



QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2020

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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JULY 2020

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

Cover Photo: Presentation of a base map, land use map, and location map to Chief Maguya in Zambia. Chipata District Land Alliance

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Suggested Citation: Tetra Tech. (2020). *Quarterly Report, April – June 2020*. Washington, DC: USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance Task Order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) IDIQ.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia)
CEL	Communications, Evidence and Learning
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLP	Community Lands Protection
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CP	Cooperating Partner
CRB	Community Resources Board (Zambia)
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DoR	Department of Resettlement (Zambia)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECOM	Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.
EET	Empowered Entrepreneurship Training
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GenDev	USAID Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GMA	Game Management Area
GRAS	Green Resources AS
HH	Household

IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
LEGEND	Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MFinance	Madison Finance Limited
MLG	Ministry of Local Government (Zambia)
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Malawi)
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)
MOCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Zambia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NC	Nurturing Connections
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLE	North Luangwa Ecosystem (Zambia)
ORAM	Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (Mozambique)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia)
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIER	Private Investment for Enhanced Resilience
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Prindex	Property Rights Index
PRO WEAI	Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
RFP	Request for Proposal
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practice
SMS	Sustainable Management Services
SOW	Scope of Work
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
UN	United Nations

UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
ZIFL-P	Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program
ZNCRBA	Zambia National Community Resources Board Association

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 Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3/LU). ILRG develops and implements targeted interventions in select 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 strong 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 inter-related 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: 1) term activities; and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia. Work in Mozambique focuses on clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources through collaboration on responsible land-based investment, while work in Zambia includes support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas. Under the completion portion of the contract, USAID missions, bureaus, and offices can support additional field scopes of work in locations to be determined. Activities pursued under this portion of the contract 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 with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex) in Zambia; 6) support for completion of Customary Land Protection Program activities in approximately 35 communities in Liberia; 7) activities related to the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP), including work with the cocoa sector and on land rights documentation in Malawi; 8) support to the Public Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals; and 9) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program.

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

2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the third quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2020, ILRG operations slowed down and pivoted in the face of global impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). ILRG onboarded a new Global Gender Advisor and continued preparing the groundwork for new partnerships/activities, particularly in Mozambique, Madagascar, and Malawi and with the cocoa sector.

Mozambique: At the policy level ILRG advanced a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministerial Commission for Revision of the Land Law. With a new director in place, ILRG has the opportunity to positively engage on policy work moving forward. A scope of work for field implementation of activities with Novo Madal was finalized, including both agriculture and gender support as well as land delimitation. Agreements with Green Resources management and board were finalized on the process for moving forward with land delimitation work. Portucel engagements are also being finalized with a draft request for proposals under development. Activities related to disaster relief funding on land rights in Sofala Province moved relatively slowly as relationships are being established with the National Institute for Disaster Management and travel to the districts has been restricted for the ILRG team. These will be prioritized in the coming quarter. Funding commitments this quarter and agreements with private sector partners have meant that Mozambique activities should be well placed to advance in the coming months, though COVID-19 impacts threaten to slow this progress.

Zambia: ILRG engaged with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) on the virtual validation of the draft Land Policy this quarter, consolidating input from across donors. Agreements with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and MLNR for continued partnership were advanced this quarter though leadership has evolved in both institutions. ILRG completed the recruitment for a new Country Coordinator to replace Dr. Emmanuel Mutale who passed away in March 2020. ILRG field partners continued with land documentation work, land administration and district planning. ILRG launched new partnerships with Madison Finance Limited (MFinance) on microfinance in Eastern Province and with the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ). The Zambia National Community Resources Board Association (ZNCRBA) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) both worked with ILRG to prepare for future work on gender integration and community resources board governance. ILRG's support for a Prindex sub-national deep dive is being folded into the Zambia portfolio.

Ghana: Ghana field activities planned for this quarter were largely suspended due to COVID-19 related restrictions. The team prepared a remote climate change training program and worked with Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM) to develop a concept note for a potential payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme. The fee-for-service FarmSeal uptake has been extremely low with only 70 farmers out of 842 mapped farms (766 farmers availed themselves of the service) agreeing to pay for the initial fee-for-service program. With respect to farm rehabilitation models, data has demonstrated that cash crop returns to date do not demonstrate a business case for the farm rehabilitation service, as currently designed. This will be updated in the next season.

India: COVID-19 restrictions prevented the ILRG India team from visiting target communities this quarter; the team remained in touch with partners and community representatives by phone. Several planned activities, such as the training module on potato agronomy record keeping, gender-based violence (GBV) training for PepsiCo field staff, Project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (PRO WEAI)/Prindex baseline data collection, the roll-out of mini-study findings, and Empowered Entrepreneurship training for women's group members and PepsiCo farmers families could not be

completed due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Instead, work focused on activities that could be completed while the team worked from home, including a land policy study and land leasing group report, work plan development, collection of yield data from participants in potato agronomy training, and adaptation of training materials related to norms change, Empowered Entrepreneurship, and GBV to the local context.

W-GDP: In Zambia, ILRG launched the customary gender guidelines processes, and at the field level negotiated gender integration opportunities with wildlife and natural resource management partners. W-GDP integration in Mozambique focused on preparations of requests for proposals related to new multi-year partnerships. In India, W-GDP work related to taking stock of the first growing season impacts and preparation of the next country work plan. In Malawi, ILRG received approval from both USAID and the Malawian government to advance documentation work. Activities with the cocoa sector involved the development of a concept note with ECOM and emerging partnership commitments from two major chocolate brands.

Other Activities: ILRG launched a new set of completion activities around responsible mineral trade with a subcontract to support the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA) and is preparing additional partnerships around mapping of conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). ILRG advanced partnerships in Madagascar with Helvetas related to a private sector co-financed activity in the Sambirano Valley. This activity is expected to go through a two-year assessment/activity development phase. ILRG continued advancements with USAID on guidance for USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, completing drafts on regional and technical themes. ILRG's two grants to carry out community land protection activities in Liberia were on hold this quarter due to COVID-19.

2.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19

2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF

ILRG's team is global by design, with full-time staff in India, Portugal, the United States, and Zambia, partner-supported activities in Mozambique, Ghana, and Liberia, and home office and short-term support in the United States. Late in the previous quarter, the ILRG Chief of Party (COP) relocated back to the United States following suggestions from USAID/Zambia that transportation options out of Zambia could be interrupted. The COP plans to return to Zambia in the next quarter.

Across activity countries full-time ILRG staff are primarily working from home, maintaining contact as a team via daily calls and email, phone, or other methods as required for other engagements. Some members of the team in Zambia are occasionally working from the office due to a need for high Internet connectivity and consistent power; however, the project is limiting the number of staff who can be in the office at the same time, and staff are required to practice social distancing when in the office. ILRG full-time staff and partner staff are complying with government health and stay-at-home guidelines in their respective countries.

In this quarter, ILRG drafted a guideline document that covers best practices for responsibly carrying out different types of project activities, including day-to-day office operations, meetings, and fieldwork, to minimize the risk of transmission. The document has been shared with ILRG staff and partners and is expected to guide any project activities for the foreseeable future.

2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED WORKPLAN

Start-up of new ILRG activities in Malawi and Madagascar, and activities related to the W-GDP cocoa sector, Liberia community land protection, and Prindex have been delayed but are progressing in the

planning stages. Wherever feasible, activities, including discussions around work planning and W-GDP programming, will be proceed through virtual meetings and remote work.

At a global scale, ILRG did some initial analyses of COVID-19 and land rights implications to support the sector's response and ideas for building resilience to COVID-19 impacts. These were presented at a STARR II IDIQ partners meeting this quarter.

Mozambique: COVID-19 infections are growing rapidly, with total confirmed positive cases having surpassed 1,000. There are indications that the actual number far exceeds this; the National Institute for Health disseminated results of a June study that used rapid antibody tests with over 6,200 people in Nampula city, in the northern province of Nampula. The study indicated that over five percent of all categories of people tested (including those in the health sector, transportation, education, informal markets, etc.) have antibodies. With a population of nearly 1 million, this would indicate that about 50,000 people in Nampula city alone have contracted COVID-19.

The President noted that the pandemic has developed into growing numbers of locations of community-wide transmission and extended the national state of emergency through the end of July. That said, he also noted that the virus will be part of Mozambique's reality for possibly years to come, and announced that the government will slowly implement a phased re-opening. As planned in previous quarters, ILRG's work this quarter focused on developing requests for proposals; in the next quarter, ILRG anticipates receiving and evaluating proposals, selecting and negotiating with winning offerors, and engaging with the selected organizations on exactly how they will do their work. As necessary, implementers can move forward with some start-up work, such as detailed design and planning, even while fieldwork is still suspended.

Zambia: Most activities in the field have resumed and are focused on smaller one-on-one meetings and field engagements with individual families. Grant agreements to two ILRG partners were extended until January 2021 to adapt to slow downs.

National Land Policy. ILRG supported a virtual validation of the National Land Policy, working with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to consolidate inputs.

Customary land documentation. Field documentation with partners FZS, Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA), and Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) continues as this work is done through one-on-one interactions. Activities did not slow as much as may otherwise have been expected.

Customary land governance and administration. At the national level, ILRG's planned support for traditional leadership and governance training have been delayed, though there is political pressure to carry out the training in August 2020. At the community level, training and support around customary land administration were initially postponed until larger-scale meetings can occur, but have largely been relaunched.

District planning. District planning work was largely unaffected, as far as developing local area plans. Most slowdowns are related to government coordination and decision-making that is required across multiple departments at the local level.

Wildlife and natural resources management. Planned surveys and training for community forest management groups (CFMGs) and community resources boards (CRBs) were delayed somewhat but have been able to proceed with smaller/opportunistic meetings. As expected, impacts on the wildlife tourism sector have been dramatic, and this year is effectively lost for the industry.

Gender-focused activities. ILRG's planned engagement with traditional leaders on national customary land and gender guidelines was delayed, but ultimately occurred. Field activities associated with gender and induna dialogues are postponed but may be able to start up in the coming quarter. A planned

training with a female cadre of community scouts was delayed but is expected to start up again in August 2020.

Ghana: Field activities planned for this quarter were largely suspended due to COVID-19 restrictions imposed by the government of Ghana on travel and gatherings. The ILRG team is tracking COVID-19 cases in Ghana and Asankrangwa to assess when field activities might continue and to demonstrate continued engagement with the four communities. COVID-19 cases continue to rise in Ghana with 18,000 cases nationwide and 112 deaths to date. Toward the end of the quarter, Asankrangwa reported a rapid increase in infections with a total of 112 cases as of the end of June. Travel to the area has been suspended throughout the quarter and remains uncertain in the near future.

The ILRG team conducted biweekly surveys on the impact of COVID-19 on food and commodity prices. Generally, the cost of transportation services, food, labor, and gold increased initially but plateaued in the past month. The rapid increases in food and commodity prices places a heavy burden on the poorest families. Transportation costs within the project communities increased by 42 to 100 percent, depending on the community, and food prices rose initially by up to 100 percent. There was a 240 percent increase in the price of hand sanitizer. The cost of agricultural day labor has increased by 100 percent in response to rising food prices, highlighting issues around scarce rural labor availability. Gold prices (varying with carat) have declined by 14 – 19 percent, which probably reflects difficulties in exporting gold because of closed international airports.

India: A complete nationwide lockdown was put in place in late March 2020, which was later extended through the end of May. The country is now beginning to reopen through a phased approach, but wearing masks and following social distancing norms are mandatory. The government has requested all organizations to follow COVID-19 rules and norms, and to manage with a minimum physical presence of staff in offices.

Field movements are still restricted especially entering villages from urban areas and when conducting meetings. Initially the spread was restricted to urban areas, and Kolkata was the main hotspot in West Bengal; however, COVID-19 has now spread across all districts and rural areas through laborers who returned to their villages from other affected states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Delhi. All ILRG India staff are working from home, and communicating with stakeholders using phone calls, email, WhatsApp, and Skype. In response to these restrictions, several activities have been postponed, and new dates cannot be finalized at this time.

2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND BURN RATE

As most field activities were delayed, project expenditures were reduced in the last quarter. Some activities may need to be extended in duration, although an increase in cost is not anticipated. ILRG has relatively few recurring liabilities, as we engage with most subcontractors on fixed price deliverable contracts and grantees via fixed amount awards. ILRG does not currently anticipate a need for a budget realignment due to COVID-19.

2.1.4 COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

ILRG is not currently engaging in COVID-19 response activities; however, we are prepared to respond as necessary in specific countries. Tetra Tech projects are working with missions to use our logistics and field staff to repurpose and add new activities to support COVID-19 response. ILRG's structure is not ideal to carry out such pivoting of technical focus, as ILRG does not have vehicles, long-term, full-time staff, or large procurement and project infrastructure in most of the countries in which it operates.

ILRG partners are receiving guidance on best practices to keep themselves safe and to perform their work safely. Individual subcontractors are not engaged in the response in the communities other than to

transmit basic information on COVID-19 transmission and how to reduce risk of exposure. ILRG supported USAID interaction with Zambian customary leaders and this resulted in at least one partnership emerging between chiefs and a USAID health program. In Ghana, ILRG intends to continue to track impacts of COVID on the rural economy where ILRG is working.

At this time, it does not make sense to reprogram funds for COVID-19 related activities; however, ILRG can support USAID at the global level through analysis and research on COVID-19 impacts within its portfolio. Opportunities for deepening engagement are consistent with the previous quarter's report. ILRG has deep engagement with Zambian customary governance structures and can use these relationships to connect with traditional leaders to support their communication to their subjects, such as in the example [here](#). Similarly in Mozambique, Terra Firma and other ILRG partners could use their networks to help health professionals to pass official information to community leaders, associations, and community members.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers April – June 2020.

3.1 CORE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses weekly updates and weekly calls with USAID to communicate on overall project management. These are supplemented by activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads on a weekly or bi-weekly basis.

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

ILRG has updated its Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) to be included for USAID review and approval along with the forthcoming ILRG Year 3 work plan. New activities approved as completion tasks/field support services are integrated into the EMMP. Environmental compliance reporting is required on an annual basis, and was included as an annex to the FY 2019 annual report. In the past quarter, ILRG provided training, resources, and other support to team members and partner organizations to promote environmental mitigation and monitoring.

3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Quality: ILRG is proud of the quality of work carried out and the resulting impact. USAID/Zambia expressed appreciation for ILRG’s approach to engagement with the government of Zambia on the land policy, noting “Thank you for your continued engagement and all the back channeling that you do to ensure that we stay relevant and engaged in this important endeavor.” On communications, USAID/Zambia expressed appreciation for the communications material and outreach that were carried out during the quarter. In Ghana, USAID expressed appreciation for the analytical approach around tree tenure, call it an “excellent report that is rich in detail, clear, and does not shy away from a little controversy when appropriate.”

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG continues to submit all contract deliverables on time and has a weekly submission tracker for USAID. ILRG has been extremely responsive to urgent tasks/requests from USAID, particularly around W-GDP.

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG remains extremely lean and cost conscious for a program of its size. With only three full-time global staff, ILRG has assembled a team of part-time technical experts with project management skills to backstop country programs, while not creating overlapping responsibilities. ILRG aims to focus spending on field-level implementation, though activity start-up often requires substantial time and effort for coordination. ILRG always looks for approaches to reduce costs, for example with the Defense Base Act insurance waiver for Zambia (rejected this quarter), as this type of worker’s compensation already exists within Zambian law.

Management: ILRG’s management approach continues to respond to the funding obligations and mission priorities of the program. This past quarter ILRG advanced discussions with multiple missions and private sector partners. ILRG’s weekly global update and project management coordination call complement task/country specific calls/meetings, providing USAID and partners across the world the chance to engage with the program. Working with the Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR), ILRG clarified mission relationships with Malawi, Madagascar, and Democratic Republic of Congo to promote mission engagement and country ownership.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG's regulatory compliance remains extremely strong, particularly considering the multi-country implementation of the program and the complex management of the contract's term and completion portions. ILRG is implementing grants and subcontracts in seven countries, which requires not only compliance with United States government regulations, but also understanding of bilateral agreements between USAID and the country, and tax and employment law in each country. ILRG completed its review of the EMMP and training for all staff on the EMMP implementation.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

During this quarter, the capacity assessment framework (CAF) was revised based on USAID feedback, as well as feedback from the ILRG Zambia and Mozambique teams that have been piloting the CAF. The revised CAF now includes a user-friendly Excel-based tool and step-by-step guidance for how to implement the CAF. Additional guidance for implementing the CAF may be offered through an instructional video, once the CAF has been finalized and approved.

Expansion of piloting of the CAF outside of ILRG is planned with USAID's Land for Prosperity Activity in Colombia and USAID's Feed the Future Ethiopia Land Governance Activity in the coming quarters.

3.3.2 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

As E3/LU's main mechanism for technical assistance to missions, ILRG is expected to use USAID's MAST for participatory mapping and delineation of community boundaries, individual and communal land certification, and inventorying land and resources as needed. This includes continuing MAST support for land certification in Zambia and Mozambique, beginning work for community mapping in Liberia, testing the approach in new contexts, analyzing findings based on MAST databases, and providing content for the MAST Learning Platform on LandLinks.

ILRG worked with the Communication, Evidence and Learning (CEL) project this quarter to review MAST communications products. It also reviewed the Malawi MAST tool that was developed by the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development. In Zambia and Mozambique, ILRG continues to advance local MAST models with partners, particularly to stimulate improved land use and development planning.

3.4 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY

In Mozambique, ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible land-based investment. Some ILRG activities in the first year built on the 2017/2018 Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot, a USAID/Illovo Sugar Africa partnership implemented under the Evaluation, Research, and Communications task order by the Cloudburst Group, Indufor North America, Terra Firma, and the Hluvukani Sugar Cane Producers Cooperative. Work in Mozambique this quarter focused on fleshing out and negotiating details for new partnership opportunities for 2020 – 2021, including subcontracts and memoranda for understanding for work with Green Resources, Novo Madal, and communities within the concession area of Portucel.

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG staff met with USAID/Mozambique to brief them on the ongoing work and to discuss opportunities for new activities. These would run through the end of the base period of the contract and could be extended into the project's option years if and when the option years are exercised.

USAID/Mozambique agreed to have two communications pieces prepared by an ILRG consultant published. Portucel approved the draft text of another piece on the company's relationship with local communities and the importance of clearly documented community land tenure; ILRG has identified an outlet to publish this, but is awaiting the time when the COVID-19-related flood of media subsides.

The policy and practice paper produced earlier in the year, examining the status and possible alternatives for conducting tenure regularization at scale and produced with support from the Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) project and drawing from the support and experience under the Responsible Land-Based Investment Pilot and the first year of ILRG activities, has been widely circulated and continues to be downloaded. Feedback from peers has been positive and the paper appears to have gained some traction amongst the various stakeholders that are contributing to the policy revision process.

The ILRG team continues to engage with both grantees from the activities carried out in the first year of the project. Associação Rural de Ajuda Mutua (ORAM) is continuing the land tenure regularization work with MAST tools amongst communities in the Portucel area, using funds from the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility. ILRG continues to engage ORAM frequently, such as a recent interview by ILRG Mozambique's Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist with ORAM's field supervisor on issues related to gender and land tenure.

ILRG is engaging with the Hluvukani Cooperative regarding an eventual agency agreement with the Cadastro Popular to ensure the provision of ongoing maintenance services to the land holders around Maragra.

This quarter, the ILRG team received feedback on three lessons learned briefs on operational lessons from delimiting community and family lands, the regulations on community consultation processes, and gender, youth, and social inclusion in Zambézia Province. The team is revising the documents in response to USAID's feedback. These are all relatively detailed documents of about 10 pages; the team is considering producing two-page briefs that could be more accessible by those with limited time.

3.4.2 PROGRAMMING NEW ACTIVITIES

Much of the focus this quarter in Mozambique was on preparation for new partnership opportunities proposed for the remainder of the base period, with possible extension if the ILRG option years are exercised. These activities draw on a combination of ILRG central funds, USAID/Mozambique funds, and W-GDP funds. The activities include:

- **Novo Madal:** The ILRG team and Novo Madal management agreed on a scope of work (SOW) and developed the outline of an MoU to guide delimitation of land around some of Novo Madal's holdings, as well as long-term legal agreements for the continued occupation of company lands by current smallholders, followed by the development and expansion of ingrower and outgrower schemes in and near the company's farms in the district. A consultant undertook a process of gathering basic spatial coordinates to map out 14 communities adjacent to company land in Quelimane District, Zambézia Province that will be involved in the project. All community leaders and district and provincial government are aware of and very excited about the project. Novo Madal is actively providing any and all material requested and has committed to over US\$300,000 in cash and in-kind contributions towards the activities, such as all

operational costs for the agricultural extension system. Data from community members on actual prices paid for informal purchases of land indicates that they would value Novo Madal's contribution of land for ingrowers at nearly US\$1.5 million. This represents an innovative step by a company that is modifying its approach to include close collaboration with land-poor farmers near a provincial capital.

- **Green Resources AS (GRAS):** GRAS wishes to exit, in a responsible manner, from 90 individual land parcels in in Zambézia, Niassa, and Nampula Provinces. These parcels cover approximately 238,852 ha, handing the land and existing resources over to an estimated 117 communities with about 350,000 - 500,000 residents. GRAS's intention is to return the land parcels, including any assets which remain on the parcels, to the communities from which they were acquired in the mid-2000s to early 2010s.

This is a cutting edge opportunity in that it would be one of the first major efforts globally to return large tracts of land that were allocated to investors. In addition to providing the land, some of which has significant assets in the form of standing trees, the company has promised to contribute US\$120,000 in cash; existing assets could be worth at least US\$7 million.

The agreement with the GRAS board and management includes the development via ILRG of training modules, to be applied by service providers in their engagements with local stakeholders and affected communities. A SOW for module development has been agreed upon, largely focusing on the consolidation of existing materials. Draft requests for proposals (RFPs) for land delimitation work in the three provinces are being finalized. The costs for registration of assets to be transferred, which will be paid by GRAS, are being negotiated by the ILRG team with a local lawyer.

- **Eucalyptus Production in Portucel Areas:** Portucel currently has about 13,000 hectares of land planted to eucalyptus, far below the 40,000 hectares needed for their first phase. The company has acknowledged that it may work with outgrowers but has not yet taken a formal decision to do so. In order to test the waters and stimulate Portucel's interest, ILRG's activity will provide proof of concept to demonstrate that about 300 smallholders, mostly women, can produce trees in Ile District, Zambézia Province, that meet the company's requirements. The team has finalized the RFP and is drafting an MoU with Portucel to ensure that the activity is ready to move ahead.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

ILRG had several very positive interactions with the new National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development and the Coordinator of the Ministerial Commission for the Revision to the Land Policy. Terra Firma has signed an MoU with the commission that commits some financial support via ILRG for the consultations processes and includes an agreement to work on the regulatory framework to incorporate the use of MAST for land tenure regularization and the Cadastro Popular (community-led, bottom-up land rights administration) into the formal land administration system.

ILRG provided legal and technical advice to the legal firm contracted under the World Bank's national-level Mozland project, which is also working on the legal reform process. This assistance focused on the regulatory environment for creating interoperability between the national cadaster and the real property register. This is vital because the law requires land titles to be registered in both systems, but there is no coherence between the systems. ILRG will provide this input over the next few months and has begun by sharing background and an analysis on the reform process undertaken in Cape Verde.

The ILRG team has also provided input into proposals by USAID's Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development project for changes to the community consultation regulations, including production of a lessons learned brief.

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

ILRG Mozambique's Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist completed the report on her study of gender and social inclusion in Ile District, one of the sites of ILRG's recently completed activities. The ILRG team has had several discussions with the new ILRG Global Gender Advisor, who has also reviewed the draft SOWs for new activities. ILRG's global and Mozambique gender advisors have had multiple conversations and are collaborating on developing a global ILRG learning session in July.

The two advisors are also planning to design and support the implementation of an assessment on gender and social inclusion in communities engaging in the Novo Madal work. This assessment, influenced in part by the recent study in Ile, will examine youth and gender relationships and their influence on decision-making related to land and land use within families and community land associations. This activity will be done in partnership with the selected service provider to build a strong gender-integration into the Novo Madal program.

3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

ILRG is supporting the development of the Cadastro Popular, which will provide an institutional base for the long-term hosting and administration of land rights data generated through a growing number of projects and supported by increasingly diverse donors and implementing agencies. ILRG is currently investigating potential candidates for deployment of an administration platform for the Cadastro Popular. There have also been initial discussions with Simprints regarding the potential for deploying biometric technology as part of workflows, and the company has indicated a desire to undertake a pilot with one of the ILRG activities (likely to be Madal). The data catalogue and workflows have been updated as a result of a migration of all databases to cloud servers, and technical manuals and how-to sheets are being revised.

As the platform is rolled out, ILRG is encouraging the adoption at scale of the MAST tools through strategic partnerships with a growing number of government entities, private sector operators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities in different provinces. In June, Terra Firma and the Wildlife Conservation Society received funds from the Swiss Development Corporation that will allow further development of the Cadastro Popular platform, as well as formalization of land tenure for communities in border areas around the Niassa Special Reserve in Niassa Province. The reserve includes over 42,000 square kilometers (10,000,000 acres) and is the largest protected area in the country and one of the largest in Africa. Forming hundreds of kilometers of the border with Tanzania, it is part of the [Trans-Frontier Conservation Area](#). While not managed under ILRG, this work will leverage the USAID investment in MAST in Mozambique.

Feedback on the concept notes presented to the Co-Impact organization and the USAID DIV Ventures scheme is still awaited. The Land-at-Scale program is still considering funding support to Mozambique and are contracting a consultant to do further scoping work.

3.5 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID work on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, initially working with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. This work evolved into a broader engagement that included advancing activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure

and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes. The engagement subsequently informed the National Land Policy process, particularly as it relates to coordination with other cooperating partners in Zambia on land tenure related issues. Based on these efforts, ILRG is refining previous experience to scale documentation and administrative processes to support Zambia on the journey to self-reliance. This particularly focuses on the use of documentation to support development outcomes related to wildlife and natural resource management, district planning, improved customary governance, and conflict resolution. These approaches are inclusive and have women's economic empowerment at the forefront.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's Zambia team is composed of a small technical and administrative staff based primarily in Lusaka, with responsibility for policy and cooperating partner (donor) engagement, grant and subcontract management, technical oversight and capacity-building of field partners, ad hoc technical assistance, and promotion of learning, sustainability, and scaling. This technical team includes the ILRG COP, Zambia Country Coordinator, Database Management Specialist, Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist, and Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor. Project compliance and administrative capacity-building is supported by a Finance and Administration Manager and a Finance and Administration Officer.

Following the unexpected passing of ILRG's Country Coordinator in March 2020, ILRG began recruitment of a new Coordinator, who began work in mid-July 2020. During this interim period, ILRG relied on technical consultants in wildlife and forestry, gender, land research, surveying, and development planning to support activities in the field. It is expected that these individuals will continue to support ILRG's field-based partners.

In response to COVID-19, in this quarter the ILRG COP was based in the United States, and the Lusaka team largely worked from home. ILRG's field partners were further sensitized on COVID-19 and started integrating basic prevention discussions into their one-on-one field interactions. All partners stopped group meetings although fieldwork (particularly around land demarcation and claims) continued, by working with smaller groups of individuals outside in fields where COVID-19 transmission is at much reduced risk. Some of ILRG's field partners had their grants extended to allow them to adapt to the impacts of COVID-19.

3.5.2 COORDINATION AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT

USAID: ILRG coordinated heavily with USAID/Zambia this quarter through cooperating partner (donor) coordination on draft Land Policy inputs to government, as well as a series of virtual field visits, where USAID/Zambia and E3/LU had phone calls with each individual ILRG partner. ILRG also held meetings with broader stakeholders in USAID Zambia, particularly regarding Prindex (see below) and coordination on impact evaluations with CEL. During the coming quarter, ILRG will need to prioritize the direction of future support to the mission.

Cooperating Partners (CPs): Though working remotely, ILRG held two high impact coordination events with other CPs. First ILRG organized the input of CPs on the draft Land Policy, which was validated through a remote process. In the coming quarter, ILRG will re-engage with CPs to understand their focus on land and resource governance during COVID-19 impacts. ILRG engaged with the Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Program (ZIFL-P) to discuss how the program can make the ILRG land use planning guidelines operational. Throughout 2020, the ZIFL-P negotiated with District Land Alliances and other partners on a service provider contract to support ZIFL-P roll out. European Union staff were largely absent from discussions during this time and so limited coordination was carried out and their forthcoming program remains somewhat stalled. ILRG is adapting its existing materials and developing demos and online accessible videos to help field staff interact with the guidelines.

Civil Society and Implementing Partners:

ILRG continued to coordinate with civil society and implementing partners this quarter, particularly with those working on land documentation activities. ILRG began a process of coordination with Medici Land Governance and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) on gender integration into the National Land Titling Programme. The United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), Medeem, and Medici Land Governance also started coordination on land data

standards in customary areas and state areas. These activities were somewhat superficial due to an inability to meet in person. Nevertheless, partners continue to see the importance of speaking with a common voice and working with government stakeholders to build a common understanding and agenda for action. ILRG has developed and refined products guiding this process with the partners and received limited feedback. The engagement with the Survey Department remains crucial to advancing this work.



Initial meeting between Chief Mnu kwa and the MFinance field team
MFINANCE

Private Sector – Financial Inclusion Activities: ILRG launched an activity with MFinance/Airtel to deliver financial services. This partnership may be replicated in other sectors such as crop insurance as the initial test with MFinance continues. ILRG introduced MFinance/Airtel into the communities where land certification has occurred to date and initial meetings are taking place in small groups, as MFinance recruits local agents. To date, MFinance has been introduced into Mnu kwa and Mkanda Chiefdoms, as well as to district agricultural and cooperatives offices and has begun a process of local recruitment of staff to be based in the chiefdoms as field agents. Early engagements have been with cooperatives that previously worked under USAID programs implemented by Catholic Relief Services and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO). Seventeen initial accounts had been opened by the end of the quarter. Over the coming quarters prior to the growing season the agents are expected to sign up new accounts and help build savings histories for beneficiaries.

Government and Policy Engagement: ILRG continued to build on its broad collaborative mandate with government at the national level and through its grantees at the district level. ILRG shares quarterly reports and creates an open line of communication with each of the institutions below.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR): ILRG continued to support MLNR on the National Land Policy. During the quarter, MLNR released the policy for validation with approximately thirty national-level organizations. This resulted in concerns from some cooperating partners regarding whether this is adequate consultation for such an important public policy. Yet this was ministry-led and so ILRG felt it important to help coordinate inputs to the best of its ability. ILRG supported the consolidation of comments from CPs, including the US Embassy, German Embassy, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the European Union delegation, and the Irish and Swedish Embassies. ILRG also coordinated with the United Nations (UN) agencies, who were represented by UN-Habitat. Subsequently, MLNR asked for ILRG's support to develop a comments matrix to consider the hundreds

of comments that came in from a dozen stakeholders who commented. Shortly after submitting the matrix, ILRG learned that the Director of Planning within the MLNR had been appointed as Permanent Secretary for Eastern Province. ILRG arranged a virtual coordination meeting with MLNR to remind partners of areas of technical engagement. MLNR welcomed the offer and assigned technical focal points related to gender, land information management systems, research, and the legal framework for customary documentation. ILRG anticipates continuing to deepen these partnerships over the coming quarter, as the next annual work plan is operationalized. ILRG continues to promote the coordination of data standards discussions in the land sector across various partners.

Forestry Department: ILRG's engagement with the Forestry Department remains limited, but during the above MLNR meeting, a new focal point was identified. ILRG remains interested in supporting joint planning around forest and wildlife in priority districts, as well as sharing of spatial data regarding current and planned community forests. ILRG plans to engage with the US Forest Service Technical Advisor during the next quarter to identify opportunities for positive collaboration. ILRG organized a webinar late in the quarter to re-engage with the Community Forest Desk Officer within the department. Finally, ILRG advanced discussions with the Zambia Forestry College regarding their honorary forest officer training. As ILRG moves forward with gender and natural resources management work, it is expected that support for community scout training will integrate wildlife and forest sector interests.

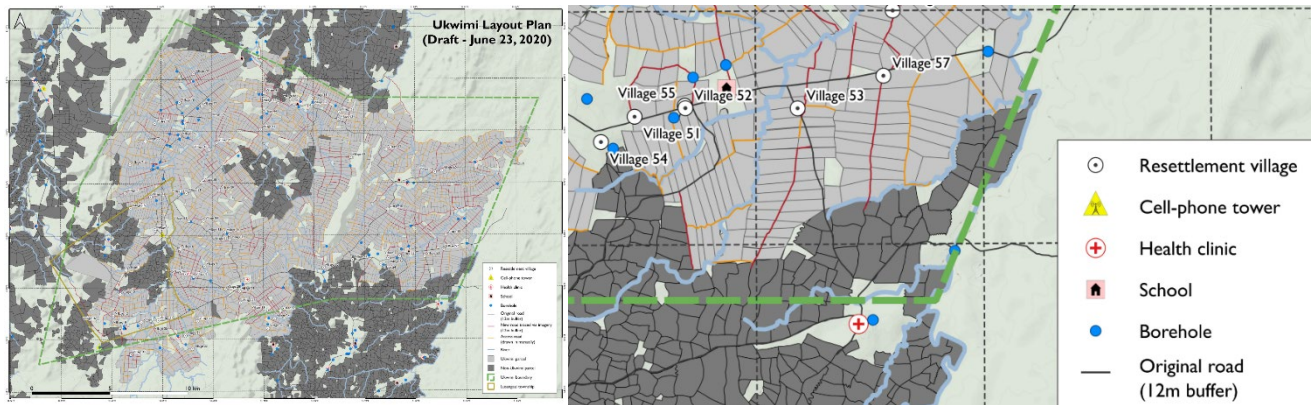
House of Chiefs: ILRG continued to engage with the House of Chiefs, particularly around gender. ILRG Zambia's Gender and Social Inclusion Advisor has built a broad understanding of the process in the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA) and the Ministry of Gender. Led by a former senior government official, the customary gender and natural resources guidelines are under development with the House of Chiefs. These are expected to be shared with the full House of Chiefs at the next meeting in early August 2020. The house is expected to adopt the guidelines and subsequently pilot their use in one or more chiefdoms.

ILRG continues to prepare for the distance learning diploma course on traditional leadership with Chalimbana University. The university would like to run the course in August 2020 with an initial cohort of 60 chiefs; ILRG is promoting a smaller cohort to ensure learning and delaying of the program until the COVID-19 situation is better understood. The course has received a great deal of interest from chiefs as well as reportedly from the President, who would be expected to officially launch the first course. ILRG is awaiting the final curriculum for review.

Parliamentary Select Committee: There were no new engagements with the Select Committee on Agriculture, Lands, and Natural Resources. This remains a low priority engagement.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): Following a change in leadership within the DNPW, ILRG re-engaged with the department through the Zambia National Community Resources Board Association (ZNCRBA). ILRG reached out to the new Acting Director and by the end of the quarter was provided with a new focal point. ILRG held a coordination call with the DNPW over planning tools, gender, and community engagement, as well as community game ranch and legislative priorities. These opportunities are expected to be further developed in the coming quarter. However, many of ILRG's partners have strong existing relationships with DNPW, like ZNCRBA, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), the Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ), and COMACO. ILRG will map its own independent relationship, but where appropriate will engage directly with DNPW.

Ministry of Local Government (MLG): MLG continues to be an important and strategic partner for ILRG, especially as it relates to the use of low-cost technology in the collection of data for documentation of land ownership and development of local area plans within the context of rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. ILRG's District Planning Consultant is supporting the constructive relationship between provincial and district MLG stakeholders and ILRG's local partners, providing quality control and documentation of processes as ILRG's field team feeds information into integrated development plans, as well as into



Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme, post ILRG planning support, in response to government feedback on access roads and infrastructure. Green lines represent formal boundaries, light gray areas are state allocated plots, and dark gray areas are customary land

planning notes. The consultant has strengthened this relationship and promoted strong coordination with the individual ILRG partners and the MLG. During the next quarter, ILRG also expects to coordinate with the MLG on the development of local area plans and community-based land use plans, which will be financed by ZIFL-P using ILRG methods. This occurs both through the consultant engagement with ILRG's district partners and presentation of himself as a backstop to MLG counterparts to build their trust that the process is grounded in the law and best practice.

Department of Resettlement (DoR): Although ILRG has maintained contact with DoR, this relationship mainly anchors on the work done under the previous Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program in Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme in Petauke. ILRG continues its practice of not imposing on government partners but rather working with those that show willingness and commitment. This quarter ILRG's planning consultant was able to share a revised plan for Ukwimi in hard copy and in PDF digital form. In the coming quarters raw data will be shared.

Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MOCTA): ILRG continues to nurture its relationship with MOCTA, based on its institutional linkage to the House of Chiefs. This quarter ILRG's main interactions with MOCTA were related to building an interest and awareness on the gender guidelines with the House of Chiefs. ILRG continues to coordinate with a focal point at MOCTA. No further activities have developed in the past quarter with MOCTA.

Eastern Province Administration Office: A strong working relationship exists between the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and government officers at the district and provincial level while ILRG has ensured that quarterly reports are shared with the Provincial Permanent Secretary. This quarter a new Permanent Secretary was named in Eastern Province who has a strong knowledge of ILRG and its national level activities. ILRG's partners will arrange an introductory meeting with the Permanent Secretary this coming quarter.

3.5.3 FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

ILRG's fieldwork is primarily implemented through local grantees and subcontractors in Eastern and Muchinga Provinces. ILRG also has national-level activities being undertaken by ZNCRBA and WPAZ, who are increasingly coordinating between community and private sector actors. The zone of influence covers about 12 chiefdoms from an initial five. Additional chiefs have submitted unsolicited proposals to use customary documentation and mapping to support their improved management. Key themes for fieldwork remain: customary land documentation and administration; district planning; wildlife and natural resource management; and gender and social inclusion and conflict resolution. As ILRG looks forward with USAID, opportunities to re-engage on agriculture and finance will continue to be explored.

There is currently a critical mass of data and experience within the various districts and partners that allow for ILRG to identify impacts of documentation processes and promote the delivery of services.

3.5.3.1 NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR CUSTOMARY LAND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG continues to invest in coordination on MAST implementation in Zambia for documentation as well as sustainable administration. ILRG's database and data collection structure for systematic documentation has evolved in line with customary documentation best practices, and efforts are underway to align with other implementing partners, as well as to develop government standards.

ILRG continues to push guidelines/standards to regulate how low-cost land documentation should be implemented in Zambia. Advances on the Land Policy and requests from the MLNR to support standardization are underway, but would benefit from an engaged technical representative from the MLNR.

3.5.3.2 PETAUKE DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE (PDLA)

Administration: During this quarter, PDLA began interacting with the new Chief Nyamphande, who welcomed the mapping exercise and requested frequent engagement with the PDLA in order to better understand chiefdom boundaries and the dynamics of land allocation. The chief requested additional information from PDLA on the status of forest reserves in the chiefdom as well as planning opportunities related to local area planning.

Customary Documentation: Despite COVID-19 impacts, PDLA carried out demarcations and claims registrations with individual households in a socially-distanced manner this quarter. Over 1,500 new parcels were demarcated during the quarter and claims recorded under the current ILRG agreement. These efforts have continued to the point where there are almost 15,000 names associated with individual parcels. This process will continue to corrections, objections, and consultation in the coming quarter.

Gender and Customary Governance: ILRG continued supporting small trainings with customary leaders during this quarter to build capacity in land administration and also to influence gender norms around land and decision-making in the chiefdom. Anticipated Gender Action Learning System (GALS) activities were postponed this quarter due to a preference not to push for sustained residential meetings.

Integrated Development Planning in Petauke and Lusangazi Districts: Planning activities continued this quarter through small stakeholder meetings. Planning boundaries were established in Sandwe Chiefdom and opportunities for extending electricity delivery services have been explored including with the Rural Electrification Authority. Different land use maps have been created for collaboration with the Petauke District Development Coordinating Committee. Of particular importance was the sharing and agreements on the Ukwimi Resettlement Area (described above).

Wildlife and Natural Resource Community Forest Management: Few activities occurred this quarter related to forestry and wildlife in part due to COVID-19 slowdowns. Some CFMGs continued with the submission of fingerprints for honorary forest officers, and small meetings were held with district authorities and chiefdom representatives. In general though, communities were reluctant to advance on game ranches in the area due to failed efforts in the past.

3.5.3.3 CHIPATA DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE (CDLA)

Administration: CDLA continued to advance partnerships with the district councils and other actors in and around Chipata, building alliances with the district councils and common understanding between

chiefs and councils. CDLA was requested by the chief and the district council to extend its work into Vubwi District in the future.

Customary Documentation: In Chipata District, the focus of fieldwork this quarter continued on household land demarcations and claims. Over 18,000 rights holders were documented though it has become clear that the CDLA will not be able to complete all of Nzamane Chiefdom within the timeframe and size of their grant. As the focus of ILRG moving forward will be on administration and sustainability, ILRG will not be funding the completion of the full chiefdom. CDLA is in the process of communicating with the chief and other stakeholders on the extent of their activities, and will be moving to an objections and corrections phase in the next quarter.

Gender and Customary Governance: Within each chiefdom, CDLA identified champions from among members of the chiefs' councils who can be primary liaisons for CDLA. Through the CDLA Gender Advisor, ILRG has been reaching the chiefdom councils and supporting conflict resolution in the documentation process. While specific follow-up on GALS methodologies has not occurred this quarter due to restrictions on meetings, the Gender Advisor has worked with individual champions to develop action plans.

Maintenance and Customary Land Administration: CDLA continued supporting Mkanda, Mnu kwa and Maguya Chiefdoms on land administration needs. In particular, CDLA found that Chief Mnu kwa had a great demand for completing the customary documentation process when MFinance began working with households with documentation. Based on the delivery of services, Chief Mnu kwa has seen the pressure to deliver certificates directly to households.

Integrated Development Planning in Chipata and Chipangali Districts: Spatial and socioeconomic data has been collected for local area plans in both Maguya and Mnu kwa Chiefdoms (related to household numbers, availability of education, health, religious, water, and government services, as well as development aspirations). These maps have been shared with the chiefs and councils and the chiefdom committees are in the process of developing local by-laws. Chiefs have demonstrated and highlighted their pride in having these resources to build on an negotiate with investors and government.

Sustainability Plans: CDLA further advanced its fee-for-service model and held discussions with ILRG's Social Entrepreneurship Consultant. CDLA remains keen to trial a fee-for-service model, but requires additional backstopping to develop a sustainable financial and implementation model.

3.5.3.4 FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY (FZS)

Under the ILRG grant, FZS is implementing several activities aimed at reducing the cycle of resource degradation and increasing the economic returns from natural resources in the North Luangwa Ecosystem (NLE) in Muchinga Province. The activities include:

- Piloting the monitoring and enforcement of new village land use plans through mapping and documentation of individual landholdings in designated development zones in Mukungule, Mnyamadzi, and Lower Musalangu Game Management Areas (GMAs);
- Examining and developing monitoring tools for measuring the performance of community management of natural resources that can be used both by communities themselves and potentially by institutions (such as government) responsible for supporting and monitoring GMA performance;
- Supporting the development of CFMGs in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms; and

- Assessing the ecological and economic feasibility of a community private game ranching partnership opportunity in Mpumba Chiefdom.

Strengthening Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in Zambia:

Following the achievement on release of back payments from DNPW to communities, FZS continued supporting the development of the Zambia CBNRM Policy, as well as negotiations on hunting revenue benefit sharing. Late in the quarter the CRBs, with assistance from FZS and others, convened the Ministry of Finance, DNPW, and others to advocate for fair benefit sharing. ILRG will monitor outcomes of this event in coming quarters.

Mapping Village Agricultural Lands: FZS's field mapping team continued during the quarter, mapping over 2,000 parcels and over 9,000 individual rights. ILRG continued to advise FZS on data quality control issues and improvement of mapping techniques. ILRG has observed substantial positive progress, but also realizes the capacity constraints when working in remote areas. FZS is expected to start an objections and corrections process in the coming months. ILRG is currently supporting validation of all the records collected to date.

CRB Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Development: The CRB monitoring and evaluation toolkit was completed and tested in the past quarter through a partnership with ZNCRBA within chiefdoms surrounding North Luangwa National Park. The outcomes of this process will be shared in the upcoming quarter and subsequently the monitoring tool will be rolled out across Zambia's CRBs.

Community Forest Management: Four areas, two in Chifunda Chiefdom and two in Chikwa Chiefdom, encompassing a total area of approximately 52,000 ha, have been chosen for development as community forests. Applications for recognition for all four areas were still in process during this period. Progress this quarter has been slowed by COVID-19.

Assessment of Ecological and Economic Feasibility of NLE: FZS carried out the ecological and economic assessments for the viability of a community game ranch in Mpumba Chiefdom. While possible, the assessments show that the current area is a bit too small to be viable in the near term and that philanthropic support is likely needed to get any proposed game ranch off the ground.

3.5.3.5 COMMUNITY MARKETS FOR CONSERVATION (COMACO)



Nyalugwe group members (CRB, cooperative, and principal lead farmer) working together to edit the community conservation plan
COMACO

Under this grant, COMACO is working to strengthen a CBNRM model in which community leadership linked to appropriate markets and related incentives can contribute to improved wildlife corridor management, reduced land degradation and restoration of wildlife and forestry resources. Activities focusing on registration of community forest areas and community game ranching are underway in Nyalugwe and Ndake Chiefdoms in Nyimba District. In this quarter

COMACO carried out an ecological survey with DNPW in the Nyalugwe area. Substantial work on community conservation plan development and forest patrol took place with numerous community

arrests occurring following chiefdom by-laws, particularly around individuals clearing land for charcoal production. Isolated cases of poachers were also identified. The process of registering CFMGs continued with all documents submitted to the district forest office. COMACO has begun coordination with WPAZ on opportunities for deepening collaboration.

3.5.3.6 ZAMBIA NATIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES BOARD ASSOCIATION

ZNCRBA is a recently created national organization that seeks to be a voice for the over eighty CRBs that act as community representatives in discussions and negotiations with government over wildlife resource uses, particularly in each of Zambia's 36 GMAs surrounding national parks. ILRG's support to ZNCRBA is aimed at helping it meet operational expenses and work towards sustainability over the course of the grant. This includes strengthening its finance and accounting systems, as well as communication processes with its members, who are typically in very remote locations. Much of ILRG's support is around convening these members to help improve community advocacy around wildlife areas. ILRG's grant with ZNCRBA supports advocacy with the DNPW and the broader understanding that community members are dependent on the fees generated from hunting and tourism on their community lands.

ILRG has offered ZNCRBA a range of institutional support particularly around organizational policies, as well as tools for deployment with all CRBs. In this quarter, ZNCRBA carried out national-level coordination with DNPW, particularly on the CBNRM policy as well as efforts to update CRB election guidelines. Due to COVID-19 the national executive meeting could not be carried out in person; as a result, ZNCRBA carried out a successful meeting via videoconference.

ZNCRBA established a system of information, documentation, and communication on community involvement and participation in natural resources management. In order to assess the status of the CRBs, ZNCRBA has purchased 60 phones as phase one of the data collection. All CRBs have been assigned an official email address and WhatsApp account that will ease communication. These monthly reports have been submitted and are now being analyzed by ZNCRBA to backstop CRB needs.

ILRG continued to advance activities on integrating gender in wildlife activities. As part of its capacity-building support regarding gender integration to partners, ILRG is working with ZNCRBA to exchange views on how gender aspects could be mainstreamed in wildlife activities. Following the upcoming elections, ILRG is expected to backstop female elected CRB officials to support their journey as leaders.

3.5.3.7 WILDLIFE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA (WPAZ)

The subcontract for advancing a sustainable wildlife economy through activities related to community game ranching policy and practice entered its first quarter of implementation. WPAZ established an office and hired a secretariat. WPAZ began coordination with other ILRG implementing partners, offering services to COMACO, FZS, and ZNCRBA on private wildlife estate opportunities. WPAZ continued with its legal game meat campaign and participated in social media and outreach. WPAZ will begin working with the DNPW on various legislative priorities in the coming quarter.

3.5.5 GENDER PRIORITIES

ILRG has begun implementing and integrating W-GDP activities in Zambia. Some of ILRG's gender priorities are expected to promote the broad W-GDP goal of empowering women by, for example, working towards removing the legal, regulatory, and cultural barriers that inhibit women's access to land.

As previously noted and described above, at a national level, the activities include:

- Integrating and strengthening the gender module in the House of Chiefs governance and leadership course;
- Supporting the development of gender and land guidance for the House of Chiefs;
- Convening a national working group on gender and land (slowed this quarter); and
- Developing gender integration guidelines to support work in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and potentially Ghana.

Activities at the chiefdom level include:

- Working with the private sector to promote women's access to finance;
- Carrying out and documenting induna-level trainings on gender and land for replication across multiple partners; and
- Supporting headperson-level trainings facilitated by three to five gender champions identified from the induna-level trainings.

In wildlife and forestry, activities are anticipated to include a review and update of CRB election guidelines, support for forest guard and wildlife scout training, and development of empowerment/leadership guides for community leaders. ILRG also anticipates carrying out research on women and land certification, gender-based violence and the land framework, young women's access to land, and women leaders on land issues.

3.6 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY

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

3.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

ILRG is developing sectoral guidelines for Indigenous Peoples-related interventions in USAID programming in four sectors: sustainable landscapes; global health; democracy, human rights, and governance; and enhancing livelihoods through economic opportunity. ILRG submitted the final draft sectoral guidelines for review in May 2020, and will submit the completed documents addressing USAID's final comments in early July.

In FY 2019, USAID provided ILRG with a scope of work to develop five region-specific analysis reports on the status of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as one specific to pastoralists. The profiles will support USAID staff in understanding the regional contexts that determine the current human rights status of Indigenous Peoples in the geographic areas. ILRG submitted the first drafts of the regional profiles and the pastoralist analysis in late May – early June 2020. ILRG will submit final drafts of the five regional profiles and pastoralist technical analysis for review in the next quarter, upon receipt of USAID's comments on the first drafts.

In May 2020, USAID requested that ILRG draft an inclusive analysis for Indigenous Peoples to be applied within USAID's Indigenous Peoples portfolio. The purpose of this analysis is to gain a better understanding of the circumstances, obstacles and opportunities that enable or hinder gender equality, female empowerment, and the inclusive development of all members of Indigenous Peoples' societies – women, girls, men, boys, whether lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, and intersex, or living with disabilities. ILRG submitted a draft to USAID in June and addressed USAID's feedback for submission of the final analysis in early July.

3.8 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

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

ILRG is working with Hershey and ECOM to scale up a financially-viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector that, in combination with land use planning, can be linked to reduced deforestation, increased carbon stocks in the cocoa landscape, increased cocoa farm productivity and resilience, diversified farmer incomes, and improved livelihoods. The first two years of the partnership, called the bridge phase, focus on further testing and refining three components of the approach: ECOM's farm rehabilitation services, to develop a commercially-viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning in the Wassa Amenfi West District, and particularly in the Asankrangwa Stool, to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

3.8.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

The field activities the team had planned for this quarter were largely suspended due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

3.8.1.2 ENGAGE COMMUNITIES ON LAND USE DECISIONS TO SUPPORT TREE PLANTING, FOREST PROTECTION, AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

The planned engagement with the four focus communities was suspended this quarter because of COVID-19. The ILRG team is tracking the situation in Asankrangwa closely; travel to the area was suspended in this quarter and remains uncertain in the near future due to an increase in the number of confirmed cases in the area.

3.8.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TRAINING

Given the meeting restrictions due to COVID-19, the Ghana team decided to prepare a remote climate change training program. The training was initially intended to be offered during the planned field engagements, but now the trainings will be recorded as a podcast and rolled out in the next quarter in the communities through ECOM extension agents. The training material was approved by USAID; the Ghana team developed a script in English that will be translated and recorded in Twi next quarter, and then it will be given to ECOM for distribution through its cell phone training software.

3.8.1.4 DEFINE AND PRIORITIZE INCENTIVES AND PREPARE COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

With the planned field work suspended, the Ghana team worked with ECOM to develop a concept note for a potential PES scheme. The PES scheme concept involves payments from chocolate companies to farmers for carbon dioxide sequestered on farms from shade trees that are planted and maintained by farmers. The concept note was shared with ECOM, who used it to initiate conversations with chocolate companies that may be interested in funding the payments. The PES scheme has been identified as a

potential activity to include in the community action plans. Further discussions will ensue on the PES scheme next quarter, assuming that COVID-19 restrictions are rescinded. If the ILRG team is unable to engage communities to program out the Sustainable Cocoa Initiative Award Program and develop community action plans as initially planned, the team may pivot towards developing a PES scheme since much of the preparations could be done remotely from the US and Accra over the coming months.

To prepare for future field work, the team conducted desk research to i) identify suitable native timber species with potential to be included in a tree planting program; ii) examine and recommend timber species with higher economic yields; and iii) outline a sustainable nursery development program with associated implementation cost. The research built on analysis of suitable tree species to adapt to future climate change conducted for the State Department-funded Private Investment for Enhanced Resilience (PIER) project.

3.8.1.5 GEOSPATIAL ASSESSMENT OF DEFORESTATION ON THE NEIGHBORING FOREST RESERVES

The ILRG Ghana team commenced geospatial analysis to assess deforestation in the neighboring forest reserves over the past 10 years. To assess whether deforestation can be attributed to cocoa cultivation dynamics, ILRG submitted a letter to the Forestry Commission's Resource Management Support Center to gather data on logging blocks logged in the past 10 years. Deforested areas that are not attributed to logging activities will be analyzed further to assess whether they can be attributed to new cocoa farms or other drivers such as gold mining or illegal logging. At some point, ground truthing may be required, but COVID-19 restrictions preclude this key verification.

3.8.1.6 ECO GAME

Although the ILRG Ghana team has not been able to roll out the ECO Game to date in the four focus communities because of COVID-19, the team is planning to collaborate with ECOM to hold a training of trainers for ECOM staff so that once the COVID-19 situation improves, their extension agents will be prepared to use it as a tool in their capacity building efforts.

3.8.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION

ILRG Ghana partner Meridia largely completed its fee-for-service FarmSeal initiative offered to farmers in the four focus communities. Uptake of FarmSeal has been extremely low with only 70 farmers out of 842 mapped farms (766 farmers availed themselves of the service) agreeing to pay for the initial fee-for-service program. As a result of the low uptake, strategic discussions were held between USAID and the ILRG team throughout the quarter that led eventually to the key decision to offer the FarmSeal service at a nominal cost to all farmers and to reimburse those 70 who had already paid a higher fee. The parcel price is now 20 GHC or approximately US\$3.45.

Meridia presented a plan for reimbursing farmers that pre-paid for the FarmSeal



A government of Ghana official signing and stamping tree registration forms
MERIDIA

documentation service. Meridia will reach all the 70 fully paid farmers by cell phone to inform them about the FarmSeal document cost reduction and then refund the overpayment through mobile money transfer. For farmers who do not have a mobile money account, refunds will be arranged through the ILRG team field liaison who lives in Asankrangwa. Announcements will be made in all four focus communities about the reduced cost for all farmers of Ghc20, the repayments to those farmers that had pre-paid the higher amount, and delays in signing the documents due to COVID-19. The field liaison will monitor the community announcements. As soon as the COVID-19 area restrictions are lifted, Meridia will immediately resume finalizing signatures and deliver of the FarmSeal land title documents along with the 749 tree registration certificates which recorded ownership for 7,383 shade trees (average of 10 trees per farm).

ILRG is working to prepare an issue brief around lessons learned from the land documentation experience. This will contribute to a broader paper comparing fee-for-service land documentation services around the world.

3.8.3 FARM REHABILITATION SERVICES

ECOM's Sustainable Management Services (SMS) continued to implement farm rehabilitation services with support not only from an ILRG grant but also the PIER project. Some of ECOM's work was slowed due to COVID-19, but SMS was able to continue implementation and complete a number of tasks as planned (see table below). The main challenge due to COVID-19 was closure of markets and travel restrictions that delayed the procurement of planting materials and inputs. This slowed down the preparations of the vegetable nursery beds by a couple of weeks but SMS is still within the planting cycle for the crops. Seedlings should be ready for transplanting next quarter before the end of the rainy season.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF ECOM ACTIVITIES THIS QUARTER

Planned Activities for the Quarter	Status	Remarks
Cocoa nursery management	Completed	The cocoa nursery site established at Kona produced 28,000 high-quality and resilient cocoa seedlings. SMS distributed a total of 26,250 seedlings to all farmers in the program, with each farmer receiving an average of 900 seedlings. SMS was targeting an 85 percent survival rate of cocoa seedlings and achieved a survival rate of 95 percent.
Transplanting of cocoa seedlings	Ongoing	Transplanting of cocoa seedlings onto the 58 acre standard plots began this quarter at the onset of the rainy season. It will be completed by July.
Implementation of an agroforestry system in the 58 acre standard cocoa plots	Ongoing	SMS is currently implementing the agroforestry model across 58 acres. Plantain was planted in June and cowpea will be added next quarter. Plantain and cowpea are used as shade trees for the young cocoa seedlings. Cowpea also controls weeds and improves soil fertility. On the extra one acre plot that is used for cash crops only, SMS decided to focus on a combination of chili pepper and turmeric. See below for additional discussion on lessons and crop selection.
Analysis of financial implications of actual crop yields in first year	Ongoing	Since a viable service still needs to be finalized, SMS has decided that no service fees should be charged at this point.

Data to date has produced two lessons for ECOM. First, the cash crop returns to date do not demonstrate a business case for the farm rehabilitation services. ECOM is refining the farm rehabilitation service model further and decided to reduce their margin to zero as they are yet to demonstrate a service model that warrants farmer's paying for it. This changes the cashflow projections



Vegetable nursery beds
ECOM SMS

for farmers and ECOM will revise these for each farmer next quarter. The reduced margin shows that chili and turmeric are likely the most viable crop combination. While chili harvests were low in the last quarters this was because only 68 percent of chili seeds germinated. ECOM has made changes in the current cropping cycle and seeing positive results. With the increased chili germination rates and applying a 30 percent discount on the maximum projected yield, the financial model seems to show chili as the most profitable cash crop. Cabbage and

watermelon are being considered as additional crops; further analysis will be carried out next quarter.

Next quarter, the PIER team and the ECOM team will work closely together to refine the financial model that helps analyze the financial feasibility of investing in rehabilitation under different cropping scenarios using best practices in agroforestry and intercropping.

3.8.4 TREE TENURE

During this quarter ILRG received final comments from USAID on the assessment of tree tenure in Ghana; it will be revised and re-submitted early in the next quarter. The Ghana field team was also invited to a meeting next quarter organized by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in Aburi on tree tenure and benefit sharing.

Planting shade trees within cocoa plantations helps to increase farm productivity and health but also sequester carbon. Shade trees are generally taller than cocoa trees so can provide shade to young cocoa trees and provide fertilization to cocoa trees through nutrient recycling from leaf litter. As part of the bridge phase, a significant milestone was reached whereby shade tree registration following the Ghana Forestry Commission requirements was tested and implemented. Shade tree registration was bundled with FarmSeal land documentation. Since this is a fairly new and unknown service to cocoa farmers, farmers were not willing to pay for this service, even though the price is not very high (estimated at GHC 100 – 150 per farm, or about US\$17 – 26). The ILRG Ghana activity provided free tree registration for all farmers participating in the FarmSeal documentation service so that all could learn about the procedures, challenges, and benefits of tree registration.

ILRG partner Meridia carried out an educational campaign with farmers in the four focus communities on the processes and benefits of registering the shade trees. Meridia's field agents performed the shade tree mapping exercise right after the farm perimeter was mapped. The agents traveled to the farm and first collected all spatial data for the FarmSeal land tenure document and then proceeded to record all data for the shade tree registration. The Meridia team recorded the geo-coordinates of trees of various species, whether the trees were planted or naturally occurring, and the age of every individual shade tree as part of the wall-to-wall mapping exercise. Tree species included hardwood timber trees species such as *Ofram* or *Emire*, but also certain fruit tree species that can be used to provide shade as well as fruit. A total of 7,383 shade trees were recorded this way across 749 farms (averagely 10 trees per farm). It took mappers about one to two minutes to map each shade tree, so a total of 10 to 20 minutes was added to every farm parcel mapping, plus an additional five minutes for some attribute fields that only pertain to the shade tree registrations. On average, field agents spent about 30 minutes to travel to/from a farm and 30 minutes mapping farm boundaries and collecting land tenure attribute data. In

effect, shade tree mapping increases the duration of the parcel farm mapping by about 30 percent on average.

Tree registration was post-processed, cleaned, and verified, and registration forms were generated for 749 farms for which shade tree data was available. The registration forms were populated with all required data, based on Forestry Commission form template. These forms were taken to the Forestry Commission district office in Asankrangwa to initiate the audit process. After four months, the forms were approved by the district and regional directors, and Meridia received the stamped forms ready for delivery.

3.9 INDIA WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY, LAND RIGHTS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGAGEMENT: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

This quarter the ILRG India team focused on a land policy study and land leasing report, work plan development, collecting yield data from participants in India Year I potato agronomy training, and adapting norms change, Empowered Entrepreneurship, and GBV training materials. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the team could not visit target communities but remained in touch with partners and community representatives by phone. Several planned activities, including the potato agronomy record keeping training module, GBV training for PepsiCo field staff, data collection for the PRO WEAI/Prindex baseline, the roll-out of mini-study findings, and Empowered Entrepreneurship training for women's group members and PepsiCo farmers families could not be completed due to the COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions in India.

3.9.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG India has a small team of full-time staff and a project office in Kolkata; the project is currently in search of a suitable candidate for the post of gender and women's economic empowerment specialist, following the resignation of the previous gender specialist in February. To fill this gap, three local consultants and one subcontractor have been identified to support gender interventions (GBV training, norms change, and Empowered Entrepreneurship), and two international gender experts provide on-demand support.

Completion of quantitative data collection for the PRO WEAI baseline was originally postponed at PepsiCo's request, and then was postponed again due to COVID-19. In the current context it is not possible to conduct any field surveys. Preliminary findings have been shared, and data collection will be completed once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

Data collection forms have been developed to collect data on training and workshop participation and potato harvest. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, planned focus group discussions and one-on-one interviews with all participating farmers were not possible. Instead, ILRG field agronomists collected information from 94 representatives of the 48 women's groups who participated in India Year I training via telephone.



Women from one of the land leasing groups harvesting potatoes
LANDESA

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

ILRG India is providing support to 48 women's groups, including 239 PepsiCo potato farming families. Out of 499 members in 48 women's groups, 47 percent are cultivating PepsiCo potatoes and 17 percent are officially registered with PepsiCo. In addition, there are roughly 900 formal PepsiCo farming families in the 12 target communities that the project will reach in the coming year. ILRG piloted land leasing groups with two women's groups as part of an innovative pilot to facilitate women's access to land and productive resources in West Bengal. A detailed report on this pilot was submitted to USAID in May 2020; it is planned that this initiative will be scaled up to 10 new women's groups this year.

3.9.2.1 TRAINING TO WOMEN'S GROUP MEMBERS ON POTATO CULTIVATION PRACTICES

Last quarter ILRG and PepsiCo staff trained members of 48 women's group on potato cultivation and sustainable farming practices (SFPs); participants showed great interest in attending training, without receiving any direct financial incentives. Use of learning games, stories, quizzes and competitions, pictures, and hands-on practice during training was especially appreciated by participants and PepsiCo staff. To inform the India Year 2 workplan, the team collected feedback and suggestions on these trainings from women's group members and the PepsiCo field team.

Key suggestions from women's group members to improve future trainings included:

- Use more pictures from local areas and videos in local languages;
- Include more discussion on ways to reduce the potato rejection rate, ways to improve soil fertility management, and preventive measures for potato diseases;
- Provide support for soil testing;
- Ensure the availability of personal protective equipment in local fertilizer shops;
- Include more demonstrations and hands-on practice during trainings; and
- Develop similar trainings for other crops, mainly rice in Kharif season (June – September); and sesame and groundnut in pre-Kharif/summer season (March – May).

Key suggestions from the PepsiCo field team included:

- Use more local pictures and videos;
- Cover all PepsiCo farming families;
- Organize training on all sustainable farming topics;
- Develop pictorial handouts in Bengali highlighting key messages for participants;
- Organize more frequent field visits by ILRG Agronomists; and
- Share a training calendar in advance for the entire season with the PepsiCo field team, to ensure their presence during each training.

In Year 2 of the India activity, ILRG and PepsiCo staff plan to deliver agronomy training to nearly 900 PepsiCo farmers' families in 12 ILRG communities. Existing women's group members will receive refresher training on potato farming practices, emphasizing their specific priorities and needs. ILRG is currently adapting Control Union's SFP training program to integrate gender and land elements, using the same participatory approach tested and appreciated by communities during agronomy trainings.

3.9.2.2 SUPPORT TO WOMEN'S LAND LEASING GROUPS IN PEPSICO POTATO CULTIVATION

As reported last quarter, two women's groups, Subho Chandimata in Balitha and Eid Mubarak in Maloypur, successfully leased land and produced PepsiCo potatoes for the first time. They collectively produced 22,100 kgs of PepsiCo potatoes on 2.05 acres (0.83 ha) of land, with a 3.8 percent rejection rate, for a total net yield of 25.6 MT/ha. A detailed report describing the land leasing work and lessons learned was prepared and submitted.

In India Year 2, ILRG anticipates scaling up the approach with 10 potato land leasing groups and beginning advocacy efforts with government. ILRG will target interested women's groups who participated in last year's training who meet land leasing eligibility criteria, where possible. The team is trying to reach out to group members via telephone to explain the initiative. Exchange visits will be organized to last year's leasing groups, who plan to continue land leasing next year.

Potato Production from Women's Groups

ILRG successfully collected harvest data from 98 participants who attended the potato agronomy training program (20 percent of those trained). Respondents were from nine of the 12 ILRG target communities in all three districts, and represent 27 of the 48 women's groups trained (56 percent).

Seventy-four of those surveyed sold potatoes to PepsiCo, whereas 24 produced only local table potatoes. Together, these 98 farmers produced 444,000 kgs (444 MT) of PepsiCo potatoes on 17 hectares of land.

The average gross yield from these farmers was 26 MT/ha for PepsiCo potatoes, and 24.7 MT/ha net yield. The average rejection rate was 5 percent. In comparison, PepsiCo farmers in ILRG communities produced 6,362 MT of potatoes from 258 ha of land, and their yields averaged the same: 24.7 MT/ha. Women's group plots were generally smaller (0.45 acres/household on average) compared to the general PepsiCo cohort (0.72 acres/household).

3.9.2.3 COMMUNITY AGRONOMISTS

As reported last quarter, ILRG staff identified, hired, and trained four community agronomists who served in two communities last year (Dhuluk and Boragori). These community agronomists played a crucial role supporting field agronomists with site visits, and in the collection of data from PepsiCo farmers. Community agronomists proved especially useful in the current COVID-19 context, as they remained in communication with local farmers and provided necessary support and information on different interventions when required. Based on results from India's Year 1, ILRG will expand community agronomist support to four additional communities in Year 2, to provide PepsiCo with multiple pathways to reach, benefit and empower women.

3.9.2.4 EMPOWERED ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING (EET)

As described last quarter, ILRG India staff participated in a training of trainers program on the EET approach, conducted by John Hopkins University (JHU) in Delhi. This quarter ILRG staff successfully completed all the homework assignments necessary to become certified Empowered Entrepreneurship trainers. Two land leasing group members and four Community Agronomists will be trained initially, once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted. Interested lead farmers and vendors/sub-vendors associated with the PepsiCo supply chain will be trained separately, once the approach has been tested. Participant profiles were shared with JHU and a local consultant to guide how they tailor the training program. An updated training strategy and agenda was developed for the five-day training, and module adaptation and translation into Bengali is underway. Training dates will be finalized once the COVID-19 lockdown ends.

3.9.2.5 GENDER NORMS CHANGE INTERVENTIONS

Discriminatory gender norms have negative impacts on PepsiCo efforts to develop women's empowerment initiatives, and on the efficacy and productivity of PepsiCo's overall supply chain. Hence, it is very important to address these issues through structured gender norms change approaches like the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) and Nurturing Connections (NC). Both GALS and NC

belong to a category of approaches which are commonly referred to as “household methodologies.” A key feature of these methodologies is that the focal point of engagement is households (and the men and women that make up farming enterprises) rather than individuals, communities, or institutions.

ILRG will implement GALS in six communities and NC in six communities in Year 2 of the India activity.



Women from a land leasing group sorting potatoes
LANDESA

Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the team is unable to roll out these two approaches at this time. Instead, the ILRG team is adapting and customizing training modules and translating them into Bengali. An international consultant was engaged this quarter to support adaptation of the NC module as part of the gender norms change approach. ILRG staff and an experienced local NC specialist/consultant are adapting the module for West Bengal. Adapting the

modules involves reviewing planned activities and content to reflect local gender norms, customs, and realities. The training of facilitators and implementation will be initiated immediately after COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

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

In Year 1 of the India activity, ILRG staff provided training on gender and women's roles in agriculture to PepsiCo field agronomists across West Bengal and aggregators from ILRG target communities, and female agronomists in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. ILRG developed a field primer on GBV for PepsiCo staff and a local subcontractor developed a training module in English and Bengali. This training was initially scheduled to be delivered to PepsiCo staff in February, but was postponed due to scheduling conflicts as the potato harvest approached; in April it was postponed again due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The PepsiCo field team did not involve women in their supply chain before ILRG interventions. However, over the past year they have realized the benefits of reaching, benefiting and empowering women to improve the adoption of recommended farming technologies and SFPs, as well as to increase the number of new farmers they can engage in their supply chain to meet ever-increasing production targets. They have developed a network of women members and farmers' groups through the agronomy trainings.

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

3.9.4.1 STUDY ON POLICY REFORMS RELATED TO LAND TENURE

This quarter ILRG prepared and shared a desk review of existing acts, rules, and best practices with

regards to women's land leasing groups in India. Discussions and feedback from stakeholders, policy makers, farmers, and agricultural laborers will be used to develop a case for change in policies related to land leasing and land rights. The success of land leasing groups this year will serve as a springboard to negotiate with government to develop enabling land leasing policies for women's groups. Policy level interactions have started with relevant government departments, but field level interactions cannot be done at this moment. By the end of next quarter a final report should be available.

3.9.4.2 MINI-STUDY FOR INNOVATION AWARD

A mini-study focusing on opportunities and potential solutions to key issues affecting farmers' ability to adopt PepsiCo SFPs, especially those that directly reach, benefit, and empower women, was conducted. Based on the findings from this study, a competition for innovative posters, songs, and slogans related to the adoption of SFPs was planned for March/April 2020, but was delayed due to COVID-19. Locally developed slogans, posters, and songs will be evaluated, and the best materials will be replicated and used for mass mobilization. Participants will be encouraged to adopt sustainable farming practices, and institutions such as women's groups and farmers' cooperative societies will be mobilized to promote SFP adoption to their members.

3.9.5 CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project confronted several challenges this quarter. The main challenge was the complete lockdown required to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

The final module of agronomy training could not be delivered. The plan was to train women on the steps required to calculate yield and profit, and to help women understand the impact of agronomy practices on gross and net yield by analyzing records. This training would have helped participants internalize the importance of adopting PepsiCo's package of practices, and empower them to calculate profit. Although this training could not be delivered, ILRG staff were able to reach out and discuss these issues with approximately 20 percent of women trained by telephone, and community agronomists were able to reach many women more directly in their communities. The ILRG team is trying to remain in touch with women farmers to the extent possible and to identify new farm families for collaboration next year. However, not all women have their own mobile phone. Therefore, regular interaction with community members is not always possible.

In Year 2 of the India activity, ILRG will target all PepsiCo farm families in target communities. It is very important to develop a relationship with these families now, and to engage them in a discussion on their learning needs, which cannot be done in the current context. In-person training, regular site visits, and mentoring are



Women's group members ready with potato seeds for planting in Balitha
ILRG INDIA

critical strategies for bringing change in the field. Additional community agronomists will be recruited and trained to support this effort.

There is also increasing uncertainty due to the pandemic. Staff and partners have been patient as deadlines are postponed and schedules revised, but it is hard to keep partners on hold indefinitely. Staff and beneficiaries are also understandably concerned about the safety and health of their family members. Recruitment of a new gender specialist has been particularly difficult during this time period.

3.9.6 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The main objective of the USAID-PepsiCo partnership is to develop clear steps and a roadmap for gender integration into the PepsiCo supply chain, leading to women's economic empowerment and improvements in the PepsiCo business model. Strategies piloted in target communities and successful learnings will be adapted and scaled up to other areas across the country, and potentially outside India. Activities are designed to be replicable and self-sustainable by PepsiCo staff or local subcontractors and partners, leading to sustainability, scalability, and self-reliance.

3.10 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

USAID requested ILRG support for a "deep dive" survey data collection and analysis activity in one of several candidate countries that would build on the results of the Prindex survey in that country. After reviewing an options analysis that was submitted in late 2019, E3/LU approved Zambia as the country for the deep dive and ILRG drafted an implementation plan.

This quarter, ILRG gave a presentation on the Prindex deep dive implementation plan to staff from E3/LU and USAID/Zambia. ILRG now awaits written feedback on the plan from USAID/Zambia.

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

USAID approved ILRG's implementation plan on February 28, 2020 to complete a community lands protection (CLP) process across approximately 35 communities in Liberia. This work had previously been funded by other donors but was not able to be completed, and USAID had anticipated carrying out an impact evaluation of the benefits from the CLP. The work under ILRG will complete the partially carried out CLP process in some communities and support the process from start to finish in other communities.

In the previous quarter, the grant packages for the two Liberian civil society organizations, Sustainable Development Institute and Green Advocates, were approved by USAID and USAID/Liberia provided their concurrence for work to begin. The grantees submitted their implementation and gender integration plans; however, due to COVID-19, fieldwork was put on hold. The grantees have updated their implementation schedules and plan to commence field work in early July, barring any additional restrictions put in place by the Government of Liberia. At this time, the grant end date does not need to be modified to accommodate the revised schedule.

3.12 WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

W-GDP-related activities are fully integrated into the India, Mozambique, and Zambia sections above. Activities that are under preparation and still require mission or partner approval (Malawi and cocoa sector/Ghana) are described below. Global activities and coordination are also described in this section.

ILRG recruited a new Gender Advisor, who also acts as W-GDP Coordinator. The Gender Advisor has held orientation meetings with relevant Tetra Tech staff, country teams, E3/LU, the USAID Office of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GenDev), and CEL.

ILRG submitted and revised the W-GDP work plan based on feedback from USAID. The W-GDP monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan, which includes additional agreed-upon W-GDP indicators, was submitted and received feedback from USAID. ILRG is finalizing revisions and integrating it into the overall ILRG MEL plan. ILRG has submitted an activity profile and the first monthly survey for W-GDP activities (one covering Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia, and a separate one for the India PepsiCo partnership).

ILRG continued to coordinate with CEL on country activities in Liberia, Zambia, and Mozambique. ILRG has joined working groups and coordination calls for each country and provided input and feedback to draft SOWs for Zambia and Mozambique to ensure coordinated engagement with government and other stakeholders. The new ILRG Gender Advisor and the CEL team will hold recurring coordination meetings.

ILRG is working on a series of overarching themes and products. In coordination with CEL and GenDev, ILRG is preparing a communications package on W-GDP and women's land rights, including an overview slide deck, a one- or two-page brief, and a pre-cleared messaging document. ILRG is developing a set of best practices on gender integration in systematic land documentation, which applies to work in Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique. ILRG has connected with Advancing Gender in the Environment, a partnership between USAID and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to discuss best practices to integrate GBV programming into ILRG activities. This will be used to further GBV work in India with PepsiCo and to inform the approach in Ghana with ECOM and chocolate brands, and in Mozambique with Portucel, Novo Madal, and Green Resources.

3.12.1 MALAWI

Following a field visit and initial discussions with the Government of Malawi and other partners in the previous quarter, ILRG further advanced negotiations to implement activities that meet W-GDP objectives. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) provided clearance for ILRG to proceed with implementation and USAID/Malawi concurrence was received. The approved scope of work is focused on: 1) gender integration support to Malawi's customary land documentation manuals and processes; 2) support for systematic documentation of one traditional land management area applying gender-progressive manuals and procedures; 3) private sector partnership on gender and agriculture; and 4) civil society-led dialogue on outreach and communication.

A focal point from the Land Reform Implementation Unit was appointed, and preparation for the activity progressed with coordination meetings and sharing of relevant information and resources. An MoU has been drafted and agreed with the government; ILRG has signed the MoU and submitted it to MLHUD for signature. ILRG and the Land Reform Implementation Unit are working towards initiating the activity in August, although the exact timeframe depends on the current COVID-19 outlook and whether/how late June election results will affect the MLHUD and implementation of land laws.

3.12.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

ILRG continued and advanced engagement with ECOM to implement activities in the cocoa value chain that promotes W-GDP objectives. ECOM shared a draft logframe and concept note with their priorities and has led conversations with chocolate brands Hershey and Mars. Both brands have expressed interest to engage and potentially co-fund activities. ILRG worked closely with ECOM to refine a concept note focused on empowering women in cocoa producing communities in Ghana through three

integrated approaches: 1) strengthening ECOM's local and regional gender awareness, knowledge, and capacity; 2) increasing women's access to and control of productive resources in the cocoa value chain; and 3) promoting economic diversification and resilience for women.

The concept note is going through a final round of revisions and will be shared with Hershey, Mars, and USAID in early July. Following approval by USAID and commitment from private sector partners, ILRG and ECOM will carry out an initial gender assessment between August and October, which will inform the development of a detailed implementation plan. This timeframe fits well with current COVID-19 restrictions and the agricultural seasons in Ghana, as ECOM has noted that field activities should begin after January 2021.

3.13 SUPPORT TO THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE MINERALS TRADE: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

At the close of the quarter USAID approved ILRG's activity to support the secretariat to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA). ILRG partner RESOLVE has served as secretariat to the PPA since its inception in 2011 and will continue to do so through July 2021, with an extension to July 2022 if and when ILRG's first option year is exercised.

As secretariat, RESOLVE will continue to manage the PPA Governance Committee and work groups, provide project management, facilitation, and drafting support to mobilize member engagement, and handle sensitive member application and vetting processes. RESOLVE leads grant administration, including request for proposal development, facilitation of collaborative evaluation processes, grant agreement development, oversight of grantees, and administration of the PPA fund that has raised over US\$2 million to support projects in the Great Lakes Region. ILRG prime contractor Tetra Tech will provide overall management support and liaison with USAID.

3.14 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a SOW to the COR with a summary cost estimate. This is then shared with ILRG for the development of a work plan and estimated budget, which become the basis for implementation following a series of approvals. In practice, this process requires significant back and forth to refine the scopes of work and budget parameters for activities. This section outlines the set of completion activities that have been under discussion or development, but that have not yet been formally approved.

3.14.1 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

Discussions were carried out this quarter with Lindt & Sprüngli AG to integrate tenure considerations into the landscape-based multi-stakeholder Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) program. ILRG explored ways it could support CRCL through the preparation of a literature review and concept paper that summarized the complex history of colonial land occupation for coffee and cocoa crops, including the displacement of the Bemazava-Sakalava communities. This overview noted how the colonial and post-colonial state primarily supported the provision of tenure security for large plantation owners, while smallholders were largely restricted to exercising customary rights in areas surrounding large plantations and through acquisition of land rights through clearance of primary forests abutting what are now the Manongarivo Special Reserve and the Tsaratanana Reserve. Over time, this clearance has converted vulnerable hillside watersheds and biodiversity-rich protected areas into agricultural areas dominated by cocoa production in mixed-use agroforestry systems and food crop production.

Immigrant labor has long influenced tenure patterns in the valley, creating tension even today over the access, ownership, and land governance. These dynamics have resulted in a range of land uses and a range of farming households/enterprises with varying degrees of tenurial security. Following the review of tenure issues in the Sambirano Valley, the literature review and concept paper identified a range of activities that could be carried out over the remaining life of the ILRG program.

As of the end of the quarter, ILRG was awaiting USAID feedback on the literature review and making preparations for implementation of the public-private sector initiative.

3.14.2 MOZAMBIQUE: SOFALA PROVINCE LAND ADMINISTRATION FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

USAID/Mozambique has provided the go-ahead to support land-related work in areas affected by disasters, in particular two districts in Sofala Province that were devastated by Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Field work to provide final details was on hold due to travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 lockdown, but ILRG hopes to resume work shortly given the recent announcement that work can gradually reopen in appropriate conditions.

Early in the next quarter, ILRG will meet with the national partner for the work, the National Institute for Disaster Management, to discuss next steps for design of the activity and agreement.

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

USAID/DRC requested that ILRG discuss the potential to engage International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to continue their work on their permanent monitoring system for artisanal mining activities and the involvement of armed groups and criminal networks in mineral exploitation and trade in the DRC. Discussions were held throughout the quarter with USAID and IPIS on a potential scope, to include: mapping of armed actors and identification of drivers/spoilers of peace; focus on conflict financing as it is linked to mineral supply chains; focus on lack of land ownership, especially as it relates to responsible mineral sourcing and is a trigger/driver of conflict; identification of road blocks along supply routes, as it pertains to armed group activity and illicit trade, corruption, and violence; and tracking incidents of GBV. ILRG will submit a scope of work and budget for USAID approval in the next quarter.

4.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project monitoring and evaluation is carried out through two processes. For data associated with community engagement processes that seek to lead to registration of rights, data is queried from the project databases and summarized annually. Other sets of data are collected through quarterly submissions into an online platform (Ona). All data is verified with supporting documentation. The project has a broad range of indicators, and each activity selects from the overall indicator list; reporting out is done through these country/activity specific tables. Below, data is presented for Mozambique (Table 2), Zambia (Table 3), Ghana (Table 4), and India (Table 5).

Liberia and W-GDP are starting up and are in the process of determining their activities and indicators. Once relevant indicators have been finalized, data will be collected and reported in subsequent reports.

TABLE 2. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	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	0	0		0	1	
	women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	LGBTI issues	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Indigenous People's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	government	0	0	0	0		0	0	
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, W-GDP Pillar 1]				0				This is annual in the current, approved MEL Plan, but USAID/Mozambique has requested that we report this quarterly. This is being changed to quarterly in the current MEL Plan revision.
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, W-GDP Pillar 3] (subset of above)	0					TBD	0	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	0	No related trainings have taken place.
	Percent of men	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	0	
	Percent of women	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	0	
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	
	local authorities		0	0	0		0	0	
	contractors		0	0	0		0	0	
	mediators		0	0	0		0	0	
	courts		0	0	0		0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	Relevant activities not yet administered.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	0	0	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					TBD	0	
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	0			0		TBD	4,050	Figures for joint titles during Y1 were not confirmed at the time of reporting, so they will be included in Y2.
	Male				0			1,301	
	Female				0			2,749	This is annual in the current, approved MEL Plan, but USAID/Mozambique has requested that we report
	Individual				0			4,050	
	Communal				0			0	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	State				0			0	this quarterly. This is being changed to quarterly in the current MEL Plan revision.
	Customary				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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	70% ¹					TBD	N/A	
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]	0					TBD	0	
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		0	67%	
	Numerator	N/A	0	0	0		0	2,749	
	Denominator	N/A	0	0	0		0	4,050	
6	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom]	0					TBD	0	
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
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		TBD	0	This is annual in the current, approved MEL Plan, but USAID/Mozambique has requested that we report this quarterly. This is being changed to quarterly in the current MEL Plan revision.
16	Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom]	N/A					TBD	55%	

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

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Numerator: Number of women or vulnerably people	N/A						1,645	
	Denominator: Total participants	N/A						2,943	
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom]	0	1	0	0		1	1	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	1	0	0		1	1	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated [Custom]	0	0	0	1		1	5	Q7: Quelimane / Novo Madal is using digital forms to gather initial boundary estimates, leadership data and land price data from potential participating communities.
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom]	0	17	0	0		17	17	
	Male	0	9	0	0		9	9	
	Female	0	8	0	0		8	8	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom]	0	0	0	1		1	3	Newspaper article "More Land Rights Means Fewer Fires in Mozambique" posted on http://www.thisisplace.org/i/?id=c362bc03-4e8f-4a57-a23d-921767e8ac96
	Blog	0	0	0	1		0	1	
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Research	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Papers	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Case studies	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0		0	2	

TABLE 3. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	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	2	0	0		2	2	
	women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	LGBTI issues	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	government	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	civil society	0	2	0	0		2	2	
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	170,562	65,984		236,546	391,603	<p>Y2Q2 Update: Additional figures from Q2 are now included, as documentation was not yet confirmed when previously reported.</p> <p>Y2Q3: Total comes from three COMACO areas: (1) Nyalugwe: 45,239 hectares; (2) Ndake 1: 14,080 hectares; (3) Ndake 2: 6,665 hectares</p> <p>This is a quarterly indicator for USAID/Zambia.</p>
11c	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>biodiversity</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-5]	0	0	1	1		2	2	<p>Y2Q2 Clarification: The Y2Q2 report reported The Zambia Wildlife Act under the Y2Q2 column but incorrectly noted 0 under the Y2 actual. The Y2 actual now includes that figure.</p>
	National, Proposed	0	0	0	1		1	1	
	National, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	National, Implemented	0	0	1	0		1	1	
	Sub-national, Proposed	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Implemented	0	0	0	0		0	0	<p>Y2Q3: The National CRB Standard Operating Procedures have been drafted.</p>
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing	0	0	1	3		4	7	<p>Y2Q3: Lusangazi Local Area Plan, Petauke Local</p>

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	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, W-GDP Pillar 3] (subset of above)								Area Plan, and Agriculture Policy-North Nyamphande settlement scheme have all been drafted and revised. (Also reported under indicator 11d.)
	Analyzed		0	0	0		0	0	
	Drafted		0	1	0		1	1	
	Revised		0	0	3		3	3	
	Introduced		0	0	0		0	0	
	Approved		0	0	0		0	0	
	Implemented		0	0	0		0	0	
19	Percent of individuals trained in LTPR/LRG as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training [EG.10.4-2]	0					TBD	N/A	
	Percent of men								
	Percent of women								
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	245	74	132		451	850	<p>Y1 Q4 Correction: 5 disputes resolved by contractors were reported. 33 additional disputes resolved by customary authorities were not captured at the time but are now included in the total.</p> <p>Y2Q1 Correction: 245 disputes resolved by customary authorities were not included and have now been inserted to the Y2Q1 column.</p> <p>Y2Q2 Correction: 50 disputes resolved by customary authorities were not included and have now</p>

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	local authorities		245	0	34		279	312	<p>been inserted to the Y2Q2 column.</p> <p>Y2Q3: 98 disputes resolved by ILRG staff. 34 disputes resolved by customary authorities.</p> <p>This is a quarterly indicator for USAID/Zambia.</p>
	contractors		0	74	98		172	177	
	mediators		0	0	0		0	0	
	courts		0	0	0		0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	Year 3 Indicator
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	
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					TBD	0	Y2Q3: There are currently over 10,000 parcels under finalization.
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	TBD	0	23,017	14,965		37,982	37,982	Y2Q2: Data newly entered. Includes PDLA (6,693), CDLA (12,232), FZS (4,092).
	Male			11,995	7,906			0	Y2Q3: Data includes PDLA (3,893), CDLA (7,502), FZS (687), COMACO (2,882)
	Female			11,022	7,059			0	
	Individual			23,017	12,083			0	
	Communal			0	2,882			0	This is a quarterly indicator for USAID/Zambia.
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	67%					TBD	0	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]	0	0	0	0		0	15	Y2Q3: Land use planning training completed with district multi-sectorial team. Additional capacity building activities underway with 8 community organizations, 15 Government groups, 4 CBOs, and 4 NGOs.
	national governmental		0	0	0		0	0	
	sub-national governmental		0	0	0		0	0	
	Other		0	0	0		0	15	
	Topic: land rights		0	0	0		0	15	
	Topic: climate change		0	0	0		0	0	
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing sustainable landscapes categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	0	0	0		0	1	
	National, Proposed	0	0	0	0		0	1	
	National, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	National, Implemented	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Proposed	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Implemented	0	0	0	0		0	0	
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]	0					TBD	0	
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	N/A	N/A	45%	N/A		N/A	47%	
	Numerator		N/A	9,475	0		9,475	17,924	Number of females
	Denominator		N/A	20,868	0		20,868	38,747	Total participants
6	Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom]	0					TBD	0	
8	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	0	See Indicator 7.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0			67,423		67,423	281,056	Y2Q3: PDLA (871); CDLA (568); COMACO (65,984)
	Planned				0		TBD	0	
	Delimited				67,423		TBD	281,056	
11d	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>land rights</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Custom]	0	0	0	3		3	4	Y2Q3: Lusangazi Local Area Plan, Petauke Local Area Plan, and Agriculture Policy-North Nyamphande settlement scheme have all been proposed. (Also reported under indicator 2.)
	National, Proposed	0	0	0	0		0	1	
	National, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	National, Implemented	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Sub-national, Proposed	0	0	0	3		3	3	
	Sub-national, Adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0	
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom]	0	0	1	0		1	1	Y2Q2 Correction: This item was reported only in the W-GDP table, but is now integrated into the Zambia table. Gender and Wildlife event
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom]	0	0	2	0		2	4	
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom]	0	202	93	0		295	363	Y2Q3: No trainings were conducted this quarter.
	Male	0	123	57	0		180	226	
	Female	0	79	36	0		115	137	
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom]	0	0	3	1		4	6	Y2Q3: CBNRM in Zambia Review
	Blog	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Research	0	0	1	0		1	1	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Papers	0	0	0	1		1	2	
	Case studies	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0		0	1	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Other	0	0	2	0		2	2	

TABLE 4. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 TOTAL	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 [EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]	0					TBD	0	
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	0	0	0	0		TBD	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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	TBD					0	0	
7	Number of institutions with improved capacity [Custom]	0					TBD	0	
11	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing other categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Output]	0					TBD	0	
16	Percent of participants in land or resource decision-making who are women or other vulnerable individuals [Custom]	N/A					TBD		
17	Number of learning and adaptive management events held [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Mid-term assessment	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Pause and reflect	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Community of Practice	0	0	0	0		0	0	
18	Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	1	
20	Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	23	Y1Q3 Correction: Upon review of previously reported data, disaggregates reported for the Y1Q3 RRA training were incorrect. There were 11 trainees that were
	Male	0	0	0	0		0	18	
	Female	0	0	0	0		0	5	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 TOTAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									noted in the report as 7 males and 4 women. The correct disaggregates are 10 males and one female.
21	Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) [Custom]	0	0	0	0		0	4	
	Blog	0	0	0	0		0	4	
	Issue brief	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Research Papers	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Case studies	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Fact sheets	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Peer-reviewed journal publications	0	0	0	0		0	0	

TABLE 6. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE

Indicators presented this quarter are revised to match the approved MEL plan for India.

The MEL plan for India follows a July – June calendar, whereas ILRG global follows an October – September calendar. India's annual data will officially be reported during the ILRG annual report, next quarter. However, several figures are now available and have been inserted under the Q4 cell. Remaining indicators will all be provided during the annual reporting period for ILRG in October 2020.

The table below presents standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	PRO WEAI score [EG.3-f]	TBD							
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, W-GDP Pillar 1]	0					0	0	
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4]	0					0	0	Y2Q3: The total training days for the POP training will be presented in Y2Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, W-GDP Pillar 2] ²	0	499*	N/A	499 (same microenterprises)		499	499	<p>*Y2Q1 Update: The figure was initially presented as the number of SHGs (49). However, each family farm counts as an enterprise, of which there were 499 across the various SHGs. The figure under Q1 has now been corrected from 49 to 499.</p> <p>Y2Q2 Clarification: This indicator was not present in the current draft MEL Plan shared with USAID and PepsiCo during the reporting period for Q2, although the same women were being supported.</p>

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

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									Q2Q3: We continue to work with the same group of women originally reported during Y2Q1.
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, W-GDP Pillar 3]	N/A					0	0	
1b	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8]	TBD							
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, W-GDP Pillar 2]	N/A					0	0	
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]	TBD						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, W-GDP Pillar 3]	N/A	0	0	0		0	39*	Y1Q4 Correction: Upon review of training data, the figure reported in the Y2Q2 report for the gender sensitive training module done in Y1Q4 should be revised to 39 persons trained, accounting for 36 PepsiCo members and 3 Control Union staff.
	Female	N/A	0	0	0		0	0	
	Male	N/A	0	0	0		0	39*	
42	The average SFP score achieved by PepsiCo farmers in ILRG target zones, compared to the average in non-ILRG target zones	TBD							
43	The farm operation can demonstrate the legitimate right to land use (measured as part of SFP compliance)	TBD							

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y2 ACTUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
39	Number of new PepsiCo suppliers in ILRG target zones	0		17			17	17	Y2Q2 clarification: The figure reported represented the members of two land leasing groups. This is the minimum number of new suppliers as a result of ILRG assistance but does not account for the total number of farmers who may now supply to PepsiCo as a result of ILRG.
40	Gross potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo households (HHs) in ILRG target zones	26 T/ha				26,044.88 KG/HA	26,044.88 KG/HA	26,044.88 KG/HA	Y2Q3: Yield data was provided by PepsiCo for all official Pepsi Farmers in ILRG Communities for 2019-2020. Figures were provided according to acreage and were converted to the standard calculation by hectares.
41	Net potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo HHs in ILRG target zones	24.7 T/ha				24,666.69 KG/HA	24,666.69 KG/HA	24,666.69 KG/HA	Y2Q3: Yield data was provided by PepsiCo for all official Pepsi Farmers in ILRG Communities for 2019-2020. Figures were provided according to acreage and were converted to the standard calculation by hectares. Net yield calculated based on reducing the 5% rejection rate, as collected by ILRG field agronomists, from the gross potato yield.

ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

KNOWLEDGE PAVES THE WAY TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY



Photo: Bulti and other members of Mahaprabhu Self-Help Group at an ILRG potato agronomy training

PHOTO: ILRG India

Bulti Porel is a farmer who lives with her family in Harischandrapur, a small village in Hooghly District in West Bengal, India. Bulti had been cultivating table potatoes for the local market for the last five years; due to income instability and the volatile potato market, Bulti and her family decided to try growing PepsiCo potatoes on a small part of their land, about 0.1 hectare, while continuing to grow table potatoes on the rest.

Bulti is a member of the Mahaprabhu women's self-help group, which is one of the women's groups in West Bengal receiving agronomy and sustainable farming practice trainings under a partnership jointly funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and PepsiCo through the Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) program. Although Bulti is an experienced farmer and knew the basics of potato farming, neither she nor anyone in her family had ever received any formal agricultural training. She was excited to have the opportunity to learn and was an attentive and inquisitive participant in the trainings.

Bulti decided to follow the practices she learned about it in the ILRG training for both her PepsiCo and table potatoes, including leaving more space between plants, cutting all seeds with two eyes, treating seeds before planting, and using personal protective equipment (PPE). Her family had never used PPE during agrochemical application, although sometimes her husband used a towel to cover his nose and mouth. Bulti and her husband starting using a mask she received in an ILRG training when spraying agrochemicals and can feel the difference it makes. Bulti's husband said, "I do not find any breathing problems or uneasiness with it. Now I am using it while doing agrochemical application in my sesame and paddy field also."

Despite a growing season that was marked by unfavorable weather and an outbreak of potato blight, Bulti had a moderate yield from her plots. Although the yield was a little below her expectations, she also realized that there were some gaps in her practices, including having missed the last weeding. Profit was not high for her PepsiCo potatoes, but she had a higher yield of table potatoes this year by adopting the farming practices learned in the ILRG trainings, managing to earn a good amount of money from their sale. She has become an advocate in her village for sustainable farming practices.

Bulti said, "I learned a lot from these ILRG trainings on potato farming. It helped me to understand that these trainings are not only about any specific crops or varieties but much beyond that – this is about health of my land, long-term profit, along with immediate return." With support from USAID and PepsiCo, Bulti and her family are on the road to improved income and increased sustainability.

Telling Our Story

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

ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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. 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 the poor, support land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods. 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 climate change;
- Enhancing agricultural productivity;
- Generating own source revenue; and
- Empowering women and vulnerable populations.

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

Contract Size:
Up to \$25M

Duration:
July 2018 – July 2023

**Available for
Mission Buy-in:** Yes

**Competitive
Procurement
Required:** No

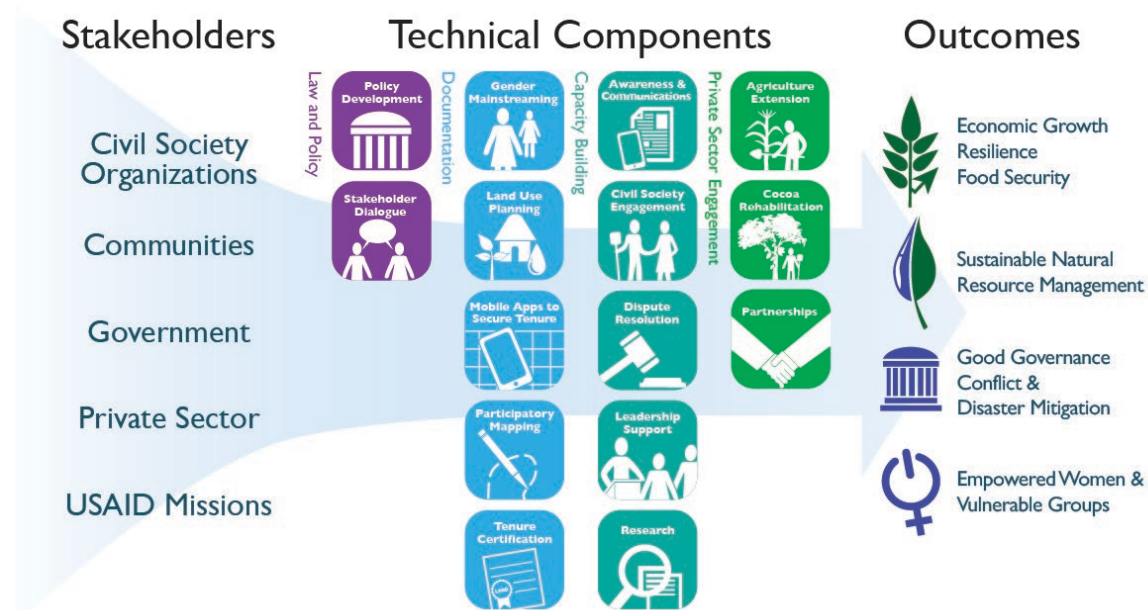
**Current ILRG
Countries:**
Ghana, India, Liberia,
Malawi, Mozambique,
Zambia

ILRG Consortium:

- Tetra Tech (prime)
- Columbia Univ
- Global Land Alliance
- Landesa
- Terra Firma
- Innola Solutions
- Winrock

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 land-based investments that benefit communities, investors, and the public.



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on six countries: Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Ghana, the project collaborates with Hershey to rehabilitate farms, strengthen tenure, increase cocoa productivity, and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the project works with USAID and PepsiCo to empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Liberia, the project supports communities to document land rights through community land protection methodologies in alignment with the Land Rights Act. In Malawi, the project focuses on strengthening women's land rights. In Mozambique, the project supports communities to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, resolve land disputes, and engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, the project supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery, capacity-building for civil society and government, and natural resource governance and tenure around protected areas to improve wildlife management.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- 97,000 adults with legally recognized and documented land rights in ILRG countries
- 66,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
- Over 75 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
- 4,000 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
- 930,000 hectares of community land delimited and managed sustainably
- Over 50 percent of beneficiaries of ILRG land programming are women

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

ANNEX 3: LIST OF MEDIA

Several media pieces related to ILRG’s work were produced/published in this quarter:

- The policy and practice paper in Mozambique, produced under LEGEND but also drawing on the ILRG experience, is posted on the [Land Portal](#);
- The United States Embassy in Zambia’s chargé d’affaires mentioned ILRG in a [Facebook video](#) posted for Earth Day 2020;
- USAID/Zambia highlighted ILRG’s COVID response in a [Facebook post](#).
- USAID/Zambia’s Earth Day [Facebook post](#) cited the work being done by ILRG;
- A blog on gender dimensions of community-based wildlife management in Zambia was posted on [LandLinks](#);
- The USAID/Cambodia Mission Director referenced the Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in a “conservation chat” posted on [Facebook](#);
- ClimateLinks posted a [list of editor’s picks](#) for natural resource management tools and resource that included the ECO Game blog originally published in October 2019 as well as the cocoa tenure assessment produced under the TGCC program; and
- A [Forbes piece](#) on PepsiCo’s sustainability and inclusion efforts cited its partnership with USAID in India.

ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 7. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor/W-GDP Coordinator	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
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Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Office Assistant	getrude.zulu@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 5: DATA

Data produced by the project (i.e. geospatial, survey, etc.) will be uploaded as required to the Development Data Library (DDL).

ANNEX 6: TERM LOE SUMMARY

TABLE 8. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE

LABOR CATEGORY	BASE PERIOD LOE	LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER	LOE EXPENDED TO DATE	LOE REMAINING FOR BASE PERIOD
Long-Term US/TCN Professionals	0.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	1,630.50	232.05	1,373.00	257.50
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,188.00	203.00	1,165.00	1,023.00
Long-Term CCN Support	2,183.00	255.00	1,042.75	1,140.25
Consultants	1,418.00	147.94	478.63	939.37

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