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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER

UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE
AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2022

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
COR: Stephen Brooks
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech

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Cover Photo: Evelyn Nuvor, Christiana Tseyo, and Millicent Boatemaa of ILRG partner ECOM Sustainable Management Services display cacao pods in Ghana. Credit: Daniel Myers/Tetra Tech

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGM	Annual General Meeting
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BEP	Business Enabling Policy
CA	Community Agronomist
CAF	Capacity Assessment Framework
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CCN	Cooperating Country National
CFMG	Community Forest Management Group
CLC	Community Land Committee
CLS	Local Monitoring Committee
COGEBs	Sambirano Watershed Management Committee
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CP	Cooperating Partner
CRB	Community Resources Board
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTV	Centro Terra Viva
DLT	District Land Tribunal
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EKNA	Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance
FC	Forestry Commission
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives
FFD	Farmers' Field Day
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FY	Fiscal Year
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society

GAI	Green Advocates International
GALS	Gender Action Learning Systems
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEI	Gender Equity Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GMA	Game Management Area
GRAS	Green Resources AS
GSP	Good Social Practices
GVH	Group Village Headperson
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
INRM	Integrated Natural Resource Management
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
LLG	Land Leasing Group
LOE	Level of Effort
LOP	Life of Project
LRIU	Land Reform Implementation Unit
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MAST	Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure
MATSF	Ministry of Land Management
MLNR	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NC	Nurturing Connections
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
ODOC	<i>Opération Domaniale Concentrée</i> (Mass Land Titling Operation)
ODK	Open Date Kit
PA	Protected Area
POP	Package of Practices
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
Q	Quarter
SFP	Sustainable Farming Practice

SPEED	Supporting the Policy Environment for Economic Development
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
TA	Traditional Authority
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WPAZ	Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia
Y	Year
ZCRBA	Zambia Community Resources Board Association
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

The ILRG contract has two mechanisms for providing support on land and natural resource governance: term activities and completion activities. Activities currently pursued include: (1) support around USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; (2) support to deforestation-free cocoa in Ghana through the creation of a sustainably financed farm rehabilitation and land tenure strengthening model; (3) collaboration with PepsiCo on gender and women's empowerment within the potato value chain in West Bengal, India; (4) a land tenure and property rights assessment in Indonesia; (5) a deep dive in Colombia with the Global Property Rights Index (Prindex); (6) support for completion of community land protection program activities in Liberia; (7) activities related to the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Fund in Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia; (8) support to the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade (PPA); (9) engagement in Madagascar with the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscape Program; (10) investigation of conflict financing, due diligence, and socioeconomic dynamics in the artisanal mining supply chains in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); (11) multiple activities in Mozambique, including clarification of rights to land and resources related to responsible land-based investment, as well as disaster response work in Sofala Province; (12) in Zambia support to land policy, customary land administration, and service delivery, as well as community-based natural resource governance around protected areas (PAs); and (13) various research and analysis in support of sustainable landscapes. 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. ILRG is in the process of requesting a no-cost extension.

2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Mozambique: During the quarter, ILRG finalized its work with Green Resources AS (GRAS) in Zambezia and Niassa, and continued engagement with Grupo Madal on agricultural extension and land administration, with Green Resources on land delimitation and community management of forests, and on land administration in the context of disaster risk reduction in Sofala. During the quarter, the new National Land Policy was approved, including language underscoring the rights of communities to document local rights according to customary norms. With Grupo Madal, ingrower farmers were supported in raising coconut palms for upcoming planting. Within the outgrower areas, almost 1,000 new parcels were delimited. In the community forest management work, ILRG's partner is helping the communities inventory their resources and plan for upcoming use of their plantation forests. ILRG supported the updating of previously delimited community lands in Ntacula. In Sofala, awareness-raising meetings were held alongside initial vulnerability mapping. ILRG is working with Terra Nossa to update its plans on disaster risk training. ILRG also began supporting the development of a public geoportal that will accept and show details of community land delimitations.

Zambia: In Zambia, ILRG convened two high profile community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) events on community forest management and on wildlife, which brought together diverse stakeholders to advance community partnerships with government on resource management. During the quarter, partner Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia (WPAZ) launched a national report on the status of the wildlife economy. ILRG continued to coordinate with a diverse group of wildlife management partners on combating gender-based violence (GBV) and increasing women's effective participation in resource governance. The first cohort of chiefs completed the Chalimbana University Diploma on Traditional Leadership. With respect to land rights documentation, ILRG neared completion of documentation of rights within the wildlife areas of Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms and completed a customary land administration information management system that will be rolled out with chiefdom secretariats in the coming quarter.

Ghana Deforestation-Free Cocoa: ILRG organized a final event in November, a workshop on the economic analysis of tree tenure. There was considerable momentum behind the imperative for tree tenure devolution, but the government remains skeptical of the feasibility of natural tree regeneration and seems to still prefer the mass distribution of seedlings without accompanying reforms.

India: This quarter marked the beginning of the potato season in West Bengal. ILRG continued to provide agronomy training to women farmers, including training on PepsiCo's sustainable farming practices (SFPs) and potato package of practices (POP). A key accomplishment was that this year seven PepsiCo Agronomists started to deliver training to women independently, reaching 497 women farmers in 31 communities. Seven women's land leasing groups (LLGs) and 11 women-led demonstration farms have planted potatoes and are receiving ongoing mentoring and support. ILRG partner Landesa provided land literacy training to 648 people (470 women and 178 men). ILRG provided ongoing training and mentoring to all Community Agronomists (CAs) and Field Agronomists, including off-season refresher training on gender equality and data collection. This season farmers are facing challenges with seed quality across West Bengal, with some farmers opting to plant table potatoes instead. PepsiCo is responsive to the issue, replacing seeds as possible, adjusting the cost, and providing recommendations to treat seed disease. As this is the final year of intervention, ILRG is focusing on data collection and analysis to make the business case for women's empowerment. ILRG completed a pre-season survey in all 11 target communities and 29 communities where PepsiCo Agronomists are delivering agronomy

training. ILRG continued to strengthen the capacity of PepsiCo local staff, distributing “how-to guides” on different interventions and orientation/support on POP training methodologies.

Liberia: In Liberia, ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to Green Advocates International (GAI) and Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI) for work in 13 communities. Delays in finalizing the boundary agreements in Nimba County resulted from last-minute demands from community members for rechecking the boundaries. Traditional leaders are working to resolve any last-minute issues before work can be completed.

Malawi: ILRG has completed parcel documentation work in 20 group village headpersons (GVHs) in Traditional Authority (TA) Mwansambo and work continues in the remaining three new GVHs. Public display has begun in all 18 original GVHs, allowing community members to verify that the information collected during documentation is correct. Public display is complete in six GVHs, and ongoing in ten. Work in the remaining two GVHs is stalled due to a boundary dispute between the two communities while ILRG awaits resolution by the district land tribunal (DLT). Community land committees (CLCs) were elected in the five new GVHs and received training from both the Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) and the ILRG gender consultant on the land documentation process and gender and social inclusion. This complements ongoing sensitization work by community gender champions as well as community radio programming with LRIU staff and traditional leaders.

Ghana WEE: The ECOM Ghana gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) strategy was finalized and successfully launched; next quarter, the Gender and Sustainability Specialist will meet with management staff in Ghana to share the 2023 implementation plan for the strategy to ensure that GESI activities are integrated into all business units' annual work plans. Using the updated Good Social Practices (GSP) training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, ECOM continue to train farmers on harmful gender norms, land rights, and GBV, reaching 262 men and 425 women this quarter for a total of 1,521 farmers (405 men and 1,116 women) since the beginning of the activity. A total of 47 women's village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) were established and trained, with 1,202 members. Over this quarter, the 47 VSLAs saved United States dollars (USD) 27,379.40 (USD 43,049.88 cumulative) and disbursed USD 24,370.92 (USD 29,777.88 cumulative) in loans to members. ECOM is supporting women planting alternative crops (maize and chili) and partnered with the Business Advisory Center (BAC) to conduct a needs assessment with the VSLAs to determine livelihood activities best suited for them and the area. To provide women with the skills needed to succeed as entrepreneurs, ECOM trained 860 women this quarter (1,003 women since the beginning of the activity).

WEE Crosscutting: A total of 12,677 women were reached this quarter, and 230,271 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities so far. During this quarter, the ILRG global Gender Advisor continued to provide technical support to local gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees across all ILRG countries. WEE crosscutting communications efforts were centered around two key days: International Rural Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence.

Madagascar: ILRG helped to facilitate the provision of land titles under the *opération domaniale concentrée* (ODOC), or mass land titling operation, in six communes of Ambanja District; the operation's methodology has thus far reflected a commitment to upholding social and environmental safeguards like the inclusion of women's names on land titles and careful mapping of the boundaries of protected natural areas. The long-term sustainability of the Sambirano Watershed Management Committee's (COGEBs's) support for resource rights seems tenuous, however, and some local stakeholders expressed frustration with what they perceived to be a lack of sufficient communication about the details of the ODOC (which is being undertaken in the area by the government, unrelated to ILRG), despite a series of radio broadcasts in late November to attempt to answer common questions about the process.

Other Activities: ILRG identified a new partner to support the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) online training module development. With a slight delay, the work will continue early in 2023. The PPA submitted its final activity report and finalized a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with its United States government (USG) and private sector counterparts for a PPA III activity running from 2022–2027. ILRG subcontractor International Peace Information Service (IPIS) made progress on its fourth cycle of data collection on roadblocks and armed groups in mining communities in eastern DRC as well as a series of case studies on conflict financing. Progress was hampered by a deteriorating security situation, particularly in North Kivu province, where rebel group M23 has made gains in recent months.

2.1 IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

2.1.1 IMPACT ON STAFF

COVID-19 has largely been normalized in countries of operation. ILRG continues to advocate for staff and partners to pursue vaccination, including booster shots, and to practice safety measures such as use of masks and social distancing where appropriate. Nevertheless, COVID-19 waves continue to impact countries of work and ILRG monitors restrictions on travel and gathering to comply with government regulations.

2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

ILRG has continually adapted field activity and event plans in each country in response to changing COVID-19 dynamics and restrictions. ILRG has largely caught up with disruptions due to COVID-19, although the project has submitted documentation to USAID regarding a no-cost extension to allow for implementation through the 2022–2023 agricultural season due in large part to COVID-19 impacts on previous years' work.

2.1.3 IMPACT ON BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

As noted in previous quarters, the primary impact of COVID-19 on the program budget and expenditures has been to push expenses later and to delay some timelines for implementation. As noted above, ILRG is seeking a no-cost extension.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers October–December 2022.

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses biweekly 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, biweekly, or monthly 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’s revised environmental mitigation and monitoring plan was cleared by the Bureau Environment Officer in June 2021 and is reported on annually, per the terms of the ILRG contract.

3.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE

ILRG continues to support USAID/Washington, USAID missions, partners, and beneficiaries with high-quality, compliant, cost-effective, and timely service to balance the needs and desires of these diverse interests.

Quality: ILRG’s focus on quality was illustrated this quarter with kudos from across countries for ILRG’s staff and partners. In Mozambique, USAID recognized ILRG’s critical role in advancing the recently approved Land Policy, which reaffirms the legality of community-based documentation processes. In Zambia, USAID noted: “the Mission Director found the visit to the Luangwa valley fascinating and rewarding. We had an interesting discussion with the beneficiaries of the land certificates.” ILRG’s Zambia Gender Advisor, Patricia Malasha, provided a mission-wide implementing partners training on GBV and social norms, which was very well received, with feedback that included: “I enjoyed every session of this training! Very insightful and interesting. Thank you, Patricia and Nelly and everyone;” and “This training has been an eye opener. Much appreciated.” ILRG had its work on women in wildlife published in the journal *Frontiers in Conservation Science*. USAID/DRC remarked on ILRG’s work related to the report on artisanal mining areas: “This report is very well done, and will provide a strong foundation of the current security situation for the case studies. There are some great takeaways.” In Peru, USAID lauded the work of Equitable Origin on the Indigenous Peoples’ engagement strategy, noting that “these deliverables are complete and are the core documents for furthering our goal to better engage and integrate Indigenous Peoples to our mission actions. Thank you again to you and the Equitable Origin team for getting us to this important point!” ILRG’s work in India has been promoted by Oxfam as a “promising practice,” a praise that PepsiCo noted: “this is great news and thanks for letting us know!”

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG’s contractual deliverables continue to be submitted on time. ILRG continues to provide timely feedback to USAID, seeking to respond to all requests as quickly as possible, generally within 24 hours. USAID/Mozambique expressed specific appreciation this quarter for the timely response to their fiscal year (FY) 2022 portfolio results. ILRG was able to work rapidly to resolve USAID online reporting challenges to submit ILRG’s monitoring and evaluation updates across all countries. ILRG held a communications meeting this quarter with USAID to validate the communications strategy and align ILRG’s schedule with USAID’s upcoming priorities. As ILRG

approaches closeout, it is particularly focused on feeding information to missions and other projects. USAID's Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) program thanked ILRG for rapid responses to their timelines associated with producing info briefs.

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG has a complicated budget composed of 13 field support activities, which are each budgeted independently. In some cases, individual task budgets are broken down and tracked and reported by multiple funding sources. As ILRG reaches the end of the contract, the team continues to manage task budgets very closely, ensuring that there are no line item overruns and that any cost savings can be used to further support activities. In cases where ILRG proposes to reallocate funds between countries (for example, among different WEE activities), ILRG communicates with USAID to justify changes. ILRG continues to advocate for more cost-effective use of resources, particularly in government partnerships. For example, ILRG continues to push the Government of Malawi to focus on digital solutions consistent with Mobile Approaches to Secure Tenure (MAST) rather than duplicating effort with paper-based land registers and filing cabinets.

Management: ILRG coordinates not only with the program's Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), but also with mission points of contact, global activity managers, bureaus and missions that contribute funding, and private sector partners and government across multiple countries. This requires negotiation and balance among diverse technical interests and funding and compliance constraints. As the project ends and stakeholders look toward sustainability and scaling, this management of interests is extremely important. ILRG submitted a series of final updated completion scopes of work and budgets to ensure that the final approved versions account for new funding obligations and the activities planned in the Year 5 work plan. This quarter, ILRG has begun planning for staffing changes, with ILRG's Deputy Chief of Party planning a transition and ILRG's Gender Advisor splitting time with another USAID program. ILRG has demonstrated particular adeptness at managing the end of activities, while also continuing to fully implement in other countries. For example, this quarter saw the end of ILRG's deforestation-free cocoa activity, as well as finalization of its support to the PPA. ILRG will be managing this type of sequenced closeout over the remaining year of the contract.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG remains in compliance with all regulatory requirements. This quarter, ILRG reported to the Office of Inspector General promptly on a case of fraudulent signatures associated with expense reports in Malawi that was uncovered during the quarter and has kept USAID up to date on investigations as they progress.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

The revised capacity assessment framework (CAF) narrative and application tool were reviewed and approved by USAID. ILRG also developed a training video for use of the CAF tool. The CAF narrative and tool are expected to be posted on LandLinks early in the next quarter, and ILRG will continue to use the CAF to assess the capacity of various partners.

3.3.2 MOBILE APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE

ILRG supported the INRM program in the development of its briefs on MAST. ILRG started discussions with USAID and INRM regarding opportunities to expand MAST efforts in Southern Africa, exploring partnership with private sector companies and conservation organizations in Zambia, as well as drafting a paper on lessons learned with respect to gender integration in MAST processes in Malawi to complement broader learning.

3.4 MOZAMBIQUE

ILRG works to clarify, document, and administer land and resource rights through collaboration on responsible, inclusive land-based investment.

3.4.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

During this quarter, the remaining GRAS activities in Zambezia and Niassa were completed. New field activities are all underway, including the Madal agricultural extension work (with Grupo Madal), Madal land administration (through Cooperativa Avante), GRAS community forest work (also through Cooperativa Avante), and work on land administration in areas affected by Cyclone Idai in Sofala (through Terra Nossa). The new national Land Policy was approved, including language submitted by Terra Firma that underscores the rights of communities to identify, map, and document local rights to use land acquired by occupation according to customary norms and practices or by good faith.

3.4.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

Support to Grupo Madal Agricultural Extension System (Grupo Madal): Madal, with technical assistance from the government's national agricultural research body and the University of Zambeze, updated manuals for use with and by extension staff. Over the quarter, Madal held a series of trainings for its staff on gender-aware agricultural extension systems; agricultural marketing; cowpea production, selection, and storage; sesame production and storage; and agro-forestry systems based on coconut.

Madal's extension staff are meeting fortnightly with 22 ingrower clubs to provide technical assistance on production of coconut saplings and to prepare for transplanting in January through March. Using Madal's own funding, nearly 11,000 seeds were planted in 22 club nurseries for transplanting in January–February.

Land Administration in Communities Neighboring Grupo Madal (Cooperativa Avante): Avante held 74 awareness-raising meetings in all 19 communities with 3,016 participants, of whom 57 percent were women. The ILRG Mozambique Gender Specialist provided support to Avante staff on how to facilitate the participation of women, youth, and the elderly in community work that forms part of the community delimitation process. Awareness-raising included topics related to GESI. Capacity development sessions on association-building also included GESI topics and used ILRG's gender norms dialogues training materials to discuss gender roles, gendered distribution of labor, and GBV. Some communities were more resistant to discussions related to GESI and the team plans to deliver additional sensitization sessions. In others, women and other groups like youth are more empowered and more engaged in community governance. GESI focal points are being selected; so far nine (seven women, two men) have been identified.

The team has registered 624 people in nine of the previously delimited communities; of these, 50.5 percent are female. They have delimited 918 parcels in six of the previously delimited communities. This initiative is filling in gaps left among parcels that were delimited in the prior ILRG activity.

GRAS N'tacua Community Forest Management (Cooperativa Avante): Avante is supporting seven communities to assume control over and successfully manage a set of plantations in Alto Molocue District, Zambezia. ILRG and Avante held several technical discussions to review Avante's plans for helping establish an umbrella cooperative for the existing community associations as the legal entity to oversee forest management. Avante has started to do an inventory of the plantations in collaboration with the communities, to identify the quality and quantity of standing timber, estimate quantities of potential products, and locate areas where communities may want to expand the existing planted areas. In the first community, Caiaia, they found areas of standing timber that could already be cut as fence posts and electrical posts; other areas that were previously harvested have been coppiced and could

provide the small (two-inch diameter) poles used in local construction. This approach will enable several communities to design plans that will provide them with sources of income for the coming years. These inventories will continue in January, providing the basis for community-specific plans for maintenance of existing timber and development of business plans for specific timber products, along with work calendars and budgets.

All seven of these communities had previously been delimited, but all seven complained about the accuracy of the work. Avante, in collaboration with district and provincial authorities, helped correct the boundary data and submitted revised information to the government for corrected certificates of delimitation. The team also began working with the communities to develop plans for using community resources, including data from the inventories and regulations for land use. Six of the seven communities have agreed that all income from sales of timber should be used for community projects, such as improvements in local clinics, schools, and roads. While some income will be used to pay for labor provided on the nurseries and in maintenance of the plantations, they will not distribute profits to individuals or families. The only exception is the seventh community, Muliquela, where some leaders and families want to use funds for community activities, but others want to have profits distributed directly to families. As this internal discussion continues, there is little progress in activities in Muliquela.

For all of the above topics, Avante held a total of 52 meetings during the period, with 1,603 participants (791 female, 812 male). These issues are important to the community; Avante facilitators recorded active participation by men, women, and youth as “high” or “very high” in 96 percent of the meetings.

Land Administration and Disaster Preparedness—Sofala (Terra Nossa): The team held 145 awareness-raising meetings with 3,782 women and 2,857 men in the 16 participating communities, and a further 99 meetings related to association capacity building with 1,970 women and 1,542 men. Twelve associations were established with a total of 220 founding members (103 women and 117 men). Work on delimitation of the first two communities began; the rest will be started next quarter.

Terra Nossa developed the initial layers for district vulnerability mapping. These digital maps show the areas commonly affected by the most important hazards in the districts, especially cyclones, floods, drought, and uncontrolled burning. These maps will be continuously improved based on engagement with communities and as government staff and community members become stronger in their understanding of the connections between land administration and vulnerability to disasters. Some of these layers will include population distribution, location of infrastructure such as roads and schools, common land uses, and details from the land cadaster showing community delimitations and private land rights.



A participatory mapping exercise at enumerator training in Buzi, Sofala.
ANDRE PINHEIRO/TERRA FIRMA

A government monitoring team comprising one representative of the National Directorate of Land, two from the provincial office, and one from each of the two districts visited the project areas in mid-December. The agenda included a review of progress compared to activities planned, meetings with community associations, and assistance in gender training.

ILRG and service provider Terra Nossa are elaborating plans to explicitly strengthen the linkages between land administration and disaster risk reduction/disaster management. This involves building

capacity of provincial and district government staff that currently address these issues in very separate ways. The newly trained government officials will in turn train communities and support the development of plans that will be used to guide allocation of land and identify locations at high risk of exposure to disasters and other areas that could receive internally displaced peoples.

GRAS High Value Parcels (AMDER Niassa): ILRG has signed a contract with AMDER Niassa, which has experience implementing the GRAS work in Niassa. Most of the high-value parcels are in Niassa Province in communities that AMDER knows well. They will initiate field work in January 2023.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

National Land Policy Review: The national Council of Ministers approved the new Land Policy on November 28, 2022.¹ Terra Firma was actively involved in the review process, having provided technical support and funding for the public consultation process, along with extensive technical comments on each draft of the policy. The final approved policy includes language submitted by Terra Firma that affirms communities' rights to administer land under their control, stating:

Pillar 12, article 127, clause iv.: the National Land Cadastre shall take into account the initiatives conducted by local Communities, through their respective traditional authorities and other community authorities, aimed at identifying, mapping and documenting rights to use and enjoy land acquired by occupation according to customary norms and practices or by good faith.

All indications are that the government will use this policy to guide the drafting of a new land law during 2023. Terra Firma will continue to engage.

Geoportal: The National Directorate of Land approved the development and launch of a public geoportal showing details of all community land delimitations, along with all available supporting documentation. The development of the portal is co-funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and USAID. Using data from multiple diverse sources, this geoportal will be the only comprehensive source of community delimitation in the country; it now holds details on 1,853 communities. The portal will show the branding of the National Directorate of Land and will recognize all donors that have financed community land delimitation, including USAID. A version will be available for initial review in the first quarter of 2023.

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

3.4.4 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor and the ILRG Mozambique Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist continue to provide support to all partners, with regular phone calls and frequent emails to follow up on the staff training provided to partners in September. There are detailed work plans to ensure that the work of each service provider is gender sensitive.

¹ Available at <https://www.inm.gov.mz/pt-br/content/br-n%C2%BA-229-de-28|122-boletim-da-rep%C3%BAblica-i-serie>

3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

The implementation of the MAST approach in Mozambique continues to grow with the addition of new activities and a new implementing agency, combined with the explicit recognition in the new Land Policy that communities have the right to identify, map, and document acquired land rights based on occupation.

During the coming months, ILRG will host a series of events to share lessons and identify new opportunities for expanding use of the approach in new locations and with additional implementors. These will be discussed with USAID in advance. These include:

1. A technical workshop involving experienced users of the CaVaTeCo approach to identify lessons, challenges, and opportunities (tentatively scheduled for April 2023 in Quelimane);
2. A seminar to review lessons learned from the land administration and disaster preparedness activity linking land administration and disaster risk reduction in Sofala (tentatively scheduled for May 2023 in Beira); and
3. A final public seminar to disseminate and discuss results from the ILRG program (tentatively scheduled for June 2023 in Maputo).

3.5 ZAMBIA

ILRG work in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on customary land tenure issues in the country since 2014. Under the Tenure and Global Climate Change Program, USAID initially partnered with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. Under ILRG, this work evolved into a broader engagement that included advancing inclusive activities related to wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes, as well as the National Land Policy. In addition, WEE is a major focus of ILRG investment, as well as sustainable forest management.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG's team in Zambia is composed of two administrative staff and four technical specialists who manage subcontractors, grantees, and consultants, as well as liaise with government counterparts and USAID. ILRG has a diverse set of partners, which includes a range of civil society organizations (CSOs) that apply tools developed by ILRG for land rights, natural resource governance, and women's empowerment.

3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Coordination and Policy Engagement: This quarter, ILRG surveyed cooperating partners (CPs) on their plans and ability to contribute to the National Lands Policy implementation plan. This is being summarized for follow up with the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MLNR). ILRG reached an agreement with the ministry to launch the land sector communications strategy in January 2023. CPs collaborated on a meeting to clarify the future of occupancy licenses in relation to titles, as both MLNR and the Ministry of Local Government are currently providing tenure documents that do not speak to one another.

MLNR shared its 1958 chieftdom boundary maps with chiefs across the country to help resolve longstanding disputes. This, however, has caused confusion in some places, particularly where boundaries do not match the on-the-ground reality. ILRG plans to engage with the Surveyor General

and other organizations supporting customary land mapping to understand any options for resolution of these issues early in 2023.

Field Implementation: ILRG's partners in the land sector, Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), continued with customary land certification and administration. In the North Luangwa Ecosystem, FZS neared completion of its process of objections and corrections, finalizing documentation of ~2,500 parcels of land. FZS hosted a visit from the USAID Mission Director focusing on the benefits of land documentation and the relationship between wildlife conservation and land use planning. ILRG continues to partner with FZS on integrating land documentation into game management area (GMA) management. The mapping and distribution process is expected to be completed in Chikwa and Chifunda Chiefdoms in the coming quarter. Longstanding disputes over boundaries between chiefdoms, as well as over district and chiefdom boundaries, remain in a few village action group areas. FZS has produced a list of disputes that remain unresolved through the ILRG process.

ZLA continues with certificate distribution, particularly in Nzamane Chiefdom, at a rate of a few hundred certificates per month. Distribution in Mlukwa and Mshawa Chiefdoms are permanently stalled. Similarly, Nyamphande Chiefdom remains stalled. Internal tensions between the chiefs and their indunas appear to be at the heart of this inability to move forward in Nyamphande. Mkanda Chiefdom administration remains stalled due to a lack of movement from Paramount Chief Gawa Undi and his advisors. ILRG plans to work at the national level through the House of Chiefs, as well as with additional engagement with the Paramount Chief to move this agreement forward. Indications are that Chewa chiefs are pleased with the process of land documentation, but the Paramount Chief's council has not communicated this broadly. ZLA field staff are supporting outreach and administration with chiefdom councils and headpersons.

ILRG has advanced on a land administration platform, and secretariats have been established in Maguya and Sandwe Chiefdoms. Hundreds of applications for updated certificates are ready to be processed in each case, and this will be a primary focus of the next quarter.

Gender and WEE: ILRG continues to run a discussion forum on women's land rights with the National Land Titling Programme covering over 175 enumerators and employees across multiple provinces. ILRG presented on its partnership with Medici Land Governance to USAID implementing partners in the mission's annual learning event. ILRG has also prepared a women's leadership and empowerment residential training program for land sector organizations that will start in early January targeting organizations working on land rights.

At the chiefdom level, ILRG launched a set of gender norms dialogues in partner chiefdoms with ZLA and FZS, building on the lessons learned from Malawi. These have focused on working with community leaders across seven chiefdoms, reaching 409 headpersons and indunas (33 women and 376 men). A second round of these dialogues will continue in February 2023. At the national level, ILRG carried out a series of one-hour sessions for nongovernmental organization (NGO) management and leadership on social norms change approaches.

3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coordination and Policy Engagement: This quarter included two major events: the first National Community Forest Management Group (CFMG) Conference as well as the Zambia Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA) annual general meeting (AGM), which serves as a CBNRM forum. Both events were extremely well attended and served different functions. ILRG provided the coordination and push for the CFMG Conference, bringing together a range of national and international NGOs and experts supporting CFMGs both in terms of funding and technical advice, resulting in over 400 participants over the course of three days from all ten provinces. Over 60 of the country's 150

CFMGs participated in the event. Though the event was called for by stakeholders, the Forestry Department took high-level ownership of the event, as well as the final outcomes, which included a list of almost 50 priority actions, largely focused on government. The event was an important steppingstone for community forest management in Zambia.

The ZCRBA AGM this year was fully run by the community resources boards (CRBs) and included participation from over 250 individuals from 35 CRBs, civil society, and 15 chiefs. The government boycotted participation in the meeting due to ongoing disputes regarding the state of hunting concessions and recent lawsuits from communities over the 2022 hunting concession tenders. The meeting outcomes are under development.

Civil society continues to use open data kit (ODK) reporting processes to work with CRBs and CFMGs. The ZCRBA has made monthly reporting and annual reports a centerpiece of their role in communicating between communities and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW). With a small grant to Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO), IIRG is helping to further promote reporting by CFMGs in addition to the existing strong reporting from CRBs. A University of Florida graduate student has been collaborating with IIRG on the use of this data for improved management.

IIRG's partnership with the DNPW regarding review of Wildlife Police Officer curriculum continues. Though the work has been aligned with the participation of the Zambia Forestry College and with the interests of promoting Community Wildlife Scouts, DNPW and the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority have moved the work to align most closely with the needs of the wildlife sector. This quarter included two heavily attended drafting workshops with products expected early in the new year.

With respect to law and policy, the CBNRM Policy was approved by Cabinet this past quarter, though it has not been widely communicated or distributed. The policy is important as it speaks to resource management across a landscape and is not focused on an individual ministry. This also means that its implementation will certainly be a challenge.

During the past quarter there was no additional advancement of the Wildlife Act amendment process though early in the quarter, the bill was shared with the Ministry of Tourism. The bill is expected to be reconciled with broader submissions internally before being shared publicly again.

IIRG participated in USAID events including Business Enabling Policy (BEP) meetings on GMAs and tourism to ensure a broader understanding of the sector by the BEP team, as they move forward on their tourism and wildlife sector policy priorities. This collaboration with other USAID programs continues, as IIRG winds down its implementation.

Field Implementation: CRB capacity building continues with the completion of six manuals on CRB governance and performance. IIRG is working with CRBs from Lower Lupande Hunting Block, as well as from Nkala GMA in Kafue, to test the manuals, which include trainings on human resources, procurement, and financial management. DNPW has been actively engaged in rolling out the manuals as well, which has helped build a positive relationship between DNPW and civil society/NGOs. In Nkala GMA this includes close collaboration with the Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance (EKNA).

Advancements in community game ranching have been slow. COMACO has continued its partnership with WPAZ around the Nyalugwe Community Game Ranch. It is clear that fencing will be required before any translocation (not funded by USAID) occurs. WPAZ released a high-profile report on the state of Zambia's wildlife economy in partnership with the African Leadership University; the report included participation from the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism and Arts.

There have not been major activities related to land use planning in Musulangu, Sandwe, or Mumbwa GMAs. In each case, the political challenges involved in addressing the land use planning concerns have kept decision-makers from moving forward. Reportedly in Mumbwa, COMACO has been able to advance agreements among the three chiefs in conflict, though this remains unconfirmed. In Lundazi, the issues around management of Lundazi National Forest and associated settlements remain caught up in allegation of abuse of power and a lack of willingness of stakeholders to act. There have been active efforts to sabotage community development within the chiefdoms with a complex set of interests laying claims to land within Musulangu GMA and Lundazi National Forest. Government officials have been brought in to resolve tension though it is not clear that they will be able to fully resolve the issues at hand.

ILRG has been supporting community forest management training across five chiefdoms in Mumbwa District. The training manual has been shared and adapted for the Alternative to Charcoal project, which expects to roll it out in the districts where it supports CFMGs.

Gender and WEE: ILRG supported women’s leadership and empowerment cohorts and engendered CRB elections processes last quarter in three different areas of the country. EKNA, implemented by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), rolled out an inclusive elections process in Eastern Kafue (in seven chiefdoms), as did Zambia National CRB Association in Shesheke. Partnership with gender champions from FZS to support elections in Lundu CRB will occur in the next quarter. The progress of the two cohorts of Women’s Leadership and Empowerment in the wildlife sector will be tracked and summarized in the coming quarters to understand the impact of the program on the broader sector. COMACO shared their experiences on gender inclusive elections at the national CFMG event through a very compelling presentation.

In terms of supporting women wildlife scouts, ILRG attempted to influence the recruitment of scouts from across the Kafue Ecosystem and associated with African Parks agreement with Kafue National Parks. Unfortunately, only two out of the 87 initial recruits trained were women. This reflects a continuing need to push for gender equity in the sector with a range of partners from government to civil society to community groups.

With respect to combatting GBV in the wildlife sector, ILRG partnered with FZS and TNC around adapting existing tools and developed GBV referral pathways. ILRG continues discussions with Conservation Lower Zambezi, WeForest, and BioCarbon Partners, as well as Wildlife Crime Prevention, on a cohort of NGOs committed to combatting GBV.

Chief Mphuka and Chieftainess Muwezwa continued their use of the Gender Guidelines for Traditional Leaders in the Management of Natural Resource in the Chiefdoms to guide their natural resource management activities. In particular, this included the chiefs working with their advisors to guide all NGOs and chiefdom partners to align efforts to combat GBV and ensure women’s equal participation. This quarter mostly included monitoring visits to both chiefdoms. Chieftainess Muwezwa shared these positive experiences both at meetings of the House of Chiefs, as well as at a Southern Province event hosted by WorldFish.

3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG’s engagement on planning and coordination will be based on outreach to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development on the relevance of the gender inclusive land administration and local area planning work described below. ILRG is relying on the outcomes of the below activities to find opportunities to engage with the ministry. Importantly this quarter, and based on the CPs group on land, ILRG initiated a meeting (financed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme and Habitat for Humanity) between the Ministry of Local Government

and Ministry of Lands focused on the status of occupancy licenses and leasehold titles, two competing forms of tenure documentation that are deployed across the country. ILRG also provided an outlet for a new World Bank study on Zambia and decentralization that is largely focused on issues associated with the land sector. This will be further shared across the land and governance CP groups.

Field Implementation: ILRG continued its collaboration with the Local Impact Governance Activity, around gender inclusive land administration. A best practices manual has been finalized with the governance project and is expected to be deployed in Mumbwa District in the coming quarter.

ILRG's consultant continues to support two chiefdoms in Lusangazi District with the completion of local area plans in Sandwe and Nyamphande. Each faces unique challenges, with Nyamphande being effectively on the border of another district's commercial center (Petauke), and Sandwe's relationship with the new Lusangazi District Council. The efforts are well received particularly in Sandwe but have been slow to move forward in Nyamphande. ZLA has hired a planner who is supporting the process and communications with the local councils, which are still becoming accustomed to the concept that planned land can exist within customary chiefdoms.

The Chalimbana Diploma on Traditional Leadership course graduated its first cohort this quarter. The two-year program was very well received, and the chiefs are motivated and provided strong positive feedback for the course.

3.5.5 RESEARCH AND LEARNING

The launch of the state of the wildlife economy report was a major achievement this quarter that continues to put WPAZ in an important position of informing DNPW and the sector moving forward. ILRG has been consolidating information from the CRB ODK reports, as well as from the gender work, and sharing these outputs with conservation stakeholders. These reports and findings are being used to reach out to NGOs and DNPW staff across the country and are an important part of scaling and sustainability in the coming quarter. During June 2023, it is expected that ILRG will have a series of closeout and learning workshops with various stakeholders.

3.5.6 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG's partners continue to prepare for the end of their project by focusing on their sustainability strategy. Both ZCRBA and WPAZ remain in a tenuous situation for funding their secretariats long-term. Each has been proactive in reaching out to CPs and global funders, but as of early 2023, they do not have long-term support. Each is preparing for a funding cliff post-ILRG, but both are committed to remaining active in the sector. Equally, the Chalimbana University Diploma in Traditional Leadership seeks long-term support for a new cohort of chiefs to join and aims to transition the existing cohort into a full degree program. A prospectus has been developed by the university, however, there are no long-term funders at present.

More successfully, the gender as well as community governance work in the natural resources sector has seen continued interest from NGO partners and ILRG has seen their interest move into commitments and long-term partnerships. Over the coming quarter, ILRG will examine the long-term impacts and opportunities for scaling the customary land documentation work, as it provides information to partners on the land administration platform and shares the MAST tech documentation with a broader community of practice in Zambia.

3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG is collaborating with USAID to develop an online training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding FPIC and implementing an FPIC process, specifically when collaborating with Indigenous Peoples. After the original partner for the development of the online portal pulled out of the activity, ILRG identified a new partner with significant USAID online training experience. ILRG is also collaborating with USAID/Peru to provide technical support for the integration of engagement with Indigenous Peoples into their program cycle, including consultations that meet national FPIC requirements and consultations that rise to international FPIC standards. ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, developed a summary report and short webinar summarizing the results of the USAID program engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the relevance of FPIC assessment and providing recommendations. An Indigenous Peoples engagement strategy for USAID/Peru was drafted for USAID feedback and will be released for public comment in early January.

3.7 SUPPORTING DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA IN GHANA

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 was designed to focus on further testing and refining four components: (1) an approach to landscape-scale governance and land use planning to ensure that forest carbon stocks are protected and enhanced; (2) ECOM's farm rehabilitation services intended to develop a commercially viable model that can be offered to farmers at scale; (3) a cost recovery model for cocoa farm documentation services; and (4) tree tenure policy.

After completing the final land use planning and tree tenure work in the last two quarters of FY 2022, this quarter the ILRG Ghana team organized a closeout event, held on November 15 in Accra, to convene key partners for a discussion on the Economic Analysis of Tree Tenure in Ghana and its implications. Twenty-four participants drawn from government, the cocoa sector, civil society, donors, and USAID attended the workshop.

ILRG used the workshop to advance the core argument from the deliverable, namely that the Government of Ghana should devolve ownership of trees to farmers as a first step to landscape restoration and large-scale farm rehabilitation. Currently, the government has ownership over “naturally occurring trees,” creating an incentive for farmers and loggers to remove shade trees from their farms. Government and cocoa sector efforts to “register” individual trees are costly and ineffective. ILRG also presented modeling results projecting long-term revenue gains for the Ghanaian Forestry Commission (FC) from tree tenure devolution thanks to long-term preservation of timber stock as a result.

The response to this proposal among workshop participants was mixed. The FC expressed



ECOM staff and a farmer in Dwamena, Ghana, discussing a shade tree growing on a cocoa farm.

ILRG

concerns that the devolution of tree tenure would open a legal Pandora's box that could call into question government ownership of subsurface mineral resources. The FC also questioned ILRG's assumptions around natural tree regeneration. With the ILRG activity ending, the team encouraged stakeholders within the World Cocoa Foundation, Ghana Cocoa Board, the World Bank, and other partner organizations working on cocoa rehabilitation and reforestation to continue the necessary work of promoting tree tenure reform.

ILRG expects to submit its final activity report to USAID in the next quarter.

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

ILRG is working with PepsiCo to promote WEE 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 productivity, improved brand image and loyalty, increased income for farming families, and adoption of SFPs.

As this is the final year of the project, ILRG is focusing on data collection and analysis for the business case. CAs have completed the pre-season survey with 169 women farmers in all 11 ILRG communities. A team of enumerators completed the pre-season survey with 389 women farmers in 29 communities where PepsiCo Agronomists are delivering agronomy training. The pre-season survey is collecting data on women's empowerment and business metrics for comparison with a post-season survey, and it includes data to report against the PepsiCo Livelihoods Measurement Framework.

Under the PepsiCo tranche of funding for the activity, Tetra Tech has engaged subcontractor Oxford Policy Management to collect data for the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index endline in January. Tetra Tech is also engaging another subcontractor, Sattva, under the PepsiCo funding to conduct the final business case analysis and reporting. ILRG is planning a visit to Uttar Pradesh, where USAID and PepsiCo are implementing a Global Development Alliance on women's empowerment to observe some of the interventions. This will help with refining recommendations for PepsiCo to continue and scale WEE interventions.



Farmer Mala Singh from Barasat in Bankura district was recognized during a POP session for her efforts in applying knowledge gained in her potato farming.

ILRG

3.8.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

ILRG has a small India team comprised of a Country Director, a Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist, a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Assistant, and an Administrative Assistant (all based in Kolkata), two Field Agronomists and one Agronomy Trainee based in Arambagh, and 17 women CAs based in 11 communities. A local consultant provides support on gender norms change interventions and the ILRG Global Gender Advisor provides technical support.

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

This quarter marked the beginning of the potato season in West Bengal and ILRG focused on continuing the provision of agronomy training and support to PepsiCo women farmers in the 11 target communities, supporting women's LLGs and 11 gender-responsive demonstration farms. A key component of this year's work plan is PepsiCo Agronomists starting to provide agronomy training to women independently in 37 new communities; following an orientation in the previous quarter, the PepsiCo local team has decided to utilize seven SFP Agronomists (three women and four men) to deliver training to women farmers. ILRG is extending ongoing support to PepsiCo Agronomists. This year, farmers are facing some challenges with seed quality across West Bengal. With the lack of enough high-quality seeds available for PepsiCo potatoes, some farmers are opting to plant table potatoes instead. Aggregators report that PepsiCo is being very responsive to the seed issue and asking aggregators/farmers to segregate rotten seeds for replacement or adjusting the cost. At present, potato plants are getting infected with bacterial soft rot disease. PepsiCo's Research and Development Unit has already shared their recommendations with the field team.

Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation: During this quarter, the final phase of SFP training (Phase III) was completed in all 11 communities, reaching 469 women farmers. This year, POP training will follow a questions-and-answers format, providing a space for women farmers to discuss key concepts, troubleshoot challenges, and share best practices with each other. Women farmers who have applied gained knowledge in their farming practices are also being recognized during POP training sessions, which has been highly appreciated by the farmers and PepsiCo local team. POP Phase I training was completed in all 11 ILRG communities with 514 women farmers and three men farmers attended the training. POP Phase II began in the last week of this quarter and was conducted in two communities so far for 91 women farmers and one man.

As previously mentioned, PepsiCo SFP Agronomists are delivering agronomy training to women farmers in 37 new communities. At the end of October, following a demonstration session by ILRG, seven PepsiCo Agronomists (three women and four men) started to deliver POP Phase I training with support from commercial Agronomists, reaching 497 women farmers in 31 communities by the end of December. POP Phase I was not done in five communities anticipating potential farmers' agitation due to seed quality issues. ILRG shared training materials with PepsiCo SFP Agronomists for POP Phase II and will organize an online briefing session to further prepare them to deliver training.

Women's Access to Land: All seven women's LLGs who participated last year decided to participate again this year, mostly motivated to attempt to recuperate losses incurred in the past season. Nearly all groups have signed leases for around one acre of land, and all have completed planting, despite challenges with seed quality affecting the whole state. A couple of groups have a firm commitment but



A woman leading a demonstration farm explains practices applied during the first Farmers' Field Day (FFD).

SUBARNA MAITRA/ILRG

have yet to sign due to absence of landlords and one group leased a reduced area (0.45 acre) due to land preparation issues.

ILRG partner Landesa provided land literacy training to 648 people (470 women and 178 men), out of which roughly two-thirds are registered PepsiCo farmers, and the others are family members or informally linked to the supply chain and/or potential new suppliers.

Demonstration Farms: ILRG is supporting 11 demonstration farms that are gender-responsive and led or co-led by women working individually, in equal partnership with their husbands, and as a group. All 11 demonstration farms received

extensive briefing and written guidance before the season started. Soil samples were tested in all farms and PepsiCo recommended fertilizer doses based on results. All demonstration farms completed planting and received personal protective equipment kits from PepsiCo partner Bayer. A first FFD was carried out in five demonstration farms 30–40 days after planting, attended by 101 farmers (29 men and 72 women), along with vendors, sub-vendors, PepsiCo Agronomists, and the Bayer team.

The demonstration farms were visited by a management staff from PepsiCo's Sustainable Agriculture Unit, who remarked that the women farmers leading the farms have great clarity and knowledge of the POP and SFPs and that all demonstration farms are very well executed, with three FFDs planned, compared to a single one conducted in the other 30 demo farms PepsiCo has across India.

Field and Community Agronomists: In the 11 target communities, 17 CAs continue to support training and outreach to women farmers. ILRG provides ongoing training and mentoring to all CAs and Field Agronomists, including off-season refresher training on gender equality, POP, SFP, and data collection. A training in October focused on recapping key gender concepts, application of feminist principles to their work, GBV in farming communities, and capturing gender and complex impact. In November, ILRG delivered training on demo farm data collection, communications, and leadership skills.

In Bankura, two vendors identified and deployed two CAs using their own resources to deliver agronomy training and support for women farmers. ILRG extended support to these vendors and CAs.

Household Gender Norms Change: Over this quarter, ILRG carried out six sessions for the second phase of the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS), community action learning, in five communities with 16 men and 38 women. In these sessions, participants shared their progress on different GALS tools. For instance, participants shared that women have started visiting farms more often, while men have started sharing some responsibilities in the household, like washing their own clothes, cooking in the absence of their wives, and taking care of the livestock. GALS champions agreed to lead the community diffusion process that is likely to happen in coming months. The second phase of GALS has

been stopped in one community, Boragori, due to participants' lack of availability and interest, especially from men. ILRG plans to try to resume sessions in the community once the potato season is over.

ILRG is also carrying out Nurturing Connections (NC) sessions in another five communities. The process has already been completed in one community, Teligram; next quarter, ILRG will organize a follow-up session in the community to monitor impact. In this quarter, one session was conducted in one community with 11 women and seven men. Participants shared that they have realized that household cooperation and sharing of responsibilities are key to happiness and peace in family. In January, NC sessions will commence in the two remaining communities. Due to lack of interest of participants, ILRG stopped NC sessions in Dhuluk community in consultation with the PepsiCo field team and the community.

Women's Entrepreneurship: ILRG is monitoring the progress of the participants of Empowered Entrepreneurship Training that took place in May 2022. ILRG is tracking individual progress in reaching the goals set during the training and identifying each individual's position in the five-step behavior change ladder. The first progress report was shared with subcontractor Johns Hopkins University for feedback.

A woman farmer prepared 1.5 tons of BioChar that was applied to six farms during the paddy and potato seasons. Soil test reports showed an increase in pH level and nitrogen content but a decrease in organic carbon content except in one community. No new BioChar kilns will be supported until the impacts of BioChar are further identified.

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

ILRG distributed printed versions of seven "how-to guides" in English and Bengali on different interventions and flipcharts on POP topics to PepsiCo Agronomists. ILRG also briefed them on best practices on inviting women farmers to POP training and POP training methodologies. As the PepsiCo local team has decided to utilize SFP Agronomists to deliver training to women farmers, ILRG has proposed training them as they are unfamiliar with gender key concepts and participatory training methodology. ILRG recorded selected sessions of POP and SFP training that will be distributed on a pen drive to West Bengal PepsiCo staff, so they have a greater understanding of how to deliver training to women farmers (focus on the participatory process, not content). As the clips will be subtitled, PepsiCo can use them in other markets.

3.8.4 COMMUNICATIONS

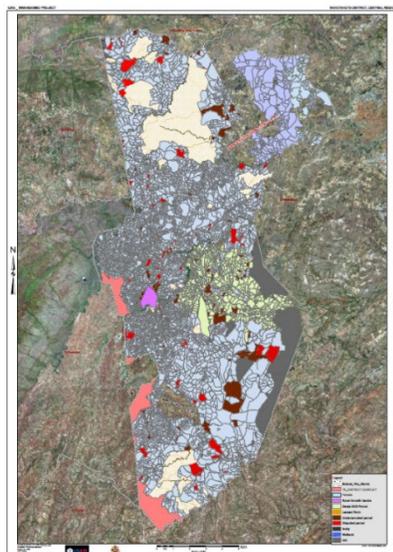
A report published by Oxfam, [Doing Business on Uneven Ground: Advancing land equality is key to addressing climate change and farmer rights](#), mentions the USAID-PepsiCo partnership in West Bengal as a promising practice to mobilize the private sector to strengthen women's land rights. A [PepsiCo](#) private sector profile was published on LandLinks (see section 3.15).

3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

In FY 2020, USAID requested ILRG support a "deep dive" survey data collection and analysis activity that would build on the results of the Prindex survey. The activity was launched, data collected in FY 2021, and the draft analysis report was submitted in FY 2022 and went through several rounds of revisions in response to peer and USAID feedback. The report was approved this quarter, and the findings are expected to be presented at a webinar in January 2023.

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

ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through grants to two Liberian CSOs, GAI and FCI.



Land documentation progress to date in TA Mwanambo.

LRIU

GAI supported five self-identified communities in Nimba County to identify and walk boundaries along with the Liberia Land Authority representatives for a confirmatory survey. Some community members requested a review of some boundary points before signing a boundary MOU, and at the close of December traditional and local leaders assisted communities to resolve any remaining disagreements. GAI will finalize the joint boundary harmonization and confirmatory survey early in January 2023, ending their support to the five communities.

FCI identified four communities each in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties, for a total of eight communities to support through the customary land formalization process under ILRG in consultation with the Liberia Land Authority. Over the quarter, FCI supported the eight communities in the drafting of their bylaws and election of community land development and management committees.

3.11 WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Activities funded by WEE in India, Mozambique, and Zambia are fully integrated into the report sections above. Activities in Malawi and in the cocoa sector in Ghana, as well as global activities and coordination related to women's land rights and WEE, are described in this section.

A total of 12,677 women were reached this quarter, and 230,271 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities implemented by ILRG to date, benefiting from documented land rights and access to related resources and benefits such as credit, agricultural training, and livelihoods opportunities.

3.11.1 MALAWI

ILRG continues to support the LRIU on land documentation and registration in TA Mwanambo in Nkhotakota District. ILRG has completed parcel documentation work in 20 GVHs to date (18 original GVHs plus two new GVHs), and documentation is ongoing in the remaining three new GVHs. ILRG has documented 8,635 parcels to date: 45 percent jointly registered, 32 percent registered to men only, and 22 percent registered to women only.

Public display began in October for the original 18 GVHs, which gives community members the opportunity to review parcel maps and registration information and make any necessary objections or corrections. ILRG provided orientation for data collectors and processors on this step in the land documentation process, including key gender and social inclusion elements to keep in mind. CLCs and ILRG Data Collectors help facilitate this process, making sure that maps are displayed in public places that are easily accessible to women—like schools, markets, and religious centers—that have areas for private one-on-one conversations. The public display process is complete in six GVHs and ongoing in 10. Very few corrections and objections have come to light during the public display period thus far. The data processing team is working on producing certificates and title plans for the six GVHs where public display has been completed, with three completed so far.

This quarter, the LRIU sent out survey teams to help resolve boundary disputes between TA Mwansambo and TA Mwanzama, as well as a boundary dispute between Nkhotakota and Ntchisi districts. The TA boundary dispute has been resolved, but the leaders appealed the district boundary ruling. The LRIU plans to send out another government team in the new year to resolve this issue. There is also an ongoing boundary dispute between two GVHs (Thanga and Mgombe) that has stalled work in those communities. ILRG is awaiting a resolution from the DLT.

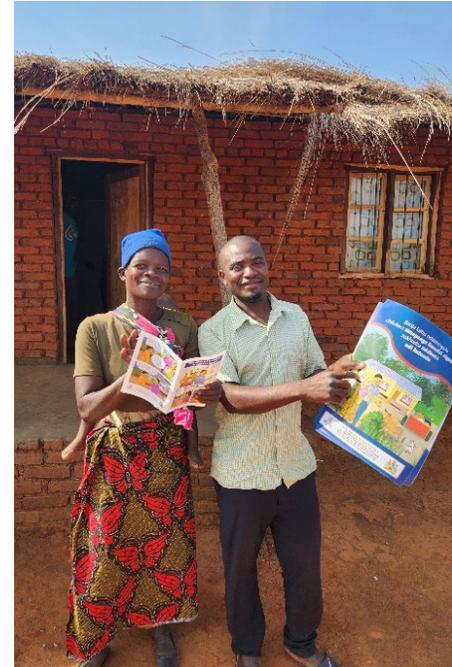
ILRG supported the election of five new CLCs this quarter, made up of 15 women and 15 men and chaired by three women and two men. These new CLCs received training from LRIU and Ministry staff on the land documentation process, as well as a condensed GESI training from the ILRG gender consultant.

In October 2022, ILRG supported a series of four programs on Umunthu Community Radio. A popular local artist was engaged to develop a theme song and jingles promoting women's land rights and social inclusion in land documentation. The radio programs included pre-recorded segments and live shows with opportunities for community members to call or text in with questions and concerns. As registration was well underway in the original 18 GVHs by the time the radio programs aired, one of the programs highlighted the importance of ensuring that women and other marginalized individuals participate in the public display of records to verify the data collected during the documentation phase is correct and request any necessary corrections. Umunthu Community Radio covers all of Nkhotakota District and the neighboring districts of Ntchisi, Dowa, and Kasungu, so the effort also helped disseminate information on land rights to areas that might benefit from future land registration activities.

The community gender champions have finalized their three-month assignment of disseminating GESI messages to communities through individual and group discussions using behavior change communication materials—comic book and posters on GESI and land documentation. The champions (21 men and 20 women) reached and sensitized 1,377 people in 10 GVHs, out of which 641 were adult women, 466 adult men, and 270 youth (86 young women, 184 young men). In view of this, the gender consultant held a meeting with the champions to generate successes and areas of improvement for learning and future programing. As a means of sustainability, ILRG will link the champions with the Nkhotakota District Gender Office to utilize their skills in TA Mwansambo and the district in the future.

ILRG also facilitated GBV training for TA and district stakeholders this quarter to raise awareness around the risks of GBV in land documentation and connect district stakeholders with referral pathways and support organizations in the area. Twenty-four people (eight women, 16 men) attended the training, representing the Gender Office, Social Welfare, Judiciary, Evangelical Lutheran Development Service, Police, Labour Office, Umunthu Plus, Umunthu and Nkhotakota radio, Community Development, and Ministry of Lands.

This quarter, ILRG had the opportunity to send project enumerators out to collect data for a quasi-endline survey. Data collection took place in October 2022 and collected data from 474 individuals across 11 villages. The results were compared with baseline data collected as a part of the initial gender assessment. Findings will be fed into forthcoming technical reports and lessons learned briefs.



Gender champions Joyce Chabwera and Gift Blackson show communication materials they use to reach out to community members to discuss the importance of GESI in land documentation.

THAIS BESSA/TETRA TECH

3.1.1.2 COCOA SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

USAID is working with ECOM, a global commodity trading and processing company, to increase the capacity of key private sector partners to strengthen women's land rights, promote gender equality, and empower women in the cocoa value chain in Ghana. The activity will reach up to 2,290 farmers (50 percent women) in 65 communities in the districts of Assin Fosu and Asamankese with gender-responsive social and agricultural training and opportunities for income diversification. Implementation follows three strategic approaches.

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

The ECOM Ghana GESI strategy was finalized and successfully launched in December 2022 by the ECOM Ghana Country Head. The launch was part of activities earmarked as the "GESI week" during which GESI messages on different themes, including GBV, were sent to all ECOM staff daily. Following the launch, regular sensitization meetings are being held with staff to share the content of the GESI strategy. Over the next quarter, the Gender and Sustainability Specialist will meet with all management to share the 2023 implementation plan of the GESI strategy with the goal to ensure that GESI activities are integrated into all business units' annual work plans.

The Gender and Sustainability Specialist led the development of farmer engagement procedures with a focus on gender equality; the procedures provide a framework and guidance for a gender-responsive and socially inclusive farmer engagement by ECOM field staff. Key topics include farmer sensitization, farmer interaction, addressing practical and social barriers to participation, and gender-responsive data collection.

Over this quarter, ECOM finalized its global sustainability strategy, the Smarter Cocoa Charter. The charter has three goals: to improve farmer livelihoods, protect and regenerate nature and climate, and manage change through transparency and traceability. Under the first goal, gender equality is currently limited, as the focus is on eliminating child and forced labor. One of the key performance indicators under this goal is to have 100 percent of ECOM origin-sourced supply chains covered by the Gender Equity Index (GEI) and improvement plans by 2025. The development of the Ghana GESI strategy used the GEI, positioning the country as a model for other ECOM units to follow, which ILRG will monitor through discussions with ECOM.

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

Using the updated GSP training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, ECOM trained 262 men and 425 women farmers this quarter in 27 sessions in 17 communities. Overall, since August, ECOM has trained 1,521 farmers (405 men and 1,116 women), which represents 66 percent of the 2,290 targeted farmers. Farmers stated that the training has been an eye-opener and very useful as they have gained increased knowledge and understanding of land rights, gender norms, and GBV, enabling them to reflect on these norms and take action to change them. ECOM is collecting anecdotal evidence of farmers who started implementing changes, including registering land in the name of women and men taking an increasing share of unpaid household responsibilities.

Over this quarter, ECOM carried out a baseline survey with 490 farmers (216 men and 273 women, 1 respondent opted not to identify their gender) across the two target districts to assess initial attitudes toward gender equality, level of participation in various farming tasks, and engagement with ECOM to date. Results will be compared to an endline survey that will be carried out by the end of the activity. Key highlights from the survey include:

- Sixty-six percent of men and 51 percent of women personally own land that is registered in their name.
- Thirty percent of women and 25 percent of men reported being somewhat or very worried about losing the right to use their land in the next five years, with higher rates in Asamankese District (43 percent of women and 32 percent of men).
- Eighty-six percent of men have their name on the contract with cocoa-buying companies, compared with 65 percent of women.
- Sixty-five percent of women have engaged directly with ECOM extension agents or staff in the past, compared with 81 percent of men.
- Women are involved in all stages of the cocoa farming process, with the lowest participation in spraying, pruning, and land clearing.
- Sixty-five percent of men and 82 percent of women agree that women are able to do all kinds of work in cocoa farming.
- Thirty-eight percent of men and 41 percent of women agree that household chores and childcare are mainly a woman's job; 53 percent of women feel housework and care work are shared equally with their spouse.
- Sixteen percent of men and 17 percent of women agree that there are some instances when domestic violence is justified.
- Eighty percent of men and 69 percent of women say they are recognized as an equal contributor to household income, and 80 percent of men and 74 percent of women feel they can freely use productive resources like land, tools, and equipment.

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

The baseline survey found that 89 percent of women would like to pursue alternative income sources, with interest in trading (35 percent), food crop farming (22 percent), vegetable farming (19 percent), and production of soap and other detergents (18 percent).

By the end of this quarter, 47 women's VSLAs were established and trained, with 1,202 members in 39 communities. One VSLA group opted out of the project because they had expected to receive loans from ECOM, but two new groups were identified. All 47 VSLAs have elected their executives and started saving and disbursing funds. VSLAs are digitized and ECOM is working with the technical provider to collect more data points (social fund collections, repayment status on loans taken, etc.) as well as on the interface of the data dashboard to consolidate figures from groups. Over this quarter, the 47 VSLAs saved USD 27,379.40 (USD 43,049.88 cumulative) and disbursed USD 24,370.92 (USD 29,777.88 cumulative) in loans to members.



Members of VSLAs with produce from their chili fields.

DANIEL MYERS/TETRA TECH

ECOM is supporting women interested in alternative crops and with the company’s own funding provided materials and training for 46 women to produce maize and chili. Seventeen women planted maize in 8.5 acres and 29 planted chili in 14.5 acres. Five women harvested chili this quarter, for a total volume of 176.8 kgs sold for USD 141.28. Two women harvested 450 kgs of maize which they sold for USD 68, indicating that the sale before harvest season was for emergency needs.

ECOM partnered with the BAC in the two districts to conduct a needs assessment with the VSLAs to determine livelihood activities best suited for them and the area. A total of

41 groups have been assessed and the initial reports identified soap-making, baking and confectionery, snail rearing, garri processing, and production of pomade and other cosmetics as viable activities. Over the next quarter, assessments with the remaining groups will be completed and training on the various ventures identified will begin. For greater efficiency, groups will be clustered based on location and livelihood activities selected.

To provide women with the skills needed to succeed as entrepreneurs, ILRG developed a women’s empowerment and leadership training program. Over this quarter, ECOM trained 860 women, with a total of 1,003 women trained since the beginning of the activity (87 percent of the target). Participants reported that they had been challenged to set visions for themselves and their business and have been equipped with knowledge and skills to manage their finances for their businesses to be profitable.

3.11.3 CROSSCUTTING ACTIVITIES

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

ILRG responded to USAID WEE’s bi-annual data request and engaged in events organized by the WEE Community of Practice. The ILRG global team met with USAID to align WEE communications goals in the final project year.

During the reporting period, WEE crosscutting communications efforts were centered around two key days: International Rural Women’s Day (October 15) and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (November 25–December 10). The photo essay “My land, our futures” was published on LandLinks and highlighted women from Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Ghana, India, and Liberia speaking about the importance of land for their livelihoods. The piece was promoted on social media by USAID/Zambia, USAID Enviro, and USAID Gender.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV, ILRG sent a message to all ILRG staff and in-country partners with information about GBV, land, natural resources governance, and agricultural value chains.

The messages also shared resources for GBV-related programming. ILRG’s work was highlighted in a Tetra Tech Exposure piece on GBV.

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

After completing several key activities, ILRG support to the PPA concluded this quarter.

The PPA Secretariat facilitated the PPA’s annual member meeting in October, which focused on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) cooperatives, models for financial inclusion from PPA grantees, and other key issues like corruption and critical minerals supply chains. The meeting opened with remarks from USAID Chief Climate Officer and Deputy Assistant Administrator Gillian Caldwell, as well as USAID Senior Advisor to the Administrator and Executive Director, Anti-Corruption Task Force Shannon Green.

The PPA Secretariat also worked with its USG counterparts to finalize key PPA III materials (e.g., the 2022–2027 PPA MOU). With this approval, the secretariat shared a draft MOU with members to support formal enrollment, which was contingent upon clearance of the due diligence process. The secretariat and USG continued to accept expressions of interest and review applications from members seeking enrollment and shared notes on two rounds of applicants. The secretariat continued to advance member due diligence by accepting additional expressions of interest forms and adding those organizations to the queue for review.

The secretariat also met with members funding Congo Power to advance planning for additional grantmaking. Congo Power is an initiative providing solar electrification to organizations in DRC that are supporting livelihoods development, community health, and conservation in artisanal mining communities. Finally, in October the secretariat attended the Responsible Minerals Initiative Conference on behalf of the PPA. RESOLVE staff participated in plenary and breakout sessions, which explored topics such as an “all minerals” approach to due diligence, responsibly incorporating ASM in cobalt supply chains, considerations relating to critical minerals, and more.

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

3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

The ILRG Madagascar activity continues to contribute to the integration of tenure considerations in the Sambirano Valley of Ambanja District, Diana Region, Madagascar into the Climate Resilient Cocoa Landscapes initiative. The ILRG team coordinates directly with Helvetas, the principal implementing partner, and the Ministry of Land Management (MATSF) to implement recommendations on ways to improve tenure security in the Sambirano Valley.

This quarter, the ILRG Madagascar team, along with representatives from the COGEBES, German Agency for International Cooperation, and Helvetas, continued to liaise with MATSF on the ODOC underway on former indigenous reserve land in the Sambirano Valley. The first phase of the ODOC started in September and finished in December. In Phase I, from September 26 to October 19, 2022, MATSF and its partners worked in Antranokarany, Ambanja, Antsakoamanondro, Antsatsaka, Ambohimena, and Ambalahonko communes with an initial goal of delivering 5,000 land titles in these communes by the end of the calendar year. As of November 21, MATSF had received 3,459 applications and visited 2,785 distinct parcels, resulting in the creation of 2,139 case files. However, as of that day, only 400 titles had been created and another 757 were in the process of being created. Due to the delayed onset of the rainy season, collection of applications and fees will pause until the ODOC’s second phase after the end

of the rainy season in April 2023. There is still significant unaddressed demand in at least three of the six communes.

ILRG’s involvement in the ODOC to date has focused on championing social and environmental safeguards. In November, ILRG consultants met with managers of the Galoko Kalobinono PA to ensure that no land documentation is issued within the boundaries of the PA’s core area. MATSF is working to demarcate the boundary of the core area on the Ambanja and Ambilobe District sides; there are persistent fears among local leaders that a rushed operation would lead to titling land in the PA’s buffer zone. ILRG has also consistently advocated for women to be equitably included in the operation—the majority of the 400 titles delivered so far have been provided to women. Thanks in part to ILRG’s advocacy vis-à-vis MATSF, the ODOC has sought to avoid potential gender discrimination by ensuring that both husbands’ and wives’ names appear on titles.

ILRG has also sought to maximize the operation’s reach, given the longstanding need for resolution of unclear tenure of some of the former Indigenous reserve land covered in the six communes. The ILRG team, USAID/Madagascar, and MATSF met with local agribusinesses in the Sambirano Valley in November to present progress from the ODOC to date and discuss opportunities for collaboration in co-financing land titles for producers in the companies’ value chains. ILRG and MATSF continue to engage with the private sector, although there has been no agreement on funding so far in part because of concerns about the proposals of some companies to make support contingent on producers signing medium-term contracts to sell exclusively to the company in question. ILRG also worked with MATSF and Helvetas to broadcast short radio programs in the local dialect, Sakalava, to answer common questions and concerns around the ODOC as the operation entered its final stages before the rainy season.

Toward the end of the quarter, ILRG and MATSF had preliminary discussions about a pause-and-reflect workshop during the rainy season to refine the technical approach for the second phase of the ODOC. ILRG also participated in the COGEBs annual assembly in early December. COGEBs continues to seek funding from the National Cocoa Council to fund a payment for ecosystem services scheme in the Sambirano Valley. COGEBs also expressed interest in participating in the pause-and-reflect workshop.

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

IPIS began a fourth cycle of data collection missions on roadblocks and mining sites throughout eastern DRC (namely, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, and Tanganyika territories). In the third cycle (July–September 2022), IPIS data collection teams visited around 200 mining sites and mapped 42 roadblocks in the visited areas.



Participants at the October 2022 PPA Member Meeting in Santa Clara, California.

RESOLVE

IPIS also continued engagement with local monitoring committees (CLS), meeting with CLS-Walungu in October to discuss IPIS's research findings in that territory to date, including the role of customary authorities in ASM, the presence of armed groups in the area, and the presence of foreign small-scale gold mining companies. IPIS also held its annual restitution workshop in Bukavu in late November 2022 once it completed its web map update and the accompanying analytical report. Discussion themes included problems with the ITSCI Program for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains, which has been criticized by civil society groups in recent months; the role of state agents in the facilitation of fraudulent mineral trade; and the ambiguous role of cooperatives in semi-industrial exploitations. A second workshop is being planned for April 2023 in Goma. IPIS also finalized its report on mining, the mineral trade, and conflict financing.

Finally, IPIS is developing three case studies on conflict financing. The first focuses on Djugu territory, where research began this quarter despite significant security concerns. A first draft of the case study is under review. The second focuses on semi-industrial exploitations in Mwenga territory and the third on roadblocks in Walikale and Masisi territories. The feasibility of the latter will depend on the state of the deteriorating security situation in North Kivu province, where rebel group M23 has moved toward Masisi in recent weeks.

3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING

ILRG published a series of four private sector profiles on LandLinks this quarter, highlighting private sector engagement with Grupo Madal, Illovo, and Green Resources in Mozambique and PepsiCo in India. ILRG also published a blog on the Madal partnership on Land Portal as part of an International Institute for Environment and Development/Land Portal series on responsible land-based investments (a blog on Green Resources partnership was published in August 2022 in the same series).

ILRG also finalized several technical research pieces this quarter, including a brief on lessons learned from leveraging land documentation for greater financial inclusion in Zambia and a peer-reviewed case study on ILRG's work increasing women's participation in wildlife governance in Zambia published in the Women in Human-Wildlife Conflict series in *Frontiers in Conservation*.

Some ILRG team members met with USAID counterparts in December 2022 to discuss communications and learning priorities for the final year of the project, agreeing to focus on internal USAID communications and technical learning documents around four key themes: inclusive land documentation and governance, WEE/women's land rights, private sector engagement, and natural resource management.

3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

During this quarter, ILRG completed a review of outmigration and forest condition outcomes, as well as two presentations to USAID working groups on migration and biodiversity. The activity manager for this work continues to socialize the report with missions and further opportunities for collaboration are under consideration.

ILRG is in the midst of a review of land tenure and resource rights in relation to Sustainable Landscapes program design and



Artisanal mining site in Pluto, DRC.

IPIS

implementation. To date, ILRG has reviewed and catalogued project materials from most USAID programs that have been implemented with sustainable landscapes funding from priority countries.

Activities related to natural resource management and forest protection in Zambia were described above within the Zambia section, but included the rollout of a community forest management training manual in Mumbwa District with chiefdoms in the EKNA landscapes, convening of Zambia's first national meeting on community forest management with over 60 CFMGs to establish a set of priorities for strengthening community forest management and climate change mitigation, the development of a curriculum on forest and wildlife law enforcement with the national technical standards organization, and negotiation with the Forest Department on the utility of a national spatial database on CFMGs. The database has been tentatively accepted to be of interest by the Forest Department, but ILRG has yet to be assigned a focal point by the government.

3.17 EMERGING COMPLETION ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES

ILRG completion activities are developed based on the field support approval process laid out in the ILRG contract (Section F.6), whereby an operating unit (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. There are currently no completion activities that are under discussion or development but have not yet been formally approved.

ANNEX I: PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Data reporting of Integrated Land and Resource Governance’s (ILRG’s) 27 indicators is done by country. Women’s economic empowerment (WEE) indicators are noted throughout the country tables, next to the indicator title. Tables present standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators. Annual indicators are shaded gray for the quarterly reporting periods.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

NO	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR (Y) 5 QUARTER (Q) 1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with United States government (USG) assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0				0	1,617	Data to be collected in January–March 2023 after planting season in Madal and Avante Ntacia activities.
45	Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition [EG.3.1-14, WEE]	\$0	Reported annually				0	\$3,267,231	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	8,303	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	110	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, the National Land Policy, which ILRG provided input on, was formally adopted. Ten community associations in Sofala submitted to the national bulletin and approved, in addition to 15 new association statues in Green Resources AS (GRAS) Zambezia, 14 in GRAS Niassa, and seven in Avante Ntacia areas.
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]	0	7				7	15	This quarter, seven disputes were identified and resolved. Seven communities disputed pre-existing community-level delimitations that were done under a previous service provider. The new ILRG service provider corrected the delimitations and resubmitted them to government authorities.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0				0	8	
	Contractors	0	7				7	7	
	Mediators	0	0				0	0	
	Courts	0	0				0	0	

NO	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR (Y) 5 QUARTER (Q) I	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	0	Reported annually				0	0	Data will be collected at project endline for GRAS Niassa, GRAS Nampula, and GRAS Zambezia.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	0					0	0	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	0				0	8,736	No new community delimitations incorporated into the official system this quarter. Seven new communities in Alto Molocue submitted to provincial authority, to be counted next quarter.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	16,206				16,206	342,029	This quarter, seven new community delimitations in Alto Molocue areas were completed by Avante, benefiting 16,206 people.
	Female	0	8,340				8,340	186,525	These delimitations have been submitted to the provincial authority and are awaiting formal approval.
	Male	0	7,866				7,866	155,504	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	70% community land, 74% family parcels	Reported annually					73% community land, 75% family parcels	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-I, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	110	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, the National Land Policy, which ILRG provided input on, was formally adopted. Ten community associations in Sofala submitted to the national bulletin and approved, in addition to 15 new association statues in GRAS Zambezia, 14 in GRAS Niassa, and seven in Avante Ntacua areas.

NO	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR (Y) 5 QUARTER (Q) 1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	59%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Numerator	N/A					0	182,276	
	Denominator	N/A					0	311,406	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	16				16	153	Madal conducted five trainings on agricultural extension support with Madal staff this quarter, focused on engaging women and men in farmer's clubs. Sixteen people were trained in total (five women, 11 men), with different combinations of the same group attending each of the various trainings.
	Female	0	5				5	53	
	Male	0	11				11	100	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	253	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	23,250				23,250	517,919	Avante Ntacia re-delimited six communities previously done under CTV (18,861 ha) and completed one new community delimitation (4,389 ha). Backed out and updated old CTV ha figures as a result.
	Planned	0	0				0	0	
	Delimited	0	23,250				23,250	517,919	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				0	45%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

TABLE 2. ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

NO	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	0				0	43	No new groups trained in conflict medication this quarter.
	Women's rights groups	0	0				0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0				0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0				0	22	
	Government	0	0				0	3	
	Civil society	0	0				0	8	
Nongovernmental organization (NGO)	0	0				0	10		
34	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors [EG.4.2-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	979	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG.5-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	73	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
9	Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-2]	0	45,000				45,000	1,347,453	Counts 45,000 ha under Mvuwa Community Forest Management Group management.
29	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-3, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	5,744	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Female	0					0	3,094	
	Male	0					0	2,650	
11c	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing biodiversity categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.2-5]	0	Reported annually				0	16	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National, proposed	0					0	8	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					0	7	
	Sub-national, proposed	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0					0	0	

NO	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Sub-national, implemented	0					0	1	
	Regional or international, proposed	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, implemented	0					0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	23	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Analyzed	0					0	1	
	Drafted	0					0	5	
	Revised	0					0	0	
	Introduced	0					0	3	
	Approved	0					0	2	
	Implemented	0					0	12	
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]	0	1				1	1,336	Two new disputes were reported this quarter, one of which was resolved by customary authorities, which involved a boundary dispute between Ukwimi Settlement Scheme and villages in Sandwe Chiefdom. The outstanding disputes between Kabulwebulwe, Mulendema, and Chibuluma Chiefdoms on who has the authority to allocate land in Mumbwa game management area will be resolved via an in-person meeting with the chiefs (forthcoming).
	Local or customary authorities	0	1				1	782	
	Contractors	0	0				0	546	
	Mediators	0	0				0	0	
	Courts	0	0				0	0	
	Other	0	0				0	8	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report	N/A	Reported annually				0	0	To be collected in endline survey.

NO	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]								
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	1,585				1,585	18,397	This quarter, 1,585 parcels in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms completed the OCC stage of documentation with partner Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). This included 1,087 jointly registered parcels, 418 male only, 76 female only, and 4 of unknown gender.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	5,700				5,700	86,139	This quarter, 5,700 people in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms have had their customary parcels documented with partner FZS (parcels reached the OCC phase). This includes 2,218 women (488 land holders and 1,730 persons of interest listed on parcels), and 3,582 men (1,239 land holders and 2,343 persons of interest).
	Female	0	2,218				2,218	39,581	
	Male	0	3,482				3,482	46,558	
	Unknown	0	0				0	0	
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	67%	Reported annually				0	0	Data to be collected at endline survey.
7c	Number of institutions with improved capacity in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-2]	0	Reported annually				0	99	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom, contributes to EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually				0	111	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National governmental	0					0	3	
	Sub-national governmental	0					0	14	
	Other	0					0	94	
	Topic: land rights	0					0	111	

NO	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Topic: climate change	0					0	0	
7e	Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance [CBLD-9]						0	100%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing sustainable landscapes categories, officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually				0	5	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	National, proposed	0					0	1	
	National, adopted	0					0	0	
	National, implemented	0					0	3	
	Sub-national, proposed	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0					0	1	
	Regional or international, proposed	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0					0	0	
Regional or international, implemented	0	0	0						
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG 13-4]	0	Reported annually				0	\$68,527	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
14	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level [GNDR-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	10	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	46%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
	Numerator	N/A					0	35,639	
	Denominator	N/A					0	77,888	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	498				498	2,436	This quarter, ILRG held 12 gender trainings: an online gender norms training for community partners, gender skills training for community actors ahead of the

NO	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Female	0	72				72	1,024	Sesheke West community resources board election mobilization effort, a monitoring visit in Muwezwa to assess the gender guideline implementation, and gender norms dialogues with traditional leaders in nine communities. These traditional leader trainings were predominately attended by men.
	Male	0	426				426	1,412	
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	5,847				5,847	497,600	5,847 ha of customary land delimited in Chifunda and Chikwa Chiefdoms this quarter with partner FZS (parcels reached the OCC phase).
	Planned	0	0				0	418,512	
	Delimited	0	5,847				5,847	79,088	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				0	39%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

TABLE 3. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

NO	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	0	No laws to count under this activity. Land law review was supposed to be carried out by a third party, but this did not happen.
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0				0	1,421	This component of the activity has been completed.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure [EG.10.4-8, WEE]	TBD					0	0	No data was collected for this indicator under ILRG activities. An endline survey is planned for this activity outside of ILRG funding for next year, which will capture this data.
7a	Number of institutions with improved capacity in adaptation [EG.11-2]	0	Reported annually				0	5	This component of the activity has been completed.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually				0	299	This component of the activity has been completed.
	Female	0					0	96	
	Male	0					0	203	
27	Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for sustainable landscapes [EG.13-4]	0	Reported annually				0	\$289,386	This component of the activity has been completed.
24	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities [EG.13-5]	0	Reported annually				0	1,421	This component of the activity has been completed.
25a	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [EG.13-7]	0	Reported annually				0	6,394	This component of the activity has been completed.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0					0	639	
	through 2025/2026	0					0	3,836	
	through 2030	0					0	6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	5	This component of the activity has been completed.

NO	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
11b	Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards, addressing <u>Sustainable Landscapes</u> officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance [EG.13-3]	0	Reported annually				0	0	No laws to count under this activity. Land law review was supposed to be carried out by a third party, but this did not happen.
25b	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2050 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	19,181	This component of the activity has been completed.

TABLE 4. GHANA COCOA WEE INDICATOR TABLE

NO	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	Y3 Q1 NOTES
31*	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0				0	46	
15*	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/ programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	82%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, 993 women out of 1,236 unique participants took part in WEE, farming training, or gender-based violence (GBV) activities. Updated past totals based on the latest ECOM report, which goes back to avoid double counting in past quarters. This marks an additional 170 women and 202 men for LOP totals.
	Numerator	0					0	946	
	Denominator	0					0	1,149	
32*	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	0				0	126	
	Female	0	0				0	29	
	Male	0	0				0	97	

The monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan for India follows a July–June calendar, whereas ILRG global follows an October–September calendar. For ease of comparability and tracking, for indicators counting unique numbers of farmers (Indicators 31, 36, and 15), ILRG will count everyone who participated in India activities in India Y3 for ILRG Y4, and in India Y4 for ILRG Y5.

TABLE 5. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE

NO	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	PRO WEAI score [EG.3-f]	0.672							To be updated at endline.
31	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [EG.6-5, WEE]	0	0				0	2,049	To be updated based on end of season survey data, counting the share of farmers who applied new skills.
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	2,168	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE]	0	1,088				1,088	1,504	Counting here unique farmers who participated in at least one session of package of practices (POP), sustainable farming practices (SFPs), land literacy, or farmer field days visits in Y4. This includes 833 women and 24 men who attended at least one session but whose wives did not attend anything this year. Also counts 152 women and 79 men who attended land literacy training but are not registered PepsiCo farmers but are family members, informally linked to the supply chain and/or potential new suppliers. Note that the LOP actual is not cumulative, as ILRG works with the same group of women each year. To date, ILRG has worked with 1,273 unique women farmers, 1,220 of which have attended at least one session of POP or SFP programming, plus 231 extra farmers who attended land literacy training but are not registered PepsiCo farmers.

NO	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	0	No laws analyzed to date. In Y5, de-emphasizing the law and policy work in India.
1b	Number and proportion of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure, as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-8]	61.5%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline.
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment) training/programming [GNDR-2, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	97%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
23	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities [GNDR-4]	Econ: 75% Soc: 80% Pol: 73%	Reported annually						To be reported at endline.
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	N/A	27				27	143	This quarter, ILRG delivered training to 27 PepsiCo agronomists on POP training methodologies, including the distribution of training materials for future PepsiCo led trainings. Note that LOP totals are not cumulative, training some of the same PepsiCo local staff each year, but per PIRS can count individuals again if they receive further training in subsequent years.
	Female	N/A	2				2	14	
	Male	N/A	25				25	129	

TABLE 6. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE

NO	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	37	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0				0	167,619	Green Advocates International (GAI) final report with remaining delimitation data has not been received yet; totals will be updated in Q2.
	Female	0	0				0	81,779	
	Male	0	0				0	85,840	
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	2	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	0				0	364,672	GAI final report with remaining delimitation data has not been received yet; totals will be updated in Q2.
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				0	47%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

TABLE 7. MALAWI INDICATOR TABLE

NO	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
13	Number of groups trained in conflict mediation/resolution skills or consensus-building techniques with USG assistance [DR.3.1-2]	0	0				0	2	No additional groups training in conflict mediation this quarter.
	Women’s rights groups	0	0				0	0	
	Indigenous people’s groups	0	0				0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0				0	0	
	Government	0	0				0	2	
	Civil society	0	0				0	0	
	NGO	0	0				0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	7	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
1a	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance. [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0				0	0	Numbers to be reported next quarter once parcels have been verified during the public display phase. Thus far, eight group village headpersons (GVHs) have completed the public display phase—waiting on number of people/gender breakdown from Land Reform Implementation Unit team.
	Female	0	0				0	0	
	Male	0	0				0	0	
32	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]	0	131				131	703	Four trainings were held this quarter. ILRG provided continued follow-up support and training for community gender champions (20 women, 21 men). ILRG also provided a light touch gender norms orientation for community land committee (CLC) members in the five new GVHs (plus Denje, who was not trained in earlier sessions) (21 women, 21 men). ILRG led a gender equality and social inclusion orientation for data
	Female	0	62				62	348	
	Male	0	69				69	355	

NO	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									collectors and processors for the public display phase of land documentation work (13 women, 12 men). ILRG also convened a traditional authority and district stakeholders training on GBV (8 women, 15 men).
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				0	45%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. CLC elections took place in the five new GVHs this quarter. The five CLCs are composed of three women, three men each, chaired by three women and two men, for a total of 18 women and 17 men (51% women)

TABLE 8. MADAGASCAR INDICATOR TABLE

NO	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of LTPR legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	3	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.
7d	Number of institutions or organizations strengthened and participating in land use or resource management planning using equitable approaches [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	4	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

ANNEX 2: SUCCESS STORY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

ZAMBIA'S CHIEFS GO BACK TO SCHOOL



Photos from top: *Chief Mukobela shares his experiences during the Chalimbana graduation event in December 2022 (photo courtesy of Chief Mukobela).*

Cohort of chiefs and Chalimbana staff at the residential course.

Zambia's 288 chiefs administer over 60 percent of the country's land and are responsible for law enforcement, conflict resolution, social development, and cultural heritage for the over 11 million people who live within their chiefdoms. Yet despite their vast powers, chiefs acquire their role through a hereditary selection process and arrive in their position with no training and only after the death of their predecessor. Some royal families adapt to this process by selecting family members with education and outside connections that they can bring to the chiefdom, while other chiefdoms have preferred to elevate individuals who come from within the chiefdom but may have little to no formal education. In this context, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) worked with Chalimbana University between 2019 and 2022 to develop and implement Zambia's first diploma course on traditional leadership.

Over two years, the first cohort of 35 chiefs from across the country, of various ages and backgrounds, convened for six two-week residential sessions with extended practical assignments on various topics, including legal framework, land administration, natural resource management, leadership, gender and social inclusion, private sector partnerships, and conflict resolution. On December 16, 2022, this first cohort graduated from the course.

The chiefs highlighted a broad set of changes in their administration, including many who started keeping complete written records, created space for women's participation in chiefdom leadership, and partnered with government and NGOs on natural resources. Chief Mukobela reflected on his experiences, noting that, "Education at this age for me and as a chief is not meant for me to go looking for a job, but to serve as an example and inspire many of my chiefdom to improve themselves. I am now a better-educated leader. Indeed, I developed new skills and other competences were awakened from within. I increased my level of self-awareness as well as my confidence. This makes me a better leader for my people. This also gave me a chance to document certain customs that were not previously documented. This will help future generations to have a better-organized history about our land."

The chiefs demonstrated their commitment and value for the course by paying course fees and covering their own transport to the residential sessions. This initial group of chiefs is eager to continue with their learning; they are currently working with Chalimbana to follow through with a degree program.

Telling Our Story

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

ANNEX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

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 GBV 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 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 WEE. ILRG’s land and property rights services support a broad range of development goals, including:

- Preventing and mitigating conflict and countering violent extremism;

Contract Size:
Up to \$25M

Duration:
July 2018–July 2023

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

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

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- 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.

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, DRC, Ghana, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. In Colombia, ILRG carried out survey data collection and analysis to build on the Property Rights Index survey. In DRC, the program supports the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals as well as research related to conflict minerals. In Ghana, the program collaborates with ECOM and Hershey to strengthen tenure, empower women in the cocoa value chain, and reduce deforestation around smallholder cocoa farms. In India, the program works with PepsiCo to empower women in PepsiCo's potato supply chain. In Liberia, the program supports communities to document land rights in alignment with the Land Rights Act. In Madagascar, the program integrates tenure considerations into the cocoa rehabilitation initiatives led by Lindt & Sprüngli AG. In Malawi, the

program works with the government and other donors on gender integration in systematic land documentation. In Mozambique, the program supports communities, particularly women, to document their land rights, make decisions about land use, and engage with private sector agribusiness. In Zambia, ILRG supports the land policy process, customary land administration and service delivery that promotes women's land rights, and the improvement of conservation and economic opportunities.

EXPECTED RESULTS

600,000 adults (50% women) with legally recognized and documented land rights
23,000 land parcels with accurate and digitized information entered into official land databases
75 percent of adults in ILRG pilot sites perceive their land rights to be secure
1,300 land conflicts and disputes resolved across ILRG countries
950,000 hectares of community land delimited and managed sustainably
Policies and best practices developed for gender integration in land documentation and governance and for gender-responsive land-based investment

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

ANNEX 4: LIST OF MEDIA

TABLE 9: MEDIA

PRODUCT	COUNTRY	DATE	LOCATION (LINK)	NOTES/AUDIENCE/ DISSEMINATION
International Rural Women's Day Photo Blog	Global	October 14, 2022	https://land-links.org/2022/10/ilrg-international-rural-womens-day-2022-my-land-our-futures/	Promoted on social media by various USAID missions and accounts – USAID/Zambia: https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1581301132101824512 ; https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=477051114459326&set=a.227639322733841 ; https://www.instagram.com/p/CjvSXYxMP5v/?hl=en ; USAID Enviro: https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1581290296234713089 ; https://twitter.com/USAIDEnviro/status/1581346919409889282 ; USAID Gender: https://twitter.com/USAIDGender/status/1581330350675873792
PepsiCo India promotion of ILRG work for International Rural Women's Day	India	October 15, 2022	https://twitter.com/PepsiCoIndia/status/1581284783501774849	
USAID/Zambia October 2022 newsletter	Zambia	November 7, 2022	Not available online	Mentioned ILRG work
Doing Business on Uneven Ground: Advancing land equality is key to addressing climate change and farmer rights	India	November 7, 2022	https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/doing-business-on-uneven-ground-advancing-land-equality-is-key-to-addressing-cl-621443/	On pages 47 and 49, it cites the USAID-PepsiCo partnership as a promising practice
Tetra Tech 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence blog	Global	November 25, 2022	https://tetratechintdev.exposure.co/addressing-genderbased-violence-to-spark-and-sustain-transformative-change	Promoted by Tetra Tech on social media: https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1596159703687786496 ; https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid02aC224scHXyxM25Hf3xYMZrfQhPkDLj2yqBsEeiHt2cVWqz5oovB8YpLi4KFJGSdjl . ILRG staff featured in Tetra Tech social media promotion: https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid0TeBn9DYJ6mPr7naNnecNuUsuuV5RYbVN6TnA6cpFXfohZIoXg85eTx8H8wMPtjk7l ; https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid02uhKrYJueW

PRODUCT	COUNTRY	DATE	LOCATION (LINK)	NOTES/AUDIENCE/ DISSEMINATION
				https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid022yXsw3cX2Nln3Z9yi23rjsz3eoi2s7aqtpr9WPu5CuU2AvtokvDDLhXHT65TUgf3j ; https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid0WmaqYcVrHE7VmJekUmtYxNVyhT9cfjDb6cDmKwEp3CmqMBWYyZKaxD8zV8jhaRf8j ; https://www.facebook.com/TetraTechIntDev/posts/pfbid02PpbexnHRlL7Zq8gB88uaCYkq83qTdZeliTz29VcMygiC9LhYfXL9vG5z7Ktir5Xbl ; https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1601236331832963072 ; https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1600469090937626625 ; https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1599797950888091648 ; https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1598317494166601731 ; https://twitter.com/TetraTechIntDev/status/1597692901923774464
PepsiCo – Integrating Women Smallholder Farmers into International Supply Chains	India	December 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/pepsico-integrating-women-smallholder-farmers-into-international-supply-chains/	Private sector profile
Grupo Madal – Securing Women’s Rights to Productive Land	Mozambique	December 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/grupo-madal-securing-womens-rights-to-productive-land/	Private sector profile
Responsible Land-Based Investment Project in Mozambique	Mozambique	December 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/responsible-land-based-investment-project-in-mozambique/	Private sector profile
Green Resources – Responsible Private Sector Divestment	Mozambique	December 2022	https://www.land-links.org/case-study/green-resources-responsible-private-sector-divestment/	Private sector profile
USAID/Mozambique November communications brief	Mozambique	December 2, 2022	Not available online	Mentioned the Illovo profile
Increasing women’s participation in wildlife governance in Zambia	Zambia	December 6, 2022	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcosc.2022.1003095/full	Journal article

ANNEX 5: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 10: PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
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Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Zambia Office Assistant	getrude.zulu@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 6: DATA

Data produced by the project (geospatial, survey, etc.) is uploaded as required to the [Development Data Library](#).

ANNEX 6: LEVEL OF EFFORT (LOE) SUMMARY

TABLE II: 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	0.00	93.94	(93.94)
Headquarters Technical/Administrative Staff	1,955.00	6.69	2,177.55	(222.55)
Long-Term CCN Professionals	3,033.00	0.00	2,092.50	940.50
Long-Term CCN Support	2,833.00	0.00	1,891.75	941.25
Consultants	1,745.00	0.00	1,246.14	498.87
TOTAL	9,566.00	6.69	7,501.88	2,064.12

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