



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, FY 2022

INCLUDING QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY – SEPTEMBER 2022

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Author(s): Tetra Tech

OCTOBER 2022

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: Ms. Grace Annison and Mr. Kofi Acquas have been farming cacao for over 40 years in Asorefie, Assin Fosu, Ghana. Thais Bessa/Tetra Tech.

Tetra Tech Contact(s): Megan Huth, Project Manager
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05402
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: megan.huth@tetratech.com

Suggested Citation: Tetra Tech. (2022). *Annual progress report, FY 2022, including quarterly report, July – September 2022*. Washington, DC: USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ.

All individuals featured in photographs in this document have given their consent for their image to be used in ILRG publications.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, FY 2022

INCLUDING QUARTERLY REPORT, JULY – SEPTEMBER 2022

Submission Date: 15 October 2022
Submitted by: Melissa Hall
Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Burlington VT 05401, USA
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR Name: Sarah Lowery
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Author(s): Tetra Tech

DISCLAIMER

This publication is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Tetra Tech and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	I
LIST OF ACRONYMS	III
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	I
2.0 SUMMARY OF YEAR 4.....	2
3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES	4
3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT.....	4
3.1.1 Environmental Mitigation Measures and Monitoring	4
3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE.....	4
3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES.....	5
3.3.1 Development of Capacity Development Indicators and Tool	5
3.3.2 Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST)	5
3.4 MOZAMBIQUE.....	5
3.4.1 Management and Administration.....	5
3.4.2 Existing Field Activities	5
3.4.2 New Field Activities Launched This Year.....	6
3.4.3 Policy Support	7
3.4.4 Gender Considerations.....	7
3.4.5 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	8
3.4.6 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	8
3.5 ZAMBIA.....	8
3.5.1 Management and Administration.....	8
3.5.2 Advancing Land Policy and Regulations	9
3.5.3 Improved Natural Resource Management.....	9
3.5.4 Advancing Community-Based Planning and governance	11
3.5.5 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information	11
3.5.6 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	11
3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.....	11
3.6.1 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	12
3.6.2 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	12
3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA	12
3.7.1 Land Governance and Community Land Use Planning.....	12
3.7.2 Tree Tenure	13
3.7.3 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	13
3.7.4 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	13
3.8 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT	13
3.8.1 Management and Administration.....	13
3.8.2 Increasing Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality at the Farm, Group, and Community Level	14
3.8.3 Strengthening PepsiCo's Global and Local Gender Knowledge, Awareness, and Capabilities	15
3.8.4 Leveraging Additional Government and Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainability and Scale	16
3.8.5 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	16
3.8.6 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	16
3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT	16
3.10 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION	17
3.10.1 Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	17
3.10.2 Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution.....	17

3.11	WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	18
3.11.1	Malawi	18
3.11.2	Cocoa Sector Partnership	20
3.11.3	Cross-Cutting Activities.....	21
3.12	SUPPORT TO THE PPA.....	22
3.12.1	Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	22
3.13	MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY.....	23
3.13.1	Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	23
3.13.2	Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution	23
3.14	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: CONFLICT MAPPING AND MONITORING AROUND MINERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.....	24
3.14.1	Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	24
3.14.2	Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution	24
3.15	COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING.....	25
3.16	SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES.....	25
3.16.1	Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information.....	25
3.16.2	Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution	25
ANNEX 1: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....		26
ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT		48
ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORY		58
ANNEX 4: PROJECT BRIEF		60
ANNEX 5: LIST OF MEDIA.....		63
ANNEX 6: PROJECT STAFF		73
ANNEX 7: DATA		75
ANNEX 8: TERM LOE SUMMARY		76

LIST OF ACRONYMS

3T	Tin, Tantalum, and Tungsten
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CA	Community Agronomist
CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLA	Community Land Association (Mozambique)
CLC	Customary Land Committee (Malawi)
CLT	Customary Land Tribunal (Malawi)
CLDMC	Community Land Development and Management Committee (Liberia)
CLZ	Conservation Lower Zambezi (Zambia)
COGEBS	Comité de Gestion du Bassin Versant Sambirano (Madagascar)
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRB	Community Resources Board (Zambia)
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (Madagascar)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DELCOM/RDUAT	Delimitação de Áreas Ocupadas pelas Comunidades/Registo e Regularização do Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (Mozambique)
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EPRM	European Partnership for Responsible Minerals
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives (Liberia)
FD	Forestry Department (Zambia)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society

G&S	Gender and Sustainability
GAI	Green Advocates International
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GC	Governance Committee
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GMA	Game Management Area
GRAS	Green Resources AS
GSP	Good Social Practices
GVH	Group Village Headperson (Malawi)
HEARTH	Health, Ecosystems, and Agriculture for Resilient, Thriving Societies
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IIAM	National Agricultural Research Institute (Mozambique)
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, Perception
LandAC	Netherlands Land Academy
LAP	Local Area Plan
LFP	Land for Prosperity (Colombia)
LLA	Liberia Land Authority
LLG	Land Leasing Group
LRG	Land and Resource Governance Team
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
NLTP	National Land Titling Programme (Zambia)
ODOC	Opération Domaniale Concertée (Madagascar)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
POP	Package of Practices
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
Prindex	Property Rights Index
PRO-IP	Policy for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAEMAPE	Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining Assistance and Support Service
SDI	Sustainable Development Institute
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practice
SL	Sustainable Landscapes
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
SPEED	Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (Mozambique)
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
T&V	Training and Visit
TA	Traditional Authority
TLMA	Traditional Land Management Area
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UniZambeze	University of Zambeze
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WLE	Women's Leadership and Empowerment

WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZCRBA	Zambia Community Resources Board Association
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract provides support to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land and Resource Governance Team under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure Center. ILRG implements interventions in USAID countries, providing technical assistance to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for stability, resilience, and economic growth. The task order has four primary objectives: 1) to increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security; 2) to provide a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; 3) to promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and 4) to empower women and other vulnerable populations.

To achieve this, the task order works through four interrelated components with diverse stakeholders:

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

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: term activities and completion activities. Activities currently pursued include: 1) support around USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; 3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; 4) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia; 5) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); 6) support for completion of community land protection program activities in Liberia; 7) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; 8) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals (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 and has a three-year base period (through July 2021) and two one-year option periods that were exercised in August 2020.

2.0 SUMMARY OF YEAR 4

In Year 4, ILRG completed several global pieces, including revisions to the capacity assessment framework, as well as desk-based products on the intersection between biodiversity, zoonosis, and carbon mitigation objectives and on migration and forest condition. Additional analyses are underway. ILRG has coordinated with the Integrated Natural Resource Management program (INRM) on Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST), as well as completed a Property Rights Index (Prindex) report that will be disseminated in the coming year. In addition, ILRG's cross-cutting women's economic empowerment work and communications and learning work consolidated global tools and learnings that will be shared throughout FY 2023.

In Mozambique during FY 2022, ILRG managed five service providers in two existing field activities and started four new activities with three service providers. While ILRG's previous work focused on the delimitation of community lands and household parcels, particularly around an ingrower model and land relinquishment activity, efforts this year focused on gender and social inclusion (GESI) with the associations and grower groups and supporting their effective engagement with private sector partners. After significant negotiation with government, towards the end of the year ILRG was able to start on a land documentation and land use planning process associated with post-disaster resettlement. ILRG was actively involved in discussions with the National Directorate of Land about interpretation and implementation of the existing Land Law, while also submitting comments and proposed language to the National Land Commission for inclusion in the updated National Land Policy. Further, the terms of reference (ToR) for a study comparing CaVaTeCo and the government's formal methodology for land titling were finalized with the Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED) project and USAID/Mozambique and discussed with the National Directorate of Land. However, the National Director subsequently indicated that he was no longer interested in this study.

In Zambia, ILRG adapted to the election of a new administration and changes in leadership in most of its partner ministries. With respect to land rights, ILRG strengthened the formal role of the cooperating partners group, completed land documentation in four chiefdoms, and launched chiefdom land secretariats in two additional chiefdoms. ILRG also supported gender integration into Zambia's National Land Titling Programme. In the wildlife sector, ILRG hosted a series of consultations leading to the redrafting of the Wildlife Act, as well as a new curriculum for community scouts. ILRG also shared its gender work, governance training tools, baseline monitoring and reporting tools, and land use planning experience with new USAID natural resource programs in Zambia. ILRG did not make significant progress in land use planning exercises in Eastern and Central Provinces due to long-standing conflict and distrust in each case. ILRG found significant interest in gender integration from conservation stakeholders through the roll-out of two women's leadership and empowerment cohorts with mid-level conservation managers. Finally, ILRG continued its engagement with traditional leaders and the House of Chiefs through gender guidelines roll out and completion of a diploma in traditional leaders.

On the Indigenous Peoples portfolio, ILRG is partnering with USAID/Peru to support integration of Indigenous Peoples engagement in their portfolio and is working at the global level to develop an online training module on implementing a process for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

In Ghana, ILRG completed its collaboration on deforestation-free cocoa with Hershey and Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM). ILRG carried out trainings to help communities resolve disputes over land management and ownership, which marked an end to the land governance work associated with land documentation. ILRG further completed the negotiations with partners over the delivery of a multi-year payment for ecosystem services (PES) initiative that the companies will implement together to

support tree planting after the life of ILRG, registering 325 farmers to plant 8,000 seedlings this year. ILRG also finalized an analysis of tree tenure policy, which will be a focus of the project's final event.

In India, through USAID's partnership with PepsiCo, ILRG support for WEE in the potato value chain made progress this year despite major floods. Women demonstrated improved skills in potato cultivation, as well as increased brand loyalty to PepsiCo. ILRG engaged with supportive aggregators who often decide which farmers will be most involved in potato cultivation and worked with PepsiCo's agronomists to build their confidence in working with women farmers. Importantly, ILRG found that PepsiCo staff are much more aware of the relevance of gender to their work following ILRG's interventions to date. Despite floods and economic losses, women farmers expressed interest in continuing to work with PepsiCo. Over the coming year, ILRG will examine the full package of practices that has been trialed to inform PepsiCo's potential adoption and integration into their work. ILRG shared lessons with the PepsiCo Global Development Alliance (GDA) team.

In Liberia, ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates International, and engaged a third partner, Foundation for Community Initiatives. This will result in the land documentation of 44 communities with a total population of over 225,000 people over the life of ILRG.

In Malawi, ILRG partnered closely with government to document household land rights across an entire traditional land management area (TLMA), which resulted in the demarcation of almost 8,000 land parcels. The support will ultimately complete customary land documentation across the entire Mwansambo Traditional Authority's (TA's) 24 group village headpersons with the exception of leasehold lands within the TA, which are undergoing a review from government. Significant work was undertaken across the area to influence gender norms, as well as provide approaches to gender inclusion in the documentation process.

In Ghana, ILRG has partnered with ECOM to increase its capacity to empower women within the cocoa value chain in Ghana, building on ECOM's role as one of the largest global cocoa suppliers to dozens of chocolate brands. ECOM hired a Gender and Sustainability Specialist who has led the completion of a GESI strategy for the company for 2023 – 2027, in addition to a series of training materials that have now been integrated across 21 districts in Ghana. ILRG has supported ECOM's review of their training materials for GESI, as well as establishment of village savings and loans associations that have reached over 1,000 women.

In the minerals sector, ILRG supported RESOLVE, in its capacity as secretariat for the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Mineral Trade (PPA), as the PPA envisioned its next generation iteration for 2022 – 2027, with increased geographic scope and additional minerals of interest. ILRG is also supporting the work of International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to map artisanal mine sites and document conflict financing in eastern DRC.

The ILRG Madagascar activity continued to contribute to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley into the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) initiative, through support to the multi-stakeholder resource governance platform known as the Sambirano Watershed Management Committee (COGEBS). Work this year focused on training the COGEBS as well as providing feedback to government and COGEBS on a recently started mass land titling process.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This report covers fiscal year (FY) 2022, inclusive of the quarterly report for July to September 2022.

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG continues 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; this year the team hired a Project Officer to lead the learning and communication work for the final years of the project and support data management and monitoring and evaluation.

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 quarter.

Quality: USAID/Zambia thanked ILRG for its attention to gender integration, extending its work to impact broader implementing partners: “huge thanks for sharing the ILRG’s awesome experiences in advancing gender integration. The participants greatly appreciated the inputs and it was evident that several will reach out for targeted support” (E. Yandila, USAID/Zambia). USAID thanked ILRG for managing reviews to nuance communications products: “Thanks to you and the ILRG team for making this profile more succinct. It’s looking really good!” (S. Lowery, USAID). USAID also thanked ILRG for aligning its work with USAID needs: “Just a quick note to say the two NE learning docs (Forest+ and framework document) are excellent. Exactly what I was hoping for” (C. Stevens, USAID).

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG’s responsiveness to USAID questions remains noteworthy: “Thanks a lot. The quick response [to the mission’s request for a blurb on community forest work] is much appreciated” (J. Msoka, USAID/Zambia). ILRG has submitted all contractual deliverables on time this year and keeps USAID up to date on non-contractual deliverable timelines. ILRG has structured its workplan to ensure that it has activities that can move on their own accord, particularly while pushing and waiting for progress on activities out of its manageable interest (e.g., government policy).

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG manages specific budgets for eight countries (as well as individual analytical tasks), many of which have multiple earmarked fundings 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. ILRG communicates changes well in advance; for example, in Madagascar, where ILRG has a very small budget, we were able to be responsive to requests for technical support on a land registration process. 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. “Thank you and indeed tremendous work done by ILRG-USAID as Chair of the Lands CP subgroup over the years to hold together this group and achieve the results/impacts that are there for

all to see today. We hope to continue building on the immense momentum. Your experience and hand during the transition and thereafter will greatly be appreciated” (M. Chilanga, UN-Habitat). ILRG’s team has found an appropriate level of autonomy for each in-country team, while ensuring that USAID in country, as well as globally, is well informed of progress, risks, and opportunities. Up to present, the ILRG team has managed 17 grants and 35 subcontractors, as well as a current contingent of 21 full-time staff and 35 consultants. As USAID staff rotate into the project, ILRG spends significant time with each, building understanding of the programming and adapting to their needs. This has allowed for relatively seamless transitions, for example this year’s change of Contracting Officer’s Representative.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG takes regulatory compliance and broader code of conduct compliance extremely seriously. It carries out trainings among country management teams and in-country staff on a range of topics including environmental monitoring and mitigation, trafficking in persons, combatting sexual harassment, and exploitation and abuse among its large group of staff, consultants, and partners. ILRG stays up to date on compliance including with USAID information technology requirements. ILRG carefully navigates situations where ILRG’s contract language may differ from mission practice.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

In FY 2022, the revised capacity assessment framework (CAF) and application tool underwent pilot application with USAID-funded activities in Colombia and Ethiopia. In both pilots, local project staff tailored the CAF tool and methodology for their specific application instance. Following completion of the pilots, ILRG updated the CAF tool and narrative based on feedback from the project teams and submitted the revised documents to USAID for review and approval.

3.3.2 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

ILRG continues to liaise with INRM as they advance MAST-related communications work. ILRG has documented its processes and communicated broadly on MAST, including participation in the Netherlands Land Academy (LANDac) conference, USAID’s Land Advisors program, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development’s GeoTech4Tenure series. Documentation of processes is addressed under country sections below.

3.4 MOZAMBIQUE

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

In FY 2022, ILRG Mozambique managed five service providers in two existing field activities and started four new activities with three service providers. As of the end of the year, one additional request for proposals (RFP) was active, to identify a service provider to complete the remaining work for Green Resources SA (GRAS) high-value parcels. ILRG was actively involved in discussions with the National Directorate of Land about interpretation and implementation of the existing Land Law, while also submitting comments and proposed language to the National Land Commission for inclusion in the updated National Land Policy. The ToR for the study comparing CaVaTeCo and the government’s formal methodology for land titling were finalized with SPEED and USAID/Mozambique and discussed with the National Directorate of Land; however, the National Director subsequently indicated that he was no longer interested in the study.

3.4.2 EXISTING FIELD ACTIVITIES

Grupo Madal Ingrower and Outgrower Schemes: Service provider NANA finalized the delimitation of 14 communities adjacent to Madal farms in Quelimane District, Zambezia and ensured

that all 14 received official certificates of community delimitation from the provincial government, recognizing the community's overall land rights. The activity also enabled the 14 community land associations to deliver 3,967 declarations of land rights for families, covering 1,636 hectares. Over 52 percent of recipients of the declarations are women.

GRAS: Fieldwork was completed with 125 community land associations (CLAs). This included delimitation of 93 of these communities covering 504,189 hectares. This covered all anticipated support by three service providers to 101 associations that delimited land adjacent to GRAS parcels without high-value standing timber and infrastructure in the provinces of Nampula, Niassa, and Zambezia. The work on high-value parcels came to a halt with the work uncompleted at the end of June 2022. The outstanding work on 21 communities has been included in a new RFP; the new service provider should be selected by the end of October.

3.4.2 NEW FIELD ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED THIS YEAR

Grupo Madal Agricultural Extension: The company has registered 2,816 members (84 percent women) of 113 farmer clubs as ingrowers, all of whom are using portions of Madal's land on four farms in Quelimane District. The extension approach is based on the training and visit system (T&V) which has been used in many countries, with the objective of providing ongoing in-service training and close support to inexperienced extension staff, working in turn with large numbers of farmers cultivating small areas using low level technology and traditional methods. Initially, T&V concentrates on a limited set of objectives, usually focusing on one or two major crops and highlighting those aspects with the greatest likelihood to improve production and profits for farmers. Madal is prioritizing production of coconuts and cowpeas and covers those two crops, as well as GESI, in fortnightly training sessions for staff. These trainings then guide staff's work with farmers. As the team gains experience and as the farmers raise new issues, the scope of topics broadens.

Madal has supported 17 of the ingrower clubs to establish nurseries to produce coconut saplings, to be transplanted into fields in January – March. The company has also set up five resource centers at which it has so far bought 1,958 kg of cowpeas. The company has signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the National Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM) and the University of Zambeze (UniZambeze). IIAM and UniZambeze are considering doing some agronomic research with Madal, and both are helping Madal to update existing and develop new technical materials, such as technical guidelines for extension staff on production of coconuts and cowpeas and on Madal's extension system.

Grupo Madal Land Administration: The team from service provider Cooperativa Avante has begun awareness-raising and work with existing CLAs. The team has divided up, with some confirming existing uses of land in the 14 previously delimited communities, and others starting the process of establishing new associations and delimitation in five new communities that are also adjacent to Madal farms.

Alto Molócue GRAS Community Forests: Service provider Cooperativa Avante has its staff in place and is introducing the activity to government and communities. ILRG and Avante are planning a series of technical calls on the key topics of community management of forest production, community roles in commercialization of timber products, and development of an umbrella cooperative to represent the six existing associations and one new community, keeping in mind best management practices as documented in ILRG's EMMP.

Land Administration and Disaster Preparedness: Service provider Terra Nossa has held over 100 awareness-raising meetings in 19 communities and started the process to establish the first four CLAs. Fieldwork started in August, after ILRG, Terra Nossa, and a representative of the National Land Directorate introduced the activity to district and provincial authorities. Currently this activity does not include delimitation of family parcels or issuance of declarations of land rights by community associations; instead, it focuses on capacity development for CLAs, training of district government

officials, mapping of areas of high risk of future disasters and likely areas for resettlement of internally displaced people, and delimitation of some communities.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

National Land Policy Review: Terra Firma engaged actively with the National Land Commission in drafting of the new Land Policy. To maintain the integrity of this submission as a contribution from a national entity, this was not presented as input from ILRG, but from Terra Firma. Terra Firma held several discussions and provided written inputs to two drafts of the policy, and then presented a summary of the major comments to a meeting comprising staff of USAID/Mozambique and several partners in April. The Land Commission incorporated some of the most crucial comments, designed to recognize the authority of communities in management of their land, in the final version that was submitted to the national Council of Ministers on August 30 and subsequently approved. The council retains the right to include, edit, or delete text. It is not clear when the final version of the policy will be approved, but this may be sometime in the first quarter of 2023.

Comparative Study: ILRG met with SPEED and USAID several times to confirm support for and agreement on the ToR for the planned study to compare CaVaTeCo and the official ministry approach to land titling. The ToR was shared with the National Director of Land, who initially indicated he might prefer a broader study. The National Fund for Sustainable Development, which is managing the World Bank's MozLand project, and the National Land Commission are both aware of the proposed study and favor its implementation. However, the National Director subsequently indicated that he was no longer interested in pursuing the study.

Technical Discussions on CaVaTeCo: Terra Firma has been involved in a number of meetings and discussions including Centro Terra Viva and the National Directorate of Land regarding CaVaTeCo as a sustainable methodology for strengthening and documenting land rights. Terra Firma's interpretation is that CaVaTeCo is aligned with the Land Law and the Technical Annex, although some of the approach, especially the issuance of declarations of land rights by CLAs, is not mentioned in the government's official technical methodology for community delimitation and systematic titling (*Delimitação de Áreas Ocupadas pelas Comunidades/Registo e Regularização do Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra*, or DELCOM/RDUAT).

Despite these engagements, the National Directorate did not change its position in respect to any of the key issues. They continue to say that local communities lack the legal competency to carry out land administration, despite a detailed presentation of the relevant clauses of the Constitution and the law that recognize community competency in this respect. The directorate does not support the recognition of legal pluralism and rights accorded to communities in the administration of land rights and the resolution of conflicts. Further, the directorate maintains that the law's explicit acceptance of testimony by community members as proof of the existence of land rights is restricted to verbal testimony, and that communities do not have the authorization to write down such testimony.

To move ahead with various projects, including the ILRG activities in Sofala and Quelimane (Madal land administration), ILRG decided to temporarily modify its approach. Service providers will not help CLAs issue declarations of land rights. Instead, the teams will document current uses of land and then use this information as the basis for land use planning. The team will focus to a greater degree on supporting the registration of displaced persons and working with the municipality around planning capacity using demographic and spatial vulnerability data.

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

During the year, ILRG delivered additional capacity development training to 113 local leaders and community association members (42 women, 71 men) in the communities of Caiaia, Muliquela,

Murovoro, Murrovoro, Mucoro, and Namite in Alto Molócue District (GRAS area). Participation in the training exceeded expectations and more people than planned were eager to attend. Training content included land laws in Mozambique; purpose, principles, and practices for effectively running a community association; planning and monitoring; gender equality key concepts; gender norms; and gender-based violence (GBV). Participants also learned community communication and facilitation techniques and practical tips to reach, engage, and empower women and other groups.

In September, ILRG's global Gender Advisor and Program Officer ran a workshop on gender, communications, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) in Quelimane with staff from three ILRG partners: Cooperativa Avante (implementing the Madal land administration and GRAS community forests activities), Grupo Madal (agricultural extension activity), and Terra Nossa (land administration and disaster preparedness). The participants conducted practice interviews in a community where ILRG agricultural extension and commercialization activities (implemented by Grupo Madal) and land delimitation activities (by NANA previously and by Cooperativa Avante going forward) are being implemented. Participants interviewed community members on such topics as delimitation of communities and of family parcels; delimitation of ingrower parcels; development of agroforestry demonstration fields; establishment of farmer clubs; production of coconut saplings for transplanting onto ingrower and outgrower parcels; and purchase of cowpeas from farmers.

3.4.5 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

Terra Firma met on September 30 with representatives from three donors that support Terra Firma's work in the land sector, including USAID/Mozambique, the Swiss Development Corporation and RVO (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency which is funding the Land at Scale project). Work funded by all three donors has been affected by the ongoing difference of opinions with the National Directorate of Land over the legality of implementing clauses in the Land Law that are not covered by the formal DELCOM/RDUAT methodology. All donors continue to be supportive and are exploring ways of breaking through this obstacle.

3.4.6 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

SPEED and USAID Mission: Terra Firma met several times during the year with USAID mission staff and representatives from SPEED; one of the key collaborations involved developing the ToR for the proposed study comparing CaVaTeCo and the formal government DELCOM/RDUAT methodology.

Illovo Extended Endling Data Collection: The NORC at the University of Chicago field team completed qualitative interviews with Maragra company representatives, leadership of the Hluvukane Cooperative, and members of the cooperative who delimited their fields during two USAID-funded activities: the Responsible Land-based Investment Project and ILRG. This included 16 focus group discussions and about 20 interviews with key informants; a telephone survey with about 760 respondents (40 percent of the total number of participants in the two activities) is planned for the second half of October.

3.5 ZAMBIA

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID support for customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014. This work has evolved into a broader engagement that includes advancing inclusive activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes, as well as the National Lands Policy. WEE is a major focus of ILRG investment, as is sustainable forest management.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG Zambia has a small team in Lusaka that supports field partners and leads coordination with USAID and government. ILRG continues to rely on technical consultants on gender norms, forest management, integrated planning, and capacity-building to support partners. ILRG implements field activities through grantees, subcontractors, and partnerships with civil society. ILRG's government relations over the past year have evolved based on a new administration and significant staffing changes, particularly at the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and the Forestry Department (FD).

3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Coordination and Policy Engagement: Major achievements this year included the integration of the Cooperating Partners Sub-group on Land into a formal structure of donor/government relations. After eight years of leadership, USAID is in the process of transitioning coordination to the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat). ILRG successfully coordinated with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) through an agreement on continued technical support, as well as contributions to the finalization of a National Lands Policy implementation plan. ILRG also supported the finalization of the MLNR communications strategy, which is expected to be launched and implemented in the coming quarter. ILRG supported high-level meetings between the US Embassy and the Minister of Lands and supported the European Union on technical details of its upcoming lands program.

Field and Partner Implementation: This year, ILRG's two partners on land documentation and administration, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), worked across seven chiefdoms in Eastern Province. Both carried out distribution of certificates; FZS worked to complete the entirety of Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms, and ZLA worked to support the development of community-based customary land secretariats. Secretariats were established in Maguya and Sandwe Chiefdoms and will be followed up in additional chiefdoms shortly. These chiefdoms invested their own resources and have built offices and established local structures. ILRG has contracted a consultant to finalize a basic land administration web platform for updating certificate details moving forward. With each partner, technical challenges are being overcome while new social challenges emerge. For example, in Chikwa and Chifunda, large-scale disagreements have emerged over chiefdom boundaries, as well as management of the Lundazi National Forest, while in Nzamane and Nyamphande, the chiefs have been slow to follow through with signing and distribution of certificates. ZLA was able to meet with the Chewa Paramount Chief's Council this past year to resolve longstanding questions within the Chewa group regarding the status and process for land documentation. ILRG's database of over 35,000 parcels has been shared with government for future use and integration into a platform, as well as the ~3,000 parcels of state land site plans within the Ukwimi Resettlement Area.

Gender and WEE: ILRG's partnership with Medici Land Governance, implementers of the National Land Titling Programme (NLTP), led to the training of over 200 enumerators in Lusaka and Kitwe and the establishment of a facilitated WhatsApp Platform on gender and social inclusion for the NLTP that provides feedback on common social inclusion challenges in the land documentation process.

3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coordination and Policy Engagement: Despite major changes of leadership in the DNPW, ILRG advanced its partnership on key areas of law and policy, including the drafting of Wildlife Act amendments. There was little reported advancement in the areas of statutory instruments on private wildlife estates, or in terms of benefit sharing from game management areas (GMAs). During FY 2022, hunting concessions that were allocated in 2021 were under scrutiny and retendered, causing significant controversy. ILRG attempted to advance national-level dialogue between DNPW and FD, but the activity was deprioritized due to a lack of response. Nevertheless, ILRG achieved agreement with FD on a national-level learning event on community forest management, the first of its kind, as well as on the development of a database of community forest management groups (CFMGs).

Coordination with the USAID Health, Ecosystems, and Agriculture for Resilient, Thriving Societies (HEARTH) programs in Eastern Kafue and North Luangwa were important for advancing ILRG-supported governance materials, gender work, and reporting tools. This bodes well for the long-term sustainability of ILRG investments. Both lead partners (The Nature Conservancy and FZS), participated in ILRG trainings and adapted tools for their use.

ILRG continued to partner with the government through two key associations, the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ) and the Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA). WPAZ produced a report on the state of the wildlife economy in Zambia and continued to support community game ranching models through data collection/analysis and some support to Nyalugwe and Ntambu Community Game Ranches. The ZCRBA invested heavily in leadership training for its member community resources boards (CRBs). ZCRBA's work has also focused heavily on supporting CRBs to improve their reporting with DNPW. Over the last year, over 30 CRBs have reported consistently and have strengthened their self-advocacy, working through ZCRBA.

Field and Partner Implementation: ILRG's field implementation focused on the development and piloting of governance materials to support CRB functioning. These materials were developed in partnership with the DNPW's community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) unit and with ZCRBA and were initially trialed in the first set of six CRBs. The remaining materials are expected to be completed and launched for ZCRBA's 2022 annual general meeting in December. It is expected that CBNRM organizations around the country will use the same materials moving forward. ILRG worked with DNPW, chiefs, and local councils on land use planning activities in Mumbwa and Sandwe GMAs, as well as in Lundazi National Forest in Musulangu GMA. In each case, long-standing conflict and lack of full stakeholder buy-in threatens to limit the long-term impact of the planning process. Nevertheless, in Lundazi National Forest FZS is using the ILRG basemaps to support bottom-up decision making and planning efforts.

Under agreements with ILRG, WPAZ partnered with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) on the stocking and management plans for Nyalugwe Game Ranch and supported cross learning with Ntambu Community Game Ranch. Importantly, COMACO's work also led to management agreements between agriculture, wildlife, and forest management governance structures, a potential model for future landscape management of overlapping/multiple resources.

ILRG trialed a district-wide (Mumbwa) CFMG establishment manual that brought together both district forest officers, who have often been excluded from the process of establishment with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as 10 new CFMGs including their members and local leaders. FD has requested the approach be rolled out across Central Province.

ILRG spearheaded the partnership between DNPW's training center at Chunga/Nyamaluma with various conservation stakeholders on a formal curriculum for wildlife law enforcement that also integrates forestry modules. This course is being finalized and is expected to be rolled out in part through the new large-scale recruitment occurring around Kafue National Park. Gender integration has been a prominent element of this work.

Gender and WEE: ILRG continues to promote the increased role of women in natural resource management. Combating GBV within the sector became a strong focus of work this year, through a release of a brief on GBV and natural resource management, followed by outreach to both DNPW (through the Vice President's Office) and conservation NGOs. Conservation NGOs, including Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ), Wildlife Crime Prevention, The Nature Conservancy, and FZS, are partnering with ILRG to combat GBV within their portfolios.

Following successful pilots of engendering community governance elections and community leadership, as well as advocating for increased representation of women in formal employment in the wildlife

sector, ILRG has been supporting the broader roll-out of lessons through a women's leadership and empowerment (WLE) training of trainers cohort. ILRG reached almost 40 conservation managers from almost 20 organizations through an in-person multi-session three-week course that builds capacity in a series of WLE modules. The modules are meant to be integrated into and deployed through an organization's community outreach work. Moving into FY 2023, ILRG will monitor deployment from this cohort, as well as launch a new WLE course focused on land rights.

3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG focused its partnership with the USAID Local Impact Governance Activity on Mumbwa District and the development of a set of practice notes for gender-equitable land allocation. This work is expected to be rolled out in the coming quarter and will subsequently be shared with the broader Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. Local Impact expects to use the tool and training approach in its other partner districts and provinces.

Field and Partner Implementation: ILRG completed a three-year partnership with Chalimbana University with the end of the Diploma in Traditional Leadership, resulting in over 25 chiefs completing the course. Chalimbana expects high-level participation in the upcoming graduation ceremony and seeks additional support from cooperating partners to continue the course (though chiefs have paid their own course fees). ILRG did not continue its partnership with Madison Finance on the use of land certificates to support economic development due to a relatively weak proposal on how to effectively use land rights to advance their model. ILRG's work on local area plans (LAPs) in Chipata and Chipangali Districts was well received and both have become positive models for government. ILRG's consultant continues to finalize two additional LAPs in Lusangazi District with partner ZLA.

Gender and WEE: Collaboration with the House of Chiefs this year resulted in the launch of the gender guidelines for traditional leaders in the management of natural resources. ILRG has backstopped two chiefdoms, Muwezwa and Mphuka, on their integration of these guidelines into chiefdom practices.

3.5.5 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG has spent significant effort collaborating with new USAID programs, including the Business Enabling Policy, Revenue for Growth, and HEARTH activities. This has helped to raise the profile of land and resources rights in these program activities and has seen ILRG's partners engage with broader stakeholders. ILRG's annual learning events continue to draw broad interest from across Zambia, particularly from implementers. ILRG remains deeply engaged in law and policy work around land and wildlife, and increasingly in the forest sector.

3.5.6 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The transition to a new government in 2021 caused delays in high-level decision-making, and a need to reintroduce some of ILRG's work to government, particularly in the land sector. The extent to which the current administration plans to prioritize land and resource rights remains a major question, though at present it does not seem to be a priority. ILRG continues to have challenges with a few chiefs who have not followed through with commitments on customary land documentation. It is unclear whether these chiefs will ultimately complete full delivery of the customary land documents that were developed during the process, underscoring the risks of investment in the sector. Most other political challenges and buy-in issues have been resolved or are minimal due to years of engagement and trust building.

3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG is collaborating with USAID to develop an online training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding FPIC and implementing an FPIC process, specifically when

collaborating with Indigenous Peoples. ILRG is also collaborating with USAID/Peru to provide technical support for the integration of engagement with Indigenous Peoples into their program cycle, including consultations that meet national FPIC requirements and consultations that rise to international FPIC standards. ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, drafted a legal summary that reviewed existing legal analyses and studies to analyze the requirements and standards for consultations, *consulta previa*, and FPIC in Peru. A webinar to present the Policy for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP) and the use of customized FPIC tools was held for USAID/Peru staff and their partners. Equitable Origin developed a questionnaire for USAID and implementing partners to assess program engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the relevance of FPIC. A summary report and short webinar summarizing the results of the assessment and recommendations, as well as an Indigenous Peoples engagement strategy for USAID/Peru will be completed in the next quarter.

3.6.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

As the PRO-IP is integrated into the implementation of USAID mission programming, lessons, and final deliverables from the supporting activities to USAID/Peru can be shared with other missions and implementing partners.

3.6.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

Due to the dense nature of the FPIC training module, reviews of the content can be a lengthy process. Walking through the content of the storyboard in more easily digestible ways may aid the team in getting on the same page, as progress has been slow to date.

3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA

ILRG has been collaborating with Hershey and ECOM to test and refine three components of a farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector: 1) ECOM's farm rehabilitation services intended to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; 2) a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and 3) an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced. FY 2022 marked the end of implementation of this activity (outside of a closeout workshop in November 2022) with meaningful success achieved in the provision of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services for land disputes and the finalization of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for a PES scheme to be continued under ECOM's operation past the end of ILRG's Ghana cocoa activity.

3.7.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

Building on the success of past ILRG support for ADR for *abunu*/landlord disputes, communities requested ADR training to help resolve community disputes in the future. The ILRG Ghana team delivered the training in the first quarter and reported that it was well-received. ILRG also worked with ECOM on arrangements for supply of shade tree seedlings to farmers for the 2022 planting season.

Early in FY 2022, SOPs for a PES scheme were drafted with input from ECOM, Hershey, and USAID, and then discussed with the project communities for further input and validation. The ILRG team and communities discussed details of the PES scheme including program objectives, farmer eligibility criteria, planting targets, payment amounts, reporting, and verification. Hershey, ECOM, and USAID agreed that the PES scheme would run for three years. Key issues discussed and addressed within the SOPs included mechanisms for enrolling farmers and the impact of the Government of Ghana's new 1.75 percent electronic levy on payments to farmers. The ILRG Ghana team introduced ECOM staff to community members and local leaders in preparation for the handover of responsibility for the PES program to ECOM, which took place in mid-May.

The ILRG team supported communities to finalize their community action plans, which record customary land practices for the community, dispute resolution mechanisms, community rights and responsibilities regarding the PES, and how they may engage in future tree planting programs after ILRG ends. The team reported strong community support for the plans, and large numbers of farmers enrolling in the PES program. The ILRG team helped support the signing of an MoU between ECOM and farmers participating in the PES scheme.

In the second half of the year, the ILRG Ghana team focused largely on assuring a smooth handoff of responsibility for the tree planting and PES activities from ILRG to ECOM. As of the end of FY 2022, 325 farmers had been registered in the PES program, 8,000 tree seedlings had been distributed and planted, and planting verification was underway by community tree management committees and ECOM.

3.7.2 TREE TENURE

The ILRG Ghana team completed their analysis of the economic impacts of tree tenure devolution with modelling support from Winrock in FY 2022. The analysis was ultimately finalized and approved after several rounds of feedback and discussion among USAID, ECOM, and Hershey. Tree tenure will be the focus of ILRG Ghana's final event, tentatively planned for November 2022 in Accra.

3.7.3 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

At the invitation of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), ILRG presented on land and tree tenure at a WCF partnership meeting in November 2021, in a session titled *How Land Tenure Can Save Forests in Cocoa Communities*.

3.7.4 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The project communities raised concerns about the possibility that many farmers would not be able to participate in the PES scheme due to limits on the number of participants; ECOM worked to manage these concerns. Hershey and community leaders expressed strong support for additional independent oversight of the PES program once ILRG support has concluded, given that the strong trust that has been cultivated between the communities and the ILRG community liaisons could be difficult to replicate. As part of the initial process of determining eligibility criteria for participation in PES scheme, the ILRG team visited several *galamsey* (illegal gold mining) sites, which were initially considered as potential focuses of off-farm planting and rehabilitation work. However, they were ultimately deemed inappropriate due to a combination of poor site conditions and evidence that previously replanted mining sites had been subsequently re-mined.

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

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

3.8.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG has a small India team of four Kolkata-based staff, two Field Agronomists (FAs) based in Arambagh, and 17 women Community Agronomists (CAs) based in 11 communities, with support from consultants and subcontractors for specific interventions. The India country team holds bi-weekly meetings with PepsiCo India and the global ILRG team holds monthly calls with PepsiCo and USAID.

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

During the 2021 – 2022 potato season ILRG followed an assessment plan with quantitative and qualitative data collected throughout the season to measure progress on women's empowerment and business metrics. ILRG developed a factsheet with annual results that are summarized below. Despite major floods that affected potato farmers, data continues to show advances in women's empowerment and some business metrics. Over the past year, 95 percent of women claimed to have improved their confidence as a farmer, 93 percent feel they are recognized as equal contributors to household income, 84 percent improved their ability to participate in decisions about farming and household income, 74 percent improved their access to productive resources (land, tools, and equipment), and 69 percent saw improvement in division of caring and household labor with their partner. Families of women trained in agronomy and sustainable farming practices had better gross and net yields and demonstration plots on women-led demonstration farms had better yields than control plots. Farmer loyalty was also high, with 70 percent of women saying they will definitely cultivate PepsiCo potatoes again next year. Positive individual and community perception of PepsiCo was very high, at 100 and 94 percent respectively.

Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation: ILRG provided the package of practices (POP) potato agronomy training to 601 women PepsiCo farmers (93 of whom were first-time participants) in 11 communities. A total of 63 training sessions were delivered by ILRG's Field Agronomists, in coordination with PepsiCo agronomists and aggregators. POP training provided women with information and skills on land preparation and seed treatment and plantation; safe use and storage of agro-chemicals; soil health and nutrient management; common pest and diseases; harvesting, sorting, and grading; and record keeping and analysis. Over the past quarter ILRG also delivered SFP training to 614 women farmers in 11 communities. Over the past three years, ILRG has provided agronomy and sustainable farming training to 1,183 women, with 94 percent saying they would recommend other women to attend training. Training women has an impact in all areas of potato production and a multiplying effect, as 97 percent of trained women applied gained knowledge and skills and shared knowledge or skills gained with others, including men and women in their families and paid laborers.

Demonstration Farms: Demonstration farms used "seeing is believing" and peer learning principles to influence farmers to adopt best practices. ILRG supported 11 women-inclusive demonstration farms, including three led by a woman on her own, seven co-managed by a wife and husband, and one led by a land leasing group (LLG). In addition to agronomy practices like soil testing, seed treatment and spacing, safe storage and use of agrochemicals, waste disposal management, and record keeping and analysis, demonstration farms also showcased women's ability to lead farming activities. Throughout the season ILRG organized three Farmers' Field Days in each demonstration farm, attended by 45 men and 172 women. For the next potato season ILRG will support the same 11 demonstration farms.

Field and Community Agronomists: This past season CAs supported collection of pre- and post-season data and filled a critical gap in the supply chain, acting as a bridge between PepsiCo and local farmers and promoting behavioral changes on use of agrochemicals, seed preparation, and record keeping, which can have a direct impact on productivity and sustainable farming goals. Three aggregators outside of ILRG's target communities had taken the initiative to independently engage CAs to increase their ability to reach women farmers. However, their effort was hindered by floods, as vendors had to focus on navigating financial loss. Despite this challenge, two of the vendors were overall positive about the experience, stating that CAs helped them strengthen relationships with farmers, maintain records, and survey farmers to assess the volume of seeds lost to flooding. The third vendor could not continue the initiative as many farmers did not cultivate PepsiCo potato after the flood. In preparation for the upcoming season, over the past quarter ILRG held refresher trainings for FAs and CAs on SFP, POP, gender, and MEL. In addition to recapping key concepts, training focused on power dynamics and GBV.

Women's Access to Land: Seven women's LLGs were severely affected by the floods; they had to fully or partially replant, bearing seeds and input costs twice. Some groups' yields were severely impacted by late-season blight, and application of chemicals was delayed due to difficulty in procurement. As a result, all seven groups experienced a loss this season (average loss of US\$154). A learning exchange was organized with members of all LLGs to reflect on challenges and plan for the upcoming season. All seven groups decided to lease land and plant PepsiCo potatoes again, as they acknowledged that the past season had a unique weather challenge, and they want the opportunity to recover their loss. ILRG began providing land literacy training to farmers, training 102 men and 375 women over the last quarter. Land literacy training is an opportunity to identify farmers that need support to update their land records. Both men and women farmers have provided positive feedback about land literacy training, highlighting their new recognition of the importance of having updated land records.

Gender Norms Change: In addition to promoting women's access to productive resources like land and agronomy knowledge, ILRG is promoting shifts in harmful gender norms that hinder women's participation in the potato supply chain and PepsiCo's efforts to empower women. Two approaches – Gender Action Learning System (GALS) and Nurturing Connections – are being piloted in six communities each. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic severely impacted this activity. Public gathering restrictions led to a long pause after the first GALS phase; ILRG revised the GALS implementation plan, introducing a recollection workshop to remind participants of learnings from the first phase before continuing to the next phase. Over the past year, ILRG delivered 15 recollection sessions and five sessions of the second phase, to 33 men and 60 women. Implementation of Nurturing Connections began, and 19 sessions were delivered to 35 men and 40 women across three communities. ILRG is collecting case studies and other qualitative data for a final analysis.

Women's Entrepreneurship: After several delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ILRG and subcontractor Johns Hopkins University delivered the Empowered Entrepreneurship training to 21 women and seven men associated with the PepsiCo supply chain. Trainees included CAs and LLG members. Feedback on training was positive, particularly increased ability to visualize their aspirations and structure their business model. ILRG will continue to follow up with and mentor trainees over the coming months. ILRG supported women involved in the production of BioChar and vermicomposting as commercial enterprises.

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

To adapt to PepsiCo staff time availability during peak season, ILRG developed and delivered microlearning gender training via WhatsApp messages. Over 90 percent of 70 PepsiCo agronomists and aggregators targeted received short messages on key gender equality and women's empowerment concepts over eight weeks. To further develop the capacity of PepsiCo staff, ILRG and a local GBV organization, Consultants Partnering for Change, delivered a two-day GBV training for 41 PepsiCo agronomists and managers and Control Union staff (36 men and five women).

ILRG prepared seven “how-to guides” in Bengali and English on interventions implemented over the past three years. These guides are targeted at a PepsiCo audience in West Bengal and other countries (primarily decision-makers in PepsiCo and staff who work directly with farmers), so they can quickly refer to the key steps and considerations to engage women in the supply chain, identify land issues affecting women farmers, engage women agronomists, run women-responsive demonstration farms, address GBV, and mobilize men champions to advance women's empowerment. In the final year of the activity, PepsiCo agronomists will “adopt” 33 new communities to deliver POP/SFP training to about 20 – 30 women in each community. ILRG organized three pre-season workshops for 44 PepsiCo agronomists and managers (40 men and four women) across five zones to equip them with the information and skills needed.

During the GBV training, ILRG carried out a survey with PepsiCo staff and interviews to assess their knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions (KAPs) on gender. The data shows critical shifts in staff's KAPs and individual capacity related to gender equality and women's empowerment. Almost 90 percent of PepsiCo staff feel that training provided by ILRG improved how they do their work, with increased confidence to discuss gender issues with men and women farmers. The percentage of PepsiCo staff who believe that awareness of gender issues is relevant to their work increased from 41 in 2019 to 95 in 2022. Around 86 percent can identify constraints to women's participation in agriculture (33 percent in 2019) and 78 percent now feel they know what to do to help women engage in the supply chain (17 percent in 2019).

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

Advocacy work to increase women's access to land in West Bengal focuses on amendments to the West Bengal Land Reforms Act and land record policies to address the introduction of joint titling for married couples; lease liberalization for women's groups; and broader lease liberalization. ILRG shared these reform areas with the Secretary of the Land & Land Reforms Department, who reacted positively and committed to coordinate and advocate internally in favor of the reforms.

3.8.5 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

Over the past year several communications pieces targeting global audiences were published about the USAID-PepsiCo partnership, including blog posts on AgriLinks and LandLinks and a question and answer with PepsiCo and USAID staff on Medium. ILRG worked with a local videographer to produce two short videos showcasing how the partnership is promoting women's economic empowerment and supporting global climate change commitments. PepsiCo also published a series of communications pieces on the work. Additionally, PepsiCo organized an event at the PepsiCo Frito Lay Factory for the first edition of the PepsiCo-USAID Women Farmer Economic Empowerment Awards. Six women farmers were recognized for their extraordinary work in the potato supply chain and for breaking gender stereotypes in their local communities. The event was attended by representatives of the US Embassy, US Consulate in Kolkata, and USAID/India. The event and award were highlighted by PepsiCo and USAID, and in a number of local news outlets (links to all these pieces can be found in Annex 5).

ILRG continued to coordinate with the USAID-PepsiCo GDA, sharing tools, approaches, training materials, and learning, and attending regular coordination calls. The GDA India team visited West Bengal in June to interact with women farmers, PepsiCo staff, and aggregators.

3.8.6 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The 2021 – 2022 potato season was marked by untimely heavy rains and flooding in early December (during potato planting) that led to devastating losses for farmers, vendors/aggregators, and PepsiCo. Yield and quality of potatoes were lower than expected and many farmers opted to plant table potatoes or other crops instead of PepsiCo potatoes. Some activities were affected; one LLG and one demonstration farm were unable to continue. The ILRG team and PepsiCo staff provided additional support and mentoring to farmers as they navigated the difficult season.

3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

USAID requested ILRG support a “deep dive” survey data collection and analysis activity that would build on the results of the Prindex survey in the selected country. Although Zambia was initially selected, the decision was made for ILRG to support an enhanced Prindex analysis in Colombia in collaboration with the application of Prindex under USAID/Colombia's Land for Prosperity Activity (LFP) and with a USAID Communications, Evidence and Learning-supported impact evaluation of LFP.

The activity launched in FY 2021, with data collection completed in July 2021. The draft analysis report was submitted early in FY 2022 for peer and USAID feedback. The report was then revised in response to that feedback, and subsequently went through several additional rounds of back and forth with USAID.

3.10 LIBERIA COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION FOR USAID IMPACT EVALUATION

ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to two Liberian civil society organizations (CSOs), Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) and Green Advocates International (GAI), and engaged a third CSO, Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI).

SDI finalized their support to 31 communities in Lofa, River Gee, and Maryland Counties in March 2022, reaching an estimated 167,619 people (49 percent women) over 364,672 hectares. Over the course of two years, SDI engaged these communities in: 1) inception and outreach, 2) community self-identification, 3) adoption governance by-laws and election of governance institutions, 4) identification and mapping of customary land, and 5) project completion. In FY 2022, SDI boundary harmonization teams, together with representatives from neighboring communities, mapped boundary points using GIS technology. These points were then validated in community-wide meetings. SDI produced a map for each of the 31 communities; maps were thoroughly validated both within the community and with neighboring communities via 56 boundary MoUs. As the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) did not join SDI in the collection of boundary data, it will still need to validate the maps through a confirmatory survey. Through SDI's mediation team, communities were able to settle many major longstanding disputes, although a few disputes remain and will require further input from local authorities and the LLA.

GAI supported five self-identified communities in Nimba County to draft their community land and resource bylaws and elect community land development and management committee (CLDMC) officers and members early in FY 2022. GAI then held meetings with community members and neighboring communities to identify boundaries, agree on common boundary points acceptable to all parties, and propose solutions to potential and existing boundary disputes. Towards the end of the year, GAI experienced disagreements between towns that had previously agreed upon their boundaries and brought together stakeholders (district commissioners, paramount chiefs, clan chiefs, and community leaders) to discuss a way forward. All agreed to walk the boundaries to review the disputed areas with local leaders, which will occur in October. GAI will finalize the joint boundary harmonization and confirmatory survey early in FY 2023, ending their support to the five communities.

ILRG awarded FCI a one-year grant agreement in mid-June. FCI identified four communities each in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties, for a total of eight communities to support through the customary land formalization process under ILRG in consultation with the LLA. FCI has finalized community profiles, sketch maps, and validated the community self-identification.

Cadasta provided refresher training to GAI on the use of mobile technology to collect and manage community boundary spatial data in March 2022 and will provide training to FCI staff soon.

3.10.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG continues to coordinate with USAID's new Land Management Activity and other donor-supported work such as the IDH, Lantmäteriet, Landesa, and World Bank programs, to capture lessons learned in the implementation of the customary land formalization process. ILRG grantees participate in the CSO Working Group on Land Rights where member organizations provide feedback to the LLA on draft land regulations and implementation challenges.

3.10.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

In some instances, CLDMCs struggle with their authority being recognized. Local authorities, i.e., chiefs and elders, and some influential community members continue to interfere in the administration of land. Some CLDMC leaders have more robust capabilities than others, so more training is necessary to bring each up to speed. GAI experienced issues around the inability of communities to commit to previously agreed upon boundary points. The disagreements stem from chiefs sending different representatives to each meeting, and the lack of recognition of previous agreements. GAI has agreed with community leadership and local authorities to designate specific community members to represent the community during boundary harmonization and confirmatory survey.

3.11 WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

ILRG has programmed WEE funds for activities in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. WEE activities are fully integrated into the India, Mozambique, and Zambia sections above. Activities in Ghana and Malawi, as well as global activities and coordination, are detailed here. In FY 2022, 78,972 women were reached by WEE-funded activities, and over ILRG's lifetime 220,000 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's activity in Malawi focuses on 1) support for gender integration in Malawi's customary land documentation manuals and processes; 2) systematic documentation in all group village headpersons (GVHs) in one TLMA applying gender-responsive approaches; and 3) local and national learning events on land documentation and gender equality and social inclusion.

ILRG supports the Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) in its land documentation and registration in TA Mwansambo in Nkhosha District. In early 2022, ILRG established an office within TA Mwansambo and helped identify and train 15 data collectors and eight data processors (over half of whom have consistently been women, despite the need to hire replacements for several). The documentation exercise included sensitization of the GVHs, election and training of gender-equitable customary land committees (CLCs), and documentation of individual land parcels. Documentation has been completed in 18 of the 24 GVHs in the TA, except for a few parcels that await dispute resolution by the customary land tribunal (CLT). In FY 2022, 7,476 parcels were documented: 44 percent were registered jointly, 33 percent were registered by men, and 23 percent were registered by women. Public display maps for three GVHs were completed, with additional maps forthcoming in the next fiscal year.

ILRG began land documentation efforts in 18 of the 24 GVHs in TA Mwansambo, omitting the World Bank-supported Denje GVH and five other distant GVHs, largely due to budget constraints. After review of the schedule and budget late in FY 2022, USAID, ILRG, and the LRIU agreed to document land in the remaining GVHs. Sensitization and elections of the CLCs in the five GVHs (Denje GVH elected a CLC with support of the World Bank) will occur early in FY 2023, followed by land documentation.

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

ILRG engaged consultants to conduct three concurrent training programs focused on women's empowerment and gender norms. ILRG held four women's empowerment and leadership trainings for 70 women elected to CLCs. The training provided women with technical and socio-emotional skills to meaningfully participate in leadership and community governance during and after the land documentation process.

Leveraging traditional leaders' authority and influence in the land registration process and as custodians of culture, ILRG organized a three-part gender norms dialogue for 25 traditional leaders (23 men and two women) from 18 GVHs. During the sessions traditional leaders identified harmful gender norms and action points and discussed GBV and land registration and governance. Over three months they took initiative to hold community sensitization meetings that reached 12,926 people (7,040 men and 5,886 women) across TA Mwansambo. Traditional leaders also began the process to update bylaws on land and gender equality issues.

ILRG conducted five household gender norms dialogue sessions with a total of 196 people (98 men and 98 women) from 10 GVHs. The sessions allowed participants to identify harmful gender norms preventing equality in land registration and discuss gendered distribution of labor and decision-making in households, and GBV. After training, 90 percent of participants said they intend to change their beliefs and behaviors, particularly around ownership and decision-making over land. ILRG adapted the household gender norms dialogues curriculum and delivered a five-session training to 126 people in CLCs (70 men and 56 women). In addition to discussing harmful gender norms and GBV, participants developed individual visions for their role as leaders to shift these norms and ensure that women and other marginalized groups own and control land.

To promote change on negative gender norms that prevent women from owning and controlling land, ILRG engaged and oriented 41 gender champions (20 women and 21 men) who will disseminate behavior change messages across communities. ILRG developed social and behavioral change materials (four posters and a comic booklet) and a "Frequently Asked Questions" document to help the champions disseminate messages on gender equality, social inclusion, and GBV. A reporting tool will allow each champion to report on the number of people they interact with, disaggregated by gender.

In late June, ILRG conducted a community learning session with CLCs, the CLT, traditional leaders, data collectors, and data processors on gender equality, social inclusion, and the land documentation process to reflect on documentation progress so far and share experiences on factors that support or constrain inclusion in the customary land registration process.

ILRG's gender consultant mapped existing organizations working on gender equality and GBV in Nkhonkhot District, identifying gaps and opportunities for GBV referrals. As a next step, ILRG will hold a training on GBV and land issues to strengthen the capacity of local organizations and government officers like the District Gender Officer, as a step to enhance mitigation and prevention of GBV related to the land registration process.

Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information: ILRG coordinates daily with the LRIU, both in TA Mwansambo and at the national level. ILRG also maintains an open dialogue with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank to share lessons on implementation efforts with the LRIU. Lessons are shared more broadly with donors such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation and implementing partners and CSOs at the national learning events.

ILRG organized the first national learning event aimed at sharing lessons, consolidating experience, and building positive momentum on gender integration in land documentation. The 34 participants (21 men and 13 women) represented government and CSOs working on land documentation efforts. ILRG presented on the barriers and benefits of gender equality and social inclusion for customary land registration; the approaches and tools used by ILRG to integrate GESI into land registration; and the main results, challenges, and lessons learned, so far, from TA Mwansambo. The government reiterated their interest in using the various GESI tools that ILRG

"The dialogue sessions have helped me understand that women are important and can make decisions in a family. This is especially important this time that we are in the process of registering land. This has been a sensitive issue but now we are free to discuss it and come to an agreement."

- Man during household gender norms dialogues

developed and requested capacity building on the same. Two additional learning events will be held before the end of the activity in 2023.

In July 2022 ILRG supported a learning visit by the Nkhotakota CLT to the Chikwawa CLT where the World Bank's Agricultural Commercialization Project for Malawi customary land registration activity is being implemented. The Nkhotakota CLT observed the Chikwawa CLT as they handled land dispute cases and discussed best practices amongst the CLTs.

Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution: ILRG has encountered delays due to the government's postponement of the resolution of district and GVH boundaries, resulting in continued disputes within the mapped GVHs. Coordination with the LRIU remains positive; however, receipt of official data collected in the TA, budgets to carry out specific activities with involvement of the government officials, and scheduling of the remaining land documentation steps to ensure that the activity can be completed within the timeframe of the ILRG Malawi activity remain ongoing concerns. ILRG is in constant contact with the LRIU and will develop a shared plan for the remainder of the USAID-supported activity.

3.11.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

USAID is working with ECOM to increase its capacity to strengthen women's land rights, promote gender equality, and empower women in the cocoa value chain in Ghana. The activity will reach up to 2,290 farmers (50 percent women) in 64 communities in Assin Fosu and Asamankese District with gender-responsive social and agricultural training and opportunities for income diversification. Implementation follows three strategic approaches:

Strategic Approach 1: Develop ECOM Capacity on Gender Equality and Integrate Women's Economic Empowerment into ECOM's Core Business Operations: A Gender and Sustainability (G&S) Specialist hired directly by ECOM is leading the work, supported by three women Field Officers based in the target districts. This quarter, ECOM Ghana finalized its GESI strategy for 2023 – 2027, including an implementation roadmap. The strategy has three goals, related to gender-equitable and inclusive institutional practices, workplace, and supply chains. The G&S Specialist also developed gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement SOPs that provide a framework and guidance for field staff on farmer sensitization, farmer interaction, addressing the practical and social barriers to participation, and gender-responsive data collection.

GESI training materials for ECOM staff were finalized. The ILRG global Gender Advisor and ECOM G&S Specialist trained 21 leadership staff (14 men and 7 women) in Accra and Kumasi on gender norms, GBV, the business case for GESI, and the ECOM Ghana GESI strategy. This year ECOM trained 100 field staff (81 men and 19 women) on the same topics, as well as on best strategies for gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement.

Strategic Approach 2: Promote Women's Access to Resources and Shifts in Harmful Gender Norms: ECOM and ILRG revised the company's existing gender and Good Social Practices (GSP) training programs to strengthen gender content and include dialogues to shift harmful gender norms that hinder women's access to resources. The revised GSP training has five modules that include household and individual goal visioning, gender and cocoa farming, division of labor and resource control, decision making, and GBV. ECOM held a training of trainers for 23 field staff and five district stakeholders from the Department of Social Welfare and Ministry of Agriculture (two men and three women). ILRG also developed a women's empowerment and entrepreneurship training with eight modules on self-awareness and self-confidence, socio-emotional skills, and financial literacy.

ECOM recruited three women part-time extension agents/farmer promoters who were trained on GESI, the above-mentioned training curricula, and production of chili and maize. The farmer promoters

are supporting the three women Field Officers to deliver the revised GSP and women's empowerment training to men and women farmers, and to monitor village savings and loans associations (VSLAs).

A total of 2,499 farmers (1,273 men and 1,266 women) in 64 communities in the two target districts were sensitized. Out of these, 2,290 farmers (1,145 men and 1,145 women) from 39 communities registered to receive the revised GSP training and WLE training. So far, 659 farmers (203 men and 456 women) have received GSP training. At the same time, 780 women farmers from 24 communities have attended the women's empowerment and entrepreneurship training. Training will continue over the next months, and training on land literacy and land rights will begin.

Strategic Approach 3: Promote Income Diversification and Economic Resilience for Women Farmers: ECOM has exceeded its initial target, with 1,195 women organized in 46 VSLAs in 39 communities. Through VSLAs, women are accessing financial services, taking on leadership roles, and engaging in alternative livelihoods opportunities. The 46 groups have elected 230 women to leadership positions. VSLAs are being digitized, with 39 groups trained; eight are using an app to record data like fund collections, repayment status, etc. Data for 37 groups with 937 women shows they have collected a total of US\$15,670 in savings and distributed US\$5,407 in loans.

A total of 69 women were mobilized to engage in alternative crops, 46 of whom were trained and given materials to produce maize and chili on 23 acres of land. Business advisory centers in the two districts have started needs assessments with VSLAs to determine additional viable livelihoods activities. Once assessments are completed, VSLAs will be trained on the identified activities before funds are disbursed.

Significant Implementation Problems and Resolution: The GESI strategy developed by ECOM Ghana is comprehensive, but sustained implementation will depend on continued buy-in from the company's leadership. Over the next months, ILRG will continue to provide technical support for the ECOM Ghana and ECOM global sustainability teams to ensure that the strategy and other tools are socialized with other parts of the company. In some of the districts, there are challenges related to women's access to land to produce alternative crops, as land is mostly owned by men. ILRG continues to support ECOM to integrate land rights and gender norms change content into their regular training to improve women's ability to access land.

3.11.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Activities to Coordinate, Collaborate, and Share Information: The ILRG Gender Advisor continued to coordinate WEE global and cross-country efforts, as well as gender integration across activities in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Through regular communications, training, and learning sessions, ILRG continued to develop the capacity of country staff, grantees, subcontractors, and partners from civil society, governments, and the private sector. In FY 2022, over 2,000 partner staff were trained across Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. Collaboration across ILRG countries and activities allows cross-country learning and effective use of resources by sharing approaches and tools. A library of tools and training materials in English and Portuguese was developed and is constantly updated, including field practice notes for gender integration in land documentation and training manuals on women's empowerment and household dialogues on gender norms in the context of land rights, natural resources, and agricultural value chains, which are being used in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia.

Key messages and planned products and events on women's land rights and women's empowerment were integrated into ILRG's communications and learning strategy. During the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV, ILRG sent short messages to all ILRG staff and in-country partners with key GBV concepts and the linkage between GBV and land, natural resources governance, and agricultural value chains. The messages also shared resources for GBV-related programming, including available ILRG resources.

ILRG continued to coordinate and collaborate with other USAID-funded programs, providing inputs for the [Toolkit to Address Gender-based Violence in Agriculture and Market Systems Development](#) produced by the Feed the Future Advancing Women's Empowerment program and for briefs addressing the intersection of GBV and climate change, environment, and other thematic areas developed by the USAID Collective Action to Reduce Gender-Based Violence program.

To support USAID's thought leadership on women's land rights and WEE, ILRG participated in events and disseminated communications and learning products. ILRG supported the USAID Land and Resource Governance Team (LRG) and GenDev to deliver an update on women's land rights and women's economic empowerment to approximately 35 USAID staff. ILRG continued to engage with the USAID WEE community of practice, and with USAID LRG, co-led a coffee chat for 40 members of the community of practice on engaging men to advance women's land rights and empowerment.

ILRG disseminated USAID's work on women's land rights and women's economic empowerment during the 2022 International Women's Day through blog posts published on LandLinks, AgriLinks, and MarketLinks and disseminated by the relevant USAID missions through social media. Through a collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), ILRG published a series of four blog posts as part of the blog series [What works for women's land rights](#).

3.12 SUPPORT TO THE PPA

Throughout FY 2022, ILRG continued to support RESOLVE in its role leading the secretariat of the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Mineral Trade (PPA). The PPA is a multi-stakeholder initiative that supports projects in the DRC and the surrounding Great Lakes Region (GLR) of Central Africa to improve the due diligence and governance systems needed for responsible mineral supply chains.

Activities this year included the planning and facilitation of a virtual US Government (USG) delegation to the GLR to support information exchange between PPA members and PPA government-member representatives in the region. Nearly 70 attendees heard presentations highlighting potential areas of coordination between GLR-based USG actors and regional host governments, including engagement on tax and tariff harmonization, traceability and transparency in supply chains, simplification of legal export processes, information sharing, and public-private co-investment activities.

In June 2022, a PPA task group convened the Data for Impact Symposium, featuring tools and approaches for a sustainable, just framework to build data sets and analysis and inform future action for improved socioeconomic outcomes and local benefits. Over 50 attendees joined to hear presentations profiling tools, models, and other approaches that showcase how data collection can be leveraged to enhance positive local socioeconomic impacts and the efficacy of due diligence efforts.

Early in the year, the PPA's Next Generation PPA Task Group worked with the secretariat and an external consultant to review the group's mandate and outline a plan for active member engagement in a next phase of the PPA, which involved assessing ways to meet member interests as well as to support emerging USG policy priorities and amplify the future of responsible minerals work. The group also collected input from USG colleagues to refine the concept. In June/July 2022, the secretariat sought and received PPA Governance Committee (GC) approval for the 2022 – 2027 PPA MoU and a proposed Year 1 workplan and budget for the next phase. In August 2022, a planned selection process for the August 2022 – February 2025 GC confirmed four nominees from industry and three from civil society as GC representatives, with one other civil society representative yet to be confirmed.

3.12.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

In FY 2022, the PPA made external presentations in January, at an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Multi-Stakeholder Steering Group meeting to highlight PPA

objectives, and in June 2022 to the Responsible Mineral Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee and an Automotive Industry Action Group Corporate Responsibility Summit. Additionally, the secretariat met with the Secretariat of the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) to share information on emerging priorities and activities and to explore potential opportunities for collaboration on shared objectives.

3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

In FY 2022, the ILRG Madagascar activity continued to contribute to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley into the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) initiative, through support to the multi-stakeholder resource governance platform known as the Sambirano Watershed Management Committee (COGEBS).

In November 2021, the ILRG team provided the COGEBS General Assembly with a two-day training that covered land tenure categories, the constitutional rights of women to equal access to land, conflict management, the land tenure situation in the valley, and the situation around ex-Indigenous reserves. Later in the year, ILRG consultants completed a roadmap for the ex-Indigenous reserve land in the Sambirano Valley. The report recommended that COGEBS formally request an *opération domaniale concertée* (ODOC), or mass land titling operation, from the government.

In June 2022, the ILRG team led a training for COGEBS members, women leaders, and commune mayors focused on women's land access in Ambanja. Participants discussed land laws and women's rights in Madagascar and how and why women's land rights need to be addressed and joined field trips to four communities with different land statuses. In July 2022, 13 members of COGEBS, commune mayors, and women leaders travelled to Antananarivo for a week of meetings with government leaders, civil society groups, and USAID. Participants developed a detailed understanding of the official processes for securing land rights while advocating for the unique resource governance needs of the Sambirano Valley. The delegation met with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce about possible uses of National Cocoa Council funds for conservation and climate change adaptation projects in the valley. They also met with the Director of Mass Land Operations within the Ministry of Land Services and Territorial Management (MATSF). The director agreed to organize a visit to the Sambirano Valley in October 2022 to assess land tenure on ex-Indigenous reserve land in preparation for a potential ODOC.

The ODOC began in late September 2022. The ILRG team provided input on the ODOC methodology, emphasizing social safeguard considerations, particularly concerning potential gender discrimination in the process of registering titles. MATSF committed to ensuring that both husbands' and wives' names appeared on titles that were not inherited on an individual basis. The first phase of the ODOC focuses on the communes of Ambanja, Antranokorany, Antsakoamanondro, and Antsataka. MATSF has not received as much private sector support as it anticipated but is maintaining its goal of issuing 5,000 land titles in the four communes by the end of the year.

3.13.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

ILRG organized and led a three-part webinar series for the CRCL team on options for promoting PES in the Sambirano Valley. The webinars facilitated the exchange of lessons learned from USAID projects, and others, in Madagascar and Ghana on opportunities of and constraints to fostering PES. The ILRG team worked with USAID, Helvetas, and other stakeholders to provide input on a draft of a new Malagasy land law that raised questions about how rural people can demonstrate land valorization over the past 15 years (potentially opening them to risk of being displaced). The government made extensive modifications to the law in light of pressure applied by civil society and donor organizations.

3.13.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The June 2022 training revealed the urgent need for resource tenure outreach materials to be translated into Malagasy (most are currently in French). Malagasy land laws are very complex and difficult for non-specialists to understand. The ODOC operation has developed very quickly and ILRG has limited influence in ensuring that all social safeguards are followed scrupulously. However, the team has secured MATSF's approval for weekly informational updates and remains in close contact with COGEBs and other donors to continue to advocate for the social and environmental responsibility of the operation.

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

In 2022, ILRG continued to work with IPIS on mapping of artisanal mine sites and conflict financing dynamics in eastern DRC. Eight IPIS field research teams completed several cycles of mine data collection visits throughout eastern DRC. They were able to collect information on the legal status of mines, the minerals being produced such as gold, tin, tantalum, and tungsten (3T), roadblock locations (unofficial government and local armed group stops to collect informal taxes or bribes for passage or access to/from mine sites), the use of mercury for gold production, and the presence of armed groups, among other topics. By the end of the year, IPIS field teams had assessed at least 440 mining sites and mapped 125 roadblocks. As part of its mapping work, IPIS selected several local monitoring committees with which to pilot local information sharing.

IPIS drafted a number of deliverables across the year, including a report on mining, mineral trade, and conflict financing and an analysis of the interactive map of artisanal mining areas in eastern DRC. IPIS also started work on case studies on conflict financing in eastern DRC: one on semi-mechanized gold mining in South Kivu, and a second on armed group activity and its connections to local, provincial, and regional political and economic interests in Djugu territory. The topic for the third planned case study has not been finalized but will probably center on the prevalence of roadblocks in eastern DRC's mining zones.

Finally, IPIS and a gender expert from the Catholic University of Bukavu drafted a concept note for work to strengthen IPIS's methodological approach and to increase the impact of policy reform on gender equality within the artisanal mining sector in eastern DRC. Following USAID feedback on the concept note, ILRG intends to award IPIS a grant for that work, likely early in FY 2023.

3.14.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

IPIS has been quite proactive in its collaboration and information-sharing work with USAID, civil society, and government partners. IPIS team members participated in coordination meetings with the DRC Small-Scale and Artisanal Mining Assistance and Support Service (SAEMAPE) as well as a roundtable for technical and financial partners in the mining sector in Kinshasa in December. IPIS also organized a debriefing in Kinshasa for members of the USAID Peace and Security and Economic Growth teams and held another round of consultations with Kinshasa-based government authorities in partnership with members of the USAID Responsible Minerals Trade team. IPIS participated in a multi-stakeholder virtual discussion organized by the Universities of Antwerp and Bukavu on the impact of mechanization in South Kivu's artisanal and small-scale mining sector; an OECD Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains; and an EPRM event on responsible sourcing in tantalum, tin, and tungsten.

3.14.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

The field research teams faced a number of logistical and security challenges, including infrequent United Nations-operated flights into sensitive regions like South Kivu, denial of access to certain mines protected by armed groups, traffic accidents, suspicions of researchers on the part of some mining cooperatives and local government officials, and collapsed bridges during one attempt to visit mines. Additionally, IPIS was forced to abandon plans to collaborate with the Lubero-Butembo monitoring

committee after the military government of the territory demanded additional support for organizing the committee itself.

3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING

During FY 2022, ILRG launched a new communication and learning task, focused on sharing significant learnings across countries in the final 18 months of the project. To support this work, ILRG hired a Program Officer to lead the program's communications, data analysis, and MEL activities. ILRG drafted a communications strategy for Year 4 and 5 of the program, which continues to serve as a living document and is updated by ILRG to respond to new USAID priorities and requests.

ILRG communications efforts follow a two-prong approach. First, the team highlights ongoing project and country specific activities for key international days. This year, ILRG had blog or social media posts marking International Rural Women's Day, World Wildlife Day, International Women's Day, Earth Day, World Environment Day, World Ranger Day, and International Youth Day. Second, the team communicates on larger learning themes through technical briefs and blogs geared at a global audience interested in land administration, natural resource governance, and WEE. Key products this year include a lessons learned brief on fee-for-service work in Zambia, a blog on ILRG's work with Zambia's House of Chiefs, a brief on natural climate solutions, a brief on GBV in the natural resource sector in Zambia, a blog on ILRG's gender-responsive land documentation work in Malawi, and a blog highlighting the USAID-Grupo Madal partnership in Mozambique. Annex 4 provides a complete list, with links, to communications and learning pieces published this year and/or promoted on social media.

ILRG also participated in a number of both internal and external events this year to share lessons learned. Some highlights include a USAID-sponsored MAST learning exchange in March 2022, the LANDac conference in June 2022, and the African Protected Areas Congress in July 2022.

3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

During the past year, ILRG has 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.

3.16.1 ACTIVITIES TO COORDINATE, COLLABORATE, AND SHARE INFORMATION

Globally ILRG has invested in learning documents related to the role of migration on forest condition (completed); how USAID SL country programs have integrated land and resource tenure into their design and implementation (ongoing); and continued research on private sector commitments to landscape restoration to inform USAID approaches to partnering (ongoing).

3.16.2 SIGNIFICANT IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS AND RESOLUTION

As ILRG enters its final year, it seeks to align implementation of SL funding both with mission and USAID Washington needs. As this is a relatively small amount of funding, working with a range of activity managers, ILRG will continue to liaise on how best to build awareness of the products.

ANNEX I: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	This data will be collected next quarter, paying attention to GRAS Ntacia community management of forests and Madal ingrowers and outgrowers involved in commercial production.
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				\$3,048,474	\$3,267,231	\$3 million value of land relinquished by GRAS was counted this year, as it had not been captured in Y3 annual report. Madal in kind and staff time estimates for \$48K from January – September 2022.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				2,822	8,303	Counting 6 CLAs that signed a contract to sell timber. Also counting 2,816 farmers who received extension support through Madal's farmer clubs. 425 members of farming clubs received coconut seeds and technical support to establish nurseries for coconut saplings. These 425 are covered by the 2,816, so not counting again here.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				101	110	Adding community association statutes for 100 CLAs supported under ILRG, which have not been counted to date: 27 for GRAS Zambezia, 16 for GRAS Niassa, 34 for GRAS Nampula, 9 for GRAS HVP, and 14 for Madal. ILRG also provided comments on the draft National Lands Policy.
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	No disputes arose this quarter.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
	Contractors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	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 at endline				0	0	Data will be collected at project endline for GRAS Niassa, GRAS Nampula, and GRAS Zambezia.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	96	3,967	4	4	4,071	8,736	4 new communities in GRAS Zambezia area delimited this quarter.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	3,967	88,332	17,076	109,375	325,823	4 new communities in GRAS Zambezia area documented this quarter. Have number of families

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Female	0	0	2,114	53,494	8,538	64,146	178,185	from service provider – 8,538. Average family size 5, approx. 2 adults per household. Approx. 17K adults benefitting (pop gender balanced). Specific figures to be updated next quarter.
	Male	0	0	1,853	34,838	8,538	45,229	147,638	
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% community land, 74% family parcels					73% community land, 75% family parcels	73% community land, 75% family parcels	Endline surveys were completed in Madal, GRAS Nampula, GRAS Niassa, and GRAS Zambezia areas. Endline data for GRAS HVP will be collected by new service providers and submitted next quarter. Baseline and endline surveys were conducted with 50 people per community (2,687 total people at baseline, 2,692 at endline). Perceptions of community tenure security grew from 70% to 73% and grew from 74% to 75% for family parcel security. These aggregate results hide area-level differences.
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				101	110	Adding community association statutes for 100 CLAs supported under ILRG, which have not been counted to date: 27 for GRAS Zambezia, 16 for GRAS Niassa, 34 for GRAS Nampula, 9 for GRAS HVP, and 14 for Madal. ILRG also provided comments on the draft National Land Policy.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
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				59%	59%	Totals this year include those benefiting from new community land delimitation in Y4 (105,408; 59% women), family delimited parcels in Madal areas (3,967; 53% women), and Madal farmer clubs (2,816; 84% women).
	Numerator	N/A					66,524	182,276	
	Denominator	N/A					112,191	311,406	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	0	17	137	I training on gender and communications held this quarter for 15 service providers and 2 Terra Firma staff.	17	137	I training on gender and communications was held this quarter for 15 service providers and 2 Terra Firma staff.
	Female	0	0	9	48	9	9	48	
	Male	0	0	8	89	8	8	89	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				106	253	Counting 5 service providers, 1 private sector firm, and 100 CLAs for Y4 in GRAS and Madal areas.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	40,113	60,494	11,069	22,794	134,470	520,803	4 new communities in GRAS Zambezia delimited this quarter, totaling 22,794 ha.
	Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Delimited	0	40,113	60,494	11,069	22,794	134,470	520,803	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				40%	45%	Reflects founding members of 14 new CLAs in GRAS Zambezia areas, 12 in GRAS Nampula areas, 6 in GRAS HVP areas, and 5 in Sofala. Total 40% women, 203 out of 506.

TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	1	3	0	2	6	43	2 new groups trained this quarter during the objections, corrections, and confirmation (OCC) training for FZS enumerators and headpersons in Lundazi: Chikwa group headman and Chifunda group headman.
	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	2	2	22	
	Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Civil society	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
	NGO	0	1	3	0	0	4	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	979	Nothing to report this year.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				1	73	This year, ILRG provided Eastern Region CRB Association with training on livelihood diversification associated with revenue generation.
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2]	0	0	0	30,000	488,672	518,672	1,302,453	Counting 46K ha in COMACO Nyalugwe area, where CRB, CFMG, and cooperatives worked together on a joint governance plan, management plans were revised, enforcement activities were launched, and funds were searched for animal translocation. 155K ha in Sandwe Chiefdom, where two dialogues were held with Sandwe Chiefdom engaging between the community, chief, DC, as well as investors, particularly in the areas around Chibale and Ukwimi. In these areas

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									there are active conflicts over a proposed game ranch that is contested by the community, as well as over the management of Ukwimi. 202K ha in Chikwa Chiefdom and 86K ha in Chifunda Chiefdom, where FZS held dialogues over GMA land use planning and conflicts with neighboring chiefdoms.
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	Nothing new to count this year.
	Female	0					0	3,094	
	Male	0					0	2,650	
11c	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing biodiversity categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-5]	0	Reported annually				1	16	ILRG supported 1 new law this year: the Forest Carbon Stock Management Regulations of 2021 were adopted and implemented. The program also saw movement on 3 currently supported laws and policies. In 2022, the government began implementation of the new National Lands Policy. ILRG provided comments on the draft version of the Wildlife Act Amendment. The gender guidelines for traditional leaders in the natural resource sector went from adopted to implemented.
	National, proposed	0					0	8	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					1	7	
	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	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing	0	Reported annually				1	23	ILRG supported 1 new law this year: The Forest

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	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)								Carbon Stock Management Regulations of 2021 were approved and implemented. The program also saw movement on 4 currently supported laws and policies. In 2022, the government began implementation of the new National Lands Policy. ILRG provided comments on the draft version of the Wildlife Act Amendment. The communications strategy for the Ministry of Lands moved from approved to implemented in Y4, as did the gender guidelines for traditional leaders in the natural resource sector.
	Analyzed	0					0	1	
	Drafted	0					0	5	
	Revised	0					0	0	
	Introduced	0					0	3	
	Approved	0					0	2	
	Implemented	0					1	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	0	1	0	26	27	1,335	29 new disputes this quarter, of which 26 have been resolved, most by customary leaders via traditional courts.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	1	0	26	27	781	
	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 at endline				0	0	To be collected in endline survey.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	9,232	0	0	2,355	11,587	16,812	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into land administration system. To be added next quarter. Adding in 2,355 parcels based on clean-up of LOP database that were not counted previously.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	26,187	0	0	0	26,187	80,439	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into land administration system. To be added next quarter.
	Female	0	11,639	0	0	0	11,639	37,363	
	Male	0	14,548	0	0	0	14,548	43,076	
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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 at endline				0	0	Data to be collected at endline survey.
7c	Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-2]	0	Reported annually				49	99	In Y4, ILRG built the capacity of 37 CRBs, 2 community game ranches, 9 private game ranches, and the ZCRBA Secretariat in resource governance, including forest carbon.
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually				5	111	In Y4, ILRG built the capacity of 5 organizations to address land rights: 2 NGOs (ZCRBA Secretariat and Medici Land Governance), 2 local government entities (Sandwe and Maguya land offices), and 1 group of customary leaders (Chibale headpersons).
	National governmental	0					0	3	
	Sub-national governmental	0					2	14	
	Other	0					3	94	
	Topic: land rights	0					5	111	
	Topic: climate change	0					0	0	
7e	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]						100%	100%	All organizations ILRG supported in capacity-

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									building efforts this year demonstrated improved performance, as demonstrated by the capacity assessment tool administered by ILRG partners ZNCRBA and WPAZ.
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				1	5	ILRG supported 1 new law this year: The Forest Carbon Stock Management Regulations of 2021 was adopted and implemented. The program also saw movement on the previously supported gender guidelines for traditional leaders in the natural resource sector, which moved from adopted to implemented in Y4.
	National, proposed	0					0	1	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					1	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	\$68,527	No new investments this year.
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				0	10	ILRG did not support any new gender-related laws this year but did see movement on 4 currently supported laws and policies. In 2022, the government began implementation of the new National Lands Policy. ILRG provided comments on the draft version of the Wildlife Act Amendment. The communications strategy for the Ministry of Lands moved from approved to implemented in Y4, as did the gender guidelines for

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									traditional leaders in the natural resource sector.
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				44%	46%	Y4 totals reflect additional people with land documentation counted under indicator 1a this year.
	Numerator	N/A					11,639	35,639	
	Denominator	N/A					26,187	77,888	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	30	266	922	41	1,259	1,938	This quarter ILRG held 4 gender related trainings: WLE training with cohort 2, GBV in wildlife training with CLZ, a follow up session with WLE cohort 1, and engagement with Muwezwa Chieftdom stakeholders on the implementation of the gender guidelines. Participants in WLE cohort 1 and Muwezwa stakeholders had already been counted for GNDR-8 for trainings in previous quarters this year, so they are left out of Q4 totals. Note that Q1 totals have been revised downward in review of Y4 entries, as these were community sensitization meetings, which do not meet the PIRS definition for GNDR-8.
	Female	0	6	114	567	19	706	952	
	Male	0	24	152	355	22	553	986	
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	170	0	0	0	170	491,753	Additional parcels mapped this quarter but have not yet completed OCC phase and been incorporated into
	Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	418,512	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Delimited	0	170	0	0	0	170	73,241	land administration system. To be added next quarter.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				36%	39%	In Y4, ILRG supported 46 community governance elections: 21 CRBs, 23 village action groups, 1 CFMG, and 1 cooperative. A total of 405 women were elected out of 1,129 total members, or 36%. Over the life of the project, ILRG has supported 1,136 women in community governance positions out of 2,901 total members, a 39% share.

TABLE 3. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	0	No laws to count under this activity. Land law review was supposed to be carried out by a third party, but this did not happen.
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	This component of the activity was completed.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	TBD					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				5	5	5 community tree management committees (Yirasi, Kramokrom, Nyame Nnae, Domeabra, Sureso Nkwanta), which have been trained in tree planting, maintenance, and agronomy under ILRG.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually				0	299	Trainings have completed for this activity. Nothing new to report this quarter.
	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	Work has completed under this activity. No new investments to report.
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				1,421	1,421	Failed to count those benefiting from land and tree documents in past quarters, so counting all those under Indicator 1a here.
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies,	0	Reported annually				0	6,394	Sequestration calculated based on planting 9,500

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
	regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [EG.13-7]								trees in FY 2021 under PES programs. Nothing additional to report.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0					0	639	
	through 2025/2026	0					0	3,836	
	through 2030	0					0	6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom]	0	Reported annually				5	5	5 community dispute resolution committees (Yirasi, Kramokrom, Nyame Nnae, Domeabra, Sureso Nkwanta), which have been trained in conflict mediation and dispute resolution under the ILRG project.
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	0	No laws to count under this activity. Land law review was supposed to be carried out by a third party, but this did not happen.
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	Sequestration calculated based on planting 9,500 trees in FY 2021 under PES programs. Nothing additional to report.

TABLE 4. GHANA COCOA WEE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
31*	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	0	0	46	46	46	46 women received training and inputs to pursue alternative livelihoods, producing maize and chilis.
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				85%	85%	ECOM carried out a number of trainings with farmers this quarter. 456 women and 203 men were trained in the GSP farming package, and 780 women received women's empowerment and entrepreneurship training. ECOM supported 1,195 women to form VSLA groups and start saving together, and 46 women attended alternative livelihood training and received inputs to grow maize and chili. These groups were cross-referenced to avoid double counting.
	Numerator	0					1,195	1,195	
	Denominator	0					1,398	1,398	
32*	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	0	3	70	53	126	126	The ECOM gender advisor carried out a number of GESI trainings this quarter with management (21) and field staff (27), as well as a training of trainers on the gender modules in the farmer training manual for field staff (23) and government counterparts (5). ECOM also tried 3 part-time women farm promoters on GESI concepts. All participants have been cross-referenced
	Female	0	0	3	10	16	29	29	
	Male	0	0	0	60	37	97	97	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
									to ensure there is no double counting, for 16 new women and 37 new men trained this quarter.

TABLE 5. 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. Those who participated in India Y4 activities that took place between July – Sept. 2022 will be counted next quarter, so that those who attended Y4 SFP and Y4 POP can be accurately cross-referenced.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	PRO WEAI score [EG.3-f]	0.672							To be updated at endline.
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.6-5, WEE]	0	0	0	611	103	714	2,049	End of season survey with sample of 155 women PepsiCo farmers showed that 97% of those surveyed (150/155) reported applying at least one of 15 agricultural practices after ILRG training. We apply this share to all women farmers who attended at least one session of SFP or POP, or other farming training (farmer field day, demo farm, or CA/FA visit), plus the 20 men that attended one of these sessions whose wives have not attended anything else this year. 717 women * 97% = 695. Already counted 611 last quarter, adding 84 women. Also adding 20 men * 97% = 19. SFP Y4 training began this quarter, but will not count those participants until next year, so we can cross reference unique participants with Y4 POP participant list.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually				852	2,168	For Y4, counting Y3 Phase 3 of SFP training (Phases 1 and 2 were counted last year), 3 phases of Y3 POP training, entrepreneurship training, 3 phases of Y4 SFP training, and land literacy training.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE] ¹	0	496	55	186	0	737	2,072	This quarter, training began for India Y4 activities, including SFP training and land literacy training. To generate an accurate count of unique participants for each growing season, these participants will be counted next quarter, to cross reference Y4 POP and SFP attendees. Totals for ILRG Y4 reflect total unique participants in the India 73 season, which includes 717 women farmers and 20 men farmers whose wives did not attend any other training in Y3.
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	0	No laws analyzed to date. In Y5, de-emphasizing the law and policy work in India.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8]	61.5%	Reported at endline						To be reported at endline.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive	N/A	Reported annually				93%	97%	This indicator counts unique participants who

¹ This indicator was added during the final revision of the India MEL plan before approval, so it was not monitored during the first two quarters.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]								attended at least one session on India Y3 SFP or POP training, and/or participated in farmer field day, demo farm, or CA/FA visits. This was the first year men farmers were invited to these activities. In total, 717 women and 58 men attended at least one of these farm support activities, resulting in 93% women participants. Since past year activities were only open to women, this brings the LOP total to 98% women.
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4]	Econ: 75% Soc: 80% Pol: 73%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline.
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	N/A	0	0	70	0	70	116	No new people were trained this quarter, though follow-up support and training were provided to the 70 PepsiCo staff counted in Q3 this year.
	Female	N/A	0	0	5	0	5	12	
	Male	N/A	0	0	65	0	65	104	

TABLE 6. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				5	37	5 new community bylaws adopted this year for communities in Nimba County: Zolowee, Zor Yolowee, Zortapa, Gbosua, and Gbassa.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	167,619	0	0	167,619	167,619	No new delimitations this quarter. SDI completed their work in Y4Q2. GAI will finish delimitations by next quarter.
	Female	0	0	81,779	0	0	81,779	81,779	
	Male	0	0	85,840	0	0	85,840	85,840	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	2	Continue to work with SDI and GAI, previously counted here. Training will begin soon with new service provider FCI, who will be counted under this indicator in Y5.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	0	364,672	0	0	364,672	364,672	No new delimitations this quarter. SDI completed their work in Y4Q2. GAI will finish delimitations by next quarter.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				40%	47%	New CLDMC leadership in 5 GAI communities in Nimba County. Made up of 40% women (8 out of 20). Total CLDMC representation for all ILRG communities is 47% (68 out of 144).

TABLE 7. MALAWI INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	No additional organizations trained this quarter, continue to work with the district land tribunal and CLT.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Government	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	
	Civil society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	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				7	7	ILRG has analyzed 7 laws this year: Customary Land Act no. 19 of 2016, Customary Land Regulations (Government Notice of no. 18 of 2018), Land Act no. 16 of 2016, Physical Planning Act no. 17 of 2016, Land Survey Act no. 18 of 2016, Land Amendment Act of 2022, and Customary Land Amendment Act of 2022.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Delimitation is underway. We will wait to count until we have completed the process for a parcel and certificates have been provided, cross-checking our figures with final government numbers.
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	12	312	217	31	572	572	ILRG held three gender-related trainings this quarter: national level learning event with government stakeholders (31 people; 11 women, 20 men), gender norms training with traditional leaders (25 people; 23 men
	Female	0	5	151	119	11	286	286	
	Male	0	7	161	98	20	286	286	

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									and 2 women) and gender norms training CLC members (125 people; 55 women and 70 men). Traditional leaders and CLC participants have already been counted under earlier trainings this year, so leaving them out of the count this quarter.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				45%	45%	CLCs have been elected in the 18 GVHs ILRG has worked in to date. CLCs by law are made up of 3 women, 3 men, chaired by the area group village head. Including these traditional leaders, women make up 45% of CLC members. In Y5, ILRG will support elections in the final 6 GVHs.

TABLE 8. MADAGASCAR INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y4 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-I, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				3	3	ILRG provided written feedback on the draft texts of 3 laws this year as part of Malagasy civil society's response to proposed texts: Law No. 2021-016 (revising Law No. 2006-031 of November 24, 2006 establishing the legal regime for untitled private land ownership); Law 005/2022 of June 15, 2022 (revising legal regime of untitled private land ownership, amended under Law No. 2021-016); and Law No. 2022-013 of August 1, 2022 (revising the terms of implementation of the new legal regime of untitled private land ownership).
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				4	4	ILRG provided capacity building support for 4 organizations in Y4: COGEBS (multi-stakeholder platform), CRCL (private sector platform), Helvetas (independent development organization), and Millor (cocoa producer).

ANNEX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT

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 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 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)	Over the course of the year, SOWs on agriculture and forestry included reference to the USAID Agriculture and Forest Management Sector Guidelines. These were further reinforced through discussions and feedback with service providers.

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>

Activity 2: Agriculture extension and management assistance (Note: This would include training on agriculture methods, and technical assistance for farming techniques [Grupo Madal])

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>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.</p> <p>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 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>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>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 travelled 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.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Activity 3: Forest management and extension (Portucel)

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

Together with and through Portucel extension staff, train and provide forestry management extension services for farmer associations and/or individual farmers regarding land preparation, planting, and management of eucalyptus.	<p>Potential for soil erosion, water sedimentation, and loss of soil nutrients from poor land preparation and planting of trees.</p> <p>Potential for aquifer water loss and habitat loss from planting monocultures of eucalyptus.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>B. BMPs for soil conservation, aquifer protection, planting methods/spacing, buffer zones for riparian/wetlands, fertilizer management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and sustainable eucalyptus management shall be included in the training and extension.</p>	<p>A. Training materials and curriculum include BMPs on sustainable forest management as per Portucel's Performance Standards</p> <p>B. USAID Forest Management Sector Guidelines shared with Portucel training and extension staff % of farmers trained on BMPs</p>	<p>A. Review of training materials to ensure appropriate forest management BMPs and gender inclusion are included prior to training of farmers.</p> <p>B. Review of training records- After training</p>	<p>Training and Extension managers for implementing mitigation measures.</p> <p>-ILRG M&E specialist and gender expert to monitor</p>	<p>Support and backstopping on forest management has followed USAID's Forest Management Sectoral Guidelines. USAID's guidance is 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.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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.

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

Technical assistance to provincial and district authorities in the development of criteria for selection of land for temporary or permanent use by IDPs 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.	<p>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 Management⁶ BMPs Criteria selection shall include key topics such as soil analysis, geography of land, existing water bodies, and existing land uses and 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>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.</p> <p>B.Y/N One of the Criteria includes the requirement to conduct rapid environmental assessments for potential pilot resettlement areas.</p> <p>C. Y/N Criteria reviewed for concurrence by women community leaders.</p>	<p>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.</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>	ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement mitigation measures. ILRG M&E Specialist conducts monitoring	The field activities for this work are only starting in early FY2023. The ILRG coordinators are still preparing to carry this out. Preparations are ongoing.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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>

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>D. Draft plans are shared and explained with resettlement landholders and others with a vested interest.</p>	<p>A. Y/N REAs 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>D. Resettlement landholders possess the necessary information to assess how displacement, resettlement and/or compensation will affect their livelihoods and living standards</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 list. Conduct during plan development meetings/ workshops</p> <p>D. Interviews with landholders going to the resettlements. Conduct after Plans approved and shared.</p>	ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement mitigation measures. ILRG M&E Specialist conducts monitoring	This activity is still forthcoming. The coordinator is aware of the materials and is prepared for implementation.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ZAMBIA

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

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

Preparation of SOWs for, and selection of, service providers that promote agriculture production, forest management, and/or community wildlife management	<p>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.</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 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).</p> <p>SOW includes 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 and forest management and list the USAID Agriculture and Forest Management Sector Guidelines as a resource.</p> <p>All SOW include direction on engaging women in agriculture and forestry systems.</p>	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 the guidelines.
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.	<p>A.1. All forest extension agents trained on Forest Best Management Practices and receive copies of the USAID Forestry Sector Guidelines.[7]</p> <p>2.All extension materials will be based on the USAID Forestry Sector Guidelines</p> <p>3. All extension materials shall be developed with women and be gender sensitive</p>	<p>A.1. Forest Extension agents trained and knowledgeable of BMPs</p> <p>2. All extension agents have read and have a copy of the USAID Forest Sector Guidelines.</p> <p>3. % of women involved in material preparation and review. % of women extension staff</p>	<p>A.1. Review of training materials before training to ensure BMPs.</p> <p>2.Test results of extension agents re: Knowledge of BMPs-after training.</p> <p>3. Review of material prep notes Prior and during preparation. Review of list of extension staff interviewed and hired-After interviews and hiring.</p>	<p>-Training manager to ensure mitigation measures are implemented during material prep and extension agent training.</p> <p>-ILRG monitoring specialist and gender expert to monitor</p>	<p>BMP guidelines were shared with forestry sector staff. While extension materials were developed around social processes (not on forest management practices), reference to the BMPs were included.</p> <p>The individuals trained in the past year around forest management ~21% of the participants were women (12 of 55 individuals from both district and traditional leadership).</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Activity 3: Land use planning regarding agriculture, forestry, wildlife, and ecosystem restoration Note: includes community action plans, plans for pilot NRM actions, among others

Implement customary land documentation to support wildlife and forest management with communities that would identify pilot community based NRM actions/enterprises.	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 wildlife populations within specific areas.	<p>A. Potential NRM actions are based on scientific data and are reviewed and approved by wildlife biologists and professional foresters.</p> <p>B. NRM actions will avoid use of critical habitat and endangered species.</p> <p>C. NRM and MSE Sector Guidelines shared with communities and used as a resource to help identify relevant BMPs for sustainable potential actions/enterprises [8]</p>	<p>A. Y/N Identified potential NRM actions/enterprises were designed based on scientific data/ research and 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>Review of the data used for identification of the NRM actions. Sign off documents from 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>	ILRG Coordinators (that are working with authorities) implement mitigation measures. ILRG M&E Specialist conducts monitoring	<p>The land use planning activities within Zambia included the participation of both the Department of National Parks and well as the Forestry Department.</p> <p>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>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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)

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).	<p>A. Natural Forests and/or Protected Areas shall not be cut for expanding cocoa plantations- included as a criterion in CAPs.</p> <p>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]</p>	<p>A. Y/N Natural Forests and Protected Areas are mapped and No natural forests or protected areas impacted</p> <p>B. Y/N Sector Guidelines BMPs are incorporated into incentive actions and CAPs.</p>	<p>A. Review of maps and Review of CAP actions. Conducted after land mapping and during CAPs draft review.</p> <p>B. Review of incentives actions and CAPs Conduct during draft review of criteria and CAPs.</p>	ILRG Country Coordinators to implement mitigation measures. ILRG M&E specialist to monitor.	2022 CAPs clearly included no-cut clause.
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Following the traditional method for land use production, men may be favored over women to be involved.</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).</p> <p>SOW include 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 Production Sector Guidelines as a resource.</p> <p>All SOW include direction on engaging women in agriculture systems.</p>	Review of SOWs before they are provided to sub-contractors/service providers.	ILRG COP and/or Deputy COP	In India and Malawi, ILRG has not engaged with grantees/service providers that promote agriculture management and/or livelihoods support.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ANNEX 3: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS HELP SHIFT GENDER NORMS AND EMPOWER WOMEN

PHOTO: THAIS BESSA/TETRA TECH

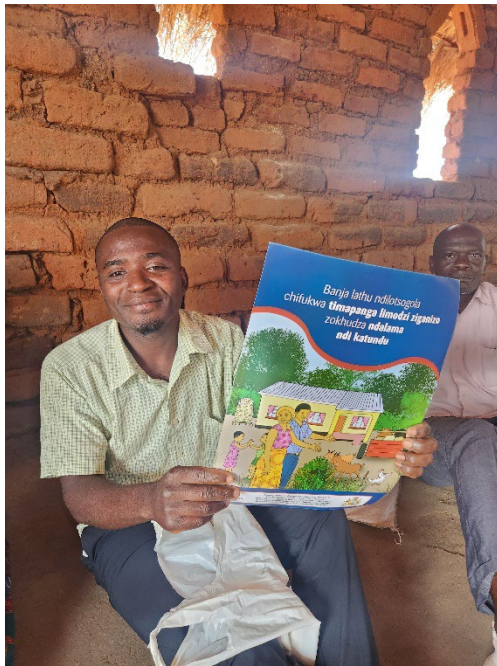


Photo: Gift Blackson showing one of the gender equality in land registration posters used by gender champions in USAID's work in Nkhosakota District

Shifting deep-rooted gender norms affecting land ownership and decision-making is a long process that requires action by local leaders and women and men in the communities as champions of change. These champions can act as positive role models who showcase new behaviors and reach out to friends and neighbors. Gift Blackson is one such champion. The 28-year-old from Malanda village in Nkhosakota District of Malawi was one of 196 men and women who took part in a five-week program to identify and discuss gender norms that hinder women's land rights. The program was part of USAID efforts to register customary land in the area, using a gender-responsive, transformative approach. USAID is integrating gender equality and social inclusion considerations in each step of the land registration process, while engaging men and women, traditional leaders, government officers, and community land committees to shift harmful gender norms.

Following the dialogue sessions, Gift said, "Something changed in me. I used to believe men were the head of the house and that women had no power or say in any decision. Now I think we should do things together and this will help us succeed as a family." He decided to include his wife on the customary land certificate, going against tradition: since women in his family tradition normally move to their husbands' village, the land is considered their husband's property. In addition to registering land in his wife's name, Gift said other gender roles changed in his household: "Every day after training we talked about the content, the tasks falling on her. I realized I was putting too much pressure on her." They have since reassessed the division of labor at home, and Gift shares cooking and firewood collection responsibilities so his wife can have some time to rest. He said initially other men in the community were surprised to see him perform these tasks, but he took the opportunity to explain that things are better at home now – they eat earlier and disagree less.

Gift's interest and willingness to share new beliefs and attitudes with others was one of the reasons he was selected as one of 41 community gender champions (21 men and 20 women). Working in pairs of one man and one woman, the champions work with traditional leaders to mobilize people during community meetings, talk to people in public spaces, and go from house to house to speak with couples. They use posters and comic booklets about gender equality in land registration and gender-based violence as conversation starters about how both women and men are impacted by negative gender norms, the importance of including all people in community and household decisions, and the importance of women having equal rights and control over land and other resources.

Gift and other champions said their message has been well received within the communities, and some men who did not include their wives in the initial land documentation stage reported that they would like to modify the final certificate during the objections and corrections stage. Gift is excited about his role now and in the future, saying, "Being a gender champion is a great opportunity, I am proud to bring change to my community."

Telling Our Story

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

ANNEX 4: PROJECT BRIEF



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:
\$25M

Duration:
July 2018 – July 2023

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

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

ILRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODEL

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



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

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

- 600,000 adults (50% women) with legally recognized and documented land rights
- 23,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
- 75 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
- 1,300 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
- 950,000 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

CONTACT

COR
Stephen Brooks
sbrooks@usaid.gov
Land and Resource Governance Division

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

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

ANNEX 5: LIST OF MEDIA

TABLE 9. MEDIA

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Mahila Kisan Diwas: Meet Malati Malik & Shamima Begum, Successful Women Farmers from West Bengal	India	11 Oct 2021	https://krishijagran.com/blog/mahila-kisan-diwas-meet-malati-malik-shamima-begum-successful-women-farmers-from-west-bengal/	Published by PepsiCo India team on Krishi Jagran, the largest circulated magazine on agriculture in India that has a combined readership of more than 10 million people
Tweet on International Rural Women's Day	India	15 Oct 2021	https://twitter.com/PepsiCoIndia/status/1448917342570774531	Tweet by PepsiCo India that includes a short video about the USAID-PepsiCo partnership
Women Farmers get the Recognition they Deserve	India	15 Oct 2021	https://land-links.org/2021/10/women-farmers-get-the-recognition-they-deserve/	
Stronger Land Rights and Inclusion in the PepsiCo Supply Chain for West Bengalese Women Farmers	India	15 Oct 2021	https://land-links.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/India-Year-2-Results-Fact-Sheet.pdf	Factsheet with key results
Shyamal Pal, Potato Aggregator and Long-Time Champion of Women's Empowerment	India	15 Oct 2021	https://land-links.org/2021/10/shyamal-pal-potato-aggregator-and-long-time-champion-of-womens-empowerment/	
In her name: securing land tenure for women in Zambia	Zambia	15 Oct 2021	https://www.iied.org/her-name-securing-land-tenure-for-women-zambia https://www.land-links.org/2021/10/in-her-name-securing-land-tenure-for-women-in-zambia/	Blog post in partnership with IIED, cross-posted on LandLinks
In Her Own Hands: Empowering Rural Women Farmers in Mozambique	Mozambique	15 Oct 2021	https://www.land-links.org/2021/10/in-her-own-hands-empowering-rural-women-farmers-in-mozambique/	

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Women claim their space in land governance	Liberia	18 Nov 2021	https://www.iied.org/women-claim-their-space-land-governance https://www.land-links.org/2021/11/women-claim-their-space-in-land-governance/	Blog post in partnership with IIED, cross-posted on LandLinks
Supporting Gender Integration in Customary Land Documentation in Malawi	Malawi	1 Dec 2021	https://land-links.org/document/supporting-gender-integration-in-customary-land-documentation-in-malawi/	Factsheet
Understanding Artisanal Mining Supply Chains and Conflict Financing in DRC	DRC	1 Dec 2021	https://land-links.org/document/understanding-artisanal-mining-supply-chains-and-conflict-financing-in-drc/	Factsheet
Zambia's House of Chiefs Speak Up for Gender Equality	Zambia	28 Dec 2021	https://www.land-links.org/2021/12/zambias-house-of-chiefs-speak-up-for-gender-equality/	
Zambia fee-for-service lessons learned brief	Zambia	1 Jan 2022	https://land-links.org/document/lessons-learned-from-pilot-fee-for-service-customary-land-documentation-in-zambia/	
Zambia's House of Chiefs Speak Up for Gender Equality – social media promotion	Zambia	7 Jan 2022	https://www.facebook.com/USAIDZambia/photos/a.441686262624966/4422922234501329	Promotion of gender guidelines blog from last quarter
PPA virtual delegation blog	DRC	24 Jan 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/01/advancing-ethical-mineral-supply-chains-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo/	Promoted by USAID on Twitter on 4 Feb 2022 at https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1489592576843780096?cxt=HhwWgMCorc6jjKwpAAAA
Liberia success story	Liberia	8 Feb 2022	https://www.facebook.com/USAIDLiberia/posts/313027107530669?_rdc=2&_rdr	

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Cultivating Gender Equality	India	14 Feb 2022	https://spanmag.com/business/cultivating-gender-equity/20211201	US Embassy in India publication
Women's Land Rights Champion: Paula Pimentel	Mozambique	23 Feb 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/02/womens-land-rights-champion-paula-pimentel/	Promoted by USAID Enviro on Twitter on 23 Feb 2022 at https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1496764836721553413?cxt=HhwWisCr0YrsycUpAAAA Promoted by USAID/Mozambique on 8 Mar 2022 for IWD: https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=322717953223360&set=a.288871249941364
Q&A: Working with PepsiCo to Build the Business Case for Private Sector Investment in Women's Empowerment	India	2 Mar 2022	https://agrilinks.org/post/qa-working-pepsico-build-business-case-private-sector-investment-womens-empowerment	
Learning to Share the Land	Zambia	2 Mar 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/03/learning-to-share-the-land-in-zambia/	Blog for World Wildlife Day (WWD). Promoted by USAID/Africa on Twitter: https://twitter.com/USAIDAfrica/status/1499431911046803456?cxt=HHwWgMCj7Z7Yhs8Paaaa
WWD Zambia – land documentation posts	Zambia	3 Mar 2022	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=324272789737160&set=a.227639322733841 https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1499281080502956033 https://www.instagram.com/p/Caof98DaoSv/	USAID/Zambia social media posts on ILRG work for WWD
WWD Zambia – protected areas posts	Zambia	3 Mar 2022	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=324428116388294&set=a.227639322733841 https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1499370598102970368 https://www.instagram.com/p/CaplrLDurlr/	USAID/Zambia social media posts on ILRG work for WWD

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
USAID/Africa Twitter promotion of blog on strengthening community-based natural resource management in Zambia	Zambia	3 Mar 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDAfrica/status/1499504895212277763?cxt=HhwWWhsCyob3wp88Paaaa	Promotion for WWD
WWD Zambia – wildlife scouts posts	Zambia	4 Mar 2022	https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=324938536337252&set=a.227639322733841 https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1499640833859014656/photo/1 https://www.instagram.com/p/CarDkHSgq96/	USAID/Zambia social media posts on ILRG work for WWD
Groundbreakers: Women overcome bias and lead sustainable use of land and resources	WEE Cross-Cutting	7 Mar 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/03/groundbreakers-women-overcome-bias-and-lead-sustainable-use-of-land-and-resources/	<p>Blog for International Women’s Day (IWD). Promoted by USAID and Tetra Tech on social media on 8 Mar 2022.</p> <p>USAID/Liberia: on Facebook https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=331933348973378&set=a.232252055608175;</p> <p>USAID/Zambia: on Facebook https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=328990799265359&set=a.227639322733841, Twitter – https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1501951241328349190 , and Instagram – https://www.instagram.com/p/Ca7En7KmuPb/</p> <p>USAID Enviro: on Twitter – https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1501192511796269057; USAID Bureau for Asia on Twitter – https://twitter.com/USAIDAsiaHQ/status/1501287186368499716/photo/1; Gillian Caldwell on Twitter – https://mobile.twitter.com/CaldwellUSAID/status/1501226598737010692.</p> <p>Tetra Tech: on Facebook – https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/pos</p>

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
				ts/7979800438712045 ; Twitter – https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1501226835077890050 ; LinkedIn – https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6906992007999569920
IWD blog repost on Land Portal	WEE Cross-Cutting	8 Mar 2022	https://landportal.org/blog-post/2022/03/groundbreakers-women-overcome-bias-and-lead-sustainable-use-land-and-resources	Blog reposted on Land Portal
IWD blog highlighted in AGENT GBV-ENV Linkages Center Bulletin	WEE Cross-Cutting	8 Mar 2022	Highlighted in AGENT GBV-ENV Linkages Center Bulletin and linked in resource center https://genderandenvironment.org/groundbreakers-women-overcome-bias-and-lead-sustainable-use-of-land-and-resources/	Blog shared in AGENT newsletter
IWD blog highlighted in Interagency Gender Working Group (IGWG) newsletter	WEE Cross-Cutting	8 Mar 2022	email newsletter blast	Blog shared in IGWG newsletter
PepsiCo India President promotion of ILRG work	India	8 Mar 2022	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6906821162798583809/ https://twitter.com/PepsiCoIndia/status/1501091066183053315	For IWD
Gillian Caldwell Twitter reshare of climate video from PepsiCo work	India	8 Mar 2022	https://mobile.twitter.com/CaldwellUSAID/status/1501377258359037953?cxt=HhwWgoC55a2q-9UpAAAA	For IWD
USAID/Zambia promotion of work with House of Chiefs on gender	Zambia	8 Mar 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1500863964565192704 https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=327019402795832&set=a.227639322733841	For IWD

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
			https://www.instagram.com/p/CazvxzsOqS5/	
Leading the Charge	WEE Cross-Cutting	8 Mar 2022	https://tetrattechintdev.exposure.co/leading-the-change	Tetra Tech Exposure piece for IWD; includes ILRG work. Promoted by Tetra Tech on LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/international-development-services_leading-the-change-tetra-tech-international-activity-6906969888343384064-wt5y
WEE India video	India	29 Mar 2022	https://youtu.be/_Ljk3Oiz_50	Different cut of previously published climate change video published with a WEE focus
A New Tool to Support Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Supply Chains	India	12 Apr 2022	https://www-resonanceglobal-com.cdn.ampproject.org/c/s/www.resonanceglobal.com/blog/new-tool-to-support-womens-empowerment-in-agricultural-supply-chains?hs_amp=true	ILRG's work with PepsiCo in West Bengal mentioned in Resonance blog on USAID-PepsiCo GDA work
Brief: Gender-Based Violence in the Natural Resource Sector in Zambia	Zambia	14 Apr 2022	https://land-links.org/document/brief-gender-based-violence-in-the-natural-resource-sector-in-zambia/	Brief on risks of GBV in the wildlife sector and ILRG's work to support women CRB members and women wildlife scouts in Zambia. Promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter: https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1520296960439238658?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Etweet and https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1525747894279716864 ; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=360910599406712&set=a.227639322733841 and https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=371169375047501&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
				https://www.instagram.com/p/Cc904dasxCv/ and https://www.instagram.com/p/Cdkjrjts7Eh/ .
Issue Brief: Natural Climate Solutions and Land and Resource Governance	Global	15 Apr 2022	https://land-links.org/document/issue-brief-natural-climate-solutions-and-land-and-resource-governance/	Cross posted on ClimateLinks: https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/issue-brief-natural-climate-solutions-and-land-and-resource-governance
Shaping out Planet's Future: How Tetra Tech is empowering a new generation to lead	Malawi, Zambia	22 Apr 2022	https://tetrattechintdev.exposure.co/shaping-our-planets-future	ILRG's work with youth in Malawi and Zambia highlighted in Tetra Tech Exposure piece for Earth Day
A Journey from Learning to Delivering! Meet The Women Who Built a Farming Life on Their Terms!	India	26 Apr 2022	https://www.ndtv.com/business/a-journey-from-learning-to-delivering-meet-the-women-who-built-a-farming-life-on-their-terms-2907264	PepsiCo India one-hour promotional video, highlighting USAID partnership in West Bengal, aired on India local station NDTV at 10 am and 4 pm IST on 26 Apr 2022. Published alongside sponsored website content.
PepsiCo, USAID Award Six Women Farmers for Outstanding Work in Agriculture.	India	12 May 2022	https://agriculturepost.com/farmers-corner/pepsico-usaid-award-women-farmers-for-breaking-stereotypes-and-inspiring-communities/	Article in Agriculture Post highlighting USAID and PepsiCo award ceremony for 6 women farmers under ILRG. Cross posted in a number of other local news outlets – Economic Times of India: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-in-bengal-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/articleshow/91534284.cms ; Krishi Jagran https://krishijagran.com/industry-news/pepsico-usaid-award-women-farmers-from-west-bengal-for-breaking-stereotypes-inspiring-communities/ ; United News of India https://www.uniindia.com/story/USAID-in-collaboration-of-PepsiCo-awards-five-women-farmers-in-Bengal and

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
				https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 ; Telegraph India https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 ; and The Week India https://www.telegraphindia.com/west-bengal/pepsico-usaid-awards-6-women-farmers-for-breaking-gender-stereotypes/cid/1864905 . Promoted by PepsiCo India on Twitter: https://twitter.com/PepsiCoIndia/status/1524728603959001090 . Retweeted by USAID/India, USAID/India Mission Director, and USAID Gender Twitter handles.
Growing a Wildlife Sector	Zambia	31 May 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/05/growing-a-wildlife-industry-in-zambia/	Blog on community game ranching industry in Zambia. Promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter: https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1533358041906790403 ; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=384836770347428&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CeaoX6Jshqo/?hl=en for World Environment Day
LANDac presentation on moving beyond gender quotas to promote women's land rights	Zambia, Malawi	29 Jun 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1542221364035190784	USAID Environment Twitter promotion of LANDac presentations by ILRG; retweeted by Tetra Tech.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Malawi Gender Assessment	Malawi	21 Jul 2022	https://land-links.org/document/gender-and-land-in-traditional-authority-mwansambo-in-malawi-gender-assessment-report/	Baseline gender assessment informing the gender-responsive land documentation work in Malawi. Also published as a brief version: https://land-links.org/document/gender-and-land-in-traditional-land-management-area-tlma-mwansambo-in-malawi-gender-assessment-brief/ .
APAC presentation on promoting women's participation in the wildlife sector in Zambia	Zambia	23 Jul 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1550752737758961665	ILRG presented at APAC on work with women CRB members and wildlife scouts. Session was promoted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=416605673837204&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/CgWOkSaOOvq/?hl=en .
World Ranger Day social media promotion by USAID/Zambia	Zambia	31 Jul 2022	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1553651799877378049	ILRG work with women wildlife scouts highlighted by USAID/Zambia on Twitter; Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=421594770004961&set=a.227639322733841 ; and Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/p/Cgq06CwMR43/?hl=en .
ILRG Mozambique country fact sheet	Mozambique	4 Aug 2022	https://www.land-links.org/document/ilrg-mozambique-factsheet/	Produced updated factsheet for Mozambique work, reflected outcomes from first 4 years.
Putting community land rights first: responsible private-sector divestment in Mozambique	Mozambique	11 Aug 2022	https://landportal.org/blog-post/2022/08/putting-community-land-rights-first-responsible-private-sector-divestment	ILRG work with Green Resources highlighted as part of IIED/Land Portal's Responsible Land-Based Investment blog series. Blog also highlighted in USAID/Mozambique August Communications brief.

Product	Country	Date	Location (link)	Notes/Audience/ Dissemination
Putting customary land on the map	Malawi	11 Aug 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/08/putting-customary-land-on-the-map/	Blog on gender-responsive land documentation activity in Malawi published on LandLinks. Also promoted by USAID Enviro handle on Twitter https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1558082373429764096
ILRG work featured in Tetra Tech Youth Day communications	Malawi	12 Aug 2022	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6963833110752849920/	Tetra Tech ARD published LinkedIn post on engagement with youth across USAID-funding activities implemented by Tetra Tech, highlight ILRG's work in Malawi. Also posted on Tetra Tech's Twitter: https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1558068752746520577 ; and Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid02pjoKyXevw5NCDzGeZJuziZMioBpb8E3LkvYNC5KZNfiEJNoSUi2VefHqIKBjdbxjI

ANNEX 6: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 10. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
Priyanjali Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist	priyanjali.chakraborty@tetrattech.com
Subrataa Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Country Coordinator	subrataa.chakraborty@tetrattech.com
Surajit Chattaraj	Tetra Tech	India Administration Assistant	surajit.chattaraj@tetrattech.com
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com
Meagan Dooley	Tetra Tech	Program Officer	meagan.dooley@tetrattech.com
Mark Freudenberger	Tetra Tech	Land Tenure Specialist	mark.freudenberger@tetrattech.com
Mala Goswami	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	mala.goswami@tetrattech.com
Melissa Hall	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party	melissa.hall@tetrattech.com
Megan Huth	Tetra Tech	Home Office Project Manager/Indigenous Peoples' and Liberia Task Lead	megan.huth@tetrattech.com
Charity Kaferawanthu Soko	Tetra Tech	Malawi Administrative and Finance Officer	c.kaferawanthusoko@tetrattech.com
Monde Luhana	Tetra Tech	Zambia Country Coordinator, Finance and Operations	monde.luhana@tetrattech.com
Patricia Malasha	Tetra Tech	Zambia Gender Advisor	patricia.malasha@tetrattech.com
Suryasnata Mazumder	Tetra Tech	India Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant	suryasnata.mazumder@tetrattech.com
Vincent Moses	Tetra Tech	Malawi Field Coordinator	vincent.moses@tetrattech.com
Dan Mullins	Tetra Tech	Mozambique Country Lead	dan@terrafirma.co.mz
Alstone Mwanza	Tetra Tech	Zambia Senior Wildlife and Natural Resource Specialist	alstone.mwanza@tetrattech.com
Dan Myers	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	daniel.myers@tetrattech.com
Gavelet Mzembe	Tetra Tech	Malawi Country Coordinator	gavelet.mzembe@tetrattech.com
Russell Ndumba	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Operations Specialist	russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com
Margaret Nkhosi	Tetra Tech	Zambia Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist	margaret.nkhosi@tetrattech.com
Tilius Phiri	Tetra Tech	Malawi Finance and Administration Specialist	tilius.phiri@tetrattech.com
Lalita Sharma	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	lalita.sharma@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com

Timur Tsutsuk	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	timur.tsutsuk@tetrattech.com
Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Zambia Office Assistant	getrude.zulu@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 7: DATA

In FY 2022, ILRG submitted four datasets to USAID DDL, per contract guidelines. The India Pro-WEAI baseline dataset from 2020 was submitted, along with the Malawi gender assessment survey from 2020, and the Colombia Prindex survey from 2021. ILRG also submitted a short one-off survey from Mozambique soliciting community perceptions on the government's land policy consultation process. Final land documentation datasets, along with shape files, will be submitted in FY 2023.

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	0.00	0.00	93.94	(93.94)
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,955.00	5.56	2,168.96	(213.96)
Long-Term CCN Professionals	3,033.00	0.00	2,092.50	940.50
Long-Term CCN Support	2,833.00	0.00	1,891.75	941.25
Consultants	1,745.00	0.00	1,246.14	498.87
TOTAL	9,566.00	5.56	7,493.28	2,072.72

U.S. Agency for International Development

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

www.usaid.gov