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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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Cover Photo: The members of the new community land association in Hamela, Oweherera Orera de Hamela. Photo: ORAM.

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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CLP	Community Lands Protection
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRB	Community Resource Board (Zambia)
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DUAT	Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (Mozambique)
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
FD	Forest Department (Zambia)
GMA	Game Management Area
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
LADM	Land Administration Domain Model
MAST	Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure
MLG	Ministry of Local Government (Zambia)
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MOCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Zambia)
ORAM	Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Mozambique)
RFA	Request for Applicants
SPEED+	Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
URP	Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 (Zambia)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

To achieve these objectives, the TO works collaboratively with USAID, communities, civil society, host country governments, academia, and the private sector through four inter-related components:

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

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: 1) term activities; and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia, with the potential to also provide support in Mexico. Work in Mozambique initially focuses on clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources – including through collaboration on responsible land-based investment, while work in Zambia includes support to land policy, customary land administration and service delivery, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas. Under the completion portion of the contract, USAID missions, bureaus, and offices can support additional field support scopes of work in locations to be determined. Initial activities identified under this portion of the contract include: 1) support around USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; and 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's economic empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. Additional discussions are underway regarding potential completion activities in Liberia and Burma.

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

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers months six to nine of the ILRG program and reflects establishment of relationships with field grantees and development of relationships with government partners. In addition, new completion activities were advanced.

ILRG Zambia and Mozambique hosted visits by ILRG's global Gender Advisor, as well as a consultancy looking at behavioral elements of customary/community land administration. Zambia and Mozambique teams launched the grant process with four partners related to land documentation, and Zambia began partnerships on wildlife and forest management. In Zambia, significant effort focused on government engagement across multiple ministries at national and district levels.

With respect to completion activities, ILRG began follow-up on USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues by developing a plan to complete four sector-specific guidance documents. ILRG also continued developing an implementation plan in Ghana to work with private sector partners the Hershey Company (hereafter Hershey) and Ecom Agroindustrial Corporation (ECOM) on cocoa farm rehabilitation, land tenure documentation, and land use planning with the goal of reducing emissions from deforestation, as well as achieving a private-sector-facilitated scaling of farm rehabilitation and land tenure documentation. The implementation plan was being finalized late in the quarter.

ILRG, including consortium partner Landesa, began to implement a USAID/PepsiCo partnership by carrying out an assessment related to land rights, gender, and agriculture in the potato value chain in West Bengal, India. Due to the United States Government shutdown in December/January, this activity was not financially supported by USAID but rather fully funded by PepsiCo. An implementation plan is expected to be completed in early May 2019, following a multi-stakeholder meeting in New Delhi the same month. The work will seek to build the business case for women's economic empowerment in potato farming communities in West Bengal, India. Completion activities in Liberia and Burma await further guidance from USAID. Term activities in Mexico remain on hold, and in the coming year ILRG will work to determine with USAID whether these activities will move forward or be reprogrammed.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG TO was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers months six to nine of the project (January – March 2019), associated with launching field activities through grants in Zambia and Mozambique and developing implementation plans and program assessments in Ghana and India. Government, partner, and USAID relationships were also a focus during this time period, to ensure that stakeholders are adequately consulted and are an integral part of the multi-year activities. The 35-day United States Government shutdown from December 22, 2018 to January 25, 2019 placed some pressures on the project communication and coordination with USAID, though the team adapted activities where possible.

3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Early in the quarter, ILRG continued bi-weekly coordination calls with consortium members in an attempt to build a broad understanding of each other's areas of interest and relevant strengths. These meetings also included discussions of cross-cutting themes within ILRG such as gender, monitoring and evaluation, and land administration. However, due to relatively low attendance, these bi-weekly calls were halted mid-quarter. The team will identify new mechanisms for information sharing.

In addition, ILRG's core management team continued to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure. Early in the coming quarter, ILRG will engage with USAID to discuss program management moving forward to ensure high quality, cost-effective support.

ILRG provides a consolidated weekly written update to USAID and project partners that summarizes submissions, approvals, and priority project needs, followed by country/activity specific updates of field work and relevant news. These weekly written updates are supplemented by a weekly management call between the Chief of Party (COP), Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP), and Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and/or Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative (ACOR). Activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads occur on a weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly basis, depending on the activity, and complement the global coordination meetings. At present, this equals four to eight hours of management calls per week, and opportunities to streamline may be sought.

The term portion of the ILRG contract includes in-country activities in Mexico, Mozambique, and Zambia. Activities in Mexico are currently on hold, pending discussions between E3/LU and USAID/Mexico. Completion activities are currently focused on the USAID Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues; the partnership with Hershey and ECOM on cocoa and deforestation in Ghana; and the partnership with PepsiCo in West Bengal, India (though at present there is no completion task with USAID on this partnership). Additional possible completion tasks have been discussed in minimal detail related to Liberia, Burma and USAID's Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST).

3.1.2 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

The ILRG team identified a need to establish a standard set of indicators related to the project's capacity-building efforts for both individuals and organizations. A small team worked together to develop a framework to be used by the ILRG team to measure the effectiveness of these efforts; the framework is meant to guide each task lead in identifying which indicators are relevant to planned activities and partnerships, and then measuring results through those indicators. The indicators include specific knowledge, skills, and abilities; broader organizational functional capacities; and evidence of the ability to

translate the knowledge, skills, and abilities gained into better performance in work related to land and other relevant sectors. The framework has been shared with USAID for review.

The team has also developed a template for recording pre-survey information for an organization, individual, or group of individuals, as well as recording results. This template is being piloted in several ILRG tasks.

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

The ILRG Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was approved during this period. Although environmental compliance reporting is only required on an annual basis, ILRG continues to collect the data on an ongoing basis through the Ona platform (an online data management program).

3.2 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY

In Mozambique, ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights, including through collaboration on responsible land-based investment. Some ILRG activities build on the 2017/2018 Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, a USAID/Illovo Sugar Africa partnership implemented under the Evaluation, Research, and Communications task order by the Cloudburst Group, Indufor North American, Terra Firma, and the Hluvukani Sugar Cane Producers Cooperative.

3.2.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Work in Mozambique this quarter focused on the launch of two grants; a gender assessment by ILRG Gender Advisor, Jen Duncan; an assessment of behavioral elements of customary land administration by Global Land Alliance; and work on tools and databases to support technical activities.

USAID: ILRG staff spoke with USAID/Mozambique staff to brief them on developments. The mission representative visited the Maragra project, and the team is starting to plan a joint visit by USAID/Mozambique and ILRG staff to Zambézia province in June 2019, with a view to witnessing ILRG activities in project communities and discussing other potential activities.

Technical Backstopping: ILRG awarded two grants this quarter, one with the Hluvukani Cooperative for work building on the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, and one with Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) for support to a community land regularization and land readjustment process in five communities in Zambézia Province. ILRG staff have also begun piloting a tool for testing the impact of capacity development activities, which is intended for use in gauging how well trainees (from amongst enumerators, community associations and other stakeholders) are retaining knowledge from training sessions.

ILRG Mozambique staff also received visits from ILRG Gender Advisor Jen Duncan (Landesa) and customary land specialist Chris Tanner (Global Land Alliance) who contributed to the Zambia and Mozambique Gender Assessment and Land Administration Systems Assessment in Mozambique and Zambia respectively.

ILRG staff worked on the MAST tools in use in Mozambique, with several improvements being made to the existing workflows and data management tools. A Master Data Catalogue has been established to harmonize naming conventions for data fields across the various digital forms and with the tables in the databases. This work has been done in coordination with the ILRG Zambia team. Significant work has been completed in conceptualizing how data collection tools based on ODK-X could be deployed for the household parcel registration process; this provides two-way synchronicity between database and tablets and would offer considerable improvements over the current one-way submission and cycling of data.

ILRG staff have also been investigating the regulatory framework for consent in respect to the use and holding of personal data, with a view to introducing formal protocols into the data collection process. Discussions have also taken place with the tax authorities regarding the issuance of individual tax numbers to parcel claimants, given that this identifier will become a mandatory requirement for claimants who wish to fully title their rights.

ILRG staff have initialized independent ODK Aggregate sites for use by the teams under the two ILRG grants; the Systematic Data Collection Databases have been configured with the ODK collect forms deployed via these Aggregate sites. There has been an emphasis on ensuring the field collected data will be compliant with the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) for eventual parsing into a LADM administration database for ongoing land administration needs. The databases have been built in PostGIS/PostgreSQL 10.x on a server hosted in Maputo by Terra Firma but may be migrated to The Cloud in the future. The builds reflect the harmonization of the Data Catalogue towards LADM compliance and the standardization of formats.

Lastly, ILRG staff have been investigating solutions for deploying management and monitoring and evaluation dashboards, allowing real-time data to be visualized from the databases, and for making spatial data available through web-based map portals.

3.2.2 POLICY ENGAGEMENT

ILRG staff attended two events hosted by the USAID Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED+) program to discuss policy issues receiving current attention under that program. Of greatest relevance is the work related to community consultation processes and the issue of community representation in the context of the Land Law. ILRG is currently developing a written contribution to the initial framework documents developed by SPEED+, which to date have focused heavily on issues related to common property and land within the community domain without sufficient attention on the rights of individual community members within delimited land areas.

ILRG staff have also been closely following the potential policy responses of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development in respect to the new Code for the Real Property Register, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice, which has introduced mandatory registration of all *direito do uso e aproveitamento da terra* (DUAT) titles.

3.2.3 OUTGROWER SCHEMES: ILLOVO LAND TENURE SUPPORT FOR SURROUNDING SMALLHOLDERS

This quarter involved the award of the grant to Hluvukani, project start-up, and a range of activities. Staff from Hluvukani, Illovo Sugar Africa (hereafter Illovo), and ILRG made an initial presentation to a full session of the Manhiça District Administration, including results from the work completed under the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot and plans for completing the blocks targeted under the ILRG grant to Hluvukani. Follow-up meetings were held with the District Services of Planning and Infrastructure to address issues with respect to the eventual issuance of full DUAT titles and the involvement of district representatives in the process. ILRG staff continue to engage with the National Directorate of Land regarding the on-going design and deployment of an interface to the *Sistema de Gestão de Informação sobre Terras* (Sigit) which would enable the bulk upload of DUAT-related data; the latest news on this is that the interface, which was to have been completed by Dutch Kadaster, will now be designed and deployed with funds from the National Sustainable Development Fund/World Bank. There is widespread demand and acceptance by stakeholders, including project beneficiaries and provincial level authorities, for the continuation of Hluvukani's work in the project area.

The Hluvukani team met with ILRG staff to review the grant agreement and plan activities, including developing a projected timeline. The project was officially launched on February 20, 2019, at the District Administration Session, with all local administration representatives, traditional leaders, civil society, and private sector representatives (approximately 12 people from Illovo and representation from other small-scale private sector operators) present. A two-page flyer in Portuguese and English summarizing the highlights of the project is being drafted and will be circulated to local government, traditional leaders, and community members. Banners and posters are also being designed.

In early March, ILRG staff ran a three-day training and selection course for the potential enumerators to be recruited by Hluvukani, resulting in the merit-based selection of five new enumerators to join the five existing enumerators who were still available from the previous work. The full group of ten enumerators has a 50/50 gender balance. These enumerators are being onboarded and officially introduced to the local authorities and target communities, and they will start awareness-raising activities with communities in early April.

In addition to the Hluvukani representatives, Illovo has guaranteed fixed levels of support for work under ILRG from several of their field and management staff, most of whom have previous experience with the methodology. ILRG staff have engaged with both Maragra-based and Durban-based Illovo staff to draft a tri-partite agreement.

3.2.4 SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION: ZAMBEZIA PILOT

This activity will address land governance issues in areas where small-scale irrigation infrastructure may be constructed by Portucel. This quarter involved the award of the grant to ORAM, project start-up, and a range of initial activities. The ORAM team worked with district government and Portucel to introduce the overall project to communities where irrigation schemes are planned. Three accepted the project, enabling the process to kick off. One or two further communities will be identified in coming weeks.

Following signature of the grant agreement, ORAM's two dedicated field staff received orientation to the ILRG project. Both previously did the same type of work with ORAM, finishing in November 2018, and so only needed an update on the specific project design and targets; they are fully comfortable with the approach, methodology, and tools. The ORAM team also recruited community field workers, including six with previous experience and an additional six new individuals from the first two communities (six men and six women total).

The ORAM team held an internal planning meeting including senior provincial management and the Ile District field team. They reviewed the project design document, anticipated results, workplan and calendar activities, and the map of proposed target communities.

A two-page flyer in Portuguese and English summarizing the highlights of the project was produced and circulated to local government, traditional leaders, and community members. ILRG staff reviewed the contents with the USAID/Mozambique Communications Specialist and agreed on next steps to ensure that mission expectations and input around public communications will be met in the future.

The project held a launch event on March 5, 2019, hosted by the District Administrator along with eight of his senior staff and traditional leaders from the first two communities, Hamela and Muelamassi. Senior management from ORAM and two senior representatives of Portucel were in attendance. Following the launch events, five awareness-raising meetings were held in various locations in the first two participating communities, Hamela and Muelamassi. These involved 314 participants (134 women and 180 men), including 26 traditional leaders representing all zones of the two communities.

Following several meetings in Hamela and Muelamassi to discuss the roles of community land associations, initial steps were taken to formally establish associations in each community. In Hamela, a meeting of 40 people (19 women and 21 men) voted to set up a land association called Oweherera Orera de Hamela. In Muelamassi, 39 people (10 women and 29 men) chose the name Wiwanana de Muelamassi for their association. In both communities, members started to review and discuss possible association statutes. In coming weeks, both groups plan to adopt their final statutes and submit requests for recognition to the district government.



Discussions during a cross-learning visit by members of the Matharia Water Users' Association
PHOTO: ORAM

Four members of the Matharia Water Users' Association in Ribaué, Nampula, visited Hamela and Muelamassi. They discussed their experiences with establishing a users' association, doing voluntary resettlement of families affected by a small earthen dam and small-scale irrigation system, and managing small-scale irrigation infrastructure. The district Department of Agriculture was involved in all meetings, as was a representative of Ilé District's community radio. The community radio station played a segment of approximately five minutes outlining information from the ILRG project, including short interviews with community leaders, government and ORAM. The role of USAID as donor was noted.

The ORAM field team, accompanied by traditional leaders, recorded GPS coordinates at a number of boundary points in Hamela and Muelamassi as well as at the proposed dam sites during initial scoping. During this process, they realized that the site proposed for the Muelamassi irrigation scheme lies in the extreme corner of the community. Upon further investigation, they found that there is an ongoing political dispute between traditional leaders of Muelamassi and neighboring Jagarra, both of which form part of the same *regulado*, or higher-level chieftainship. The team will review this situation in meetings involving traditional leaders, government, and both communities. Early indications are that this necessitates establishment of two community land associations, delimitation of both communities and of land parcels in both, and establishment of a single joint water users' association. There is a single proposed dam and irrigation scheme, which will need to be managed by the people that use and benefit from it, who may come from both communities but will not include all members of the community land associations.; therefore, only one water users' association is required. Should this happen, it would mean that ORAM will have double the anticipated work related to this site. To compensate, ORAM may adjust to delimit five communities related to four irrigation systems, rather than five communities which each have their own system.

3.2.5 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The ILRG Gender Advisor, Jen Duncan, led an in-country gender assessment with support from Terra Firma staff member Emmanuel Malai, as well as other ILRG team members in Mozambique. The purpose of the assessment was to bring the ILRG gender strategy to life through application at the level of

country project design and activities, seeking ways to both mainstream gender equitable approaches and to create specific gender-related projects to fill identified gaps. The assessment built on key informant interviews and focus group discussions with groups of men and women farmers in project sites, as well as meetings with non-governmental organizations and other donor projects in Maputo such as Women in Law in Southern Africa and USAID's SPEED+ project. The Gender Advisor met extensively with implementing partners from previous USAID work to understand gender challenges and develop practical, implementable recommendations. Toward the end of the quarter, ILRG supported E3/LU to develop a proposal across Mozambique, Malawi and other countries in the region for the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative. This proposal was finalized in early April 2019.

3.3 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, initially working with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. This work transitioned into a broader engagement that included advancing activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes. The engagement subsequently informed the National Land Policy process. Based on these efforts, ILRG will refine previous experiences that identify opportunities to sustainably scale documentation processes to support Zambia on the journey to self-reliance, as well as advance the use of documentation to support development outcomes related to wildlife and natural resource management, district planning, and conflict resolution.

ILRG's Zambia work is designed to bring practical planning tools and processes to the local level by working with traditional authorities, rural communities, district councils, and other government departments to feed into national development objectives. It is expected that these outputs will contribute to addressing issues of poverty by helping to unlock the resource potential in land, forests, and wildlife and thus to transform Zambia's land and resource management sector into a driver of broad-based economic growth. ILRG is well-positioned to ensure that these efforts achieve gender-empowering and socially inclusive results in the same process, while supporting institutionalization through capacity-building and policy engagement.

3.3.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's Zambia team is composed of a small technical and administrative team based in Lusaka, Zambia, with the responsibility of policy and cooperating partner engagement, grant and subcontract management, technical oversight and capacity-building of field partners, ad hoc technical assistance, and promotion of learning, sustainability, and scaling. This technical team includes the ILRG COP, Zambia Country Coordinator, and Database Management Specialist. Project compliance and administrative capacity-building is supported by a Finance and Administration Manager, and a Finance and Administration Officer. The team moved into a new office in March 2019.

3.3.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

USAID: ILRG continued coordination with USAID/Zambia this quarter. ILRG met with the Democracy and Governance team to better understand their engagement with decentralization as well as support to customary leaders. An opportunity has emerged to contribute to an upcoming policy event on land issues with the Patriotic Front political party, sponsored by USAID partner National Democratic Institute. ILRG also capitalized on a visit from the global Gender Advisor to meet with gender advisors from across USAID and subsequently coordinate with programs and partners addressing gender-based violence and early childhood marriage. Opportunities emerged to coordinate with customary

secretariats as well as initiatives by Women for Change in Petauke District. ILRG met with United States Geological Service visitors to describe priorities for national mapping and spatial data institutions, and with USAID-funded assessments on microfinance.

Finally, ILRG coordinated closely with USAID's wildlife and forestry leads, including participation in an event with other implementing partners funded by the wildlife sector. ILRG has established bi-weekly meetings with USAID Mission counterparts to ensure coordination in upcoming activities.

Cooperating Partners: ILRG continued building relationships with cooperating partners this quarter on issues relating to land, integrated development planning, and wildlife and natural resource management. This culminated in the re-establishment of the cooperating partners group on the land sector, with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR). ILRG proposed the development of technical working groups that allow cooperating partners and their implementing partners to ensure coordinated assistance to the government of Zambia. In particular, working groups have been supported related to data standards and integrated development planning. With respect to natural resource management, ILRG is cooperating closely with the newly formed Community-Based Natural Resource Management Task Force.

Civil Society: ILRG distributed three requests for application (RFAs) associated with the program's grants under contract mechanism this quarter. Two of the RFAs were associated with deepening previous USAID investments in Petauke and Chipata to improve collaboration with wildlife and forestry actors, as well as to share data with integrated district planning processes. The third RFA was a multiple award request for ideas that advance wildlife and natural resource management objectives through participatory methods. These RFAs were released, applications received and evaluated, and applicants selected and moved toward award during this quarter.

Government and Policy Engagement: ILRG sought to formalize government collaboration during this quarter, by establishing relationships at both national and district level and an understanding of personalities and priorities for each relevant ministry. This engagement sought to open up communication, so that district and provincial-level departments will have a mandate to work with ILRG partners, and so that if any actor felt inadequately communicated with, they would be able to reach out to ILRG management. At the same time, ILRG clarified with partners the flexible nature of the program and the fact that activities could be targeted toward those who demonstrate results.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): MLNR has been ILRG's closest partner. During the quarter, the MLNR established a focal point within the Department of Planning, particularly to advance policy and legal activities. The Surveyor General's office also requested a formal collaboration to clarify ILRG's contributions to land documentation efforts, particularly those related to titling within the resettlement areas. Coordination with the MLNR remains relatively straightforward, as it does not have district-level departments and therefore miscommunication and district/national-level tensions are not likely to emerge. ILRG remains the convener for cooperating partners with the MLNR, and as a result remains in close communication.

Forest Department (FD): The FD sits within the MLNR and despite efforts related to carbon rights and community forestry that could be supported by ILRG, the FD did not respond to offers of support. The FD declined engagement around Carbon Rights Statutory Instrument through ILRG partners at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. ILRG will remain open to FD engagement, and in particular around implementing partners and application of community forest management regulations.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): DNPW is becoming one of ILRG's closest collaborators due to ILRG's biodiversity funding. ILRG established relationships this quarter with the Director of DNPW and a focal point was named nationally within the Planning Department. Subsequent national meetings identified priorities related to mapping hotspots of habitat loss, particularly within

game management areas (GMAs); bottom-up community mapping for village land use planning, particularly around sharing ILRG-collected data; and legislative support around updating the Wildlife Act of 2015 to better address community engagement. ILRG awaits USAID guidance on the level of engagement that the program can take with DNPW. At the district level, ILRG established positive relations with the Petauke DNPW office, including actors associated with the management of Sandwe Game Management Area. Further emails and communication will be required to solidify this partnership within Petauke. ILRG's other grantees will lead the engagement within specific districts where ILRG grants provide support.

Ministry of Local Government: Given decentralization processes and the rapid proliferation of new districts across Zambia, the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) is a central partner of ILRG. The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015 (URP) and the integrated development plan guidelines released in early 2019 change the underlying relationship between local councils and customary areas. This creates opportunities to use tenure and resource rights mapping to resolve conflicts, deliver services and improve relationships between customary leaders and government. However, these results also require significant efforts at trust building and dialogue over how the URP is deployed. ILRG's tools and datasets present unique opportunities to support this process. At the national-level, the MLG Department of Physical Planning is a key partner and has requested support relating to GIS capacity-building with district officials; piloting and revision of a manual for community engagement in the development of local area plans; and piloting a local planning agreement and subsequent guide development with one or more chiefdoms. It is expected that these will be developed with existing chiefdom partners in Chipata and/or Petauke.

Opening relationships with specific district councils is a more delicate process in Petauke, Lusangazi, Chipata, and Chipangali Districts. Each council is interested in the skills and processes offered by ILRG, but some also feel that they should be leading the rural engagement process, rather than ILRG grantees. ILRG is not structured to provide direct support (beyond technical assistance and capacity support) to district government and as a result the processes for resolving these mandates remain open. These constraints and relationships in these four districts will be further clarified in the coming quarters.

Department of Resettlement: ILRG has a relationship with the Resettlement Department based on previous work in the Ukwimi and Msanzara Resettlement Areas in Petauke. ILRG has spatial and household data associated with over three thousand parcels in these areas, and formalization of plots in resettlement areas is a primary objective of the MLNR's National Land Titling Program. As a result, this engagement is relatively high profile but also dependent on the relationships between the MLNR, Resettlement Department, and new Lusangazi District Council. ILRG refused the initial request from the Department for financial support for government officials to ground truth the previous USAID work, until a full roadmap for systematically titling all parcels is presented. Country Coordinator Emmanuel Mutale is taking a leadership role in pushing this process forward over the coming months.

Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs: The Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) should be a primary partner of ILRG, but to date the program has received limited feedback from MOCTA at the national level, despite monthly outreach efforts. At the district level, the Ministry has expressed a strong interest in engagement, but in general lacks resources to operate independently. Nevertheless, ILRG will continue to actively engage the district departments, particularly around customary land documentation, village registers and other elements associated with MOCTA's priorities.

House of Chiefs: The House of Chiefs is an important partner of ILRG, but it only sits as a full house twice a year (November and May). The Chair of the HOC has the potential to be a strong advocate for wildlife and natural resource management, as he is on the board of Peace Parks Foundation and has a community game conservancy within his chiefdom in Shesheke District. Unfortunately, he is rarely in Lusaka and as a result engagement can be sporadic, at best. To date, the Secretariat for the House of

Chiefs (within MOCTA) has been interested in working together, but these meeting have not included both the chiefs and civil servants in the same room. The House of Chiefs has established a lands sub-committee to help finalize the Land Policy process, and ILRG is hopeful that this will be an entry point at the May 2019 meeting. ILRG has been proposing to support the House of Chiefs with a customary land governance capacity-building course, though there hasn't been a focal point at the House to take this forward. In the meantime, Chalimbana University (formerly a center for training government staff) has launched a program for traditional leaders from headpersons to chiefs, and ILRG is pursuing collaboration with the program.

Land Policy: ILRG remains on call to provide support to MLNR's legal and policy revision process. Progress was slow this quarter, but toward the end of the quarter, the Minister and Permanent Secretary of the MLNR and other ministries met with leaders of the House of Chiefs to chart a way forward. This has resulted in a revised roadmap among chiefs and the Ministry of Lands. Cooperating partners remain concerned around the limits placed on foreign ownership of land.

3.3.3 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED LAND ADMINISTRATION FOR IMPROVED PLANNING

ILRG's approach to field implementation is through partnerships with organizations based in rural districts. Partners will use and adapt co-developed methodologies and tools, building on previously deployed systems. These will be adapted to the needs of local partners and the development goals, for example around improved wildlife management, reduced deforestation, reduced conflict, improved integration of decentralizations functions.

3.3.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS

ILRG's goal of sustainability and scalability of customary land documentation and administration processes requires investment in a low-cost, flexible system for collecting and managing data based on specific needs of partners, while providing a core set of data that is consistent with international best practices to allow for long-term viability and acceptance of data. As a result, an administrative "maintenance system" is necessarily for ILRG Zambia. During this quarter, ILRG evaluated the options for development planning data, systematic documentation, and administration of household land information data. ILRG carried out an evaluation of customary land administration behavioral elements in early 2019 with Global Land Alliance in Mozambique and Zambia (remotely). This report is currently being merged with the customary land administration systems report (from a technical perspective) that was carried out in late 2018. It is expected that this will lay out the foundation for a customary land administration platform to be used in both Mozambique and Zambia, thus reducing costs and providing opportunities for learning.

3.3.3.2 PETAUKE

ILRG released an RFA for work in Petauke and Lusangazi districts to support district development planning, household land administration, and improved management of wildlife and forests in the districts. ILRG is completing the pre-award process for a grant to the Petauke District Land Alliance, which is likely to start in early May 2019. In late March 2019, ILRG hosted a meeting in Petauke with civil society, government (district and national) and private sector stakeholders to discuss issues related to: 1) township boundary expansion; 2) titling of properties within the resettlement areas; 3) wildlife and natural resource management in forest reserves and the GMA; and 4) customary land documentation processes. This meeting established the baseline for the upcoming use of community mapping to carry out forward planning and resolve long-standing and emerging conflicts within the district.

3.3.3.3 CHIPATA

Based on a review of the applications received in response to the RFA for work in Chipata and Chipangali Districts, ILRG began the pre-award process with the Chipata District Land Alliance for an 18-month award with similar goals to those described above in Petauke. In both Chipata and Petauke, ILRG is exploring partnerships to use customary land information to deliver benefits, including microfinance. ILRG advanced discussions with the Rural Finance Expansion Program and Zambia's Credit Reference Bureau to use customary land data to de-risk credit in the absence of collateral. ILRG is working with Transunion and chiefs to identify a microfinance company that will extend credit using customary land data, focusing initially in Chipata District. ILRG is aware that women are disadvantaged in accessing credit due to their more frequent lack of national identification cards. ILRG will be advancing approaches to ensure that women are equally able to access credit, as this opportunity emerges.

3.3.3.4 WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Building on USAID interests in advancing wildlife management results, ILRG released a multiple award RFA to implement approaches that test new models for community wildlife and forest management. ILRG has advanced to the pre-award stage with the Frankfurt Zoological Society to work on community game ranches, village-level land use planning, establishment of community forest management groups, and capacity assessments of community resource boards (CRB). ILRG is also in discussions with the Zambia National CRB Association for a sole source fixed amount award to support their role as a national convener of CRBs across Zambia's 35 GMAs. This grant will support their organizational capacity, including a sustainability plan, as well as their technical capacity to advocate. ILRG has three additional grants for elements of wildlife and forest management that are waiting to move forward. These will be discussed with USAID as the first two grants are advanced.

3.3.4 CAPACITY-BUILDING

ILRG's capacity-building efforts are likely to be fully developed in FY 2020, with the House of Chiefs, MLG, specific district councils, and other partners. ILRG is ensuring at present that it knows what other partners are engaged in and refining its own activities and methodologies for support. ILRG is supporting general capacity monitoring of its partners with the tools identified above in global work.

3.3.5 LEARNING AGENDA

ILRG Zambia's learning agenda for year one is focused on gender, youth, community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), and a political economy analysis of the land sector. During the past quarter, ILRG completed a youth and land assessment across urban and rural areas in high density communities as well as more well-to-do areas. Over 80% of the country is under 35 years old; and over 50% of the country is under 18. Access to land is a major constraint in both urban and rural areas. Land sits, unsurprisingly in the hands of people over the age of 35, meaning that youth and children are in large part unable to control what happens with the land they live on. With respect to gender, ILRG's Gender Advisor visited both Zambia and Mozambique in the past quarter and developed suggestions to improve on previous customary land documentation efforts. With respect to the CBNRM study, ILRG finalized a scope of work with Maliasili Initiatives, an African conservation leadership organization, to carry out the review of policy advances and implementation opportunities for ILRG and broader capacity and leadership building opportunities that are expected to be supported in part by Maliasili in Zambia in the coming years. This work will also be informing the Community Based Natural Resource Management Task Force, which will be leading a new policy development process. This collaborative approach will ensure that the findings of the assessment will be used by organizations beyond ILRG in the coming years.

3.3.6 GENDER CONCERNS

As noted above, ILRG engaged with the USAID gender focal points to identify opportunities for synergies between program activities and USAID's broader activities on gender and women's empowerment, gender-based violence, and early childhood marriage, particularly as they relate to working with customary leaders. While specific points of engagement did not emerge out of these meetings, communications were opened with other implementing partners.

3.3.7 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

ILRG's approach to implementation in Zambia is focused on sustainability, scalability, and self-reliance through the use of free, open source solutions that are modular and can be repeated across multiple chiefdoms and districts. ILRG is also asking all local partners to develop sustainability strategies that include monetizing their services in collaboration with local chiefs. The viability of these strategies remains central to the long-term impact of ILRG investments.

3.4 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY

The term portion of the ILRG contract includes activities in Mexico. This work is on hold until/if USAID would like ILRG to move forward with it.

3.5 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

Following the completion of the work on the consultation on USAID's draft Policy on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and its associated deliverables in the last quarter, ILRG awaited guidance from USAID on how the remaining funding would be programmed. In March, USAID provided a draft scope of work for the development of sectoral guidelines for indigenous-peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and extreme poverty, private sector engagement, and/or livelihoods. ILRG and USAID had a call to discuss the proposed approach to this activity in late March; work is expected to commence in April.

3.6 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

West Africa is the world's predominant supplier of cocoa, yet its aging trees are becoming less productive, presenting long-term risks to cocoa supply. Smallholder cocoa has been the dominant driver of deforestation in Ghana over the past twenty years. The government of Ghana and cocoa buyers have made specific commitments to reduce and eliminate deforestation from their supply chains. Supporting rehabilitation of farms with international best practices and supporting local-level forest governance and land use planning has the potential to increase yields, reduce deforestation, and improve livelihoods in Ghana's cocoa producing regions. Yet cocoa producers face significant barriers to farm rehabilitation, including lack of upfront financing to rehabilitate and survive the years before new cocoa trees produce; lack of access to best practices for farm establishment; and insecure land and resource rights, particularly for women and immigrant farmers, who make up much of the rural populations.

Under ILRG, USAID, ECOM, and Hershey are collaborating to finalize and prepare to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector that – in combination with land use planning – can be linked to reduced deforestation, increased carbon stocks in the cocoa landscape, increased cocoa farm productivity and resilience, diversified farmer incomes, and improved livelihoods. The first two years of the partnership, tentatively called the "Bridge Phase," will focus on further testing and refining three components of the approach: ECOM's Farm

Rehabilitation Services, to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; a cost-recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning in the Wassa Amenfi West District and particularly in the Asankrangwa Stool to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

Following the planning workshop in Accra held in November 2018, the ILRG team drafted an implementation plan for the two-year bridge phase with inputs from the private sector partners. The draft plan was initially submitted to USAID in January 2019 but went through multiple revisions with the private sector partners and USAID. Partner contributions were negotiated with the private sector to complement the technical assistance and financial inputs by USAID. The ILRG team anticipates that the bridge phase implementation plan and budget will be approved early in the next quarter.

While awaiting approval of the implementation plan, the ILRG team moved forward with several interim steps. The team worked on planning the timeline and activities for the land use planning diagnostic, including identification of team members and the drafting of a scope of work for a gender expert to



ECOM training participants practicing diameter at breast height measurements
PHOTO: FELIPE CASARIM/WINROCK

participate as part of the team. To avoid contamination of the baseline survey being carried out by the Communications, Evidence, Learning project, the land use planning diagnostic will commence in late May with two days of training in participatory rural appraisal tools leading to the diagnostics in four villages (Nyame Nnae, Suresu Nkwanta, Yirase, and Domeabra) between May 27 and June 7.

At the request of Hershey and ECOM, Winrock offered a carbon stock training for ECOM staff in early February. A total of 12 participants (one woman and 11 men) received the training. The training methodology was a structured learn-by-doing, starting with a day of classroom instruction, presenting the basic concepts of terrestrial carbon and its importance in climate change mitigation, and the set of standard operating procedures that would be implemented during the field portion of the training. The next three days consisted of hands-on practicing and perfecting the field measurement standard operating procedures, particularly focused on proper plot layout and set up, methods to assure accurate measurements recording, and protocols to assure quality control to generate good quality data from field

measurements. In the field, the trainer ensured that all participants took turns doing different jobs and taking different measurements, so that everyone completed the training with a level of comfort and understanding of how to complete an entire plot – from laying out the plot, to measuring slope, measuring diameter at breast height tree girth, and recording the data. The last day was back in the classroom, where participants were provided a MS Excel tool for data entry that executed the analysis automatically and provided the results of the measurements. Nonetheless, participants were introduced to the methods for data analysis, discussing the concepts of allometric equation, extrapolation of results to hectare basis, and variance and uncertainties associated with data collected, and once again techniques for quality control and assurance during the data entry process.

Training participants were dedicated and fast learners, and although none of the participants had prior experience manipulating forest inventory equipment, they all successfully learned the methods. Sadly, none of the participants were strong tree-spotters (confident in identifying the shade trees measured in field), which represent a weakness that was discussed and should be addressed for future field campaigns. In terms of data entry and analysis, although all 12 members participated, ECOM plans on

only using two or three participants to conduct carbon stock measurements. These individuals were the most eager to ask questions and requested supporting materials.

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

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

Under ILRG, USAID and PepsiCo are interested in exploring the linkages between property rights, gender, and livelihoods in the potato supply chain in West Bengal, India. This process has commenced with an assessment of women's role in the potato supply chain and the initial development of an implementation plan for women's economic empowerment, carried out by Tetra Tech and Landesa with funding from PepsiCo. This assessment took place in February and March 2019 across a range of PepsiCo potato growing communities. USAID was unable to co-fund this assessment as planned due to the government shutdown in December 2018 and January 2019. Landesa is primarily responsible for the land rights component of the assessment and implementation plan development, while Tetra Tech is leading the agricultural and gender analysis. The development of program activities for the implementation plan represents a large group of actors from PepsiCo global to PepsiCo India, to the USAID Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and USAID/India. The draft implementation plan will be presented to PepsiCo and USAID in April 2019, with a workshop planned for India in May to finalize discussions. Conversations about funding and contracting modalities are ongoing.

3.6.2 LIBERIA: COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION

As noted in the last quarterly report, USAID has expressed interest in having ILRG issue a grant in Liberia to complete a community lands protection (CLP) process across approximately thirty communities in Liberia. This work had previously been funded by other donors, and USAID had anticipated carrying out an impact evaluation of the benefits from the CLP. The work being discussed under ILRG will complete the partially carried out CLP process in some communities and support the process from start to finish in other communities.

The work is expected to be carried out independently by a grantee in Liberia, without substantial technical oversight from the ILRG team. A Tetra Tech staff member who currently works on the USAID/Liberia-funded Land Governance Support Activity will assist the ILRG team in managing this anticipated grant. ILRG is currently awaiting a draft scope of work for this activity from USAID before work can commence on the draft budget or grant-making process.

3.6.3 BURMA: LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION SUPPORT

E3/LU started discussions with USAID/Burma regarding interest in mobilizing a land policy and legislation advisor for six months to a year to support the land law development process. These discussions have

resulted in a draft position description and request for more information from USAID/Burma. At present, it is not clear whether this position/activity will advance due to restrictions on advancing new activities/funding with the USAID/Burma.

3.6.4 GLOBAL: MOBILE APPLICATIONS TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

As USAID/LU's main mechanism for technical assistance to missions, ILRG is expected to use the USAID MAST approach for participatory mapping and delineation of community boundaries, individual and communal land certification, and inventorying land and resources as needed. This includes continuing MAST support for customary land certification in Zambia and Mozambique, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on Landlinks.

Under this task, ILRG will periodically take stock of MAST as an approach used across ILRG activities in Zambia and Mozambique and will document best practices, challenges and opportunities to use the approach under new activities in support of USAID missions. ILRG will analyze data and interpret findings across activities to generate content for the MAST Learning Platform on Landlinks. Activities under this task will be coordinated with CEL and will be included in ILRG's Year 2 workplan. Specific activities under this task could include:

- Case studies, blogs and papers related to the use of MAST in Zambia, Mozambique and other ILRG term and completion activities as appropriate;
- Data analysis across different activities to build on LTS' work in analyzing MAST data for specific questions and topics, such as gender-disaggregated parcel size and land allocation comparison between sites, differences in time and cost for parcel delineation and workflow, etc.
- + Others to be discussed during the Year 2 workplan session

4.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out through two processes. For data associated with community engagement processes that seek to lead to registration of rights, data is queried from the project databases and summarized annually. Other sets of data are collected through quarterly submissions into an online platform (Ona) with supporting documentation. The project has a broad range of indicators, and each activity selects from the overall indicator list; reporting out is done through these country/activity specific tables.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	0	0			0	0	
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0			0	0	
	local authorities								
	contractors								
	mediators								
	courts								
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Institution Type								
	Institution Type								
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	1			1	1	Training for Hluvukani Enumerators: Land Law & Community Awareness in Manhica, facilitated by Terra Firma, March 4-6, 2019
	women's rights groups								

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	LGBTI issues								
	indigenous people's groups								
	customary authorities								
	government								
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, Output]	N/A	0	0			0	0	
	Numerator								
	Denominator								
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Mid-term assessment								
	Pause and reflect								
	Community of Practice								
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Male								
	Female								
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Blog								
	Issue brief								
	Research								
	Papers								
	Case studies								
	Fact sheets								
	Peer-reviewed journal publications								

TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4, Outcome]	N/A	0	0			0	0	
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered								
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3, Outcome]	0	0	0			0	0	
	local authorities								
	contractors								
	mediators								
	courts								
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights (contributes to EG.11-2)	0	0	15			15	15	Workshops took place across the following locations: Petauke, Lusaka, Kalikiliki, Chipata, and Maguya.
	national governmental								
	sub-national governmental								
	Other			15			15	15	
	Topic: land rights			15			15	15	
	Topic: climate change								
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Institution Type								
	Institution Type								
11e	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing other categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output]	0	0	1			1	1	Zambia National Land Policy
	National, Proposed			1			1	1	
	National, Adopted								

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	National, Implemented								
	Sub-national, Proposed								
	Sub-national, Adopted								
	Sub-national, Implemented								
	Regional or International, Proposed								
	Regional or International, Adopted								
	Regional or International, Implemented								
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	women's rights groups								
	LGBTI issues								
	indigenous people's groups								
	customary authorities								
	government								
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, Output]	N/A	0	0			0	0	
	Numerator								
	Denominator								
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Mid-term assessment								
	Pause and reflect								
	Community of Practice								
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Male								

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY19 Q1	FY19 Q2	FY19 Q3	FY19 Q4	FY19 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Female								
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom, Output]	0	0	0			0	0	
	Blog								
	Issue brief								
	Research								
	Papers								
	Case studies								
	Fact sheets								
	Peer-reviewed journal publications								

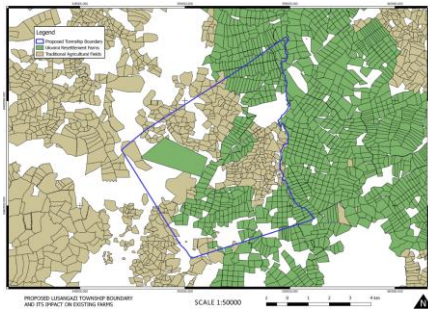
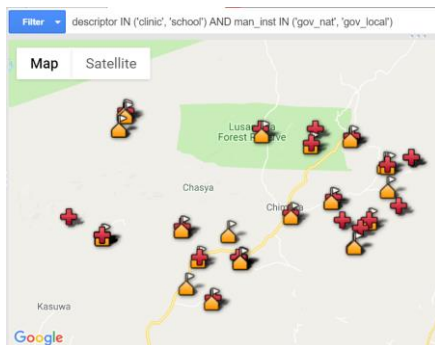
TABLE 3. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	FY20 Q1	FY20 Q2	FY20 Q3	FY20 Q4	FY20 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom, Output]	0	0	12			12	12	Carbon Stock Measurement Training in Kumasi, facilitated by Winrock on February 4-8, 2019
	Male			11			11	11	
	Female			1			1	1	

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY

SUCCESS STORY

BUILDING ACCEPTANCE OF PARTICIPATORY MAPPING BY GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS



PHOTOS : Tetra Tech

Photos from top: Points collected by communities and Petauke District Land Alliance; township boundaries and community fields mapped with District Council; communities collecting data.

Across the world, technologies are allowing individuals from all walks of life to record their own development journeys to self-reliance. Mapping tools allow anyone with a smart phone to put a school, road or community resource onto a map. To date, these efforts have largely focused on urban communities. In Zambia, USAID has been supporting civil society organizations to help rural communities to map their own lands, community infrastructure and areas of community management.

Historically, Zambia's district governments had relatively few responsibilities in rural, customary chiefdoms, but with the 2015 Urban and Regional Planning Act, and 2019 guidelines for integrated district plans (IDPs), suddenly districts and traditional leaders have had to formally engage in planning. Districts were initially concerned that the cost of data collection using traditional department-centric processes would make these IDPs impossible.

From 2014 to 2017, with support from USAID, District Land Alliances worked with individual households and customary chiefdoms to map the individual landholdings of tens of thousands of households across over 20,000 parcels. These records are managed by community leaders and their chiefs. District governments have taken notice and have seen the power of household maps and the associated community data collected in the process, as well as the method's economic efficiency.

Launching new activities in March 2019, and presenting the comprehensive dataset of schools, clinics, boreholes, roads, village boundaries, and settlements for the new Lusangazi District, USAID partner Petauke District Land Alliance offered its low-cost mapping services to the new district councils. Council secretary, Henry Mwale, said, "Before this meeting we thought that the IDP process would be impossible and impractical to carry out because of the seemingly complex mapping and datasets required."

Moses Phiri, Coordinator of the Petauke District Land Alliance, noted, "We've been working with customary leaders across the districts for the past decade and have built strong relationships with both the district authorities and customary leaders. Working together, we can map the district and use these resources to navigate development while protecting the rights of our rural communities and the natural resources they rely on."

Telling Our Story

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Washington, DC 20523-1000
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ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



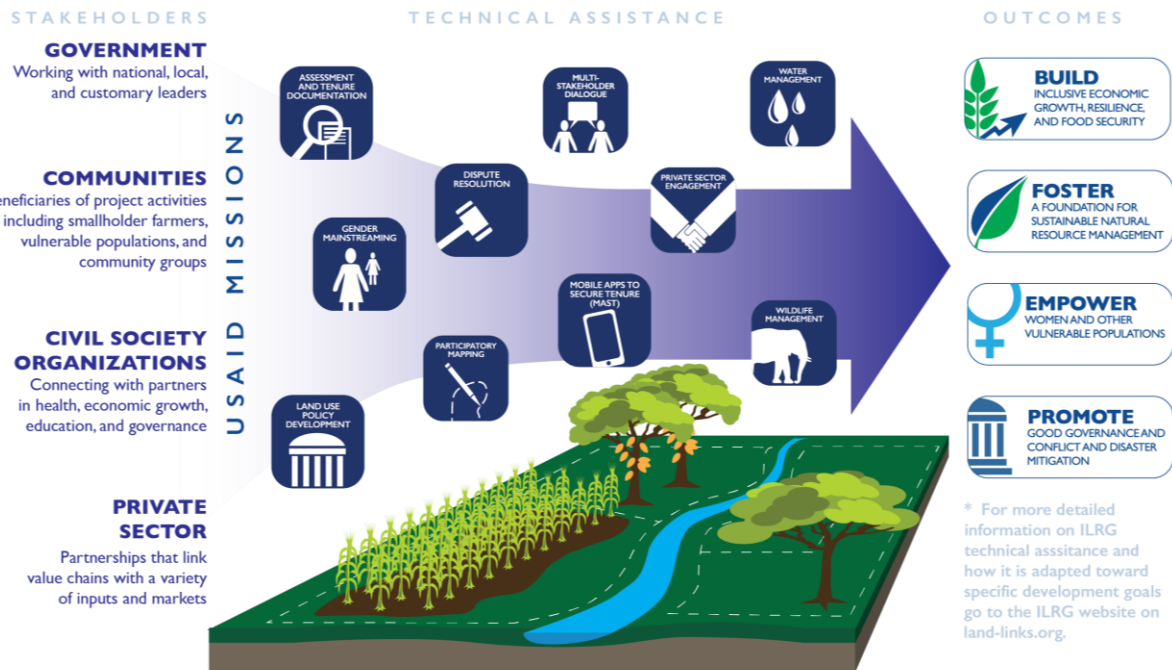
INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL

Photo: TGCC

The majority of land in developing countries is not documented, and hundreds of millions of households in rural and urban areas lack secure rights to the land and resources they live and rely on. This impacts their ability and incentive to make long-term investments and it often limits access to finance. As a result, these individuals are particularly vulnerable, especially in the event of conflict or natural disaster. Countries where property rights are perceived as insecure are less attractive for investors and more reliant on donor funding. USAID recognizes that strengthening rights to land and natural resources is central to achieving a broad range of development goals on the journey to self-reliance including: conflict prevention and mitigation; countering violent extremism; realizing inclusive economic growth; managing biodiversity and natural resources sustainably; enhancing agricultural productivity; generating own source revenue; and empowering women and vulnerable populations.

USAID's Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program – managed by the E3/Land and Urban Office – is a flexible field support mechanism that works with USAID Missions to provide both short- and long-term assistance. The program gives USAID operating units and missions around the world an opportunity to request support for a wide array of services to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for strong economic growth, stability, resilience, and self-reliance. ILRG's services have been used to support a number of US government strategic foreign assistance initiatives and earmarks, including democracy and rule of law; gender equality and women's empowerment; Feed the Future; conflict mitigation and management; economic growth; biodiversity and natural resource management; and global climate change.

A common approach is for a Mission to work with the mechanism to develop activities that adapt ILRG technical assistance, which are best suited for its development goals.



PROGRAM INFORMATION

Ceiling: \$25 Million

Period of Performance: July 2018 – July 2021 (plus 2 option years to July 2023)

Available for Mission Buy-in: Yes

Competitive Procurement Required for New Activities: No

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on four countries: Ghana, India, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Ghana, the project collaborates with the private sector (Hershey) to test a farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model to increase cocoa productivity and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the project supports a partnership between USAID and PepsiCo to economically empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Mozambique, the project supports communities to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, resolve land disputes, and be prepared to engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, the project supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery, capacity-building for civil society and government, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas to improve wildlife management. ILRG will also work in Liberia to evaluate the impact of community land protection activities on livelihoods.

The ILRG consortium includes seven partners: Tetra Tech (prime contractor); Columbia University; Land Alliance; Landesa; Terra Firma; Innola Solutions; and Winrock International. The program also works with in-country partners through a \$2.5 million grants under contract component.

CONTACT

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Tetra Tech

ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

No media items relevant to the project were published or produced in this period.

ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 4. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Cristina Alvarez	Tetra Tech	Home Office Project Manager	cristina.alvarez@tetrattech.com
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com
Jen Duncan	Landesa	Gender Advisor	jend@landesa.org
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Laura Gallup	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	laura.gallup@tetrattech.com
Melissa Hall	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party	melissa.hall@tetrattech.com
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Russell Ndumba	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Administration Officer	russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com
Simon Norfolk	Terra Firma	Mozambique Country Coordinator	simon@terrafirma.co.nz
Robert O'Sullivan	Winrock	Winrock Ghana Task Lead	robert.osullivan@winrock.org
Jolyne Sanjak	Tetra Tech	Indigenous Peoples' Task Lead	jolyne.sanjak@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 5: DATA

No data was produced by the project in this period.

ANNEX 6: LOE SUMMARY

TABLE 5. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE

LABOR CATEGORY	BASE PERIOD LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR BASE PERIOD
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,630.50	157.38	331.04	1,299.46
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,188.00	172.00	355.00	1,833.00
Long-Term CCN Support	2,183.00	110.50	159.00	2,024.00
Consultants	1,418.00	12.00	12.00	1,406.00

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