



# QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

## APRIL – JUNE 2021

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

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015  
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Cover Photo: Extension services network of Grupo Madal after completing a gender equality and women's empowerment training in April 2021. Credit: Ana Cristina Monteiro

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| CBNRM    | Community-Based Natural Resource Management                                  |
| CDLA     | Chipata District Land Alliance (Zambia)                                      |
| CEL      | Communications, Evidence and Learning  |
| CFM      | Community Forest Management  |
| CFMG     | Community Forest Management Group  |
| COMACO   | Community Markets for Conservation (Zambia)                                  |
| COR      | Contracting Officer's Representative   |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus Disease 2019   |
| CRB      | Community Resources Board (Zambia)   |
| CTV      | Centro Terra Viva (Mozambique)   |
| CRCL     | Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes   |
| DNPW     | Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)                           |
| DRC      | Democratic Republic of Congo   |
| ECOM     | Ecom Agroindustrial Corp.  |
| EET      | Empowered Entrepreneurship Training  |
| EMMP     | Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan                                 |
| FPIC     | Free, Prior and Informed Consent   |
| FY       | Fiscal Year  |
| FZS      | Frankfurt Zoological Society   |
| GAI      | Green Advocates International  |
| GALS     | Gender Action Learning System  |
| GBV      | Gender-Based Violence  |
| GDA      | Global Development Alliance  |
| GHG      | Greenhouse Gas   |
| GMET     | Governance and Management Effectiveness Self-Assessment Tool                 |
| GRAS     | Green Resources AS   |
| HEARTH   | Health, Ecosystems and Agriculture for Resilient Thriving Societies (Zambia) |
| HH       | Household  |
| IDIQ     | Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity                                      |

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| ILRG       | Integrated Land and Resource Governance                    |
| IPIS       | International Peace Information Service                    |
| iTC-F      | Fundação Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias (Mozambique)    |
| LEVERAGE   | Land Evidence for Economic Rights, Gender and Empowerment  |
| LFP        | Land for Prosperity (Colombia)                             |
| LIGA       | Local Impact Governance Activity (Zambia)                  |
| LLA        | Liberia Land Authority                                     |
| LRIU       | Land Reform Implementation Unit (Malawi)                   |
| MAST       | Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure                         |
| MEL        | Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning                       |
| MHC        | Mocuba Honey Company (Mozambique)                          |
| MFinance   | Madison Finance Limited                                    |
| MLNR       | Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Zambia)           |
| MoU        | Memorandum of Understanding                                |
| NGO        | Non-Governmental Organization                              |
| NRM        | Natural Resource Management                                |
| PDLA       | Petauke District Land Alliance (Zambia)                    |
| PES        | Payment for Ecosystem Services                             |
| POP        | Package of Practices                                       |
| PPA        | Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade     |
| Prindex    | Property Rights Index                                      |
| SDI        | Sustainable Development Institute                          |
| SEE Change | Self-Empowerment and Equity for Change                     |
| SFP        | Sustainable Farming Practice                               |
| SHG        | Self-Help Group  |
| SOP        | Standard Operating Procedure                               |
| SPEED      | Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development |
| STARR II   | Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II                |
| TGCC       | Tenure and Global Climate Change                           |
| TLMA       | Traditional Land Management Area (Malawi)                  |
| TNC        | The Nature Conservancy                                     |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development   |
| VAG   | Village Action Group                                 |
| WEE   | Women's Economic Empowerment                         |
| W-GDP | Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative |
| WPAZ  | Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia             |
| ZCRBA | Zambia 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 Resource Governance Team under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure Center. ILRG implements interventions in USAID countries, providing technical assistance to improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for stability, resilience, and economic growth. The task order has four primary objectives: 1) to increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security; 2) to provide a foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; 3) to promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief; and, 4) to empower women and other vulnerable populations.

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

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

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: 1) term activities and 2) completion activities. Under the term portion of the contract, the project implements technical assistance in Mozambique and Zambia. Under the completion portion of the contract, USAID missions, bureaus, and offices can support field scopes of work on demand. Activities currently 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; 6) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); 5) support for completion of Customary Land Protection Program activities in Liberia; 6) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; 7) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals (PPA); 8) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program; 9) investigation of conflict financing, due diligence and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining supply chains in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); 10) multiple activities in Mozambique including clarification of rights to land and resources related to responsible land-based investment, as well as disaster response work in Cabo Delgado and Sofala Provinces; and 11) in Zambia support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as community-based natural resource governance around protected areas. ILRG was awarded on July 27, 2018 with a three-year base period and two one-year option periods; both option years were exercised in August 2020.

## 2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During this third quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2021, despite widespread vaccination in the US, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continued to negatively impact ILRG project countries. Southern Africa began to experience a third wave of COVID-19 following large outbreaks in India. While many members of the ILRG team have been able to gain access to vaccines, partners and community members remain at high risk.

**Mozambique:** ILRG's six implementing partners are all in the main phase of their implementation with over 100 communities. The work includes land delimitation, planning for community delimitation, and support to agricultural production on previously delimited land. National coordination with the USAID Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development (SPEED) program continued on policy and law. ILRG provided various types of support to the National Land Commission and the Ministry of Land and Environment, including the launch on Earth Day 2021 of a portal with details of over 20,000 interviews done as part of the national consultation on the review of the land policy. Planning to support land administration in areas of internal displacement due to disasters and conflict moved ahead, with new agreements in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

**Zambia:** Zambia's National Lands Policy was launched this quarter following over seven years of USAID support to the process. This was complemented by ILRG assistance to the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources on a communications strategy. ILRG shared the policy widely including with a presentation to the heads of mission for cooperating partners (donors). ILRG's partnerships on community-based natural resource management continued with a leadership training with the Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA) executive leadership, as well as continued support to engendering elections with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). DNPW opened a process for making amendments to the Wildlife Act of 2015, and ILRG helped civil society coordinate among themselves. With respect to learning, ILRG hosted a series of webinars on community forest management, as well as private wildlife estates; and carried out the second two-week residential course for customary leaders with Chalimbana University. Land documents were finalized for thousands of households and ILRG received positive feedback from the Ministry of Local Government on local area planning processes.

**Ghana:** The payment for ecosystem services (PES) component and associated field work was delayed due to issues finalizing corporate commitments to fund the PES. Direct engagement between USAID and the corporate partners helped address the issue, which is expected to be resolved shortly. Meridia produced an online and hardcopy database of all the FarmSeal documents produced under ILRG and the Tenure and Global Climate Change program (TGCC) and shared it with the stool. Ecom Agroindustrial Corp. (ECOM) shared the latest season's crop yields for the cash crops planted as part of the cocoa rehabilitation program. Yields of chili had increased substantially compared to the prior season, but all crops produced less yields overall than forecasted. The implications of this for the rehabilitation program will be discussed with ECOM in early July.

**India:** The 2020 – 2021 potato season ended during this quarter. ILRG provided agronomy training to a total of 602 women PepsiCo farmers in 12 communities, as well as a refresher training for 230 women that had been trained during the previous potato season. Six modules of training provided women with information and skills on land preparation, seed treatment, and plantation; safe use and storage of agro-chemicals; soil health and nutrient management; common pest and diseases; harvesting, sorting, and grading; and record keeping and record analysis. Both land leasing groups had a successful season and

experienced above average productivity in their areas. Communications products showcasing women's land rights and the connection with climate change goals were published. The continued farmers' protests in India, state elections, and a sudden increase in the number of COVID-19 cases have impacted the ability to deliver planned activities like part of the final phase of the package of practices (POP) training, sustainable farming practices (SFP) training, and gender norms change training for farmers, as well as gender-based violence (GBV) training and land literacy orientation for PepsiCo staff. Land law and policy advocacy work was also impacted by these challenges.

**WEE:** ILRG developed and consolidated a series of guidance tools and training materials in Portuguese and English on women's land rights, women's economic empowerment, and GBV. Informed by the gender assessment findings and in coordination with ECOM, ILRG submitted a draft detailed implementation plan and budget to work on gender and cocoa sector issues. It is expected that field activities will begin over the next quarter upon approval of the implementation plan. The activity will strengthen ECOM's capacity on gender equality and women's empowerment, which has a high sustainability and scalability potential, and increase women's access to productive resources in the cocoa sector. In Malawi, ILRG finalized the choice of a traditional land management area (TLMA) in which to work. This was complemented by start-up activities with ILRG's small, Lilongwe-based team, including office rental, procurement and presentations with the Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU).

**Liberia:** ILRG continued to wait for guidance from the Liberia Land Authority (LLA) on how to proceed after it was discovered that six of the seven communities one of the ILRG grantees was collaborating with had been part of another organization's customary land formalization program in Nimba County. The LLA met with the two civil society organizations on March 30, 2021, traveled to Nimba County in mid-May 2021 to meet with community leaders and members, and presented initial findings at a June 3, 2021 meeting. ILRG is ready to proceed with working with the Nimba communities once the go-ahead is received from the LLA. Concurrently, the other grantee drafted community land and resource governance bylaws and elected members of the community land development and management committees across its 31 communities in Lofa, Maryland and River Gee Counties.

**Madagascar:** ILRG presented its status updates to USAID on opportunities to improve private sector and tenure dynamics across the Sambirano Valley. Given the long-term horizon for the multi-donor program, ILRG has identified "light touch" activities for the program to pursue over the coming two years in support of the program, particularly around addressing historical tenure issues and ensuring that the partnership platform has a strong base on land and resource rights.

**Other Activities:** ILRG launched a new field support activity with USAID/DRC on investigating conflict financing, due diligence, and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining sector. Progress continued within the current work plans for support to USAID's Indigenous Peoples portfolio and PPA. With respect to work on Prindex collaboration, ILRG is approaching completion of data collection in Colombia. ILRG continued discussing opportunities to coordinate with USAID on aligning research and analytical needs associated with the new administration.

## **2.1 IMPACT OF COVID-19**

### **2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF**

COVID-19 impacts continued to dramatically affect project teams and achievement of activities. In India, COVID-19 spikes led to office closure and a suspension of field activities for most of the quarter. In southern Africa, while March through May represented a relative return to normal for activities, a third wave of COVID-19 arrived in June and resulted in office closures and reduced travel. Teams and partners have been able to access vaccines at varying rates across ILRG countries, and ILRG continues

to combat vaccine hesitancy within its team and partners. All partners continue to receive centralized messaging from ILRG management to stay vigilant and report any negative impacts on revised work plans.

### 2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKPLAN

ILRG has seen work most directly impacted by COVID-19 in India and Zambia, where field activities have been reduced/postponed and events that were designed for in person learning and leadership have been moved. Most other country programs have been able to adapt with less travel between provinces, including fewer oversight visits. During the first quarter of FY 2021, ILRG contracted Corporate Healthcare Management Services to have their public health and regional/country health teams draft situational reports for several countries and analyze ILRG COVID-19 mitigation protocols. The products confirmed that ILRG's protocols are consistent with national and international best practices. ILRG has not identified any impacts of COVID-19 that require Contracting Officer approvals or changes.

**Mozambique:** ILRG's field activities continue. ILRG has sent a note to all subcontractors highlighting the uptick in COVID-19 cases and emphasizing the need to ensure the use of masks, hygiene practices and work to be done through outdoor meetings involving social distancing.

**Zambia:** ILRG's field engagements in Zambia restarted in April and continued through early June when the third wave arrived. Field activities were restricted again in June and are unlikely to restart until after the August 2021 elections.

**Ghana:** ILRG field work was delayed this quarter as PES funding commitments were being resolved. As a result, COVID-19 did not impact Ghana operations this quarter. The team is planning its next field trip for early July and will follow ILRG COVID-19 protocols.

**Liberia:** Grantees continue to follow the mitigation measures as outlined in the COVID-19 mitigation protocols and have reallocated funds within their budgets to cover the costs of COVID-19 mitigation supplies such as face masks and cleaning materials. In response to increasing COVID-19 cases, on June 18, 2021 the Government of Liberia revised its guidelines restricting in-person meetings of 20 or more people and mandating mask wearing in public.

**India:** ILRG prepared a COVID-19 contingency plan with guidelines for field visits, which were carried out on a strict need-only basis last quarter. With a second wave of COVID-19 in India and increase in cases, the office was closed, Field Agronomists returned to Kolkata, and field visits were suspended during most of this quarter. Contact with farmers was maintained via Community Agronomists, phone calls, and postcards. ILRG continues to closely monitor the situation and as the situation improves, field visits may resume over the next quarter. COVID-19 restrictions have interrupted and/or delayed certain activities. Some of these activities are expected to be resumed over the next quarter before the 2021 – 2022 potato season begins in October.

**Madagascar:** The COVID-19 pandemic continues to negatively impact activities in Madagascar. Limited fieldwork and site visits have been able to proceed in the Sambirano Valley.

**Malawi:** In response to a new wave of COVID-19 cases, on June 14, 2021 the Government of Malawi announced that only Malawian citizens, those who hold Malawian residence permits, medical personnel, diplomats, members of organizations intending to support or implement COVID-19 related interventions, and cabin crew of aircraft/vessel or drivers transporting essential goods will be allowed entry into Malawi. Staff continue to monitor the situation and the impact on project activities.

### 2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

While some COVID-19 responses have increased program expenditures – for example, where additional protective equipment is required or larger spaces/more vehicles are required – in general COVID-19 has pushed expenses out to a later date, or has resulted in smaller meetings/events/impacts.

### 2.1.4 COVID-19 RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

ILRG is following host country government protocols but also examining the actions and guidance of USAID missions and other implementing partners. Each ILRG office has a COVID-19 opening plan that guides when the offices can be open and under what conditions. ILRG has created a culture of making sure that no staff or partners place themselves in positions that they are uncomfortable with, creating options for staff to work remotely or to postpone elements of their work plans. ILRG continues to promote vaccination of the team members, partners, and beneficiaries, sharing information on availability. To date, ILRG team members and partner staff have been vaccinated in the United States, Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and, Zambia, although in some cases obtaining a second dose has been difficult due to low supplies.

## 3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers April – June 2021.

### 3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses bi-weekly written updates and weekly calls with USAID 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. ILRG's core management team continues to focus on a streamlined and compliant program management structure.

#### 3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING

ILRG submitted a revised environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) to align with emergent activities; it was cleared by the Bureau Environment Officer in this quarter.

### 3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

ILRG presents a brief description of examples related to the areas of the contractor performance assessment report evaluation criteria. The ILRG team receives feedback from missions, government, partners, and community stakeholders and provides below a few achievements worth highlighting.

**Quality:** ILRG received praise on a number of products and deliverable this past quarter, including on ILRG Zambia's quarterly news summaries. Tasila Banda, Director of the World Bank Integrated Forest Landscape Program noted, "I used to have a communications unit, who would summarize the new[s], and now I don't even have time to keep up with the daily papers...I appreciate ILRG, please keep them coming, your effort is not in vain." The Zambia Director of Resettlement thanked ILRG for its consistent engagement in land documentation, "the data submitted is very useful, and has made work for the Department in the province much lighter when recommending moving forward with title deeds." Most significantly, the Director of USAID/Zambia's Office of Economic Development thanked ILRG for its work on the Zambia National Lands Policy: "It was particularly gratifying to see USAID's support through TGCC and ILRG was recognized specifically. Your contributions cannot be understated...Now we can focus on efforts not only on the implementation of the policy, but also on looking at the next revision, as I see this as a springboard for improvement." The USAID/Washington team noted, "I really appreciate the teams' dedication to this process over the years." The USAID/Zambia Democracy and Governance Team sent a message of thanks on subsequent policy analysis, "This is a really helpful summary. The ILRG team is impressive and generate high quality products."

ILRG ran a virtual webinar series on forestry and wildlife in Zambia, and one participant wrote back, "the ILRG CFM [community forest management] webinar could not have come at a better time for me, I look forward to learning more from you, as I work on conservation and forest management projects in Mafinga District." Another participant in Zambia noted: "The CFM presentation was amazing and should be serialized on social media as a catalyst to stabilize land ownership...Words cannot express what USAID has done to bring these issues to light and develop a process to rebuild and regenerate the land."

USAID/Washington also expressed appreciation for the cross-donor discussions that ILRG products are helping to stimulate action on in Ghana related to tree tenure reform, "We're making progress. Kudos to the team for the hard work over the last couple of years that allows these discussions to take place."



**Schedule and Timeliness:** Though the COVID-19 pandemic provided challenges to meeting all timelines, ILRG has received praise from USAID for promptness of replies to questions and comments. USAID/Zambia had numerous rapid requests associated with funding obligations and was thankful for ILRG’s responsiveness on same day requests: “my apologies for the short-notice. Really appreciate it.”

**Cost Control and Budget:** ILRG consistently identifies cost-effective measures to deliver results. ILRG worked through the past quarter with USAID on navigating budget uncertainties for the coming years, creating contingency plans. By the end of the quarter, USAID had secured a budget that will allow ILRG to efficiently plan for years four and five. ILRG’s budget and contract structure are exceptionally complicated with multiple contract line item numbers, term and completion tasks, and the need to manage spending by funding source as well as country/activity. ILRG has sought to be able to respond quickly (within 24 hours) to any question that may emerge from USAID/Washington or missions.

**Management:** ILRG continues to adapt its management structure to support USAID, while maintaining a streamlined management team. Weekly global management meetings are complemented by monthly or bi-weekly activity-specific meetings. ILRG is actively seeking to bridge global lessons with in-country partners. ILRG has adapted its messaging and communications to align with the new administration’s foci, including high impact global communications related to India and Zambia. During this quarter ILRG had two articles published on USAID’s global Medium website, highlighting climate change and gender relevant land rights work in Zambia and India. ILRG remains responsive to USAID interests and emerging needs, while also keeping a focus on long-term project impacts.

**Regulatory Compliance:** While not strictly regulatory compliance, ILRG has taken a lead in trying to spread COVID-19 messaging and mitigation compliance across partners in nine countries. ILRG shared its COVID-19 vaccination messaging with partners. The Coordinator of ILRG Zambia partner Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA), Adam Ngoma, noted, “Thanks for this information. I am sharing with everyone on my team and encouraging them to have the vaccine.” ILRG’s EMMP was finalized this quarter and shared with project teams, continuing to demonstrate attention to compliance issues. ILRG’s financial and contractual compliance also remains exceptionally strong, including navigating approvals across multiple missions and activity leads through the Contracting Officer and Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR) approval process. Likewise, ILRG has attempted to apply diversity, equity, and inclusion principles consistent with United States government guidance into its implementation approach, with its project team and partners, in hiring, compensation, and program implementation.

### 3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

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

A revised version of the capacity assessment framework and its application tool is under final internal review. This version responds to prior USAID/Washington comments as well as to feedback from ILRG activity trial use of the tool in Ghana, Mozambique, and Zambia. Decisions regarding piloting in Colombia and Ethiopia are pending and, if agreed, will provide further learning that will enable final revisions, recommended best use cases and decisions about dissemination. It is anticipated that these pilots will take place between July – December 2021.

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

Zambia and home office staff have been improving upon mobile data collection systems in order to prepare for future work with ILRG grantees. Teams have made additional edits to forms for objections and corrections in order to improve the experience for data collectors. Additionally, the team has

updated the technology to synchronize select lists to mobile devices to deal with a Google server technology change. A first draft of the updated technology documentation is largely complete, and the detailed instructions are being used to build a test server. Final edits to the documentation are pending the remaining form updates, which will affect some specific steps. Additionally, the team is adding finalized scripts and forms to a GitHub repository, where they will be available for future builds.

### 3.4 MOZAMBIQUE: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible and inclusive land-based investment. This quarter saw rapid advances in implementation of three field activities by six service providers working on activities with three private sector partners (Green Resources AS [GRAS], Novo Madal, and Portucel), as well as advancement in policy engagement processes.

#### 3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Through the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the office continues to remain open but with reduced staffing and social distancing within the office. Small in-person meetings are permitted inside and outside the office, always ensuring distancing and use of masks. Some staff work from home and have routine virtual meetings for planning and coordination; most meetings with people from outside the office involve teleconferencing.

#### 3.4.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

This quarter involved continued and more intensive implementation of activities by all service providers.

**GRAS Responsible Land Relinquishment:** The four partners working with Green Resources (Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua Niassa, Centro Terra Viva [CTV], Fundação Iniciativa de Terras Comunitárias [iTC-F], and Terra Nossa) are actively engaged with nearly 100 communities and have completed all but the final step of submitting requests for delimitation of 63 communities (over 43,000 families, with about 215,000 family members) for certificates of community delimitation. All service providers are already starting to work with a second tranche of communities and will increase the number of delimitations in the coming quarter.

The delimitation process was slowed and, in some cases, came to a halt after the National Department of Land sent letters to provincial authorities instructing them to stop. Terra Firma and CTV met with the legal advisor to the minister, who confirmed the correctness of ILRG's approach and agreed to instruct the Department of Land to allow operations to resume. This should enable the activities to ensure documented tenure security for the first 215,000 people.

The ILRG global Gender Advisor and national Gender Specialist implemented training for the final three service providers (CTV, Terra Nossa, and iTC-F) on gender and land rights in June. Training content included women's land rights, GBV, gender norms, gender equality and social inclusion in land associations, and tools for community gender sensitization. All service providers were also introduced to two new ILRG gender manuals, *Women's Empowerment in the Context of Land Rights and Agricultural Value Chains* and *Domestic Dialogues on Gender Norms*. All organizations will use this material in subsequent work with communities.

**Madal Ingrowers and Outgrowers:** The service provider for the Madal work, NANA, moved forward in laying the foundation for the ingrower scheme, in which residents of 14 communities adjacent to four Madal farms are to receive contracts for use of Madal land, along with inputs and extension support to be provided by the company. A total of 1,546 farmers, of whom 1,345 (87



percent) are women, were allocated 0.5 hectare parcels. Most of these parcels were already being used informally and without the company's agreement, with production in very small, scattered plots. The plan is to wait until the crops currently on these plots are harvested, largely in August and September, after which people will shift into the newly laid out grid pattern and receive coconut trees and other seeds from the company as part of the ingrower scheme.



Mrs. Amelia Pequinia and Mrs. Marcelina Simoco, traditional leader, both members of the eucalyptus farmers group in Muterela community  
ILRG MOZAMBIQUE

During the quarter, NANA also completed participatory mapping of all 14 communities as well as official delimitation of 12 communities. NANA met with the provincial department of geographical and cadastral services and is arranging dates for the government to send technical staff to participate in the final two delimitations. The 14 processes will then be submitted to provincial government with requests for emission of official certificates of community delimitation. This will provide nearly 7,000 families (about 35,000 people) with secure tenure.

NANA also ran awareness-raising campaigns this quarter throughout the 14 communities on the option of delimiting family lands. By the end of the quarter, 1,030 people, of whom 596 (58 percent) are women, had completed pre-registration in the first seven communities. This work will continue and expand in the next quarter, alongside the initiation of field work to delimit family parcels.

With support from ILRG Global Gender Advisor, the ILRG national Gender Specialist provided training in April that focused on gender and social inclusion in land delimitation, establishing inclusive land committees, effective facilitation for community sensitization and promoting gender norms shifts, and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation. Training was also provided to Madal's extension officers, focusing on key gender concepts and practical steps for gender-responsive extension. The two new gender manuals produced by ILRG (as noted above in the section on GRAS) were also introduced for use in subsequent work with communities.

**Eucalyptus production in Portucel areas:** Majol confirmed the final registration of 71 participants (of whom 65 percent are women) in six adjacent communities in southern Ile District. All participants planted eucalyptus saplings, reaching a total of 5,400 trees. The Majol extension staff provided ongoing support to ensure proper land preparation, planting and watering of the trees. As expected, about five percent of the saplings died, and were replaced. By the end of the quarter, the largest trees had already grown from a planting size of about 20 centimeters to over 1.5 meters in height.

Six of the community members, three women and three men, were given additional in-service training in the REFLECT methodology. REFLECT is a participatory approach to adult learning and social change, looking at power structures while discussing topics of concern for participants. They then ran sessions with their fellow participants and other interested community members.

ILRG conducted a field visit in June to four of the six communities. After noting that the activity is currently funded only through 2021, all four communities were able to draft and submit written requests for extension and expansion of the activity; all the letters were signed and approved by district government.

The Mozambique Gender Specialist provided training to Majol and the local REFLECT advisors on gender challenges in agricultural extension and in the use of the REFLECT approach. This was the first time most participants received gender training. She also introduced the two new gender manuals produced by ILRG, for use in subsequent work with communities.



Gender equality and women's empowerment training for local partners in Nampula, Mozambique  
ILRG MOZAMBIQUE

A company based in neighboring Mocuba district, the Mocuba Honey Company (MHC), submitted a letter of interest to ILRG. This company works with smallholder growers in several districts to guide farmers in management of eucalyptus trees and buys several products that offer cash income throughout the life cycle of the trees. Within the first year of growth, eucalyptus leaves can be used for medicinal purposes at home or sold to MHC to produce essential oil for sale to hotels and other clients. As the trees grow, they contribute to honey production, with MHC providing hives and training, and buying honey from growers. Within two to three years, trees are at the right size for some construction purposes and can be used as building posts within four years.

In the coming quarter, the emphasis will be on continued agricultural extension regarding agro-forestry, and further work on REFLECT. In July, farmers will be trained in how to prune off lower branches to improve quality and speed of growth.

**Disaster preparedness:** *This activity is funded as a completion task but presented here as it fits within the broader Mozambique portfolio.* ILRG received government agreement on the design of this new activity, which focuses on the piloting of land administration responses in support of populations moving due to disaster and conflict in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces. The activity gained more urgency after the same locations were affected by Tropical Storm Chalane in Sofala, and based on contacts with the World Bank and its implementing partner, the National Fund for Sustainable Development, concerning work with internally displaced persons from Cabo Delgado.

An ILRG consultant held a series of joint meetings in Sofala with provincial and district officials and visited several of the communities where people relocated after Cyclone Idai, allowing further development of the concept. After the National Institute for Disaster Management decided that this work lay outside of its core focus, ILRG struck agreements with the provincial Department of Lands and with the district administrations of Buzi and of Nhamatanda.

ILRG completed the scope of work in line with these discussions and submitted it to USAID for final approval, along with the accompanying budget.

### 3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

ILRG continued its positive relationship with the National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development and the Coordinator of the Ministerial Commission for the Revision to the Land Policy. In late 2020, USAID/Mozambique presented 100 ILRG-funded tablets pre-loaded with a digital survey form

to be used in the national initiative to gather suggestions on the review of the land law and land policy. During February 2021, ILRG provided technical assistance and training to the commission. ILRG designed a database and digital portal to make the results publicly available, which the Minister of Land and Environment launched formally during a webinar this quarter, on Earth Day (April 22). By the end of June 2021, staff managed by the commission had completed and submitted 22,346 interviews collected via the tablets.

#### 3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

ILRG's Gender Specialist in Mozambique and the ILRG Global Gender Advisor designed a training curriculum and materials for service providers in basic gender issues related to land rights, land delimitation, sustainable use of land, and participation in agricultural value chains. Across service providers, 60 percent of participants had never received gender training and pre/post assessments showed that knowledge of barriers and benefits faced by women and the importance of gender equality in land delimitation and agricultural extension increased from less than 20 percent to over 80 percent. The Global Gender Advisor also led the development of two training manuals, *Women's Empowerment in the Context of Land Rights* and *Agricultural Value Chains and Domestic Dialogues on Gender Norms*, which are designed for participants with no or low literacy skills, using participatory exercises to discuss harmful gender norms and GBV at the household level and to develop women's technical and socioemotional skills as successful land holders and smallholder farmers. The Mozambique Gender Specialist led the gender training, while the country and global advisors collaborated to introduce the manuals to all service providers. Service providers were also assisted in developing plans on how to use the manuals to guide training with communities in coming months.

#### 3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The simultaneous implementation of the MAST approach by six partners and in collaboration with private sector companies, along with active engagement on policy issues with the National Land Commission and the Ministry of Land and Environment, is enabling a significant expansion of its use. Field work has expanded to over 100 communities in three provinces; more communities will be supported in the next quarter. The ILRG team is noting lessons on how to help several new partners to learn and implement the approach, how to engage with diverse perspectives of different companies, and how to work with government on sensitive land issues at national, provincial and district levels.

### 3.5 ZAMBIA: TERM ACTIVITY

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in Zambia since 2014, which initially worked with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in 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. 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 achieve development outcomes related to wildlife and natural resource management (NRM), district planning, economic growth, improved customary governance, and conflict resolution. These approaches are inclusive and have WEE at the forefront.

#### 3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's office was open for most of the quarter, but as COVID-19 spiked in Zambia in June 2021, the project office closed. ILRG onboarded the new Wildlife Specialist, while the rest of the team continued

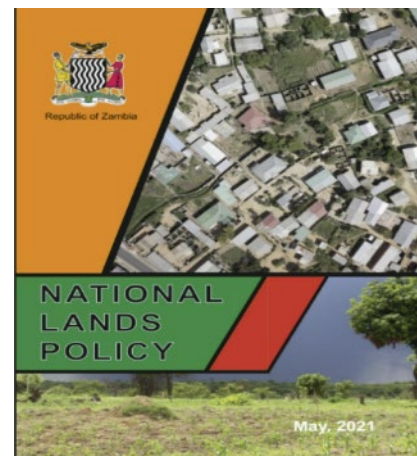
to provide technical backstopping, government and cooperating partner coordination, learning, and management of ILRG partners. USAID/Zambia clarified the expected technical and financial buy-in to ILRG with biodiversity funds for the remaining two years of the project and WEE funding was also confirmed for Zambia. At the end of the quarter, the ILRG Chief of Party demobilized but will continue to support project administration and technical work from the United States.

### 3.5.2 DOCUMENTING AND ADMINISTERING RIGHTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

**Coordination:** With the completion of the National Lands Policy this quarter, ILRG led communication with partners in country, as well as increasing awareness of the policy within the cooperating partner sector. ILRG led the cooperating partners group on land presentation to the heads of mission group with a well-received presentation on the policy and an extended questions and answer section. ILRG was asked to lead a summary of needs to the heads of mission group.

**Law and Policy:** The National Lands Policy was launched on short notice in early May 2021. The policy was substantially different from the previously consulted drafts. USAID's investments were specifically highlighted during the launch. ILRG carried out an initial review of the policy, which was shared across partners and with other national and global stakeholders. The policy remains ambiguous around some key contentious issues (e.g., conditions of foreign ownership of land, status of customary land certificates) but presents opportunities for the government to identify an implementation roadmap.

Based on agreements with the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR) in late 2019 on how USAID could support ministry priorities and through discussions with USAID/Zambia, ILRG launched a consultancy on the development of a communications strategy for the ministry. A launch meeting occurred with strong ministry engagement in late May 2021, and the strategy is expected to be finalized within the coming quarter. While the ministry had previously requested support around amendments to existing land laws and the development of a customary land administration bill, ILRG awaits clarity on the pathway for this support that includes broad stakeholder engagement, which has been discussed with the ministry in previous meetings.



Zambia National Lands Policy was launched this quarter

ILRG expects to move forward on data standardization in customary land management in the coming quarters as the administrative database for ILRG data is finalized. ILRG may engage a local consultant in this process.

**Field Implementation:** ILRG's three partners carrying out land documentation have completed their eighteen month process of systematic documentation of land rights in four chiefdoms. Nzamane (by Chipata District Land Alliance [CDLA]), Nyamphande (by Petauke District Land Alliance [PDLA]), and Chikwa and Chifunda (by Frankfurt Zoological Society [FZS]) Chiefdoms have each finalized the process of objections and corrections, and over 15,000 certificates have been produced. Finalizing signatures and distribution of certificates remains a bottleneck for these customary leaders, each for different reasons. Within Nzamane Chiefdom, the senior chief came down with a severe case of COVID-19 and has yet to fully recover three to four months later. Since that time, the chief has not been accessible for discussions on land rights. In Nyamphande Chiefdom, the new chief (following the passing of the previous Chief Nyamphande in 2020) is very supportive of the work in principle, but is concerned over formalizing rights where the land has not been pre-planned in accordance with his long-term development vision. ILRG is in a dialogue with Chief Nyamphande over this. In Chikwa and Chifunda,



the chiefs are signing the documents, but distribution has been delayed due to a range of logistical challenges. As of July 2021, the certificates are reportedly being distributed.

The ILRG administrative database that ties together data collected on customary land documentation from 2014 to present is near completion and will be rolled out with the next set of partners. ILRG continues to advance partnerships with FZS and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on coordination related to the Health, Ecosystems and Agriculture for Resilient Thriving Societies (HEARTH) project, particularly around local data collection in support of local land use planning.

The focus of subsequent field work will be local governance of land by headpersons and indunas, as well as conflict resolution practices. ILRG envisions summarizing experience to date around chiefdom boundary resolution with the Surveyor General and the House of Chiefs. However, advancing these work flows is dependent on the interests and engagements of the respective chiefs.

**Gender:** ILRG continues to coordinate with Medici Land Governance and comparing best practices from customary land documentation with the field tools that Medici is using in its recently signed contract with MLNR to title four million parcels over the coming seven years. Progress on the finalization of practice notes and tools to support field enumerators in addressing key barriers to women's full participation in land rights documentation has slowed due to staffing changes within Medici, but remains a focus of ILRG work.

ILRG completed the third and final course in a series of an induna Gender Action Learning System (GALS) course with senior advisors to chiefs across Chipata and Petauke Districts.

ILRG's partnerships with Madison Finance Limited (MFinance) on mobile banking and loans and with Risk Shield on weather index insurance for crops ended this quarter. MFinance completed their delivery of bringing customary landholders into their mobile banking platform and delivering loan products with Good Nature Agro. While an agricultural insurance product was not deployed within this partnership, outreach and education on agricultural insurance was advanced, and will be summarized in a learning event in July 2021. These partnerships have targeted women's engagement, and participation has been well over 50 percent women. ILRG's Zambia Gender Advisor continues tracking impacts of the interventions.

### 3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**Coordination:** This quarter, ILRG mobilized coordination of civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on inputs into the Wildlife Act amendment process, through a series of communications and an in person coordination meeting. The process was started by DNPW in a rush to try and push amendments prior to parliament dissolving for elections. ILRG has committed support to assist in bringing chiefs and community leaders together for a stakeholder engagement process; however, this was postponed due to the rise of COVID-19 cases in Zambia. It is expected that this work will pick up again following elections and the decrease of COVID-19. The Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ) anticipated holding its annual meeting, but postponed due to COVID-19.



ILRG partner MFinance established mobile banking agents across ILRG supported chiefdoms  
MATT SOMMERVILLE/TETRA TECH

**Law and Policy:** The Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Policy remains with Cabinet. Per above, the Wildlife Act was brought forward for amendment and ILRG committed to supporting well-prepared stakeholder consultations. No other laws or policies were advanced last quarter though partners continued to discuss priorities, and support their members' awareness of legislation.

With respect to engagement with DNPW, ILRG has increased communications with the department, but so far this has not translated into specific results. The addition of a full-time Wildlife Specialist on the ILRG team has increased this communication. The CBNRM team remains the main focal point for ILRG, particularly around support to community resources board (CRB) capacity building, though this has not materialized into a common vision, despite efforts related to development of CRB governance materials. ILRG's work with the CBNRM team has also focused on gender integration in CRBs, particularly through elections. Despite initial positive process, CRB elections towards the end of the quarter were held with no improvement of women's representation on the final board. With respect to participatory planning, DNPW remains focused on the general management plan approach, expressing less interest in a village land use planning exercise that ILRG is more able to support. ILRG has begun discussing options around improved coordination and training for wildlife and forest scouts to enhance collaboration between forestry and wildlife on land management. ILRG's cooperation on game ranching has been positive and consistent though mostly mediated through WPAZ and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO).



Community scouts from chiefdoms surrounding Lower Zambezi National Park represent Zambia's first all woman community scout team  
DAVID NANGWENYAMA/TETRA TECH

### **NRM Economy – Community Forests and Community Game Ranching:**

ILRG consolidated learnings on community game ranching experiences across COMACO, WPAZ, FZS, and PDLA, and a series of discussions were held on the private wildlife estate and community game ranching opportunities through well attended webinars that live on ILRG's YouTube channel, while written documents will ultimately be available on LandLinks, but are used in draft form in country in the meantime. The governance models and rights models for communities to manage their own game ranches on customary land

remain a major hurdle and will require patient and likely philanthropic investment.

Partners completed their initial work on community forest management and while areas and groups have been registered, the longer-term capacity building needs remain, as the groups identify business models and build their governance capacity. The manual to support front-line staff for both district government/forestry officers and civil society facilitators in supporting community forest management groups (CFMGs) is with government for final approvals and dissemination. All partners remain interested in supporting effective community forest management and CFMGs but have different approaches to doing so.

**CBNRM Governance and Capacity Building:** With respect to CBNRM governance and capacity building, ILRG continues to promote dialogue each quarter between DNPW, ZCRBA, CRBs, and the broader civil society network on wildlife governance capacities. Initial drafts of CRB capacity-building materials have been developed and are awaiting feedback from DNPW, which has requested an in-

person meeting to discuss the materials. ILRG is working with two governance/training experts to draft and organize the first round of materials related to:

- General CRB/village action group (VAG) operation support/reference materials, which are expected to be vetted widely within the DNPW and with NGOs and CRBs in the coming two quarters. They will be piloted with FZS and TNC at cost, and shared broadly with other NGOs. The modules and tools are focused on the governance gap analysis produced by ILRG in December 2020. These are under development but awaiting DNPW approval of the process.
- Leadership and governance trainings for the ZCRBA Executive Committee and regional coordinators. Modules are focused on leadership, communications, advocacy, and resource mobilization. The first course in this series started in April 2021, but the remaining in-person meetings have been postponed due to COVID-19 rates across Zambia.
- Women's empowerment trainings within CRBs and VAGs. These trainings are expected to be offered at the CRB level through regional events with female CRB members over the coming year to build their individual confidence and leadership skills. At the VAG level, tools and methods will be integrated into the operations support above, and piloted initially with FZS (and expected with TNC as well). As with the above, the events are awaiting a reduction in COVID-19 cases.



ILRG's prepared a Medium piece for USAID on Chief Sandwe's work, *Documenting Individual Land Rights to Save Zambia's Forests*  
CHLOE MELROSE/MATT SOMMERVILLE

Advancing these areas of engagement, and particularly working alongside DNPW, has been a major focus of partnership efforts. Two additional areas of engagement continue to be advanced:

- CRB elections. Building on the pilots from November 2020 around North Luangwa, ILRG and ZCRBA are supporting partners to institute a gender-responsive CRB election process. ILRG's engagement in Western Province through ZCRBA with the World Wide Fund for Nature and DNPW resulted in the election of an all-women CRB (following objections, four men were ultimately placed on the CRB). ILRG supported DNPW and partners to develop a gender responsive election process across seven CRBs in Eastern Province. As of the end of the quarter, the elections processes to date with these CRBs were more disappointing, with no improvement in the number of women elected to the first three CRBs that carried out elections. Reportedly, the DNPW extension agents agreed to lead this process, but it was not fully completed and as a result, led to less than expected results.
- ILRG continues to collaborate with DNPW and the ZCRBA on national level reporting both for a baseline governance assessment using the Governance and Management Effectiveness Self-Assessment Tool (GMET) adapted from a standard International Union for Conservation of Nature tool. This tool was piloted in 2020 with North Luangwa CRBs and is now being rolled out across the country with other CRBs, supported by the association. Low reporting led to a field visit towards the end of the quarter to work with CRBs on the GMET; the results are being evaluated. Monthly reporting through mobile phones also continues to be a priority. At present,



approximately one-third of the CRBs are consistently submitting their reports to DNPW using the mobile reporting tool.

**Land Use Planning and Cross-Ministerial Coordination:** DNPW's engagement in the local-level land use planning proposed by ILRG remains limited. DNPW has expressed a preference to focus on the legislated general management plans, while ILRG's focus has been on action planning over specific smaller/discrete areas. ILRG will continue to work directly with its customary partners on these multi-stakeholder planning activities. ILRG's Wildlife Specialist started this process with Sandwe Chiefdom in the past quarter, while former partner FZS has been carrying out a process for VAG planning in the North Luangwa ecosystem.

**Gender:** ILRG's gender and wildlife work is integrated into each of the above sections, particularly related to natural resource governance.

This quarter, ILRG carried out a field visit to the all-women scout team in Lower Zambezi National Park. ILRG developed a USAID Exposure publication, and has continued to offer assistance to Chunga Training School in strengthening its gender integration and course curriculum. The high participation of women in the Chunga course continues, and Chunga has requested ILRG's support in formalizing its curriculum/materials, as well as consolidating the training across DNPW schools Chunga and Nyamaluma, as well as integrating Forestry Department interests into community scout training with the Zambia Forestry College.

### 3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

In the interests of simplifying partnerships over the final three years of the program and due to the primary focus of funding on biodiversity and gender issues, ILRG de-emphasized its relationship with the Ministry of Local Government and its focus on integrated development planning. However, this quarter the USAID/Zambia Democracy and Governance Team requested that ILRG increase its coordination and engagement with USAID governance programs. The relevance of data collected through MAST and the role of local government in coordinating relationships among ministries and rural local stakeholders remains important. Furthermore, ILRG's activities continue to focus on improved governance of customary leaders and governance institutions.

**Law, Policy, and Government Coordination:** ILRG's work reflects coherence with the Urban and Regional Planning Act. ILRG finalized its practice notes on local area planning, and carried out a highly attended meeting with the Ministry of Local Government. In previous quarters, ILRG assembled data collected over recent years related to the Ukwimi Resettlement Scheme and submitted these to relevant departments, including to the National Land Titling Programme for consideration. However, the government departments were not able to follow through with the titling process from their own resources, and ILRG remains on call when this becomes their priority.

In discussions with USAID/Zambia and the Local Impact Governance Activity (LIGA), USAID requested ILRG to collaborate LIGA on processes for gender-equitable access to land when councils create new plots. ILRG has launched a consultancy to start this collaboration, with an ILRG brief and methodology that will demonstrate how to put this into practice.

**Field Implementation:** There was limited field work with respect to local area plans as these have been formally distributed across chiefdoms. ILRG's consultant started the process of interviewing councils on gender responsive land allocation by local councils.

The Chalimbana University traditional leadership and governance diploma course took place during a lull in COVID-19. The first set of courses for the first year were completed in May 2021 over a 12 day in-person session. The Vice President of Zambia attended the final day and commended the chiefs on their



approach to returning to school for the better governance of the country. The next session of the course will take place in September 2021. Participating chiefs have expressed the value of the course not only in the content but in the opportunity to learn from one another and share diverse experiences from across the country.

**Gender:** The customary gender guidelines have been completed and were printed for distribution. The Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs planned to share these during the upcoming elections for the House of Chiefs in each province and to launch the guidelines. The elections have not occurred due to COVID-19 restrictions and the launch of the guidelines were also postponed due to the mourning period for the death of Zambia's first president, Kenneth Kaunda. In the coming year, ILRG anticipates supporting one or more chiefdoms on their deployment of the guidelines.

ILRG's work with MFinance was finalized this quarter with over 700 savings accounts established and almost 50 agricultural loans distributed. ILRG is exploring continuation of this partnership over the coming years in an effort to continue to demonstrate the benefits of secure land documentation for accessing financial services.

### 3.5.5 RESEARCH AND LEARNING

ILRG's quarterly media review was well received with a focus on four main themes: NRM, gender, state land governance, and customary land governance. With over 250 articles at ~50 pages, this remains an important resource and keeps ILRG relevant to a broader community. This quarter, ILRG partnered with the new USAID Alternatives to Charcoal project and has integrated relevant energy news into the summaries. ILRG's six webinars, which replaced the annual research symposium, were well received and included over 200 participants interested in forest and wildlife management. ILRG partners presented experiences from their last two years of work alongside government counterparts and other implementing partners.

### 3.5.6 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG partners with national associations to promote scaling, and with both government and well-established partners to realize sustainability of interventions. ILRG continues to ensure that project outcomes are shared broadly across government, civil society, NGOs, private sector, and communities. ILRG's engagement with other USAID programs is also promoting broad learning and sharing of resources. ILRG anticipates a continued slow pace of activities and government engagement over the coming quarter due to the 2021 elections in August, as well as the ongoing impacts of COVID-19.

## 3.6 MEXICO: TERM ACTIVITY

The term portion of the ILRG contract includes activities in Mexico. USAID has confirmed that this activity is not expected to be funded or implemented moving forward.

## 3.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: COMPLETION ACTIVITY

ILRG submitted second drafts of four regional Indigenous Peoples profiles (Asia and Pacific Islands, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa) as well as a separate Global Declarations and Frameworks on Indigenous Peoples document to USAID in November 2020 to support USAID staff in understanding the regional contexts that determine the current human rights status of Indigenous Peoples in the geographic areas. The Middle East and North Africa Indigenous Peoples profile was put on indefinite hold at the request of USAID. ILRG submitted a revised version of the sub-Saharan Africa Indigenous Peoples profile early in the quarter.

USAID introduced a new scope of work to provide technical support to USAID missions as they engage Indigenous Peoples in line with international standards for free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), and legal FPIC requirements of host countries. ILRG will develop a training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding FPIC and implementing a FPIC process; develop customized FPIC tools for USAID missions as requested; and, provide in-country support and collaboration with USAID missions and their partners in implementing the customized FPIC tools as requested.

### **3.8 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA: COMPLETION ACTIVITY**

ILRG is collaborating with Hershey and ECOM to scale up a financially viable farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model for the Ghanaian cocoa sector. The bridge phase focuses on further testing and refining three components: 1) ECOM's farm rehabilitation services intended to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; 2) a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and 3) an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced.

#### **3.8.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING**

Field work that was planned for May was delayed due to challenges finalizing an agreement on PES funding. USAID directly engaged Hershey and ECOM to help address the issue and to allow field work to resume in July 2021. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) between USAID, Hershey and ECOM was updated to include a reference to the PES program, and final agreement on the PES funding and MoU is anticipated to occur in the next quarter. ILRG also held discussions with Hershey and USAID on claims to the greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions associated with the PES program. Hershey agreed to use the GHG reductions associated with the program for reporting purposes (similar to USAID), but does not plan to claim the reductions as GHG offsets or use them for other carbon accounting purposes.

ILRG prepared a draft set of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to implement the PES scheme and shared the draft with USAID for review and input. The SOPs will be shared with Hershey and ECOM next quarter and key provisions discussed with the communities in subsequent field work.

ILRG worked with ECOM to develop a training of trainers program to help ECOM extension agents engage communities on shade tree species selection and care. The training includes additional species selection that go beyond the three to four common shade trees typically provided to cocoa farmers. The training will be provided to ECOM's extension agents during the July field work. It will be part of the PES program, but also applicable for other tree planting programs ECOM implements in other communities and regions not associated with PES or ILRG.

#### **3.8.2 COST RECOVERY FARM-LEVEL TENURE DOCUMENTATION**

Meridia finalized the online database that uses Meridia°Geo software for the land tenure documents. The database contains electronic records of all the tenure documents produced under ILRG and TGCC. This includes the records that were not completed or not delivered under ILRG due to a failure of one or more parties signing the documents or not being available to receive the documents. Meridia trained a stool representative on how to use the online database and provided her with a laptop to access the database. Meridia also prepared hard copies of the FarmSeal documents and a filing system. The filing cabinets with documents will be delivered to the Stool in Asankrangwa, and a small handover ceremony is planned to occur as part of ILRG's next field engagement in early July.



Meridia staff training Asankrangwa stool representative Vivian Yogah on the Meridia°Geo database in Accra  
MERIDIA

The ILRG field team also plans to use alternative dispute resolution techniques developed under TGCC to engage the communities during the July field visit to try and address issues that are preventing some documents from being finalized. If successful, the farmers should be able to receive a copy of their tenure documents from the filing system established with the stool.

### 3.8.3 FARM REHABILITATION SERVICES

ECOM shared the cash crop yield results from the second season of field trials for the farm rehabilitation services. The first season's trials from 2019 – 2020 were chili peppers, garden eggs, okra, and turmeric. The first season saw very low yields across all crops compared to projections, except for turmeric. The second season ran from 2020 – 2021 and included chili peppers, watermelon, and cabbage. Yields were higher across all crops compared to the first season, but still less than forecast (see table 1). The implications of these results for scaling up the farm rehabilitation model will be discussed with ECOM and USAID in early July.

**TABLE 1. FARM REHABILITATION CASH CROP YIELDS**

| First Production Season (2019 – 2020)  |                     |                    |                |                 |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|  | <i>Chili Pepper</i> | <i>Garden Eggs</i> | <i>Okra</i>    | <i>Turmeric</i> |
| Actual vs. projected yields            | 10%                 | 26%                | 29%            | 66%             |
| Second Production Season (2020 – 2021) |                     |                    |                |                 |
|  | <i>Chili Pepper</i> | <i>Watermelon</i>  | <i>Cabbage</i> |                 |
| Actual vs. projected yields            | 67%                 | 58%                | 57%            |                 |

### 3.8.4 TREE TENURE

The Ghana team completed their initial analysis on the importance of stumpage fees for the Forestry Commissions and continued to collect additional data. The preliminary analysis found that stumpage revenue accounted for only 9.2 percent of total revenue from harvested timber that flows to all Forestry Commission departments. When off-reserve stumpage and other fees and revenue are combined, off-reserve stumpage fees only account for approximately two percent of total revenue to the Forestry Commission from timber. ILRG started its accompanying spatial analysis of the potential to increase tree planting off-reserve. The work was delayed due to challenges in collecting data, including baseline data on current levels of shade trees across the cocoa growing region and third-party spatial

data used by the Forestry Commission. This data has now been obtained and the analysis is being finalized. The paper that brings together this analysis is expected to be completed next quarter.

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

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

#### **3.9.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

ILRG has a small India team comprised of a Country Director, a Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist, and an Administrative Assistant (all based in Kolkata), three Field Agronomists based in Ambaragh, and 12 women Community Agronomists based in six communities. Three local consultants, one international consultant, and two subcontractors support gender interventions (GBV training, social norms change, and Self-Empowerment and Equity for Change [SEE Change]/Empowered Entrepreneurship training [EET]) and the ILRG Global Gender Advisor provides technical support.

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

This quarter marked the end of the potato season in West Bengal, and ILRG focused on completing Phase VI of the POP training, supporting women's land leasing groups and women-led demo farm on record keeping, continuing to roll out GALs and Nurturing Connections, building the capacity of Field and Community Agronomists, developing several communications products about the partnership, and preparing an interim assessment report about the activity.

**Training for Women Farmers on Potato Cultivation:** During the reporting period, ILRG delivered Phase VI of the POP training on the importance of record keeping and record analysis. Due to the state elections and later due to the increase in COVID-19 cases in India, training sessions were delayed and subsequently interrupted (27 sessions of Phase VI were completed and six sessions, including two refresher sessions, could not be delivered). Out of 770 women in PepsiCo farming families targeted, 602 attended POP training over the season (78 percent attendance). In addition, 230 women from self-help groups (SHGs) from the activity's first year attended a refresher three-phase POP training; the total number of women trained over the 2020 – 2021 potato season was 832.

**Women's Access to Land:** ILRG continued to support two women's land leasing groups, Eid Mubarak and Jaher Ayo, which comprise 19 women in SHGs, seven of whom are from formally recognized PepsiCo farm families. Other members produce PepsiCo potatoes as laborers or informal suppliers. This quarter, data was gathered and analyzed and overall, both groups had a successful season. The Eid Mubarak group opted for early planting to increase profitability and the yield was 9,150 kg (9.15 tons) with a rejection of 700 kg from 0.66 acre (0.267 ha) of land. They sold 169 bags or 8,450 kg (8.45 tons) of potatoes to PepsiCo. The Jaher Ayo group had a total yield of 9,850 kgs (9.85 tons) with a rejection of 300 kg from 0.75 acre of land. They sold 191 bags or 9,550 kgs (9.55 tons) to PepsiCo. Results showed that the Jaher Ayo group produced above the average yield reported by other PepsiCo farmers in the area; their yield was 12.73 MT/acre, which is above the 10.78 MT/acre yield reported by PepsiCo for farmers in Dhuluk. The Eid Mubarak group also produced above the local average, producing 252 bags per acre (average in their area is 210 bags per acre). The group's yield was 12.4 MT/acre, which was above the 11.33 MT/acre average yield reported by PepsiCo farmers in Malaypur.



**Demonstration Farm:** Over this quarter, data from the demonstration farm managed by the Eid Mubarak land leasing group in Molaypur was analyzed. Despite being the same size, the net profit on the demonstration farm was less than half that earned on the control plot. The demonstration plot was farmed using advanced practices such as drip irrigation supplied via an overhead storage tank and a different set of agro-chemicals specially supplied by an agro-chemical partner company with PepsiCo guidance. All activities, such as application of micronutrients, pesticides, irrigation, and fertility management were done according to guidance provided by PepsiCo partners. However, COVID-19 restrictions led to delays in the provision of guidance and the local PepsiCo Agronomist agreed that these delays could have contributed to relatively lower production on the demonstration plot. The drip irrigation system resulted in additional labor costs not borne on the control plot. This irrigation system may not be optimal for this particular area as river lift irrigation is readily and cheaply available.

**Field and Community Agronomists:** This quarter, the India Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist continued delivering bi-weekly gender training sessions to ILRG Field Agronomists to increase their knowledge and skills to interact with farmers and other key stakeholders. A total of ten sessions have been delivered, covering topics like access to and control over resources, gender analysis, and gender norms that impact PepsiCo farming communities. The India Gender and



A total of 15 ILRG women agronomists have provided training and technical support to women PepsiCo potato farmers this season  
SUBARNA MAITRA

Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist developed a simplified interactive training module on gender and women's empowerment issues for the Community Agronomists to be delivered virtually and later on in person, depending on the COVID-19 situation. The first sessions were conducted virtually in June and will continue over the next quarter. PepsiCo organized a virtual training on rapid soil testing for Field Agronomists in April. Soil testing will be done before the next potato season with support from Community Agronomists.

**SEE Change/EET:** ILRG continued to work with Johns Hopkins University and a local consultant to discuss the training agenda and to contextualize training content, in particular case studies and games to be used in the training. The teams also discussed the strategy for training assessment. The training is currently scheduled for August – September 2021 to allow time for COVID-19 cases to reduce; this will also ensure that participants start the next potato season with learning on empowerment and entrepreneurship fresh on their minds. Participants in the SEE Change/EET will include women farmers, community agronomists, and PepsiCo aggregator families.

**Social Norms Change:** In addition to promoting women's access to productive resources like land and agronomy knowledge, ILRG is promoting shifts in harmful gender norms that hinder women's participation in the potato supply chain and PepsiCo's efforts to empower women. Two approaches – GALS and Nurturing Connections – will be piloted in six communities each. This quarter GALS sessions were delayed due to the elections and then due to rising COVID-19 cases. While holding an in-person

GALS session was not possible, ILRG kept in touch with farmers via postcards and/or phone calls. ILRG distributed flyers and briefed members of six communities on Nurturing Connections to start the participant selection process; however, the start date was postponed in light of the COVID-19 situation. The gender norms being shifted by these and other community level activities were mapped and an assessment plan was finalized.

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

Given the unique and complex land law and tenure situation in West Bengal and the importance of farmers' land rights – and especially women's land rights – for PepsiCo's supply chain, ILRG is providing capacity development for PepsiCo staff. This quarter, an orientation session on land issues for PepsiCo field staff was developed, but delivery was postponed due to COVID-19. The planned training on GBV was also postponed. ILRG consulted PepsiCo staff and the service provider delivering training and it was decided that the training should be delivered in person instead of virtually. Training is currently planned for August 2021.

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

During the reporting period, ILRG continued to participate in regular calls with Resonance, which is implementing the USAID-PepsiCo Global Development Alliance (GDA), to share approaches, training, curricula, tools, and metrics. The Resonance and ILRG teams have discussed developing short guides based on best practices from West Bengal that could be replicated in GDA countries.

The PepsiCo human resources team and the ILRG India Country Director discussed potentially establishing digital community learning centers in a few communities on a pilot basis for extending learning opportunities to women and youth on digital literacy, financial literacy, interpersonal skills, and social and behavioral change communication. A concept note was submitted by ILRG and is awaiting response from the PepsiCo India human resources team.



ILRG Community Agronomists supported farmers to set up waste disposal using locally available resources in Barasat  
SUBARNA MAITRA

### 3.9.5 COMMUNICATIONS

This quarter ILRG launched a slogan competition whereby community members could submit entries for their ideas for slogans related to SFP issues, use of personal protective equipment, waste disposal, record keeping, women in agriculture, against crop residue burning, etc. The slogan competition received over 200 submissions. Next quarter, entries will be shortlisted by a team consisting of representatives from PepsiCo, Control Union, and ILRG. The best entries will be used for an awareness raising campaign and winners will be congratulated.

Communications products targeting global audiences were published. The blog post *Securing Land Rights for Female Farmers in India* was published on [AgriLinks](#). A question and answer with staff from PepsiCo and USAID, *Climate Change is Not Gender Neutral*, was published on [Medium](#) and the blog post *Gender and Climate Change: the Intersection of Women's Empowerment and Sustainable Farming* was published on [LandLinks](#). Both include a [short video](#) on how the USAID-PepsiCo partnership is promoting women's economic empowerment and supporting global climate change commitments. During this quarter ILRG also worked with the local PepsiCo team to produce a third video that can be used by PepsiCo for capacity development and communications efforts, as well as to introduce PepsiCo teams in other countries to the work on women's empowerment developed in West Bengal.

### **3.9.6 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE**

Over this quarter ILRG collected quantitative and qualitative data on women's economic empowerment and productivity and produced an interim assessment report, reflecting on results from the USAID-PepsiCo partnership over the past two years, including the impact of agronomy training and women's empowerment activities on PepsiCo's supply chain. Further reflecting on preliminary business case results, the report provided recommendations for the third year of the activity and long-term sustainability and scalability. Emerging evidence of WEE include improved women's self-image, confidence, mobility, access to knowledge and resources, income, decision-making power, acceptance by family and community members, and collective agency. Indicators of improved business performance have been observed, such as above-average productivity by women's land leasing groups, increased brand loyalty, and potential expansion of the farming supply base for PepsiCo.

### **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, the Land and Resource Governance Team originally approved Zambia as the country for the deep dive. Ultimately, however, the decision was made for ILRG instead to support an enhanced Prindex analysis in Colombia in collaboration with the planned application of Prindex under USAID/Colombia's Land for Prosperity Activity (LFP) and with a USAID Communications, Evidence and Learning (CEL)-supported impact evaluation of LFP. This will contribute to learning about how best to collect data to measure perceptions of tenure security. It will also provide LFP with complementary Prindex information for four non-intervention (control group) municipalities. ILRG negotiated and contracted with two subcontractors to assist with the work. The activity launched in March, final sampling strategy and sample selection completed in April, and data collection started in May, with approximately 75 percent of the work complete as of the end of the quarter. Due to challenges related to COVID-19, social unrest, and methodology finalization, the final lessons learned brief is shifted to be delivered by the end of October 2021.

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

ILRG's two Liberian grantees, Sustainable Development Institute (SDI) and Green Advocates International (GAI), continued to implement the community lands protection process across approximately 36 communities in Liberia. In this quarter SDI finalized the drafting of community bylaws and election of community land and development management committee (CLDMC) officers and members in 31 communities in Lofa, Maryland and River Gee Counties.

SDI organized meetings with women leaders in the four Lofa communities to strengthen or build capacity of women to fully participate in land governance and ensure they are elected to key positions of





Via-wulu Community land and resource by-law adoption meeting, Lofa County  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

the CLDMCs. During the working sessions, the 100+ women in attendance identified key CLDMC positions where they wanted to see women elected, and received training in campaign strategies. As a result, women participated fully in the CLDMC election process, with one woman elected as a CLDMC

chairperson (Zone II Community, Bluyema Clan), four women elected as vice chairpersons, and four women elected as treasurers. A male youth was also elected as chairperson of Via-wulu Community, Zieama Clan. Prior to these elections, land issues were handled by landlords and chiefs who were typically very traditional older males who at times inherited the role. Women were similarly represented in both CLDMC leadership and membership roles in the Maryland and River Gee elections (see Table 2 below).

**TABLE 2. FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN SDI CLDMC ELECTED ROLES**

| County    | Female CLDMC Officers | Male CLDMC Officers | Total CLDMC Officers | Female CLDMC Members | Male CLDMC Members | Total CLDMC Members |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Lofa      | 9 (56.3%)             | 7 (43.8%)           | 16                   | 43 (43%)             | 57 (57%)           | 100                 |
| Maryland  | 25 (44.6%)            | 31 (55.4%)          | 56                   | 116 (41.4%)          | 164 (58.6%)        | 280                 |
| River Gee | 26 (50%)              | 26 (50%)            | 52                   | 113 (45.4%)          | 136 (54.6%)        | 249                 |
| Total     | 60 (48.4%)            | 64 (51.6%)          | 124                  | 272 (43.2%)          | 357 (56.8%)        | 629                 |

The LLA has completed validation of the community self-identification and governance steps in 14 communities in Maryland County, 13 communities in River Gee County, and will soon be going to Lofa to undertake validation in the four communities there. While SDI waits for the LLA to complete the validation of their work to date, preparations are in process to provide updated training on community mapping.

GAI continues to collaborate with the LLA on how to resolve the overlapping support to six communities in Nimba County. A Tenure Facility-funded organization supported community self-identification at the clan level, which included six of the seven communities that Green Advocates collaborated with to self-identify at a sub-unit (i.e., town) level. As the LLA had validated both processes, they met with both organizations in late March 2021, travelled to Nimba County to meet with community leaders in mid-May 2021, provided initial feedback in early June, and will provide guidance on how to proceed. Once given the go-ahead, GAI will continue collaboration with the five self-identified communities to draft their community land and resource bylaws and elect CLDMC officers and members.

### 3.12 WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE (W-GDP): COMPLETION ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2020, ILRG programmed WEE funds for activities in Ghana (cocoa sector), India (PepsiCo partnership), Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. A detailed work plan and monitoring,



evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan were submitted and approved by USAID. Activities under this funding are fully integrated into the India, Mozambique, and Zambia sections above. Activities in Malawi and cocoa sector/Ghana are detailed below. Global activities and coordination related to women's land rights and women's economic empowerment are also described in this section.

Over 850 women were reached this quarter, and over 31,000 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities implemented by ILRG so far, who benefited from documented land rights and access to related resources and benefits such as credit, agricultural training, and livelihoods opportunities.

### 3.12.1 MALAWI

ILRG conducted an assessment in May to identify the TLMA where ILRG will support the government with systematic documentation. A set of criteria guided the choice of which TLMA had the most potential of showing results quickly within a set period of under two years, including: political will/buy-in of local authorities; appetite to integrate a gender-responsive land documentation process; logistically not complicated to reach; initial success from previous donor activities; and alignment with USAID and Government of Malawi priorities. Given the findings of the assessment against these criteria, Mwansambo Traditional Authority in Nkhosachota District was selected.

As part of the assessment, ILRG liaised with the LRIU, USAID, and other donors active in the land sector in Malawi to gather information on support provided to date, gaps in the customary land documentation and women's land rights sector to explore how ILRG can best support efforts in one TLMA. Consultations with other organizations and donors continued to discuss progress of recent/ongoing land documentation pilots, challenges related to COVID-19, challenges to get buy-in at the local level, and gender integration. Once the TLMA was selected, ILRG has continued to collaborate with the LRIU to finalize a draft implementation plan and budget for activity support, as well as to present the activity to government officials at the national, district, and TLMA level for approval. These approvals are largely procedural, but will create the momentum for full engagement and the start of field activities.

ILRG Malawi staff continue to collect existing customary land documentation manuals and guides for review and gender integration. ILRG Malawi identified an office, opened a bank account and began procurement of necessary equipment, furniture and services.

### 3.12.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

ILRG submitted the gender assessment report and brief to ECOM and USAID in late April. Meetings were held in early May with ECOM and USAID to discuss feedback on the gender assessment findings and to discuss the implementation design. In coordination with ECOM and informed by the gender assessment, ILRG prepared and submitted a detailed draft implementation plan and budget for the activity, which proposes activities under three strategic approaches: 1) build ECOM staff capacity at the management and field levels, and integrated gender equality and women's empowerment into ECOM's core business operations; 2) promote women's economic empowerment through increased access to resources and gender norms change; and 3) promote income diversification and economic resilience for women farmers. Upon approval of the implementation plan and budget, ILRG will start field activities next quarter, ahead of the next cocoa season.

### 3.12.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor, who also coordinates WEE activities across all program countries, continued to provide technical support to in-country gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees to develop gender assessments, training materials, and learning products. This

follows key areas for cross-country learning on women's rights to land and natural resources as devised in the Year 3 work plan: women's land rights policy, gender integration in systematic land documentation, gender norms change, private sector engagement, WEE, and GBV.

ILRG continues to build a library of tools and training materials on gender equality, women's land rights, women's empowerment, and related topics, with manuals, practice notes, training curricula, presentations, handouts, case studies, and participatory exercises available in English and Portuguese. All materials have been shared with country staff, implementing partners, and USAID missions. Over this quarter ILRG developed two training programs with detailed training manuals and assessment plans in English and Portuguese. *Women's Empowerment in the Context of Land and Agricultural Value Chains* is a women-only training program focused on fostering self-confidence and building soft/interpersonal skills that will support women to navigate gender barriers at their households and communities and to engage in local land governance and with actors in value chains. *Household Dialogues on Gender Norms in the Context of Land Rights and Agricultural Value Chains* targets women (ideally women who have undergone the empowerment training) and their husbands/partners/other relevant relatives to foster dialogue and initiate shifts in harmful gender norms that hinder women's empowerment and women's participation in land-related matters. Both programs are comprised of short, two-hour modules (12 and six modules respectively) and use participatory methods tailored for illiterate people or those with low literacy levels. The programs are being used in Mozambique and Zambia and will be adapted for Malawi and Ghana.

ILRG responded to WEE's quarterly data request and continued to engage with the WEE community of practice. ILRG worked with USAID's CEL program, and particularly with the Land Evidence for Economic Rights and Gender Empowerment (LEVERAGE) activity on learning and communications activities. ILRG and CEL/LEVERAGE worked with USAID's Gender Equality Hub and Land and Resource Governance division to prepare and deliver the presentation *USAID empowers women by strengthening land and natural resource rights* in May for USAID operating units and missions. The presentation was attended by over 40 people and provided an overview of USAID's work on women's land rights and resource governance, the connection between women's land rights and WEE, and summary of the work implemented by CEL and ILRG in eight countries.

ILRG continued to engage with other USAID programs and activities for coordination and potential collaboration on key gender issues, ensuring the utilization of existing gender architecture and avoiding duplication. ILRG continued the collaboration with the Passages Project, funded by the Bureau for Global Health. The Passages team provided a workshop series with five sessions to ILRG and CEL/LEVERAGE staff and partners from different countries. Following the first two sessions delivered in the previous quarter, sessions delivered in this quarter covered practical application of social norms concepts and theories, identifying social norms, designing interventions to change norms, and monitoring and measuring change. This series of workshops has equipped ILRG country teams with knowledge and tools to address gender norms that hinder women's access to and control of land and natural resources and to prevent unintended consequences. ILRG will also develop technical briefs applying a gender norms lens to women's land rights and detailing norms shifting activities implemented across countries.

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

This quarter ILRG continued to support the governance of the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA). The PPA is a multi-stakeholder initiative that supports projects in the DRC and the surrounding Great Lakes Region of Central Africa to improve the due diligence and governance systems needed for responsible mineral supply chains. Funded projects focus on developing tools and building civil society capacity to support responsible minerals sourcing and trading. During this quarter, the PPA achieved the following:

- Facilitated meetings of three task groups and the PPA Governance Committee to scope PPA priorities and actions that will: 1) promote meaningful changes to upstream business operations to address barriers to sourcing; 2) explore how data collection can be leveraged to enhance positive local socioeconomic impacts; and 3) engage with Great Lakes Region government on a range of policy issues and addressing barriers to legal sourcing;
- Developed and distributed a request for initial concepts for research on governance models for artisanal mining organizations;
- Scoped objectives for and approach to a virtual and/or in-region 2022 delegation to the DRC;
- With the input of a sub-group of the PPA Governance Committee, composed and circulated a member survey on a potential next phase of the PPA, including purpose, geographic and minerals focus, structure, and other key elements, and conducted/facilitated one-on-one outreach to small group of PPA influencers;
- Using member-submitted data towards the internet of PPA, launched the PPA member-only directory to facilitate member-to-member engagement and communications, collaboration, coordination, and information-sharing;
- Provided feedback on a draft interim report from Trust Merchant Bank on their PPA pilot to provide banking and other financial services to artisanal mining communities;
- Accepted Halcyon, a supply chain actor, as a formal PPA member, and coordinated with United States government partners to vet three additional candidate members; and
- Planned and convened a virtual partner session on public-private partnerships for the 2021 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains, featuring a panel including Governance Committee members and grantees.

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

The ILRG Madagascar activity contributes to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley of Ambanja District, Diana Region, Madagascar into the cocoa rehabilitation initiatives led by Lindt & Sprüngli AG. Lindt & Sprüngli AG leads the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes (CRCL) initiative, which consists of implementing partners Helvetas, Valrhona, Earthworm Foundation, Centre for Development and Environment, Ramanandraibe Exportation, and Société Anonyme au Capital de MGA. The ILRG team coordinates directly with Helvetas, the principal implementing partner, and works through the CRCL coalition to implement recommendations on ways to improve tenure security in the Sambirano Valley with funding from the ILRG program, but also other complementary sources.

The ILRG team continued to support the nascent multi-stakeholder platform, the *Comité du Bassin Versant*. The ILRG land tenure specialist met on several occasions with the governor of the Region of Diana to explain the attributions of the platform. In late June, the general assembly of the *Comité du Bassin* voted in the new executive committee, approved the administrative by-laws, and submitted a draft decree to the region for formal approval expected in late July. ILRG will be a member of the group of donor programs and projects supporting the new landscape governance structure.

The ILRG team finalized and submitted a USAID-branded report describing what is currently known about the land tenure situation in the Sambirano Valley entitled *La Situation Foncière dans la Vallée de Sambirano, District d'Ambanja: Contribution aux Réflexions sur les Enjeux et Défis* and started a second comprehensive report describing the structure of the cacao economy and the land tenure issues confronted by the private sector. A consultant was hired to prepare a roadmap of how to address the

complex land issues around the ex-indigenous reserves, but sadly, the consultant died just before completing the report. The study will be completed with a newly recruited consultant.

The ILRG team continued to nurture effective working relationships with a wide array of government agencies and donor-funded projects involved with land governance in Ambanja District. The team organized two



Newly elected Comité du Bassin Versant executive committee  
FELIX BEZANDRY

webinars with the CRCL coalition and USAID to present general findings on the land tenure situation in the valley as well as private sector concerns. These presentations continue to describe the mosaic of land tenure problematics confronted by different stakeholders in the Sambirano Valley and the associated variety of policy prescriptions and concrete actions needed to address each type of land tenure issue. The ILRG team looks forward to working with the newly elected *Comité du Bassin* executives to discuss priority programming for the next year that will most likely center around education and outreach, the roadmap addressing the ex-Indigenous Reserves, and how to promote payment for ecosystem services based on approaches and insights from the ILRG work in the Western Region of Ghana. The team will prepare a revised scope of work and budget for this activity.

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

In June 2021, ILRG signed the subcontract with International Information and Peace Service (IPIS) on mapping of artisanal mine sites and conflict financing dynamics in eastern DRC. ILRG approved the first deliverable, the work plan, and coordinated with IPIS and USAID for the first mission by the project coordinator set for July 2021. Plans were also made for the kick-off call for the two-year activity that will also deepen understanding around the evolving linkages between the minerals trade and transnational organized crime and armed groups.

### 3.16 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a scope of work to the 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.

#### 3.16.1 MOZAMBIQUE: LAND ADMINISTRATION FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

While funded separately, it is described within the Mozambique term activities above. As of report submission, USAID has a final budget and scope of work for approval

## 4.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Data reporting of ILRG's 44 indicators is done by country. WEE indicators are noted throughout the country tables, next to the indicator title. Tables present standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators. Indicators with quarterly cells shaded in grey are to be reported annually or at baseline and endline.

**TABLE 3. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE**

| N° | MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  | BASE<br>-<br>LINE | Y3 Q1             | Y3 Q2 | Y3 Q3 | Y3 Q4 | Y3<br>ACTUAL/<br>ANNUAL | LOP<br>ACTUAL | NOTES   |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| 13 | Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance <b>[DR.3.1-2]</b>   | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0                       | 1             |   |
|    | women's rights groups   | 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 <b>[EG.3.2-24, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b>                                   | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 1,605 |       | 1,605                   | 1,605         | <b>Y3Q3:</b> 70 eucalyptus growers, 1,535 ingrowers in Madal extension system |
| 33 | Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.3.2-27, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | \$0               | Reported annually |       |       |       |                         | 0             |   |
| 34 | Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors <b>[EG.4.2-1, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>    | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |                         | 0             |   |
| 36 | Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG.5-3, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |                         | 0             |   |
| 29 | Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-3, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b> | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |                         | 0             |   |
| 2  | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property                         | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |                         | 9             |   |



|    |  |                  |   |   |   |  |   |       |   |
|----|--|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|-------|---|
|    | rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> (subset of above)  |                  |   |   |   |  |   |       |   |
| 4  | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-3]</b>  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0     |   |
|    | local authorities  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0     |   |
|    | contractors  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0     |   |
|    | mediators  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0     |   |
|    | courts   | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0     |   |
| 3  | Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered <b>[EG.10.4-4]</b> | N/A              |   |   |   |  |   | 0     | Survey to be carried out in Year 3  |
|    | percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered  | N/A              |   |   |   |  |   | 0     |   |
|    | percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered  | N/A              |   |   |   |  |   | 0     |   |
| 5  | Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-5]</b>  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 4,102 | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Registration of families began in June (420 as of 28 June); parcel delimitation to begin in July 2021.         |
| 1a | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. <b>[EG.10.4-7, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 6,732 | <b>Y3Q2:</b> Community delimitations began this quarter, requests for formal documentation will be submitted starting Y3Q3. |
|    | male   | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 2,174 |   |
|    | female   | 0                | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 4,558 |   |
| 1b | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-8, W-</b>   | 70% <sup>1</sup> |   |   |   |  |   |       | Survey to be carried out in Year 3  |

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

|    |   |     |                   |   |        |  |        |        |  |
|----|---|-----|-------------------|---|--------|--|--------|--------|--|
|    | <b>GDP Pillar 2]</b>  |     |                   |   |        |  |        |        |  |
| 37 | Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons <b>[ES.4-2, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b>  | 0   | Reported annually |   |        |  |        | 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 <b>[GNDR-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b>   | 0   | Reported annually |   |        |  |        | 8      |  |
| 15 | Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming <b>[GNDR-2, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>                  | N/A | Reported annually |   |        |  | N/A    | N/A    |  |
|    | numerator   | N/A |                   |   |        |  |        | 0      |  |
|    | denominator   | N/A |                   |   |        |  |        | 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 <b>[GNDR-8, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> | 0   | 69                | 0 | 58     |  | 69     | 127    | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Gender trainings in Quelimane, Ile, Nampula; virtual gender manual introduction to Quelimane, Lichinga, Ile   |
|    | female  | 0   | 47                | 0 | 24     |  | 71     | 71     |  |
|    | male  | 0   | 22                | 0 | 34     |  | 56     | 56     |  |
| 6  | Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated <b>[Custom]</b>  | 0   | Reported annually |   |        |  |        | 1      |  |
| 7  | Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0   | Reported annually |   |        |  |        | 2      | <b>Y3Q3:</b> ILRG partners are currently working to build capacity with 165 community groups (including community land associations and armer groups) through long-term structured support, including trainings and on-the-job support. Capacity building began in December 2020 and will be reported once completed |
| 10 | Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0   | 0                 | 0 | 89,228 |  | 89,228 | 89,228 | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Hectares delimited in 34 communities  |

|    |   |     |                   |   |   |  |    |     |  |
|----|---|-----|-------------------|---|---|--|----|-----|--|
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events held <b>[Custom]</b>  | 0   | 0                 | 0 | 1 |  | 1  | 2   | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Launch of Ministry of Lands website   |
| 18 | Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated <b>[Custom]</b> | 0   | 3                 | 1 | 5 |  | 9  | 14  | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Online portals developed for: 1 CaVaTeCo ongoing project monitoring for GRAS and Madal, 1 CaVaTeCo project activity monitoring portal, 1 Ile eucalyptus growers summary, 1 national consultation on land policy, 1 national consultation on land policy - ILRG partners |
| 20 | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives <b>[Custom]</b>  | 0   | 69                | 0 | 0 |  | 69 | 86  |  |
|    | male  | 0   | 47                | 0 | 0 |  | 47 | 56  |  |
|    | female  | 0   | 22                | 0 | 0 |  | 22 | 30  |  |
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) <b>[Custom]</b>                | 0   | 1                 | 1 | 0 |  | 2  | 6   |  |
| 30 | Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b>   | N/A | Reported annually |   |   |  |    | TBD |  |

**TABLE 4. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE**

| N°  | ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]   | BASE - LINE | Y3 Q1             | Y3 Q2  | Y3 Q3 | Y3 Q4 | Y3 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES  |
|-----|---|-------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------|--|
| 13  | Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance <b>[DR.3.1-2]</b>   | 0           | 6                 | 1      | 16    |       | 23                | 31         | <b>Y3Q3:</b> CRB executives trained at ZCRBA Executive Committee in Lusaka. CRBs, government, NGOs trained on gendered elections in Mfuwe. House of Chiefs trained at traditional leadership course in Lusaka. Chieftdom leaders trained at induna gender dialogue |
|     | women's rights groups   | 0           | 0                 | 0      | 0     |       | 0                 | 0          |  |
|     | indigenous people's groups  | 0           | 0                 | 0      | 0     |       | 0                 | 0          |  |
|     | customary authorities   | 0           | 6                 | 0      | 8     |       | 14                | 17         |  |
|     | government  | 0           | 0                 | 0      | 2     |       | 2                 | 4          |  |
|     | civil society   | 0           | 0                 | 1      | 2     |       | 3                 | 5          |  |
|     | NGOs  |             |                   |        | 4     |       | 4                 | 4          |  |
| 34  | Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors <b>[EG.4.2-1, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>    | 0           | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          | <b>Y3Q3:</b> MFinance participants will be reported in the annual report   |
| 35  | Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs <b>[EG.4.2-7, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | 0           | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          | <b>Y3Q3:</b> MFinance participants will be reported in the annual report   |
| 36  | Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG.5-3, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | 0           | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          |  |
| 9   | Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-2]</b>  | 0           | 501               | 54,578 | 0     |       | 55,079            | 725,798.5  |  |
| 29  | Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-3, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b> | 0           | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          |  |
|     | female  |             | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          |  |
|     | male  |             | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 0          |  |
| 11c | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>biodiversity</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.2-5]</b>           | 0           | Reported annually |        |       |       |                   | 2          |  |

|   |   |     |                   |     |   |  |     |                                    |
|---|---|-----|-------------------|-----|---|--|-----|------------------------------------|
|   | national, proposed  | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | national, adopted   | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | national, implemented   | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | sub-national, proposed  | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | sub-national, adopted   | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | sub-national, implemented   | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | regional or international, proposed   | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | regional or international, adopted  | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | regional or international, implemented  | 0   |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
| 2 | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> (subset of above) | 0   | Reported annually |     |   |  | 7   |                                    |
|   | analyzed  |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | drafted   |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | revised   |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | introduced  |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | approved  |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | implemented   |     |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
| 4 | Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-3]</b>   | 0   | 466               | 110 | 0 |  | 576 | 1,263                              |
|   | local authorities   | 0   | 0                 | 0   | 0 |  | 0   | 341                                |
|   | contractors   | 0   | 256               | 0   | 0 |  | 256 | 595                                |
|   | mediators   | 0   | 210               | 110 | 0 |  | 320 | 320                                |
|   | courts  | 0   | 0                 | 0   | 0 |  | 0   | 0                                  |
| 3 | Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered <b>[EG.10.4-4]</b>  | N/A | Reported annually |     |   |  | 0   | Survey to be carried out in Year 3 |
|   | percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered   | N/A |                   |     |   |  | 0   |                                    |
|   | percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered   | N/A |                   |     |   |  | 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   | 8,477             | 7,492 | 507 |  | 16,476 | 22,530 | Y3Q3: Customary parcels to individuals in the following chiefdoms: Chifunda: 106; Chikwa: 172; Nyamphande: 193; Sandwe: 36. The sex was not identified for these parcels          |
| 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   | 4,076             | 3,357 | 170 |  | 7,603  | 54,325 | Y3Q3: Customary parcels in Nyamphande and Sandwe  |
|     | Female   | 0   | 1,879             | 1,550 | 77  |  | 3,506  | 25,760 |   |
|     | male   | 0   | 2,197             | 1,807 | 93  |  | 4,097  | 28,565 |   |
| 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 3]   | 67% |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      | Survey to be carried out in Year 3  |
| 7d  | Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]  | 0   | Reported annually |       |     |  |        | 15     | Y3Q3: Technical gender training to government, community-based organization staff, and several customary authorities has been completed and will be reported in the annual report |
|     | national governmental  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | sub-national governmental  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | other  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 15     |   |
|     | Topic: land rights   | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 15     |   |
|     | Topic: climate change  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
| 11b | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>sustainable landscapes</u> categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3] | 0   | Reported annually |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | national, proposed   | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | national, adopted  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | national, implemented  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | sub-national, proposed   | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | sub-national, adopted  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | sub-national, implemented  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | regional or international, proposed  | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | regional or international, adopted   | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |
|     | regional or international, implemented   | 0   |                   |       |     |  |        | 0      |   |

|     |  |     |                   |        |       |  |         |         |  |
|-----|--|-----|-------------------|--------|-------|--|---------|---------|--|
| 27  | Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG 13-4]   | 0   | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | \$0     | Y3Q3: Financing has been mobilized with Good Nature Agro; will be reported in the annual report  |
| 37  | Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons [ES.4-2, W-GDP Pillar 1]  | 0   | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | 0       | Y3Q3: Service providers have been trained; will be reported in the annual report   |
| 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   | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | 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 | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | 46%     |  |
|     | numerator  | N/A |                   |        |       |  |         | 17,924  |  |
|     | denominator  | N/A |                   |        |       |  |         | 38,747  |  |
| 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] | 0   | 97                | 60     | 254   |  | 411     | 411     | Y3Q3: 8 trainings in Petauke, Chipata, Lusaka, Mfuwe, and Lundazi included a focus on building the capacity of people to advance gender outcomes through their roles in institutions |
|     | female   | 0   | 46                | 30     | 160   |  | 236     | 236     |  |
|     | male   | 0   | 51                | 30     | 94    |  | 175     | 175     |  |
| 6   | Number of land-based investments or partnerships where best practices have been incorporated [Custom]  | 0   | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | 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   | 132,517           | 31,530 | 1,694 |  | 165,741 | 490,830 | Y3Q3: 1,694 in Nyamphande and Sandwe   |
|     | planned  | 0   | 93,423            | 0      | 0     |  | 93,423  | 93,423  |  |
|     | delimited  | 0   | 39,094            | 31,530 | 1,694 |  | 72,318  | 285,951 |  |
| 11d | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing land rights categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [Custom]  | 0   | Reported annually |        |       |  |         | 5       |  |

|    |  |     |                   |    |     |  |     |     |  |
|----|--|-----|-------------------|----|-----|--|-----|-----|--|
|    | national, proposed   | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | national, adopted  | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | national, implemented  | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | sub-national, proposed   | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 1   |     |  |
|    | sub-national, adopted  | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | sub-national, implemented  | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 3   |     |  |
|    | regional or international, proposed  | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | regional or international, adopted   | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
|    | regional or international, implemented   | 0   |                   |    |     |  | 0   |     |  |
| 17 | Number of learning and adaptive management events held <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0   | 2                 | 1  | 9   |  | 12  | 17  | <b>Y3Q3:</b> 6 webinars at national symposium, 1 NGO coordination on Wildlife Act, 1 head of mission group meeting, 1 Ministry of Local Government presentation  |
| 18 | Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated. <b>[Custom]</b>                             | 0   | 2                 | 0  | 1   |  | 3   | 12  | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Local area plan methodology with Ministry of Local Government finalized in Chipata  |
| 20 | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0   | 103               | 60 | 254 |  | 417 | 802 | <b>Y3Q3:</b> 8 trainings in Petauke, Chipata, Lusaka, Mfuwe, and Lundazi included training on the following project topics: land-based investment, land documentation, land administration, land use planning, leadership, and elections |
|    | male   | 0   | 66                | 30 | 160 |  | 256 | 496 |  |
|    | female   | 0   | 37                | 30 | 94  |  | 161 | 306 |  |
| 21 | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0   | 12                | 4  | 0   |  | 16  | 21  |  |
| 30 | Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas<br>Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b> | N/A | Reported annually |    |     |  |     | 0   |  |

**TABLE 5. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE**

| N°  | GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]   | BASE - LINE | Y3 Q1             | Y3 Q2 | Y3 Q3 | Y3 Q4 | Y3 TOTAL | LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL | Y3 Q1 NOTES   |
|-----|--|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------|---|
| 2   | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor <b>[EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> | 0           | Reported annually |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
| 1a  | Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas <b>[EG.10.4-7, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>   | 0           | 0                 | 0     | 1,403 |       | 1,403    | 1,403              | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Meridia's 654 LandSeal certificates and 749 tree tenure certificates. Land tenure certificate data is not disaggregated by sex. Tree tenure documents include 527 men with parcels, 174 women with parcels, and 48 people with parcels without a specified sex. Individuals with multiple plots of land have been counted separately for each plot for which they have been granted rights |
| 1b  | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure <b>[EG.10.4-8, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | TBD         | Reported annually |       |       |       |          | N/A                |   |
| 7a  | Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation <b>[EG.11-2]</b>   |             | Reported annually |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
| 26  | Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes <b>[EG.13-1]</b>  | 0           | Reported annually |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
|     | female   |             |                   |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
|     | male   |             |                   |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
| 27  | Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes <b>[EG.13-4]</b>  | 0           | Reported annually |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |
| 25a | Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes <b>[EG.13-7]</b>  | 0           |                   |       |       |       |          | 0                  |   |

|     |  |   |                   |     |   |  |     |     |   |
|-----|--|---|-------------------|-----|---|--|-----|-----|---|
|     | 2019 through 2020/2021   |   |                   |     |   |  |     | 0   |   |
|     | through 2025/2026  |   |                   |     |   |  |     | 0   |   |
|     | through 2030   |   |                   |     |   |  |     | 0   |   |
| 7d  | Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights <b>[Custom]</b>   |   | Reported annually |     |   |  |     | 0   |   |
| 11b | Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing Sustainable Landscapes officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.13-3]</b> | 0 | Reported annually |     |   |  |     | 0   |   |
| 17  | Number of learning and adaptive management events held <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0 | 1                 | 0   | 2 |  | 3   | 3   | <b>Y3Q3:</b> These two events took place during Y3Q2, but documentation was not finalized until this quarter: World Cocoa Foundation finance webinar on January 22, 2021; tree tenure webinar with WCF on March 25, 2021  |
| 18  | Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated <b>[Custom]</b>              | 0 | 0                 | 1   | 0 |  | 1   | 2   |   |
| 20  | Number of people trained on best practice approaches to land-based investment and other project objectives <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0 | 0                 | 276 | 1 |  | 277 | 300 | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Asankrangwa staff member trained use of Meridia°Geo software   |
|     | Male   | 0 | 0                 | 182 | 0 |  | 182 | 203 |   |
|     | Female   | 0 | 0                 | 94  | 1 |  | 95  | 97  |   |
| 21  | Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, research papers, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) <b>[Custom]</b>                             | 0 | 1                 | 0   | 4 |  | 5   | 11  | <b>Y3Q3:</b> Cote d'Ivoire tree tenure issue brief for government, donors, civil society, cocoa industry, researchers; Ghana tree tenure paper issue brief for decision makers in government, donors, and the cocoa industry; Ghana tree tenure paper summary for government, donors, civil society; Ghana tree tenure research paper for |



|                 |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
|                 |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |   | academics, researchers,<br>donors, civil society,<br>government |
| <b>25<br/>b</b> | Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes <b>[Custom]</b> | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | Reported annually   |

**TABLE 6. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE**

The MEL plan for India follows a July – June calendar, whereas ILRG global follows an October – September calendar. In this table, Q1 refers to the project quarter running from October to December, and so on. India's annual data will officially be reported in the ILRG annual report

| N° | INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]   | BASE-LINE         | Y3 Q1             | Y3 Q2 | Y3 Q3 | Y3 Q4 | Y3 ACTUAL | LOP ACTUAL | NOTES   |
|----|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------|---|
| 38 | PRO WEA score <b>[EG.3-f]</b>  | 0.672             |                   |       |       |       |           |            | This will be next reported at the endline   |
| 31 | Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance <b>[EG.6-5, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b>   | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |           | 0          |   |
| 44 | Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development <b>[EG.4.2-4, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>  | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |           | 410.75     |   |
| 36 | Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <b>[EG 5-3, W-GDP Pillar 2]<sup>2</sup></b>   | 0                 | 0                 | 733   | 0     |       | 733       | 973        | <b>Y3Q3:</b> People trained this quarter are already counted in Y3Q2                    |
| 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 <b>[EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> | N/A               | Reported annually |       |       |       |           | 0          |   |
| 1b | Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance <b>[EG.10.4-8]</b>   | 61.47 %           | Reported annually |       |       |       |           | 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 <b>[GNDR-2, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>   | N/A               | Reported annually |       |       |       |           | 100%       | Data will be calculated from participant records at the end of the year.                |
| 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   | Econ: 75%<br>Soc: | Reported annually |       |       |       |           |            | The team is currently administering norms change interventions in six communities which |

<sup>2</sup> 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.

|    |   |                    |                   |   |   |  |   |                 |   |
|----|---|--------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------|---|
|    | opportunities <b>[GNDR-4]</b>   | 80%<br>Pol:<br>73% |                   |   |   |  |   |                 | contributes to this indicator; results will be assessed in the endline survey   |
| 32 | Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations <b>[GNDR-8, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> | N/A                | 0                 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 39              | GBV in-person training planned for May 2021 was postponed due to state election followed by COVID-19 restrictions. This training will be conducted when it is possible to do so in-person |
|    | 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                | Reported annually |   |   |  |   | N/A             |   |
| 43 | The farm operation can demonstrate the legitimate right to land use (measured as part of SFP compliance)  | 0                  | Reported annually |   |   |  |   | N/A             |   |
| 39 | Number of new PepsiCo suppliers in ILRG target zones  | 0                  | Reported annually |   |   |  |   | 17              |   |
| 40 | Gross potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo households (HHs) in ILRG target zones  | 26 T/ha            | Reported annually |   |   |  |   | 26,044.88 KG/HA |   |
| 41 | Net potato yield (kg) from PepsiCo HHs in ILRG target zones   | 24.7 T/ha          | Reported annually |   |   |  |   | 24,666.69 KG/HA |   |

**TABLE 7. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE**

| N° | LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR   | BASE<br>-<br>LINE | Y3 Q1             | Y3 Q2 | Y3 Q3 | Y3 Q4 | Y3<br>ACTUAL | LOP<br>ACTUAL | NOTES               |
|----|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2  | Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance <b>[EG.10.4-1, W-GDP Pillar 3]</b> (subset of above) | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |              | 0             |                     |
| 1a | Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. <b>[EG.10.4-7, W-GDP Pillar 2]</b>   | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             | Y3Q3: Expected Y3Q4 |
|    | Male  | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             |                     |
|    | Female  | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             |                     |
|    | Individual  | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             |                     |
| 37 | Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons <b>[ES.4-2, W-GDP Pillar 1]</b>  | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |              |               |                     |
| 7  | Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0                 | Reported annually |       |       |       |              | 0             |                     |
| 10 | Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             | Y3Q3: Expected Y3Q4 |
| 18 | Number of innovative methods/tools piloted, to map, evaluate, document, register and/or administer land and resource rights captured and disseminated <b>[Custom]</b>   | 0                 | 0                 | 0     | 0     |       | 0            | 0             | Y3Q3: Expected Y3Q4 |
| 30 | Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas <b>[Custom]</b>   | N/A               | Reported annually |       |       |       |              |               |                     |

## **ANNEX I: SUCCESS STORY**





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## SUCCESS STORY

# USAID AND GRUPO MADAL EMPOWER WOMEN AS FARMERS AND EXTENSION AGENTS



Joana Albrinho Ajudante lives in Zalala, Zambézia, with her husband and their three children. She has been working on the lands of Grupo Madal since 2017, when the communities around the company's property began occupying unused land. In a small plot of 0.06 hectares, she produced rice, sweet potatoes, and cassava for her family's subsistence, generating some small income through the sale of any surplus.

Instead of trying to evict such farmers, Grupo Madal is partnering with USAID to implement an approach to benefit both the communities and the company. Through an ingrower program, 1,000 hectares of the company's land will be used by 2,300 farmers like Joana to produce coconuts, beans, and other commodities to be sold to Madal, as well as subsistence crops. Another 3,000 people in the 14 communities adjacent to Madal's farms are becoming outgrowers, producing cash crops on their own lands. USAID is supporting Madal in the land allocation process, with a strong focus on gender equality and women's empowerment. Over 80 percent of participants in the ingrower and outgrower schemes are women.

With the allocation of land by Madal, Joana was able to secure the use of a larger parcel of half a hectare, and is eager to be able to produce more, to both feed her family and earn income for household expenses and to invest in other endeavors. She said, "With the money I'll get from sales, I'll be able to buy cowpeas from other producers as well and sell them to Madal as a way to create another business."

Since February 2021, Joana is one of seven people (four women) serving as a community facilitator in Madal's extension network, reinforcing the work of the company's extension officers. As a community facilitator, Joana has learned more about gender issues, human rights, and social norms, and is sharing that knowledge at the community level. Madal's extension agents are usually men; having women as community facilitators improves the company's ability to reach women, who are the majority of those responsible for farming the allocated land. This community-based extension model promotes women's empowerment, as it inspires other women by increasing not only technical skills, but also self-esteem and confidence. This seasonal paid role also contributes to women's income.

In the community where Joana resides, men are considered the heads of the household and usually keep the money that women earn from selling crops. During the gender training that Joana took as a community facilitator, she learned more about women's economic empowerment and started applying what she learned in her own life, as well as her work. She learned that she could manage money and started to implement some changes in her household. She sat down with her husband to discuss her desire to work more often outside the home to bring in greater income. It was not easy, but Joana says that, "he realized that I even manage better and make better decisions about the use of money. Today I know I own my own money."

### Telling Our Story

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

## **ANNEX 2: PROJECT BRIEF**



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# INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL FACT SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

**Duration:**  
July 2018 – July 2023

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

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

## ILRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODEL

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



## COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

ILRG's engagements to date have been focused on nine countries: Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Colombia, ILRG is carrying out survey data collection and analysis to build on the Property Rights Index survey. In DRC, the program supports the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals as well as research related to conflict minerals. In Ghana, the program collaborates with ECOM and Hershey to strengthen tenure, empower women in the cocoa value chain, and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the program works with USAID and PepsiCo to empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Liberia, the program supports communities to document land rights in alignment with the Land Rights Act. In Madagascar, the program integrates tenure considerations into the cocoa rehabilitation initiatives led by Lindt & Sprüngli AG. In Malawi, the program works with the government and other donors on gender integration in systematic land documentation. In Mozambique, the program supports communities, particularly women, to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, and engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, ILRG supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery that promotes women's land rights, and the improvement of conservation and economic opportunities.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

- 400,000 adults (at least 50% women) with legally recognized and documented land rights
- 66,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
- 75 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
- 4,000 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
- 815,000 hectares of community land delimited and managed sustainably
- Policies and best practices developed for gender integration in land documentation and governance and for gender-responsive land-based investment

## CONTACT

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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

**TABLE 8. MEDIA**

| PRODUCT  | COUNTRY | DATE        | LOCATION (LINK)  | NOTES/AUDIENCE/DISSEMINATION   |
|--|---------|-------------|--|--|
| From Challenge Comes Change  | India   | 6 Apr 2021  | <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/posts/jpandrew_the-covid-19-pandemic-has-threatened-the-activity-6784914422285561856-zpy/">https://www.linkedin.com/posts/jpandrew_the-covid-19-pandemic-has-threatened-the-activity-6784914422285561856-zpy/</a>  | Piece shared on LinkedIn by Jim Andrew, Chief Sustainability Officer for PepsiCo |
| Securing Land Rights for Female Farmers  | India   | 24 May 2021 | <a href="https://www.agrilinks.org/post/securing-land-rights-female-farmers-india">https://www.agrilinks.org/post/securing-land-rights-female-farmers-india</a><br><a href="https://landportal.org/blog-post/2021/05/securing-land-rights-female-farmers-india">https://landportal.org/blog-post/2021/05/securing-land-rights-female-farmers-india</a> |  |
| Documenting Individual Land Rights to Save Zambia's Forest                                 | Zambia  | 15 Jun 2021 | <a href="https://medium.com/usaidthe-2030/documenting-individual-land-rights-to-save-zambias-forests-144540412027">https://medium.com/usaidthe-2030/documenting-individual-land-rights-to-save-zambias-forests-144540412027</a>  | Piece shared on USAID's global Medium page                                       |
| Zambia Launches National Land Policy   | Zambia  | 16 Jun 2021 | <a href="https://landportal.org/blog-post/2021/06/zambia-launches-national-land-policy-usaid-assistance">https://landportal.org/blog-post/2021/06/zambia-launches-national-land-policy-usaid-assistance</a>  |  |
| Empowering Women Farmers for Climate Resilient Livelihoods                                 | India   | 23 Jun 2021 | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GB9QIXKzEg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GB9QIXKzEg</a>  | Video on USAID-PepsiCo partnership   |
| Climate Change is Not Gender Neutral   | India   | 25 Jun 2021 | <a href="https://medium.com/usaidthe-2030/climate-change-is-not-gender-neutral-501cec172e97?source=collection_home---4-----3-----">https://medium.com/usaidthe-2030/climate-change-is-not-gender-neutral-501cec172e97?source=collection_home---4-----3-----</a>  | Q&A with Margaret Henry of PepsiCo on USAID's global Medium page                 |
| Gender and Climate Change: the Intersection of Women's Empowerment and Sustainable Farming | India   | 28 Jun 2021 | <a href="https://www.land-links.org/2021/06/gender-and-climate-change-the-intersection-of-womens-empowerment-and-sustainable-farming/">https://www.land-links.org/2021/06/gender-and-climate-change-the-intersection-of-womens-empowerment-and-sustainable-farming/</a>  | Includes video above   |

## ANNEX 4: PROJECT STAFF

**TABLE 9. PROJECT STAFF**

| NAME                 | ORGANIZATION | TITLE   | EMAIL                               |
|----------------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Thais Bessa          | Tetra Tech   | Gender Advisor/W-GDP Coordinator                                      | thais.bessa@tetrattech.com          |
| Subrataa Chakraborty | Tetra Tech   | India Country Coordinator   | subrataa.chakraborty@tetrattech.com |
| Kaoma Chenge         | Tetra Tech   | Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist                         | kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com         |
| Bivash Dasgupta      | Tetra Tech   | India Administrative Assistant  | bivash.dasgupta@tetrattech.com      |
| Mark Freudenberger   | Tetra Tech   | Land Tenure Specialist  | mark.freudenberger@tetrattech.com   |
| Laura Gallup         | Tetra Tech   | Home Office Deputy Project Manager                                    | laura.gallup@tetrattech.com         |
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| Melissa Hall         | Tetra Tech   | Deputy Chief of Party   | melissa.hall@tetrattech.com         |
| Scheller Hinkle      | Tetra Tech   | Home Office MEL Specialist  | scheller.hinkle@tetrattech.com      |
| Megan Huth           | Tetra Tech   | Home Office Project Manager/Indigenous Peoples' and Liberia Task Lead | megan.huth@tetrattech.com           |
| Monde Luhana         | Tetra Tech   | Zambia Finance and Administration Manager                             | monde.luhana@tetrattech.com         |
| Vincent Moses        | Tetra Tech   | Malawi Field Coordinator  | vincent.moses@tetrattech.com        |
| Patricia Malasha     | Tetra Tech   | Zambia Gender Advisor   | patricia.malasha@tetrattech.com     |
| Dan Mullins          | Tetra Tech   | Mozambique Country Lead   | dan@terrafirma.co.mz                |
| Russell Ndumba       | Tetra Tech   | Zambia Finance and Administration Officer                             | russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com       |
| Margaret Nkhosi      | Tetra Tech   | Zambia Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist                        | margaret.nkhosi@tetrattech.com      |
| Simon Norfolk        | Terra Firma  | Mozambique Country Coordinator  | simon@terrafirma.co.nz              |
| Tilius Phiri         | Tetra Tech   | Malawi Finance and Administration Specialist                          | tilius.phiri@tetrattech.com         |
| Lalita Sharma        | Tetra Tech   | India Field Agronomist  | lalita.sharma@tetrattech.com        |
| Matt Sommerville     | Tetra Tech   | Chief of Party  | matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com     |
| 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 10. TERM LOE EXPENDED TO DATE**

| LABOR CATEGORY                    | LIFE OF PROJECT LOE | LOE EXPENDED THIS QUARTER | LOE EXPENDED TO DATE | LOE REMAINING FOR LIFE OF PROJECT |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Long-Term US/TCN Professionals    | 0.00                | 27.19                     | 84.06                | (84.06)                           |
| HQ Technical/Administrative Staff | 1,955.00            | 108.25                    | 2,023.53             | (68.53)                           |
| Long-Term CCN Professionals       | 3,033.00            | 241.00                    | 1,992.50             | 1,040.50                          |
| Long-Term CCN Support             | 2,833.00            | 198.00                    | 1,825.75             | 1,007.25                          |
| Consultants                       | 1,745.00            | 139.00                    | 1,205.76             | 539.24                            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      | <b>9,566.00</b>     | <b>713.44</b>             | <b>7,131.60</b>      | <b>2,434.40</b>                   |

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