on farmers’ yields from PepsiCo, and ILRG had to rely on self-reported data from farmers. The lack of historical data for intervention and control groups on business metrics like yields, rejection rates, and profitability also affected the final business case analysis and reporting.

3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

In FY 2020, USAID requested ILRG support a “deep dive” survey data collection and analysis activity that would build on the results of the Prindex survey. The activity was launched, data collected in FY 2021, and the draft analysis report was submitted in FY 2022 and went through several rounds of revisions in response to peer and USAID feedback. This year, the report was approved and 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. One final globally focused webinar was carried out in October 2023.

3.10 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION



Figure 1: Boinsen Paramount Chief talking during the meeting to adopt the Boinsen bylaws.

ILRG continued to support the community lands protection process through grants to two Liberian CSOs, Green Advocates International (GAI) and Foundation for Community Initiatives (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 supported eight communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties through the customary land formalization process under ILRG in consultation with the Liberia Land Authority. With FCI support, the eight communities drafted and adopted their bylaws; elected community land development and management

committees; and laid groundwork for documenting and agreeing upon community boundaries, which continued to be finalized through the end of FY2023.

3.10.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG continued to coordinate with USAID's Land Management Activity, including arranging future support for GAI to continue their work finalizing community boundaries in Nimba County.

3.10.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

ILRG and GAI faced ongoing disputes among communities in Nimba County surrounding joint boundary harmonization. Although these issues were not resolved under ILRG support, GAI will continue to work with communities in coordination with USAID's Land Management Activity.

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.

In FY 2023, 42,700 women were reached by WEE-funded activities, and over ILRG's lifetime 188,000 women in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia have benefited from documented land rights, participation in land and natural resource governance, and access to related benefits.

3.11.1 MALAWI

ILRG completed field work in Malawi in March 2023. Under the 13-month project, ILRG and the Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) registered 9,272 parcels, including 8,392 household parcels and 880 community resources such as churches, schools, grazing fields, and roads. Among the household parcels, 44 percent were registered jointly, 32 percent were registered to men only, and 24 percent to women only. This documentation effort helped 42,620 people (49 percent women) register their customary land rights: 17,536 (47 percent women) as landholders and 25,084 (50 percent women) as beneficiaries. These achievements are notable given that women's names were listed on just 38 percent of parcels under an earlier World Bank pilot in Group Village Headperson (GVH) Denje in the TA.

ILRG supported gender-inclusive elections for 138 members (gender balanced) on the customary land committees. ILRG provided orientation on roles and responsibilities for women and men members, and provided additional women's empowerment training for women members to help them meaningfully participate in their new roles. ILRG also trained 26 traditional leaders on gender equality to increase support for women's land rights in the Traditional Land Management Area (TLMA). These leaders proactively reached out and sensitized 12,926 people on customary land rights and gender. ILRG also led gender norms dialogues with 196 community members (gender balanced), and worked with 42 community gender champions to help further disseminate messages on women's land rights and the value of joint titling. ILRG utilized community radio, posters, comic books, and community skits to help spread awareness for program activities.

The Mwanambo land clerk carried out certificate distribution, with 6,772 certificates (~76 percent) distributed to date in 17 GVHs (the remaining certificates are to be distributed by end of October 2023). Community members were excited to receive their certificates. While some said that the act of demarcating their land and agreeing on boundaries with their neighbors was the most important part of the process, women specifically noted that having the physical certificate made them feel more secure.

Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information: ILRG facilitated a local and national learning event at project close out. The local event in January 2023, facilitated by the ILRG gender consultant, brought together TLMA and district level stakeholders to talk about lessons learned from implementation that could inform other districts during the national roll out. Local stakeholders noted that while they were all trained and engaged in their own work under the project, they did not proactively coordinate. A follow up meeting was held to discuss how project structures would continue and work with district government counterparts moving forward. ILRG facilitated a national virtual learning event with government officials, USAID, the donor community, and civil society in August 2023. The ILRG team shared reflections on the work, lessons learned, and resources developed under the project that could be used by other implementers supporting the customary land documentation process in Malawi, specifically around gender integration. Government counterparts shared their learnings from the ILRG engagement, as well as their plans for the national rollout of the customary land documentation process.

Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution: In the final report on the Malawi work, ILRG reflected on a number of areas for improvement for future work. First, cost-effectiveness remains challenging for scale and sustainability outside of donor engagement. Cost savings could come from clarifying and streamlining steps in the process, minimizing central government oversight visits, utilizing community members as data collectors, and finding cheaper alternatives (motorbikes) to travel around the TLMA. Pre-preparatory stages of the work, like TA, district, and GVH boundary delimitation, were not completed ahead of documentation work, which prolonged the work and led to confusion and disputes at the community level. Future work should also pay attention to digitizing intermediary stages of the land documentation process. While the field delimitation used digital technology to map parcel boundaries, many of the subsequent stages of the work were analog and led to some duplication of efforts. Steps in the land documentation process in Malawi need to be further documented for easier replicability, including clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between central, district, and TLMA level staff.

3.11.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

ILRG worked 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 aimed to reach 2,290 farmers (50 percent women) in 37 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, detailed below.

ECOM and ILRG gathered quantitative and qualitative data to assess impact, including a series of interviews and focus group discussions with ECOM staff and men and women farmers and an endline survey with 494 farmers. ILRG completed the activity's final report, a package of training materials (on gender norms and women's empowerment and financial literacy), and a suite of materials to support ECOM to sustain and scale interventions. This included a mapping of GESI priorities of the leading chocolate brands and a roadmap or replication guide offering step-by-step direction for the design, implementation, and monitoring phases of internal and farmer-facing GESI activities in other ECOM sourcing origins. ECOM is taking actions to sustain and scale activities designed and delivered under ILRG, including continuing to engage the Gender & Sustainability Specialist and women Field Officers and scaling the gender norms training for farmers in new communities.

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

The ECOM Ghana GESI strategy was finalized and successfully launched in December 2022. The Gender and Sustainability Specialist led the development of farmer engagement procedures focusing on gender equality; the procedures provide a framework and guidance for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement by ECOM field staff. GESI considerations were included in all business units' annual work plans. 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.

ECOM finalized its global sustainability strategy, the Smarter Cocoa Charter, with the key performance indicator to have 100 percent of ECOM origin-sourced supply chains covered by the Gender Equity Index 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.

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

Using the updated Good Social Practices training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, ECOM field officers, with support from farmer promoters, have trained 2,646 farmers over the course of the project (1,213 men and 1,433 women) in 37 target communities in two districts. In addition to the in-person training sessions, audio messages on GBV and harmful gender norms were broadcast in 17 communities through radio, reaching an estimated total of 2,550 people. ECOM organized community cooking competitions for men promoted further reflections about the gender distribution of household tasks and reached over 200 community members.

As expected for an 18-month project with ten months of engagement with farmers, ILRG did not see shifts in gender norms at the macro-level. However, the qualitative data suggests that some behavior changes are occurring among couples who attended Good Social Practices training, particularly related to women's access to resources such as land, division of labor in the household, and joint decision-making. Farmers stated that the training has been an eye-opener and very useful as they have gained increased knowledge and understanding of land rights, gender norms, and GBV, enabling them to reflect on these norms and take action to change them. After attending training on gender and land rights, seven men pledged to register land in the names of women in their families.

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

ECOM established 52 VSLAs in 36 communities with 1,283 women, above the initial target. In one community, men expressed that they felt excluded and asked ECOM to establish a VSLA for men, and 35 men joined. In total, the VSLAs have collected \$66,049 in savings to date (approximately \$1,270 per VSLA) and disbursed \$42,284 in loans to their members (\$813 per VSLA). Women also used funds borrowed from VSLAs to pay school fees, invest in cocoa production, and address personal or other household expenditures. To support women with the financial literacy and socioemotional skills needed to manage their income and business ventures, ILRG developed training on empowerment skills, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy. ECOM trained a cumulative total of 1,402 women from 37 communities.

ECOM used the company's own funds to support women to engage in alternative crops such as chili and maize. To support non-agricultural economic activities, ECOM partnered with the Business Advisory Center to conduct a needs assessment to identify livelihood activities that interested women members of VSLAs and had a good market in the area. Following the needs assessment, ECOM and the BAC trained 1,052 women in 47 groups on soap and detergent making, baking and confectionery, *garri* (cassava flour) processing, snail farming, and cosmetics production. After training, ECOM procured starter kits for trained women, handing the kits to women's groups, rather than individually, for increased accountability and pooling of resources.

Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution: There were challenges to the planned digitization of the VSLAs due to women's low digital literacy and poor connectivity in the project areas. Despite the provision of financial literacy training, women's low numeracy skills were a continued challenge, requiring Field Officers to check VSLA account books for mistakes. Late implementation of the alternative livelihood training limited the team's ability to assess outcomes from this activity. ECOM staff reported that, even with VLSA savings, many women lack sufficient seed capital to start businesses, which can demotivate women to pursue enterprises in the area in which they have received training.

3.11.3 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 GESI advisors, subcontractors, and grantees to develop gender assessments, training materials, and learning products.

Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information: WEE cross-cutting communications efforts covered International Rural Women's Day (October 15), 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (November 25–December 10), and International Women's Day, as well as numerous posts with the Mission-level social media. These are documented in the communications summary in Annex 3: List of Media. ILRG participated in the event "Frontiers: Innovative Approaches for Women's Land Rights," a side event during the 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

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

ILRG support to the PPA concluded in the first quarter of FY2023. The PPA Secretariat facilitated the PPA's annual member meeting in October, which focused on artisanal and small-scale mining cooperatives, models for financial inclusion from PPA grantees, and other key issues like corruption and critical minerals supply chains. The PPA Secretariat also worked with its United States Government (USG) counterparts to finalize key PPA III materials (e.g., the 2022–2027 PPA MOU). With this approval,

the secretariat shared a draft MOU with members to support formal enrollment, which was contingent upon clearance of the due diligence process. The secretariat and USG continued to accept expressions of interest and review applications from members seeking enrollment, and shared notes on two rounds of applicants.

3.12.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG submitted RESOLVE's final PPA activity report to USAID in December.

3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

In FY 2023, the ILRG Madagascar activity continued to contribute to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley of Ambanja District into the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes initiative through support to the multi-stakeholder resource governance platform known as the Sambirano Watershed Management Committee (COGEBS). The ILRG team coordinated directly with Helvetas, the principal implementing partner, and the Ministry of Land Management (MATSF) to implement recommendations on ways to improve tenure security in the Sambirano Valley.

ILRG's involvement in the ODOC has focused on championing social and environmental safeguards. ILRG has also consistently advocated for women to be equitably included in the operation; ODOC has sought to avoid potential gender discrimination by ensuring that both husbands' and wives' names appear on titles. ILRG has also sought to maximize the operation's reach, given the longstanding need for resolution of unclear tenure of some of the former Indigenous Reserve land covered in the six communes.

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—started in September and finished in December. The ministry began issuing land documents, including in Sambirano in September 2023.

The MATSF was surprised that most of the applicants for land titles were women. This reflects the success of ILRG Madagascar in educating women about their constitutional rights to land. 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 created a sub-commission within the Association FIVEDISAB (Fikambanana Vehivavy Distrika Sambirano Bemazava) (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 on-going land certification activities of the World Bank. The FIVEDISAB is now registered with the Region of Diana and the District of Ambanja and under the umbrella of the COGEBS.

3.13.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG worked with MATSF and Helvetas to broadcast short radio programs in the local dialect, Sakalava, to answer common questions and concerns around the ODOC as the operation entered its final stages of phase one before the rainy season. Additionally, 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 three years of ILRG activities. The new project was launched in July 2023.

3.13.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

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.

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

In 2023, ILRG continued its partnership with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to support the mapping and analysis of artisanal mining dynamics in DRC. Site visits covered 815 mining sites, of which 620 were in production. The team visited 17 gold mining sites controlled by NDC-R in the areas of Utunda and Ihana (Walikale, North Kivu). Challenges encountered included having to negotiate with armed groups to obtain access to sites.

IPIS delivered a gender equality and social inclusion module for its researchers working in the artisanal and small-scale mining sector in DRC and a report providing concrete recommendations, specifically on policy reform, from research on the fragile position of women in eastern DRC's mining sector. IPIS also continued engagement with local monitoring committees and held its annual restitution workshop in Bukavu in late November 2022, and a second workshop in April 2023 in Goma. IPIS also finalized its report on mining, the mineral trade, and conflict financing.

After receiving feedback from USAID, IPIS has finalized case studies on drivers of conflict and the role of gold mining in Djugu Territory and on Chinese semi-industrial mining in Mwenga Territory, as well as on roadblocks in Masisi and Walikale.

3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING

ILRG published a series of four private sector profiles on LandLinks highlighting private sector engagement with Grupo Madal, Illovo, and Green Resources in Mozambique and PepsiCo in India. ILRG also published a blog on the Madal and Green Resources partnerships on Land Portal as part of an International Institute for Environment and Development/Land Portal series on responsible land-based investments.

ILRG finalized several technical research pieces including a brief on lessons learned from leveraging land documentation for greater financial inclusion in Zambia, a literature review on the connections between migration and forest conditions, and a peer-reviewed case study on ILRG's work increasing women's participation in wildlife governance in Zambia published in the Women in Human-Wildlife Conflict series in *Frontiers in Conservation*. ILRG also published 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 in January 2023, and a global webinar in October 2023. ILRG is finalizing a number of country-level final reports, lessons learned briefs, and implementation manuals which will be disseminated during a series of learning webinars in October – November 2023 and posted on LandLinks.

ILRG communications efforts centered around a few key international dates: International Rural Women's Day (10/15), 16 Days of Activism (end November), International Women's Day (3/8), International Forests Day (3/21), Summit for Democracy (3/28), and Earth Day (4/22). ILRG also put out communications and social media around key events, including the Second Gentlemen to visit with women community wildlife scouts, the ILRG Zambia final event, a celebration of ILRG women farmers in India with PepsiCo, and the ILRG Malawi certificate distribution ceremony with government and USAID. ILRG work was highlighted in outside publications, including work on GBV mitigation in the wildlife sector by a Zambian newspaper; work with GRAS by Observatorio do Meio Rural report on GRAS' commitments; and the Oxfam Doing Business report on the PepsiCo work in India. Media outreach is shared in Annex 3 below.

3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

During the past year, ILRG continued to support programmed Sustainable Landscapes (SL) funding both in Zambia and globally. Activities in Zambia are integrated into the Zambia section above, while global activities are shared below.

ILRG completed a review of outmigration and forest condition outcomes, as well as two presentations to USAID working groups on migration and biodiversity. 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 has also completed an analysis of the role of land and resource governance in USAID's SL investments over the past 15 years. This is under review.

3.17 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

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

ANNEX I: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Data reporting of ILRG’s 32 indicators is done by country. WEE indicators are noted throughout the country tables, next to the indicator title. Tables present standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators. Annual indicators are shaded grey for the quarterly reporting periods.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	2,194	0	316	2,510	4,127	This quarter, Avante Ntacua worked with 7 community associations on practical training in community forest management, attended by 178 women and 138 men. United included establishment and maintenance of forest nursery, establishment and maintenance of forest plantation, prevention and control of forest fires, gender and social inclusion, and association management.
45	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [EG.3.1-14, WEE]	\$0	Reported annually				0	\$3,267,231	Waiting for response from Madal with an estimate for their in-kind contributions in Y5, which will be added for the final report.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				2,201	10,504	This year counting 2194 farmers who have received extension support from Madal, as well as 7 community associations that have received timber enterprise establishment support from Avante in Alto Molocue.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				32	183	This year, 32 new community association statutes were approved (16 Sofala, 1 Avante Ntacula, 5 Madal Avante, 10 GRAS HVP Amdar), as well as the National Land Policy, which was approved this year (but first counted in Y4). LOP totals include: 37 associations in GRAS Zambezia, 22 in GRAS Niassa, 40 in GRAS Nampula, 22 under GRAS HVP CTV, 10 under GRAS HVP 2 AMDER, 1 in Avante Ntacula, 14 in Madal NANA, 5 in Madal Avante, 16 in Sofala LAMADI, and 10 national laws analyzed or drafted.
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	7	0	0	6	13	21	7 disputes noted this quarter 6 of which have been resolved. 2 disputes in GRAS HVP 2 area (both resolved), 2 disputes in Sofala (1 resolved, other in progress), 3 disputes in Avante Quelimane (all resolved).
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	0	0	6	6	14	
	Contractors	0	7	0	0	0	7	7	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	0	Reported annually				0	0	This indicator ended up not being relevant to the work in Mozambique, so there is nothing to report here, as the CaVeTeCo databased continues to exist outside of government land administration system.
	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	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	1	13	4,514	14	4,542	13,361	14 communities delimited this quarter – 5 in Madal areas, 7 in Sofala, and 2 in GRAS HVP.
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	978	26,921	1,454	26,489	55,842	254,217*	This quarter, partners delimited 5 communities (6970 people) in Madal areas, 7 communities (16551 people) in Sofala, and 2 communities (2968 people) in GRAS HVP areas.
	Female	0	510	14,292	758	13,721	29,281	132,724	
	Male	0	468	12,629	696	12,768	26,561	121,493	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	70% comm unity, 57% family	BL/EL					87% community, 92% family	New endline data collected for Madal-Avante, GRAS HVP2, Sofala Lamadi, and GRAS Zambezia. Overall, 91% of men and 84% of women perceive their community land rights as secure at endline, compared with 70% of men and 71% of women at baseline. Similarly, 89% of men and 93% of women perceive their family land rights as secure at endline, compared with 61% of men and 53% of women at baseline.
	Female	71% comm unity, 53% family					84% community, 93% family		
	Male	70% comm unity, 61% family					91% community, 89% family		
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-I, WEE]	0	Reported annually				32	183	This year, 32 new community association statutes were approved, which deal with gender issues (16 Sofala, 1 Avante Ntacula, 5 Madal Avante, 10 GRAS HVP Amdar), as well as the National Land Policy, which was approved this year (but first counted in Y4). LOP totals include: 37 associations in GRAS

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Zambezia, 22 in GRAS Niassa, 40 in GRAS Nampula, 22 under GRAS HVP CTV, 10 under GRAS HVP AMDER, 1 in Avante Ntacua, 14 in Madal NANA, 5 in Madal Avante, 16 in Sofala LAMADI, and 10 national laws analyzed or drafted.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				54%	53%	This year, reporting on community delimitation in GRAS HVP 2, Avante Madal, Avant Ntacua, and Sofala Lamadi. Also including famers club members who had access to extension support through Madal, as well as community association members who received training in community forest management to establish timber enterprises.
	Numerator	N/A					30,137	139,482	
	Denominator	N/A					55,989	262,628	
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	257	52	0	137	446	583	Trainings on land and vulnerability, including gender inclusion elements, took place in Nhamatanda and Buzi this quarter, attended by 3 women and 17 men. A workshop on QGIS also took place in Beira in September, attended by 5 women and 10 men. Avante also held training on community timber management in Ntacua with 97 community association members and 5 cooperative members.
	Female	0	129	25	0	64	218	266	
	Male	0	128	27	0	73	228	317	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				38	327	In Y5 counting service providers AMDER, Avante, and Terra Nossa, as well as private sector partner Madal. Also counting community associations supported in Sofala (16), GRAS HVP 2 (5 new), GRAS HVP (7 older associations that were re-delimited and supported due to past errors in work), Madal (5 new), Alto Molocue Ntcaua (1 new).
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	6,748	94,760	30,726	55,349	186,583	891,892	5 new communities in Sofala (29078 ha) and 2 new communities in GRAS HVP (25271 ha) counted this quarter. HA for 5 Madal areas and 2 other Sofala areas counted in previous quarters for this indicator.
	Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Delimited	0	6,748	94,760	30,726	55,349	186,583	891,892	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				50%	45%	10 associations in GRAS HVP 2 – Amder areas elected this quarter – 96 women and 95 men. 4 additional land associations elected in Sofala Lamadi – 40 women, 40 men. Total elected land association members in Y5 total 248 women out of 501 members.

*Note: ILRG partner Terra Firma recently updated its methodology for calculating population estimates for community parcels. These changes have now been reflected in historical LOP data. Before, service providers used census data to estimate population in the area they were delimiting. They were asked to exclude children, but this was only sometimes followed. GRID 3 satellite data came out since the start of this work, which allows for better estimates of population including demographic curves. Terra Firma is now using this method to recalculate population figures for all community parcels delimited. ILRG has adapted its Mozambique MEL figures in response to this partner update. This has led to a downward revision in estimates, largely due to the ability to exclude children from the total. These figures include pop estimates for adults (15+) per community. This data is now mirrored on the CaVeTeCo dashboard - <https://sites.google.com/terrafirma.co.mz/cavateco-resultados/delimita%C3%A7%C3%A3o-comunit%C3%A1ria/dados-populacionais>

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 [DR.3.1-2]	0	0	4	4	0	8	51	No new groups trained this quarter.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	1	0	0	1	23	
	Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Civil society	0	0	3	4	0	7	15	
	NGO	0	0	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 [EG.4.2-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	747	No new data this year. Cleaned up some double counting in LOP totals.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	73	No new microenterprises supported this year.
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2]	0	45,000	0	35,915	0	80,915	1,383,368	No new ha to count this quarter, but continued supporting management in those areas previously counted.
29	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	5,744	No new data for this year. ILRG supported ZCRBA and traditional leaders to advocate for the release of back-pay owed to CRBs from hunting revenues, totally \$2.5 million.
	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 [EG.10.2-5]	0	Reported annually				0	16	No new laws this year, continued support for past laws including new Wilidlife Act Amendment, Sis, and CNBRM policy.
	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 land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	23	No new laws this year, though continued to support implementation of previously counted laws, including National Lands Policy and local area plans.
	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	0	8	1,343	1 new dispute reported this quarter, which has not yet been resolved. ZLA working with chief on resolution.
	Local or customary authorities	0	1	3	4	0	8	789	
	Contractors	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	N/A	Reported annually				90%	90%	Endline survey conducted with 604 people across 5 chiefdoms, sample of 10-15 per village who participated in ILRG land documentation. Respondents in chiefdoms with est. land administration offices were asked a series of questions about their awareness of services offered. Total counts those who know about services, can name at
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					92%	92%	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					88%	88%	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									least 1, and find value in services, per PIRS definition.
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	1,585	1072	3,581	116	6,354	23,116	New data added from final pull from the ZCLAS database to ensure LOP totals are accurate for final report submission.
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	6,861	0	452	4,807	12,120	88,350	New data added from final pull from the ZCLAS database to ensure LOP totals are accurate for final report submission.
	Female	0	4,189	0	201	656	5,046	40,968	
	Male	0	2,194	0	251	4,145	6,590	48,225	
	Unknown	0	478	0	0	6	484	484	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	67%	Reported annually				100%	100%	Endline survey conducted with 604 people across 5 chiefdoms, sample of 10-15 per village who participated in ILRG land documentation. Respondents were asked how likely they were to lose access to their land or the land they farm in the next 5 years. 89% of men said very unlikely and 11% said unlikely; 88% of women said very unlikely and 12% said unlikely. Converting into a binary measure of tenure security, 100% said they felt tenure secure. Applying this to total number of people with land documentation under the project
7c	Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-2]	0	Reported annually				47	175	Counting organizations that ILRG has supported on wildlife and natural

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									resource management conservation, including 7 CFMGs, 16 CRBs, 4 customary leaders, 4 government agencies, and 16 NGOs.
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually				18	142	Counting chiefdom and NGO support for managing the new ZCLAS land database, as well as NGO and government participants in the WLE land cohort.
	National governmental	0					0	2	
	Sub-national governmental	0					0	13	
	Other	0					18	127	
	Topic: land rights	0					18	142	
	Topic: climate change	0					0	0	
7e	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]					100%	100%	All organizations that ILRG provided support for this year have demonstrated improved capacity in at least one area, based on follow up observations during ongoing mentorship by ILRG staff.	
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>sustainable landscapes</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually				0	5	No new laws this year, but continued to support previously counted laws, including Gender Guidelines for Traditional Leaders and CBNRM policy.
	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 [EG 13-4]	0	Reported annually				0	\$66,000	No new data to report this year.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	10	No new laws this year, but continued to support previously counted laws, including CRB election guidelines, Gender Guidelines for Traditional Leaders, and CBNRM policy.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				46%	46%	Counting additional land documentation work under FZS this year. LOP totals include those with land documentation, access to finance through MFinance and those who attended training in Y2 on poultry & beekeeping and woodlot & nursery establishment.
	Numerator	N/A					5,676	44,493	
	Denominator	N/A					12,266	95,731	
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	493	270	319	0	1,082	3,020	No new training this quarter, as work in Zambia wrapped up in June 2023. ILRG Gender Advisor continued to provide ongoing support and mentorship to partner organizations to better integrate gender into their work. These groups had already been counted under this indicator.
	Female	0	70	70	83	0	223	1,175	
	Male	0	423	200	236	0	859	1,845	
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	5,847	2,590	23,396	696	32,528	524,281	No new data added this quarter. ILRG will do a final pull from the ZCLAS database to ensure LOP totals are accurate for final report submission.
	Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	418,512	
	Delimited	0	5,847	2,590	23,396	696	32,528	104,671	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				0	40%	No new groups supported this year. ILRG supported gender-responsive elections for CRB, VAG, CFMGs and

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Cooperations in over 50 communities during the life of the project.

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 land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	14	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	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	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually				0	299	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
	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	\$289,386	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
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	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [EG.13-7]	0	Reported annually				0	6,394	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0					0	639	
	through 2025/2026	0					0	3,836	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
	through 2030	0					0	6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	5	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>Sustainable Landscapes</u> officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually				0	14	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.
25b	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	19,181	No new figures to report this year. Work has completed under this activity.

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	10	1377	1,440	1,486	For this indicator we are counting all 113 women who have received alternative livelihoods support (chili, maize) under the project (4 new this quarter). We are also counting the share of women trained in WEE, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy who have applied improved financial management on their farms. 1402 women trained in WEE. Endline survey found that 98% of women who attended the training could recall and apply at least 1 financial management or entrepreneurial skill gains. 1402*98% gives us 1373 women.
15*	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	0	Reported annually				36%	54%	This year, 636 unique women and 1,117 unique men were trained in Good Social Practices and Women's Empowerment training. This brings the LOP totals to 1582 women and 1320 men.
	Numerator	0					636	1,582	
	Denominator	0					1,753	2,902	
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	53	0	0	53	185	No new training for Ecom staff this quarter. LOP totals include 21 management staff (14 men, 7 women) and 159 field staff (114 men, 45 women), as well as 3 women and 2 men from government
	Female	0	0	20	0	0	20	55	
	Male	0	0	33	0	0	33	130	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
									Dept. of Social Welfare and Ministry of Ag who attended training in Y4.

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]	0.65	Baseline/endline				0.60	0.60	Final endline survey results for the Pro-WEAI were conducted in April. Overall Pro-WEAI scores went down from baseline to endline in both ILRG treatment (0.65 – 0.60) and control (0.61 – 0.54) communities. This fall could be attributed to COVID-19; overall while empowerment went down, ILRG communities had smaller falls than control communities, so interventions may have helped to dampen some of the COVID-19 impacts.
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	1,858	0	1,858	2,164	Y4 trained 1050 women in ILRG communities, and 174 men in ILRG communities. In Y4 end of season survey, sample of 171 ILRG farmers reported that 99% had applied at least one farming practice learning in training on their farm. Applying this share to total farmers to get 1039 women and 172 men. Y4 trained 668 women in non-ILRG communities. In Y4 end of season survey, sample of non-ILRG farmers reported that 97%

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									had applied at least one farming practice learning in training on their farm. Applying this share to total farmers to get 647 women. Applying lower 97% rate to LOP total of 2231 enterprises to get LOP total of 2164.
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually				847	3,015	In Y4, counting 359 hours across 3 phases of POP training in ILRG communities, 348 hours for 3 phases of POP in non-ILRG communities, 138 days for land literacy training. Y4 SFP training occurred in July-September 2022, so those hours were counted in Y3.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE]	0	1,088	745	59	0	1,892	2,231	This year, 1718 women attended at least one session of POP, SFP, land literacy, or field support activities. 985 were counted in Q1, 686 in Q2, 47 in Q3. In Y4, 348 men have participated in ILRG activities, 174 without their wives, so can be counted as their own enterprise. 103 were counted in Q1 and 59 in Q2, and 12 in Q3. Looking at LOP totals, 1220 women in ILRG communities have attended at least 1 training session, in addition to 668 women in non-ILRG communities, 169 women trained by

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Landesa in land literacy not on ILRG lists, and 174 men who attended activities without their wives, for 2,231 enterprises total.
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	4	Land law work was de-emphasized in Y3 and Y4, so nothing additional to add this year.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8]	70.4%	Reported annually				83.1%	83.1%	Endline Pro-WEAI assessment conducted in April 2023, with module from Prindex on tenure security. Share of people in treatment group who were not worried about losing access to their land fell from 64.7% to 84.8% for women and 76.1% to 81.5% for men; average of 70.4% to 83.1%.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				83%	89%	In Y4, ILRG worked with 1718 women and 348 men, 83% women overall. Y4 had the greatest male engagement to date, the bulk of whom (290) attended land literacy training with Landesa. In Y1 and Y2, 100% of program participants were women, and in Y3 86% were women, bringing the LOP total to 89% women beneficiaries.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4]	Men: 65.2% Women: 73.7%	Reported annually				Men: 73% Women: 82.5%	Men: 73% Women: 82.5%	Pro-WEAL endline assessment carried out in April 2023. Results found an increase in agreement among women and men in treatment communities. Economic: Women 72.8% baseline to 85.4% endline; men 63% baseline to 75% endline. Social: Women 77.2% baseline to 84.8% endline; men 70.0% baseline to 76% endline. Political: Women 71.2% baseline to 77.5% endline; men 62% baseline to 69% endline. Average across all 3 components: 73.7% to 82.5% women; 65.2% to 73% for men.
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	N/A	27	17	3	0	47	163	No new training this quarter.
	Female	N/A	2	16	1	0	19	31	
	Male	N/A	25	1	2	0	28	132	

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 land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				8	45	8 community bylaws in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties adopted in May 2023.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	19,676	0	7,900	27,576	195,195	Population estimates for 8 communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties documented by FCI counted for this quarter..
	Female	0	0	10,094	0	4,100	14,194	95,972	
	Male	0	0	9,582	0	3,800	13,283	99,222	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				8	47	Includes capacity building for 8 new CLDMCs formed this quarter by partner FCI, including governance, mapping and liaising with government.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	0	7,035	0	129,700	136,735	501,406	Counting 129,700 ha of community land documented for 8 communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties by FCI.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				43%	44%	CLDMC elections for 8 communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties, made up of 38 women and 50 men (43%). Overall LOP totals reflect 45 CLDMC elections of 420 women and 538 men (44%).

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 [DR.3.1-2]	0	0	24	0	0	24	26	No new figures to add this quarter. Work completed under this activity in Q2.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Civil society	0	0	24	0	0	24	24	
	NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	6	Initial review of existing land laws completed in Y4. No new laws reviewed in Y5.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	17,536	0	0	17,536	17,536	Revised LOP figures during MEL database clean up to take out children in line with indicator definition. Data comes from LRIU summary table of database, which lists 17,536 adults and 25,000 children with documented land rights under ILRG. LRIU lists all beneficiaries/persons of interest on a parcel as children - this is likely an overestimate, and as such actual adults reached is likely higher than 17k.
	Female	0	0	8,180	0	0	8,180	8,180	
	Male	0	0	9,356	0	0	9,356	9,356	
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	131	32	0	0	163	735	No new figures to add this quarter. Work completed under this activity in Q2.
	Female	0	62	13	0	0	75	361	
	Male	0	69	19	0	0	88	374	

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				50%	50%	By law, customary land committees must be made up of at least 3 women (out of 6). IRLG supported CLC elections in 23 communities, with 69 women and 69 men elected (108 in Y4, 30 in Y5).

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 land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	3	No new laws analyzed or drafted this year.
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				2	6	ILRG worked to strengthen the capacity of 2 new groups this year – FIVEDISAB, a women’s network, and the SODOC/ODOC multi-stakeholder group led by the Ministry of Lands. FIVEDISAB received training in April 2023 on land tenure awareness and community sensitization. A training for ODOC members was held in March 2023 in Ambanja on participatory stakeholder evaluation. Assessment of skills gained based on facilitator reports.

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

BUILDING UP A COHORT OF GENDER CHAMPIONS IN THE CONSERVATION SECTOR IN ZAMBIA



PHOTO: PROVIDED BY BENJAMIN KAYEYI

Shifting harmful gender norms that restrict women's access to resources and opportunities is a long-term process that often extends beyond the length of a development program. That's why supporting local leaders and organizations to champion and sustain change is critical. The ILRG program engaged over 100 leaders from 25 conservation and land NGOs through the Women's Leadership and Empowerment training-of-trainers course. The course was designed to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to act as champions for women's empowerment, both within their own organizations and with the communities they serve.

One of these champions is Benjamin Kayeyi, a project manager for Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO). He works directly with community level natural resource management groups in Nyalugwe Chiefdom. These natural resource governance structures are traditionally dominated by men. Through the Women's Leadership and Empowerment training, Benjamin has gained skills to help facilitate gender-inclusive community governance elections to help increase women's participation.

"I have an important role to promote good governance in natural resource management," he notes. "I use gender responsive approaches to bring women in. I talk to traditional leaders, fellow men, women, fellow young people to convince them that the absence of women in natural resource governance is a drawback to development of the community. Communities are responding positively. Nyalugwe community forest management group (CFMG) now has 50 percent women after elections last year. Women now have a platform to voice their needs and interests and to benefit more from their forest resources. I am now targeting them for leadership skills training – without transparent gender responsive elections, my community would still have one strong voice, that of a man!"

In addition to supporting elections, Benjamin and his colleagues at COMACO provide capacity building support and training to newly elected leaders. He specifically targets women members with an initial orientation focused on overcoming barriers to participation, self-confidence, and assertiveness – socioemotional skills designed to help women meaningfully participate in their new positions. He notes that since the training, he has observed women members wielding influence over decision-making in meetings. He also engages directly with community and traditional leaders to build up community champions for women's leadership.

Benjamin still regularly interacts with his Women's Leadership and Empowerment training cohort on a WhatsApp group, which serves as an informal community of practice for gender champions in the conservation space in Zambia. This group continues to share successes and challenges from their work with communities and efforts to make their organizations more gender inclusive.

Telling Our Story

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

ANNEX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL FACT SHEET

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

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

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

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

Contract Size:
Up to \$25M

Duration:
July 2018 – Dec. 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

Photo Montage: Singer/Peterson/USAID

ILRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODEL

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



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on nine countries: Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Colombia, ILRG 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.

RESULTS

- 546,000 adults (50 percent women) with legally recognized and documented land rights
- 36,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
- 82 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
- 1,300 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
- 1.3 million hectares of community land delimited and managed sustainably
- Policies and best practices developed for gender integration in land documentation and governance and for gender-responsive land-based investment

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ANNEX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT

TABLE 8. EMMP TABLE

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
MOZAMBIQUE						
Activity 1: Preparation of scopes of work (SOWs) for, and selection of, service providers that promote agriculture production and agro-forestry (Grupo Madal)						
Preparation of SOWs for, and selection of, service providers that promote agriculture production and agro-forestry	<p>Lack of clear direction for sustainable agriculture and management in the SOWs could result in service providers not promoting best management practices (BMPs) as per USAID Sector Guidelines and Companies protocols.</p> <p>Following the traditional method for land use production, men may be favored over women to be involved. Women may continue to be seen as part time producers and not equal to full time male farmers.</p>	<p>SOWs shall include requirements that agricultural management technical assistance for planning and management be based on sustainable land use, environmental soundness, and consider climate change as per the USAID Agricultural and Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines and participating Companies' Protocols (e.g., organic certification and sustainable forest management).²</p> <p>SOWs include a requirement to engage women in all aspects of the production and marketing.</p>	<p>All SOWs for service providers/partners include direction on the implementation of sustainable agriculture management and list the USAID Agriculture and Forest Management Sector Guidelines as a resource.</p> <p>All SOWs include direction on engaging women in agriculture and agro-forestry systems.</p>	Review of SOWs before they are provided to sub-contractors/ service providers.	ILRG Chief of Party (COP) and/or Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)	<p>SOWs on agriculture and forestry included reference to the USAID Sector Guidelines. These were further reinforced through discussions with service providers.</p> <p>All SOWs including direction on working with women in agriculture and agroforestry systems.</p> <p>ILRG worked with service providers to build understanding of these principles and resources in the development of the work products.</p>
Activity 2: Agriculture extension and management assistance (Note: This would include training on agriculture methods, and technical assistance for farming techniques [Grupo Madal])						

² Links to USAID Environmental Sector Guideline: Crop Production- <https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-crop-production/pdf> Forestry-<https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-forestry/pdf>

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
Carry out MAST and WEE implementation: Assist in providing training and technical assistance to women in sustainable agriculture management that engages women throughout the process.	<p>A. Non sustainable agriculture practices may occur if training and/or technical assistance actions do not follow Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) actions. Failure of training and extension services to promote good practice presents a potentially serious set of environmental risks as listed in Section C of the USAID Crop Production Sector Guidelines.</p> <p>B. Agricultural activities can create or exacerbate wide disparities for women and other marginalized community members' access to and control over productive resources, service delivery, and market opportunities.</p>	<p>A. Grupo Madal training and extension will use USAID's Crop Production Sectoral Guidelines as a resource for ensuring sustainable agriculture management.³</p> <p>B. Women are: - trained as trainers and extension providers -included in training courses and extension services.</p>	<p>A. Training materials and curriculum include GAPs and CSAs on sustainable agriculture management as per USAID Crop Production Sector Guidelines shared with Grupo Madal training and extension staff</p> <p>B. % of women farmers trained on sustainable agriculture as full-time farmers (having control over their land, production, and access to markets). % of women as trainers and extension providers</p>	<p>A. Review of training materials to ensure appropriate GAPS and CSAs and gender inclusion are included and follow Grupo Madal's Certification Standards prior to training of farmers. Review of training records – After training</p> <p>B. Observation during training to ensure that women are participating as trainers and participants. Done during training.</p>	<p>-Training and extension managers for implementing mitigation measures. - ILRG MEL Specialist and gender expert to conduct monitoring</p>	<p>As ILRG carried out training with Grupo Madal and developed resources, the guidelines were integrated into materials. The Global Gender Advisor and Program Officer both traveled to Mozambique and provided backstopping to service providers on gender integration.</p> <p>Trainings of women included pre- and post-tests to follow capacity improvements. ILRG found increased engagement of women as trainers as well as more inclusive approaches used.</p>
Activity 3: Forest management and extension (Portucel)						
Together with and through Portucel extension staff, train and provide forestry management extension services for farmer	Potential for soil erosion, water sedimentation, and loss of soil nutrients from poor land preparation and planting of trees.	A. Training and extension will follow Portucel's Performance Standards and use USAID's Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines as an additional resource as needed. ⁴	A. Training materials and curriculum include BMPs on sustainable forest management as per Portucel's	A. Review of training materials to ensure appropriate forest management BMPs and gender inclusion are	-Training and Extension managers for implementing mitigation measures.	Support and backstopping on forest management has followed USAID's Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines. USAID's guidance is

³ Link to USAID Environmental Sector Guideline: Crop Production- <https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-crop-production/pdf>

⁴ Link to USAID Environmental Sector Guideline for Forestry-<https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-forestry/pdf>

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
associations and/or individual farmers regarding land preparation, planting, and management of eucalyptus.	Potential for aquifer water loss and habitat loss from planting monocultures of eucalyptus. Potential for poor growth and poor quality of trees not serving intended purpose due to lack of forest management guidelines for eucalyptus planting and management	B. BMPs for soil conservation, aquifer protection, planting methods/spacing, buffer zones for riparian/wetlands, fertilizer management, Integrated Pest Management, and sustainable eucalyptus management shall be included in the training and extension.	Performance Standards B. - USAID Forest Management Sector Guidelines shared with Portucel training and extension staff - % of farmers trained on BMPs	included prior to training of farmers. B. Review of training records- After training	-ILRG MEL Specialist and gender expert to monitor	consistent with the practices from the service providers, though the partnerships have been broader than Portucel. All ILRG forest-related activities in Mozambique are using these practice guidelines. All trainings integrated BMPs.
Activity 4: Disaster relief planning including criteria for pilot resettlement locations where applicable. Note: Government in collaboration with the World Bank has already selected host communities where IDPs are living. The ILRG activity will support identifying specific locations within these communities that can be allocated either permanently or temporarily to IDPs.						
Technical assistance to provincial and district authorities in the development of criteria for selection of land for temporary or permanent use by Internally Displaced People that include a range of sizes, locations not at high risk, and acceptance by local authorities, displaced populations, and host communities	Negative environmental and social impacts can occur if criteria do not follow best practices for selection of resettlement areas for housing and farming. Such impacts may include soil erosion, flooding, water pollution, deforestation/habitat loss, loss of livelihoods, and social exclusion of vulnerable peoples, especially women.	A. Criteria shall follow USAID's Guidelines on Compulsory Displacement and Resettlement in USAID Programming. ⁵ Review of USAID Sector Guidelines as listed and incorporate best practices found in the Sector Guidelines: Humanitarian Relief and Disaster Assistance, and Water Supply Management ⁶ BMPs Criteria selection shall include key topics such as soil analysis, geography of land, existing water bodies, and existing land uses and	A. - Y/N: Provincial and district authorities provided with the USAID Guidelines as a resource for criteria development. - Y/N: Criteria include BMP direction for selection of pilot resettlement lands to ensure that they are not at-risk areas. B.Y/N One of the Criteria includes the requirement to conduct rapid	A. Review of criteria development meetings/workshop notes to see if Guidelines were shared and used. Conduct after each meeting/workshop Review of the Draft list of Recommended Criteria. Conduct once draft list is prepared.	- ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement mitigation measures. -ILRG MEL Specialist conducts monitoring	ILRG's field activities focused on identifying areas of risk particularly related to flooding for both agricultural and household land. These were developed with district authorities and discussed through participatory workshops. The information on Compulsory Displacement and Resettlement, was not used, as ILRG's work took place after

⁵ <https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/guidelines-on-compulsory-displacement-and-resettlement-in-usaid-programming/>

⁶ USAID/GEMS Environmental Sector Guidelines: Humanitarian Relief and Disaster Assistance- <https://www.usaidgems.org/Sectors/hrda.htm>; Water Supply Management - <https://www.usaid.gov/environmental-procedures/sectoral-environmental-social-best-practices/seg-water-supply/pdf>

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
		<p>proximity to schools and other infrastructure.</p> <p>B. Conducting a rapid environmental assessment, as needed, for the general area should be one of the main criteria for pilot selection.</p> <p>C. Criteria are reviewed by women leaders of the communities to be relocated.</p>	<p>environmental assessments for potential pilot resettlement areas.</p> <p>C. Y/N Criteria reviewed for concurrence by women community leaders.</p>	<p>B. Review of the draft list of criteria. Conduct when draft list is done.</p> <p>C. - Interviews with women leaders to confirm their participation. - Review of criteria meeting/ workshop participant list. (Conduct during Criteria review process)</p>		<p>individuals had already moved. ILRG's work was gender inclusive, as evidenced through the elections and trainings of women-led governance groups (and participant lists).</p>
Development of participatory community land use plans that provide the basis for future allocation of lands and how those lands will be used (i.e., infrastructure, sanitation, areas for economic development, etc.).	If displacement and resettlement is neither avoided nor well planned and implemented based on best practices, landholders can be left worse off and nearby lands can be negatively impacted. Women are more vulnerable to loss of networks and social support, a form of social disarticulation, and face health risks brought on by loss of livelihoods.	<p>A. Community land use plans based on information from the rapid environmental assessments (REAs).</p> <p>B. USAID Sector Guidelines BMPs for Disaster Assistance, Construction/Housing, Water Supply, Schools, Solid Waste, and Crop Production are utilized in the preparation of the plans.⁷</p> <p>C. Women that are involved in relocation, participate in plan development and review.</p>	<p>A. Y/N resettlement conducted and information incorporated into plans.</p> <p>B. Y/N plans included relevant BMPs from the listed Sector Guidelines</p> <p>C. Y/N Women stakeholders participated in Plan development and review.</p>	<p>A. Review of the REAs. Conducted during early planning stage.</p> <p>B. Review of plans for BMPs from Guidelines listed in mitigation measure. Conduct during draft plan review.</p> <p>C. Observation and review of plan meeting/ workshop notes and participant</p>	- ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement mitigation measures. -ILRG MEL Specialist conducts monitoring	<p>Women's participation is documented throughout the ILRG meeting lists and governance documents.</p> <p>Participatory land use plans were developed and vulnerability data integrated, for the first time, into these plans to help the district and service providers better identify where and how future activities should focus.</p>

⁷ See List of USAID Environmental Compliance Links for additional Sector Guidelines on Construction, Schools, and Solid Waste

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
		D. Draft plans are shared and explained with resettlement landholders and others with a vested interest.	D. Resettlement landholders possess the necessary information to assess how displacement, resettlement and/or compensation will affect their livelihoods and living standards	list. Conduct during plan development meetings/ workshops D. Interviews with landholders going to the resettlements. Conduct after Plans approved and shared.		

ZAMBIA

Activity 1: Preparation of SOWs for, and selection of, service providers that promote agriculture production, forest management, and/or wildlife management

Preparation of SOWs for, and selection of, service providers that promote agriculture production, forest management, and/or community wildlife management	Lack of clear direction for sustainable agriculture and forest management in the SOWs could result in service providers not promoting BMPs as per USAID Sector Guidelines and Companies protocols. Following the traditional method for land use production, men may be favored over women to be involved. Women may continue to be seen as part time producers and not equal to full time male farmers.	SOWs shall include requirements that agricultural and forest management technical assistance for planning and management be based on sustainable land use, environmental soundness, and consider climate change as per the USAID Agricultural and Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines and participating Companies' Protocols (e.g., organic certification and sustainable forest management). SOW includes a requirement to engage women in all	All SOWs for service providers/partners include direction on the implementation of sustainable agriculture and forest management and list the USAID Agriculture and Forest Management Sector Guidelines as a resource. All SOW include direction on engaging women in agriculture and forestry systems.	Review of SOWs before they are provided to sub-contractors/service providers.	ILRG COP and/or Deputy COP	SOWs for all engagements in Zambia have included this reference and onboarding discussions have included reinforcement of these guidelines. Partners were evaluated for the extent to which they integrated sustainability and resource management into their proposals and implementation approach. This includes agriculture, forest management and wildlife.
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Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
		aspects of the production and marketing.				
Activity 2: Forest management and extension.						
Co-develop training materials (with a gender focus) with and for Forest Department on community forest management and forest management agreements.	A.1. Non sustainable forest practices may occur if training materials do not take into consideration best management practices.	A.1. All forest extension agents trained on Forest BMPs and receive copies of the USAID Forestry Sector Guidelines.[7] 2.All extension materials will be based on the USAID Forestry Sector Guidelines 3. All extension materials shall be developed with women and be gender sensitive	A.1. Forest Extension agents trained and knowledgeable of best management practices 2. All extension agents have read and have a copy of the USAID Forest Sector Guidelines. 3. =% of women involved in material preparation and review. -% of women extension staff	A.1. Review of training materials before training to ensure best management practices. 2.Test results of extension agents re: Knowledge of BMPs-after training. 3. Review of material prep notes Prior and during preparation. Review of list of extension staff interviewed and hired-After interviews and hiring.	-Training manager to ensure mitigation measures are implemented during material prep and extension agent training. -ILRG MEL Specialist and gender expert to monitor	BMP guidelines were shared with forestry sector staff. While extension materials were developed around social processes (not on forest management practices), reference to the best management practices were included. The individuals trained in the past year around forest management ~39% of the participants were women. Women were explicitly invited to participate in training and material development.
Activity 3: Land use planning regarding agriculture, forestry, wildlife, and ecosystem restoration Note: includes community action plans, plans for pilot natural resource management (NRM) actions, among others						
Implement customary land documentation to support wildlife and forest management with communities	Identification of wildlife and/or forest management actions that are not based on sustainable good practices can lead to loss of habitats and decrease/displacement in	A. Potential NRM actions are based on scientific data and are reviewed and approved by wildlife biologists and professional foresters.	A. Y/N Identified potential NRM actions/enterprises were designed based on scientific data/ research and	A. Review of the data used for identification of the NRM actions. Sign off documents from	-ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement	The land use planning activities within Zambia included the participation of both the Department of National Parks and well

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
that would identify pilot community based natural resource management actions/enterprises.	wildlife populations within specific areas.	<p>B. NRM actions will avoid use of critical habitat and endangered species.</p> <p>C. NRM Sector Guidelines shared with communities and used as a resource to help identify relevant BMPs for sustainable potential actions/enterprises [8]</p>	<p>approved by professional wildlife and forestry specialists.</p> <p>B. Y/N Documented land is not within critical habitat of endangered species.</p> <p>C. Y/N NRM Sector Guidelines shared with communities and potential actions include Guidelines BMPs.</p>	<p>professional wildlife and forestry specialist. Conduct once concept paper for action/ enterprise is available.</p> <p>B. Use of GIS to review participating documented land maps compared to critical habitat and endangered species mapping. Discussion with wildlife specialists. Conduct prior to confirmation of land documentation.</p> <p>C. Discussions with participating communities regarding sharing and use of Guidelines. Conduct during early planning stage</p>	mitigation measures. -ILRG MEL Specialist conducts monitoring	<p>as the Forestry Department. In each case the planning has involved conflict resolution and no management plans (involving forest management) have been put into practice. Review of activities continues through government Forest and Wildlife Officers.</p> <p>With respect to game ranch development, ecological surveys have been completed by government DNPW.</p> <p>Partners and consultants, when they start with ILRG are debriefed on</p>

GHANA (Note: if Ghana activity will use subcontractors/service providers, then the SOW activity as listed in Mozambique Activity I applies.

Activity I: Land use planning regarding agriculture, forestry, ecosystem restoration Note: includes community action plans (for all communities in ILRG Ghana)

Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
Define and prioritize incentives and prepare Community Action Plans (CAPs) that would implement the selected incentives to reduce deforestation, increase cocoa production, and increase carbon sequestration in the landscape	Cocoa production can be negatively impacted, and deforestation may continue if CAPs are not well planned and implemented based on good agricultural and forestry practices. Deforestation increases greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and has a negative impact on biodiversity, soil fertility, and water quality and quantity; affects local rainfall; and threatens farmer livelihoods. (Although ILRG will not implement CAPs, the implementation of incentives identified in the Plans for livelihoods and ecosystem protection could cause potential impacts).	A. Natural Forests and/or Protected Areas shall not be cut for expanding cocoa plantations- included as a criterion in CAPs. B. USAID Environmental Sector Guideline's Best Management Practices (i.e., mitigation measures) for Forest Management, and Crop Production Guidelines should be incorporated into the incentive activities in the CAPs. Agroforestry/Shade tree planting and management should be considered.[9]	A. Y/N Natural Forests and Protected Areas are mapped and No natural forests or protected areas impacted B. Y/N Sector Guidelines BMPs are incorporated into incentive actions and CAPs.	A. Review of maps and Review of CAP actions. Conducted after land mapping and during CAPs draft review. B. Review of incentives actions and CAPs Conduct during draft review of criteria and CAPs.	-ILRG Country Coordinators to implement mitigation measures. -ILRG MEL Specialist to monitor.	Activities did not continue into 2023, however, the monitoring of PES includes proactive considerations and incentives to retain trees on farmland.

INDIA AND MALAWI

Activity 1: Preparation of SOWs for grantees/service providers that promote agriculture management with a focus on women involvement

Preparation of SOWs for grantees/service providers that promote agriculture management and/or livelihoods support	Lack of clear direction for sustainable agriculture in the SOWs could result in service providers not promoting BMPs as per USAID Sector Guidelines and Companies protocols. Following the traditional method for land use production, men may be favored over women to be involved.	SOWs shall include requirements that agricultural management technical assistance for planning and management be based on sustainable land use, environmental soundness, and consider climate change as per the USAID Agricultural and Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines and participating Companies' Protocols (e.g.,	All SOWs for service providers/partners include direction on the implementation of sustainable agriculture management and list the USAID Agriculture Production Sector Guidelines as a resource.	Review of SOWs before they are provided to sub-contractors/service providers.	ILRG COP and/or Deputy COP	In India and Malawi in FY2023, ILRG has not engaged with grantees/service providers that promote agriculture management and/or livelihoods support.
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Project/Activity/ Sub-Activity	Identified Environmental Aspects or Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Monitoring Indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Field Monitoring/Issues/ Resolution
		<p>organic certification and sustainable forest management).</p> <p>SOW include requirement to engage women in all aspects of the production and marketing.</p>	<p>All SOW include direction on engaging women in agriculture systems.</p>			

ANNEX 5: LIST OF MEDIA

TABLE 9. MEDIA

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
From conflict to public-private partnership: Securing land-use rights and livelihoods in Mozambique	Mozambique	Oct. 14, 2022	https://landportal.org/blog-post/2022/10/conflict-public-private-partnerships-securing-land-use-rights-and-livelihoods	Blog post highlighting Madal work posted on Land Portal as part of IIED/Land Portal's Responsible Land Based Investment blog series. Cross posted on Land Links https://land-links.org/2022/10/from-conflict-to-public-private-partnerships-securing-land-use-rights-and-livelihoods-in-mozambique/
International Rural Women's Day Photo Blog	Global	Oct. 14, 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/10/ilrg-international-rural-womens-day-2022-my-land-our-futures/	Posted on LandLinks. Promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter , Facebook and Instagram ; USAID Envio on Twitter (2x) ; USAID Gender on Twitter . PepsiCo India portion of ILRG work for IRWD on Twitter
ILRG work mentioned in October 2022 USAID/Zambia monthly highlights email newsletter	Zambia	Nov. 7, 2022		Sent out via email by DOC to IPs and other newsletters subscribers.
Oxfam report 'Doing Business on Uneven Ground: Advancing land equality is key to addressing climate change and farmer rights'	India	Nov. 7, 2022	https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/doing-business-on-uneven-ground-advancing-land-equality-is-key-to-addressing-cl-621443/	USAID-PepsiCo partnership under ILRG cited on pg. 47 and 49 as a promising practice.
Land documentation for financial inclusion brief	Zambia	Nov. 11, 2022	https://www.land-links.org/document/land-documentation-for-financial-inclusion-brief/	Posted on LandLinks for global technical audience.
Migration and forest condition literature review	Global	Nov. 16, 2022	https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/migration-and-forest-condition-literature-review	Published on ClimateLinks. Results shared out at USAID migration and forestry working groups.
Addressing Gender-Based Violence to Spark and Sustain Transformative Change	WEE Cross-cutting	Nov. 16, 2022	https://tetrattechintdev.exposure.co/addressing-genderbased-violence-to-spark-and-sustain-transformative-change	ILRG work featured in Tetra Tech Exposure blog for 16 Days of Activism Against GBV. Blog promoted by Tetra Tech on Facebook and Twitter . Also featured in Tetra Tech internal staff newsletter in December.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Private sector profile: Grupo Madal	Mozambique	Nov. 28, 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/grupo-madal-securing-womens-rights-to-productive-land/	Profile posted on LandLinks as part of case studies series on responsible land-based investments.
Private sector profile: PepsiCo	India	Nov. 28, 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/pepsico-integrating-women-smallholder-farmers-into-international-supply-chains/	Profile posted on LandLinks as part of case studies series on responsible land-based investments.
Increasing women's participation in wildlife governance in Zambia	Zambia	Dec. 6, 2022	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcosc.2022.1003095/full?utm_source=Email_to_authors&utm_medium=Email&utm_content=TI_11.5e1_author&utm_campaign=Email_publication&field=&journalName=Frontiers in Conservation Science&id=1003095	Peer-reviewed case study published in Frontiers in Conservation Journal as part of a Women in Human-Wildlife Dynamics series.
Private sector profile: Green Resources	Mozambique	Dec. 16, 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/green-resources-responsible-private-sector-divestment/	Profile posted on LandLinks as part of case studies series on responsible land-based investments.
Private sector profile: Illovo (revised)	Mozambique	Dec. 16, 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/responsible-land-based-investment-project-in-mozambique/	Profile posted on LandLinks as part of case studies series on responsible land-based investments. Illovo profile mentioned in USAID/Mozambique November communications brief.
ILRG Mozambique photo won 3 rd place in Tetra Tech wide photo contest	Mozambique	Jan. 16, 2023	https://tetratechinc.sharepoint.com/sites/Marketing/SitePages/Congratulations-to-Our-2022-Photo-Contest-Winners!.aspx	Internal Tetra Tech opportunity across various development operating units to highlight ILRG work. Shared across internal Tetra Tech communications channels.
PepsiCo Foundation, CARE expand 'She Feeds the World' programme in India	India	Jan 24, 2023	https://www.indiablooms.com/finance-details/17667/kolkata-pepsico-foundation-care-expand-she-feeds-the-world-programme-in-india.html	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	Feb 3, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/tool-resource/land-tenure-and-resource-governance-capacity-assessment-framework/	ILRG produced Capacity Assessment tool, narrative, and video tutorial to help other IPs measure partner capacity building for USAID standard F-indicators.
Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) social media post about ILRG	Zambia	Feb. 11, 2023	https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0mLztR3hma8cQA8XwMjHK2966AhSUpHrsZ9Gu5ZTHcs4Crt8nd73LnrWV3a9d	Participating organization posted about training and learnings on their Facebook page.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
women's leadership and empowerment training			Ki7Jkl&id=100064879724753&mibextid=Nif5oz	
USAID supported highlighted in WPAZ newsletter	Zambia	Feb. 15, 2023	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WaZSJ4RFOePuH6MPPk4EsNIbECuGhruR/view?usp=share_link	USAID provides support for the Wildlife Producer's Association of Zambia (WPAZ) under ILRG. This work was highlighted in WPAZ's quarterly newsletter to supporters and partners.
Prindex brief and report	Global	Feb. 28, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/enhanced-prindex-application-in-colombia/	ILRG published full analytical report and executive summary brief of Prindex work, which was shared out with participants and Colombia-focused Prindex launch event.
International Women's Day 2023 Blog	Global	March 8, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/2023/03/transforming-fear-into-hope-secure-land-rights-as-a-pathway-for-rural-womens-economic-security/	ILRG put out blog on LandLinks for IWD highlighting women's land rights work in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. Blog was promoted on social media by: USAID/Mozambique on Twitter USAID/Malawi on Twitter and Facebook , also highlighting the Mission's visit to the ceremonial land certificate distribution ceremony with government counterparts USAID/Zambia on Twitter , Facebook and Instagram
ILRG featured in Tetra Tech Exposure blog for International Women's Day	Global	March 8, 2023	https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/tech-for-change-helping-women-and-girls-rise	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 Twitter , Facebook and LinkedIn .
Social media promotion of Frontiers: Innovative Approaches for Women's Land Rights CSW side event	Global	March 14, 2023	https://www.newamerica.org/future-land-housing/events/frontiers-innovative-approaches-for-womens-land-rights/	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 New America , USAID/GenDev and Tetra Tech
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 Twitter , Instagram , and Facebook .

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Social media content for Summit for Democracy	Zambia	March 28, 2023	https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1640775057919057937	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. North Luangwa Conservation project also posted about ILRG and Summit for Democracy on Facebook .
Wildlife Crime Prevention NGO posted about ILRG women's leadership and empowerment course on LinkedIn		March 30, 2023	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7047180909925535744/	Participating organization posted about training and learnings on their LinkedIn page.
Social media promotion of Second Gentleman's visit to ILRG sites	Zambia	April 1, 2023	https://twitter.com/usaidezambia/status/1642183779535007744?s=48&t=X06SMrG_FVn7a8mEJP_yCg	ILRG drafted posts for USAID/Zambia to promote Second Gentleman's visit. Posted on Twitter (Post 1 , Post 2) and Facebook (Post 1 , Post 2 , Post 3), and Instagram (Post 1 , Post 2 , Post 3). Reposted by Tetra Tech , USAID Africa, and COMACO .
ILRG highlighted in 2 stories in USAID/Zambia March 2023 Highlight Newsletter	Zambia	April 6, 2023	Email	Monthly USAID/Zambia newsletter featured 2 stories from ILRG – ILRG participation during the CSW side event on women's land rights in Zambia, and the First Gentleman's visit to ILRG sites.
Partner Ecom created video highlighting ILRG WEE partnership	Ghana	April 12, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wij-aq1I3TA	Private sector partner created a video for International Women's Day highlighting their work with ILRG to empower women in their cocoa supply chains. Video was shared out on company social media platforms.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
ILRG work on combating GBV in wildlife space featured in Zambia Newspaper	Zambia	April 16, 2023	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xSjxVbYy9bVTrLIXIQzwXWKFqRl48Qov/view	ILRG work on combating GBV in wildlife space featured in Zambia Sunday Nation Newspaper.
Earth Day social media content for USAID/Zambia	Zambia	April 22, 2023	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1651660622252199937	ILRG prepared social media posts for USAID/Zambia highlighting wildlife and conservation work. Posted on Facebook , Twitter , and Instagram .
ILRG highlighted in USAID Medium Earth Day blog	Global	April 22, 2023	https://medium.com/usaid-2030/seven-ways-usaid-is-investing-in-people-and-the-planet-7efd0323851a	ILRG photos and content were also highlighted in a USAID Medium blog for Earth Day.
ILRG GRAS worked highlighted in OMR report	Mozambique	May 1, 2023	https://omrmz.org/destaque_rural/dr-234-responsabilidade-social-empresarial-da-green-resources-em-niassa-sera-uma-contribuicao-para-o-desenvolvimento-comunitario/	ILRG work with Green Resources in Niassa province featured in OMR report on GRAS CSR work on pg. 6.
Land Coalition blog on PSE featured ILRG India work	India	May 22, 2023	https://learn.landcoalition.org/en/learning-labs/private-sector-friend-or-foe/	ILRG work highlighted in Land Coalition blog on private sector engagement, based on Oxfam hosted panel that ILRG Global Gender Advisor Thais Bessa participated in talking about ILRG's work with PepsiCo in India.
Social media around ILRG final event in Zambia	Zambia	June 21-22, 2023	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1671538138034962432	USAID Washington, USAID/Zambia, partners, and ILRG staff attended a week of final close out activities in Zambia at the end of June. Final event was promoted on social media by USAID/Zambia (Twitter , Facebook , Instagram), as well as USAID Washington's Karol Boudreaux on LinkedIn and Twitter .
ILRG Zambia social media week on USAID/Zambia channels	Zambia	July 9-16, 2023		USAID/Zambia featured ILRG content for a week on social media handles to celebrate the end of the project and program achievements. ILRG also highlighted in USAID/Zambia May/June 2023 newsletter.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day 0: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 1: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 2: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 3: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 4: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 5: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 6: FB, Twitter, Instagram - Day 7: FB, Twitter, Instagram
Ministry of Lands in Malawi highlighted ILRG activity and certificate distribution in Traditional Authority Mwanambo	Malawi	May 16, 2023	https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02kKMnw5s79FB7QKtgvABAUA2wDyspkBgb3J3KETrHIMmhl yndLEFou3huq8QIQZcNI&id=100079607863427	ILRG worked closely with the Government of Malawi on the land documentation work in TLMA Mwanambo, with the government featured on its own social media.
Women's Land Rights Champion blog – Ramanantsoa Serge, Madagascar (mentioned ILRG)	Madagascar	August 24, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/2023/08/womens-land-rights-champion-serge-ramanantsoa/	Regular WLR champion blog series on LandLinks featured key ILRG champion in Madagascar, Serge, who highlighted ILRG's work.
USAID/Zambia social media series on inclusion, featuring ILRG content	Zambia	August 31 – September 14, 2023		<p>USAID Zambia wanted to feature a series of social media posts on what inclusion means to USAID's work, and asked for a series of posts on ILRG's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community governance: Twitter, FB - Gender norms work with indunas: Twitter, FB - Work with traditional leaders: Twitter, FB - Community scouts: Twitter, FB - Women's land rights: FB
ILRG Ghana WEE Final Report	Ghana	Oct. 2, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/womens-land-rights-and-economic-empowerment-in-cocoa-communities-in-ghana/	Final report for ILRG Ghana WEE activity with ECOM.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
ILRG India Final Report	India	Oct. 2, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/the-business-case-for-womens-empowerment-in-the-pepsico-potato-supply-chain-in-west-bengal-india-final-report/	Final report for ILRG India activity with PepsiCo. Also produced shorter brief version.
ILRG Malawi GESI Lessons Learned Brief	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/lessons-learned-integrating-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion-into-customary-land-documentation-in-malawi/	Malawi GESI lesson's learned brief, focusing on experiences with gender equality and social inclusion integration at each step in the land documentation process. A separate final report with overall results and lessons was also produced.
ILRG Malawi Household Gender Norms Dialogues Manual	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/training-manual-for-household-dialogues-on-gender-norms-in-the-context-of-land-rights-in-malawi/	Series of ILRG Malawi manuals on GESI integration.
ILRG Malawi Simplified Gender Norms Training for Customary Land Committees	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/simplified-training-on-gender-norms-dialogue-sessions-for-customary-land-committee-members-in-malawi/	Series of ILRG Malawi manuals on GESI integration.
ILRG Malawi Traditional Leaders Dialogue Facilitation Manual	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/gender-norms-dialogue-for-traditional-leaders-in-malawi-training-manual/	Series of ILRG Malawi manuals on GESI integration.
ILRG Malawi Women's Empowerment and Leadership Training Manual	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/womens-empowerment-and-leadership-training-manual-for-women-in-customary-land-committees-in-malawi/	Series of ILRG Malawi manuals on GESI integration.
Practical Implementation Guide on Gender and Social Inclusion in Customary Land Registration in Malawi	Malawi	Sept. 13, 2023	https://www.land-links.org/document/practical-implementation-guide-on-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion-in-customary-land-registration-in-malawi/	Series of ILRG Malawi manuals on GESI integration.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Zambia Community-based Natural Resource Management Governance Manuals	Zambia	Sept. 1, 2023		<p>ILRG supported the development and testing of governance manuals for CRBs that govern wildlife resources in Zambia’s Game Management Areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual General Meetings - Constitutions - Human Resources - Procurement - Reporting Requirements - Roles and Responsibilities - Gender Equality - Human-Wildlife Co-existence - VAG Management - Managing Wildlife Resources - Facilitator’s Guide

ANNEX 6: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 10. PROJECT STAFF DURING FY 2023

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
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ANNEX 7: DATA

ILRG collected data are in the process of being submitted to the Development Data Library. These are shared with USAID for initial cleaning/review, followed by formal submission, including Data Catalogues.

ANNEX 8: TERM LOE SUMMARY

TABLE II. TERM LOE

LABOR CATEGORY	LIFE OF PROJECT LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	94	0	94	0
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	2,179	0	2,179	0
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,093	0	2,093	0
Long-Term CCN Support	1,892	0	1,892	0
Consultants	1,246	0	1,246	0
TOTAL	7,504	0	7,504	0

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