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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
APRIL – JUNE 2023

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COR: Stephen Brooks
USAID Office of Land and Urban
Contractor Name: Tetra Tech
Author: Tetra Tech

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Cover Photo: Women in-grower farmers show horticulture production on Grupo Madal lands during ILRG Close Out visit with USAID Washington and USAID/Mozambique staff/Matt Sommerville ILRG

Tetra Tech Contact(s): Amy Regas, Project Manager
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05402
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247
Email: amy.regas@tetrattech.com

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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 APRIL – JUNE 2023

Submission Date: 7 September 2023
Submitted by: Maureen Scanlin, ILRG Deputy Chief of Party
Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Burlington VT 05401, USA
Tel: (802) 495-0282
Fax: (802) 658-4247

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BAC	Business Advisory Center
CA	Community Agronomists
CAL	Community Action Learning
CLC	Customary Land Committee
CLT	Customary Land Tribunals
CMFG	Community Forest Management Groups
COGEBES	Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano
CP	Cooperating Partners
CRB	Community Resources Boards
CRCL	Climate Resilient Cro and Livestock
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EEI	Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure
FA	Field Agronomists
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	Foundation for Community Initiatives
FFD	Farmers' Field Day
FIVEDISAB	Fikambanana Vehivavy Distrika Sambirano Bemazava
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GALS	Gender Action Learning Systems
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GSP	Good Social Practices
GVH	Group Village Headperson area
HoC	House of Chiefs
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IPIS	International Peace Information Service
LLG	Land Leasing Groups

LRIU	Land Reform Implementation Unit
MATSF	Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et des Services Fonciers
MAST	Mapping Approaches to Secure Tenure
ODOC	Opération Domaniale Concertée
OMR	Observatorio do Meio Rural
PGR	Participatory Gender Review
PPA	Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
POP	Package of Practices
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TA	Traditional Authority
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
ZCLAS	Zambia Customary Land Administration System
ZCRBA	Zambia National Community Resources Board Association
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

I.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract provides support to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Land and Resource Governance Team under the Development, Democracy, and Innovation Bureau's Environment, Energy, and Infrastructure (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 that have been 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; and 13) various research and analysis in support of sustainable landscapes. ILRG was awarded on 27 July 2018, with a three-year base period and two one-year option periods; both option years were exercised in August 2020. A no-cost extension through 31 December 2023 was issued in June 2023.

2.0 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Mozambique: During this quarter, service providers continued to complete land documentation exercises, as well as association capacity strengthening and work to deepen gender impacts. ILRG received approval to extend support to district government associated with disaster risk reduction exercises in Buzi and Nhamatanda Districts. Partners in Quelimane adapted their program to respond to the negative impacts of cyclone Freddy. At the end of the Quarter, the ILRG Chief of Party and USAID Washington and Mozambique staff carried out a site visit to partners across Zambezia, Nampula and Sofala Provinces including beneficiary communities. ILRG partner, Terra Firma, engaged with the government departments around the development and use of a geoportal that will, once published, allow for community land delimitations to be broadly visible. This resulted in the signing of a memorandum of understanding. Towards the end of the quarter a draft land law was released and partners were mobilized to provide input to the bill and participate in upcoming consultations to be organized by USAID/Mozambique's SPEED program.

Zambia: ILRG closed down its offices this quarter and focused on completing work with grantee and subcontractors. ILRG shared governance and leadership manuals with partners and completed trainings with the Department of National Parks, and the Forestry Department on women's leadership and empowerment, as well as the development of Community Forest Management Groups. During the quarter, ILRG hosted a short visit of women community scouts with the US Second Gentleman of the US, Doug Emhoff. ILRG supported the finalization of the Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy, including its Implementation Plan, as well as a final training curriculum for the Chunga Wildlife Training School. ILRG's final event brought together stakeholders from across the country, including nine traditional leaders, generally indicating the strong support from across civil society, private sector and customary authorities for the work, as well as support from some champions within government.

Ghana Deforestation-Free Cocoa: This activity has been completed, though ILRG Program Officer visited communities that had participated in the Payment for Environmental Services approach to monitor impacts.

India: ILRG continued to support women farmers during the peak potato season and harvest. ILRG provided agronomy training to women farmers in 11 communities and supported PepsiCo agronomists delivering training to women independently in 37 communities. ILRG delivered land literacy training to men and women farmers and supported land record updating. ILRG provided ongoing support to seven women's land leasing groups and 11 women-led demonstration farms, organizing Farmers' Field Days for men and women farmers. Women Community Agronomists and Field Agronomists received refresher training on gender equality and data collection. Despite challenges with seed quality across West Bengal this season, the yield was satisfactory. As this is the final year of intervention, this quarter ILRG focused on data collection, including a post-season survey with women farmers, and collecting qualitative data with men and women farmers, aggregators, and PepsiCo staff. A final event was held in May with representatives from PepsiCo global and India teams and USAID Washington and included visits to communities and a reflection event in Kolkata. The final business case analysis was shared and followed by a policy-level meeting in the PepsiCo India office in Delhi for decision-making on sustainability and scalability.

Liberia: ILRG grantee, Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI), supported eight communities in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties to adopt land and resource bylaws and elect leadership of their

Community Land and Resource Development Committees. Work continues in the community lands protection process to map the community boundaries.

Malawi: ILRG completed field work in Malawi in March 2023. Under the 13-month project, ILRG and the Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) registered 8,392 household parcels: 4 percent registered jointly, 32 percent registered to men only, and 24 percent to women only. The Mwansambo land clerk continues to carry out certificate distribution, with 5,382 certificates (~60 percent) distributed to date in 14 GVHs. ILRG is working with the LRIU to try to push for a realistic timeline to complete certificate distribution, hopefully ahead of the virtual final learning event currently planned for August 15. ILRG's field coordinator went back to Mwansambo from June 9-15 for a follow up visit to collect photos and stories and assess what elements of the work are having a lasting impact. Encouragingly, ILRG found some continuity of community structures since the project left, and community members were excited to receive their certificates. ILRG prepared 1-page handouts with project results, and distributed them to the Traditional Authority, GVHs, and CLC members, to help communicate program impacts back with participating communities, in line with best practice.

Ghana WEE: Using the updated Good Social Practices (GSP) training manual that was revised with support from ILRG, this quarter ECOM trained 1,862 farmers (808 men and 1,054 women), for a total of 2,646 unique farmers (1,213 men and 1,433 women). ECOM provided training on land rights to 1,256 farmers (536 men, 720 women), for a cumulative total of 1,973 farmers (847 men, 1,126 women). In addition to the in-person training sessions, audio training messages were broadcasted in 17 communities through radio, reaching an estimated total of 2,550 people. ECOM is scaling gender norms training for farmers into 29 new communities. ECOM trained 721 women on women's empowerment and financial literacy, for a cumulative total of 1,402 women. ECOM supported the establishment of 52 village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in 36 communities with 1,283 women and 35 men. VSLAs that ended their first cycle of savings-loans-repayment started or will soon start a new cycle, continuing to function well beyond ILRG's time frame. Following a needs assessment completed in partnership with the Business Advisory Center (BAC), non-crop additional livelihoods training has been delivered to 849 women. A subcontractor is finalizing documents to support pathways for sustainability and scalability. ECOM and ILRG gathered quantitative and qualitative data to assess impact.

WEE Cross-Cutting: Over 1,200 women were reached this quarter, and 328,000 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities so far. During this quarter the ILRG global Gender Advisor supported country teams and partners in collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data on women's land rights and WEE impact in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. This information will be used in learning products to be developed over the next quarter.

Madagascar: Work in Madagascar was completed last quarter with a webinar presentation to the USAID Mission. The work has continued into a second phase led by Helvetas, which as a result of ILRG support has fully integrated tenure into their project.

Other Activities: ILRG continued to develop the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) online training module. ILRG finalized its support to USAID/Peru's Indigenous Peoples Engagement Strategy.

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.

2.1.2 IMPACT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF WORKPLAN

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 no-cost extension issued by USAID in June 2023 will allow for implementation through the 2022 – 2023 agricultural season.

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 received a no-cost extension through December 31, 2023.

3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ILRG task order was awarded to the Tetra Tech consortium on July 27, 2018; this report covers April – June 2023.

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

ILRG uses bi-weekly written updates and weekly calls with USAID to support overall project management. These are supplemented by activity-specific coordination calls with USAID activity managers and ILRG task leads on a weekly, bi-weekly, 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 submitted a revised environmental mitigation and monitoring plan to align with the current set of activities; it was cleared by the Bureau Environment Officer in June 2021.

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: As ILRG closed out country offices, it sought to share materials with the broader development community, for example with JICA adopting ILRG Zambia's tools to apply to resettlement areas. ILRG also ensured that USAID Missions were fully aware of the work carried out to date. "Thank you for coming through last Friday for a meeting with the Deputy Mission Director. He really appreciated the brief that you shared." During ILRG's closing in Zambia, thanks were shared in person, including some written, for example from the EU, "I take this opportunity to thank you immensely for your kind support in making me understanding this complicated issue of land in Zambia and for all your cooperation and always availability and patience to discuss about land with me." As ILRG India closed, similar thanks were provided by PepsiCo, as well as from beneficiaries in West Bengal. As USAID GenDev sought to pull together stories for the work, they noted, "This is AMAZING!! I was scrolling back to this exchange today as I need to pull more human interest stories for another speech. There is so much here! ILRG never ceases to impress. Great work!"

Schedule and Timeliness: ILRG continues to be responsive to USAID with rapid feedback on requests, including a 24 hour request this quarter for information on all in-country grant and subcontract expenditures that support localization. ILRG prioritizes USAID's needs and requests across multiple countries to provide timely feedback to support both Washington and Mission information needs, both technical and administrative.

Cost Control and Budget: ILRG's request for a no-cost extension was granted this quarter and the project will continue through December 2023, allowing for submission and approval of a broad range of technical deliverables. ILRG remains extremely cost conscious and communicates with USAID when resources may need to be moved between countries or activities to strengthen impacts.

Management: This quarter included high profile visits of the Second Gentleman of the United States to meet with ILRG Zambia project beneficiaries requiring a large amount of logistical coordination. Additional site visits were made to India, associated with a high profile set of close out meetings with PepsiCo, as well as additional visits to Zambia and Mozambique. ILRG's small core team was able to

keep administrative issues moving and respond to requests despite this large amount of core team travel and technical and administrative close out responsibilities.

Regulatory Compliance: ILRG continued to submit regulatory requirements associated with project closeout, including in India, Zambia, Malawi and global needs. This includes property disposition in multiple countries, as well as tax reporting and mission reporting needs .ILRG responded to USAID Contracting Office requests related to years of information technology information, as well as continued to engage with sharing cleaned datasets with USAID.

3.3 CORE TERM ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND TOOL

This activity was completed during previous quarters.

3.3.2 MAPPING APPROACHES TO SECURE TENURE (MAST)

ILRG continues to integrate MAST into country activities, particularly Zambia and Mozambique, as well as wrapping up MAST work in Malawi. ILRG carried out additional training on MAST in Zambia with computer science professionals and saw field testing of a basic administrative platform in Zambia known as the Zambia Customary Land Administration System (ZCLAS), and the use of a similar administrative database structure in Mozambique. MAST impacts are being highlighted across countries including documentation of how to use MAST after ILRG closes. Many manuals, particularly on gender integration are currently being finalized.

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

Mozambique was hit hard in the previous quarter by Cyclone Freddy (a Category 4 storm), which broke global records for the longest-lasting cyclone. The cyclone affected several ILRG activities and the staff and families of several ILRG implementing partners, including temporarily restricting access to project sites in Sofala province and as far away as Alto Molocue. The storm devastated grantee Grupo Madal's infrastructure, as well as the communities served by Madal's agricultural extension system and by partner Avante's delimitation work, with up to 90 percent of homes destroyed or severely damaged. Despite the impacts of the cyclone, field activities and close coordination with local partners continued. ILRG coordinated with subcontractors and grantees to modify activities, budgets, and timelines as needed to adapt to the changing context. ILRG's Chief of Party and Activity Manager traveled to Mozambique for ten days to visit project sites in Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala Provinces. These visits identified achievements as well as areas that can be strengthened in the coming months to deepen impacts.

3.4.2 FIELD ACTIVITIES

Land Administration for Managing Displacement - Sofala

The LAMADI activity seeks to help district technical staff and community leaders to use land allocation, land use and land administration in ways that reduce vulnerability to natural disasters while improving

the ability of communities and of district government to respond appropriately to disasters. At the start of the quarter, ILRG provided in-service refresher training to Terra Nossa staff and government officials on the processes of supporting associations and delimiting communities. This quarter also marked the completion of a costed modification that allows Terra Nossa to work directly with district government officials in the documentation process.

Associations and delimitations: The Terra Nossa team finalized the delimitation of two more communities during the quarter, totaling 29,331 hectares with a total population of 1,693 residents. Twelve of the communities have completed the delimitation process, with the final five starting in July.

Vulnerability mapping: During the quarter, the field team began undertaking surveys to gather details of landholders in the participating communities. These surveys collect personal data such as names, gender, age and marital status, using a version of the digital form that is used to register people for delimitation of family parcels in other projects. For the LAMADI activity, the form was adapted to also collect basic information on key characteristics that reflect household vulnerability, such as the type of materials used in building their houses, number of fields, and access to salaries. Partway through the process, the form was modified to add in a geo-point that indicates the location of the respondent's home. The results of these interviews can be found [here](#). A second form will be used with the same respondents to gather basic information on the location of farmland.



Community members participate in community mapping exercise.

MATT SOMMERVILLE/ ILRG

This data is being updated daily as digital layers that are overlaid on maps of the districts. This includes the previously developed layers showing physical features such as religious sites, roads, markets and social infrastructure (schools, clinics, etc.). The maps also include the layer developed by Terra Nossa based on elevation, with indication of relative exposure to flooding. When combined, these maps provide a nuanced understanding of how vulnerability to common disasters, particularly flooding from cyclones and heavy rains.

Training materials on land, vulnerability and gender: Terra Nossa completed the development of a set of training materials for use with provincial and district technical staff, who will in turn use the materials to train community representatives. The training, scheduled for mid-July, will also include representatives from UN-Habitat, which is implementing a 36-month USAID activity in Buzi and Nhamatanda. The engagement with UN Habitat (and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the prime on the USAID contract) will help build links between land administration, allocation and use with initiatives on disaster risk reduction and response, all with close attention to gender and inclusion. UN-Habitat has indicated its interest in using the ILRG-collected tools and data.

Gender and Social Inclusion: The linkage between Terra Nossa and UN-Habitat, which has funds to build houses for some of the people displaced by natural disasters, is strengthening attention to gender and inclusion at community level. ILRG sensitized leaders from five communities on fairness and attention to gender and inclusion in the allocation of houses and other benefits. This called out the importance of ensuring that vulnerable people, such as widows and the elderly, should be prioritized, and that benefits should not be targeted just to those who may have influence or close contacts with leadership.

Land use planning: During the coming quarter, Terra Nossa will introduce the process of land use planning with all communities. This will use the maps including spatial data mentioned above to enable communities to review their existing land uses and inform their land use decision making.

Grupo Madal - Support to Agricultural Extension



Women farmers club members show off horticulture production during USAID visit.
MATT SOMMERVILLE/ILRG

Coconut agroforestry system: Madal planted more nurseries to produce coconut saplings for transplanting during the December 2023 – March 2024 rainy season, with a target of about 150 hectares of new plantings. Madal technical staff are working with smallholders on this process. The plan for the next season is to focus on intercropping using cowpea and sesame in between half of the rows of coconut, with ingrowers planting food crops for home consumption between the remaining rows.

Horticulture with Smallholders: The company distributed a second round of vegetable seeds during the quarter to the participating 18 farmer clubs. This involves nearly 400 farmers, of whom 86 percent are women. The Madal extension team participate in

weekly in-service trainings, then visit each club at least once per week.

As part of these visits, the extension staff is strengthening the capacity of the clubs in relation to gender. During the quarter, gender focal points were selected in each of the 18 clubs. They are responsible for raising gender issues during club activities. As part of the weekly trainings, the focal points facilitate discussions on topics related to gender and social inclusion that are rather chosen by the club members according to their interests. Adaptation is currently underway of small leaflets that can help the focal points to guide their discussions on gender aspects and social inclusion within the clubs.

Commercialization of Smallholder Crops: Farmers in the communities are starting to harvest cowpea; Madal has developed a plan to purchase 45 tons of cowpea starting in late July.

Cooperativa Avante - Land Administration

Community delimitations: Cooperativa Avante continues to follow up with provincial authorities, who will provide the five new participating communities with Certificates of Community Delimitation.

Current land uses: The team finished documenting current land uses such as schools, clinics, markets and parcels allocated to families in all 19 communities. During the activity, a total of 4,154 parcels covering 1,402 hectares were delimited. There are a lot of small parcels; the medium area was 0.34 hectares per parcel, with an average size of 0.22 hectares.

Public review period for current land uses: The final five 30-day public consultation processes are underway and will be finalized by the end of July. This process enables all community members, and indeed other interested parties, to confirm, correct or object to details of titleholders or of spatial details for every parcel. So far, having already concluded the first 14 communities and completed between one and three weeks of the final four, only a handful of corrections have been made. Women made up the bulk of participants during the public consultations, enabling them to present their input.

Awareness-raising continues at the level of the 19 communities on the empowerment of women in relation to their land parcels. Among other topics, this emphasizes that it is not enough for women to confirm their rights to their own parcels, but it is necessary that they have and feel power over the land

and consequently use it in a way that gives them sustenance. During the quarter, 401 people were sensitized, of which 377 were women.

Land use planning: Cooperativa Avante started the process of Land Use Planning with all 19 communities. This involves reviewing the maps of current land uses, working with residents to envision how they would like to see their community in the future, mapping out such things as desired locations of infrastructure and farmland, and then drafting rules to guide land allocation and land use in ways that will prevent possible land use conflicts and will help them achieve the vision.

GRAS Community Forests in Alto Molocue

Community delimitations: While all seven participating communities had previously been delimited during non-USAID funded processes, they all complained about mistakes in the process. Avante worked with the communities to walk the boundaries and provided corrected geo-coordinates to the provincial government. In June, provincial authorities visited the project, met with community members, and toured the eucalyptus plantations. Following this technical visit, they approved the issuance of community-level certificates of delimitation by provincial authorities. This was not completed this quarter, however, actual production of the Certificates is done by government and the time frame is very hard to determine or to influence.

Negotiating with potential buyers: Avante continued to facilitate engagements between the participating communities and a potential buyer from Beira who produces furniture and other higher value products. He undertook a review of the standing plantations and drafted a contract for the cooperative. Avante shared the draft with a local lawyer, who is reviewing it to ensure that the terms would benefit the communities.



Association members in front of standing timber on GRAS relinquished high value parcels in Alto Molocue, MATT SOMMERVILLE/ILRG

Forest Inventory and Forest Management Plan: Avante finalized fieldwork for the inventory, which will provide data on the quantities of different timber products available in each community. This will be completed during July and will be used as the basis for a forest management plan that will guide contracting with buyers.

Technical training materials: Avante updated and submitted their technical training material on topics including establishment of nurseries, management of stands, fire management, cooperative management, and gender and inclusion across all aspects of plantation management. Avante used these to compile a two-day introductory training for use in other communities in collaboration with the GRAS High Value Parcels activity in Niassa, Zambezia and Nampula; this training should take place in July and August.

Green Resources Renunciation of Parcels: High Value Parcels

Association building: The service providers facilitated 59 meetings in 12 communities with a total of 1,796 participants (49 percent women) on topics such as management of associations, conflict management and gender.

In three of the 12 communities, 5 members (including 3 women), volunteered to give talks at church level and in community meetings on gender issues. They felt it was important and necessary to expand the messages because according to them, there are so many people who need to become aware of

gender equality in their daily lives. They asked the service providers to provide support material for this process. By the end of the quarter, they had held two awareness sessions in churches, reaching close to 280 members, of which 179 were women.

Community delimitations: Four communities held meetings and developed the mandatory tools, such as participatory maps, required for new community delimitations. These communities will finalize fieldwork and request their Certificates of Community Delimitation in July or August 2023.

Introductory training in forest management: AMDER negotiated with Avante for a series of introductory trainings on community forest management. These trainings will be held with four community land associations in July and August.

3.4.3 POLICY SUPPORT

Geoportal: The National Directorate of Land and Terra Firma signed the MoU agreeing to the establishment of the geoportal. Terra Firma built a Geoportal that enables users to build their own versions of maps using whichever of the layers that are selected. Priorities over the coming months are building the government capacity and interest in using and engaging with this data. Terra Firma is now developing plans for capacity building of the Ministry to enable the latter to use and maintain the data. The official launch will be done after training has been completed and government and partners have agreed to the long-term hosting plans. As of August 2023, there is an increased understanding of this maintenance plan. It is likely that the launch will occur after the end of the USAID ILRG activity is completed, but USAID will be informed as this progress continues.

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 feedback integrated into the above sections.

3.4.5 SUSTAINABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE

During the final months of the activity, 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 include:

1. a technical workshop involving experienced users of the CaVaTeCo approach to identify lessons, challenges and opportunities;
2. a seminar to review lessons learned from the LAMADI activity linking land administration and disaster risk reduction in Sofala; and
3. a final public seminar to disseminate and discuss results from the ILRG program.

3.5 ZAMBIA

ILRG engagement in Zambia builds on the momentum of USAID engagement on land issues in Zambia since 2014, which initially worked with district-level civil society to support chiefs and rural communities in customary land documentation and agroforestry extension. This work evolved into a broader set of activities that included wildlife and natural resource tenure and the use of customary land documentation for district planning purposes, as well as the National Land Policy. Women's economic empowerment is a major focus of ILRG investment, as well as sustainable forest management.

3.5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

During this quarter, the ILRG Zambia team closed its office and all subcontracts and grants were finalized. Significant efforts were made to ensure that compliance needs, title transfers and all finance and administrative needs for USAID were accounted for.

3.5.2 ADVANCING LAND POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG continued its offer of support to the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources including visits with the Permanent Secretary Lands, as well as the Director of Planning. Despite these efforts and appreciation by the Ministry, there was limited active engagement from the Ministry over the past quarter. ILRG coordinated extensively with the Cooperating Partners (CP), submitting a sector overview of partner financial and technical support to the Ministry to the



ZCLAS training with government and civil society IT professionals.
ILRG

broader CP group. ILRG also saw the transition of leadership of the CP group for lands to UN-Habitat. ILRG partner Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) hosted a chieftom learning event on customary land administration on the side of the House of Chiefs (HoC) meeting in May 2023. This meeting brought together the Chair of the House of Chiefs and chiefs who have participated in customary land documentation around the country to consider principles that could be promoted through the House of Chiefs. The HoC also heard from Chief Mphuka and Chieftainess Muwezwa, on the implementation of gender guidelines around natural resource management. A resolution was drafted for the HoC in support of land documentation and the gender guidelines.

Field Implementation: During the past quarter ILRG supported Zambia Land Alliance partners in Chipata, Chipangali and Lusangazi Districts with the use of the Zambia Customary Land Administration System (ZCLAS). Chiefs were trained in the use of the tool, alongside chieftom land clerks. Five chieftoms were supported with customary land secretariat equipment which includes computer, printer, internet connectivity and motorbikes. ILRG will continue to monitor use over the coming months, although we realize that long-term sustainability will require more engagement with the secretariats including technical backstopping for a sustained period. Nevertheless, hundreds of requests for updated certificates or new certificates have been processed in the system. ILRG also worked with Meddem and Monze District Land Alliance to integrate non-USAID collected data into the platform. This work will continue through the next quarter. ILRG carried out a weeklong training with Zambian information technology professionals to build in country proficiency in the MAST digital ecosystem. Participants learned to set up servers as well as data collection and processing procedures.

Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) completed the documentation of four Village Action Groups by cleaning up remaining data, printing certificates and delivering them to Chiefs Chikwa and Chifunda for signing. FZS is considering how best to support land documentation and administration into the future. The final FZS data will be migrated onto ZCLAS in the coming weeks.

3.5.3 IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Coordination and Policy Engagement: This quarter saw the finalization of the Community-based Natural Resource Management Policy, with ILRG support to ensure broad consultation in the validation process. ILRG played an important role in ensuring that the Ministry of Tourism invited relevant



ILRG and EKNA partners promote leadership skills at training with Kafue Community Resource Board.
ILRG

departments, ministries and other organizations that may be interested in supporting the policy roll out. Importantly, the Zambia National Community Resources Board Association (ZCRBA) was invited to participate. This process included the drafting of the Implementation Plan for the policy.

ILRG supported the completion of a database of Zambia’s Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs), including the scanning of over 1700 documents around the application and management of over 200 CFMGs. In subsequent quarters, ILRG will support data review and cleaning as well as engagement of Provincial and District staff with the platform. ILRG also completed the review of the Wildlife Police Officer curriculum for Chunga

Training School. This curriculum remains to be validated and formally approved, but the initial approach was piloted with a cohort of officers during the past six months.

Field Implementation: ILRG led the roll out of community-based natural resource management governance materials as well as leadership trainings with Community Resources Boards (CRBs), particularly in the Kafue Landscape. These pilots led to the finalization and distribution of the manuals. Similarly, the Forestry Department requested a training on community forest management for all of the Forest Officers in Central Province using the ILRG-developed CFMG manual. These officers are expected to support future USAID programs, particularly Alternatives to Charcoal, as well as the Eastern Kafue Nature Alliance.

At the request of the DNPW, ILRG carried out a government-focused course on Women’s Leadership and Empowerment, which was primarily composed of government officials (as well as a recent USAID-Washington grantee, Action Aid). This was a particular achievement, as government departments were initially dismissive of the training and approach, but after a few years, became extremely interested. ILRG has seen the other cohorts on wildlife and land continue to share their experiences broadly and integrate them into their daily practices.

ILRG continues to coordinate with the ZCRBA and various partners on gender integration in Community Resources Board elections, including this quarter in the Eastern Kafue Landscape with Kasempa CRB.

ILRG’s partners continued to finalize their activities including Wildlife Producers Association of Zambia and COMACO on advancing the wildlife economy; as well as the Zambia CRB Association in advocating for community rights within the hunting and resource management sectors.

3.5.4 ADVANCING COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

Coordination and Policy Engagement: ILRG has coordinated with USAID’s Local Impact Governance Program over recent quarters in the use of gender-responsive land allocation practice notes. This work expanded to Eastern Province and ILRG’s lead consultant supported all Eastern Province Districts to better engage with the materials. This included ILRG participation in a capacity strengthening event this quarter in Eastern Province. Local Impact anticipates further sharing across its local government partners. ILRG’s gender lead will continue to backstop.

Field Implementation: During this quarter ILRG completed its engagement with two additional chiefs on Local Area Planning, finalizing work with Chief Nyamphande and Chief Sandwe. Both works have

been shared with the Ministry of Local Government, which aims to use ILRG’s materials in its future local area planning efforts. ILRG’s consultant will continue to support the use of local area planning materials in the coming months. Across wildlife and land activities, ILRG completed gender norms change dialogues with traditional leaders, and has seen this approach spread across multiple communities and partners.

3.5.5 RESEARCH AND LEARNING

ILRG’s partners developed a series of final reports, lessons learned documents, and presentations that were shared with USAID and other stakeholders in various formats. These inputs will be summarized and integrated into final reports over the coming quarters.

3.5.6 SCALING AND SUSTAINABILITY

ILRG’s partner Chalimbana University has launched its next cohort of chiefs participating in the Diploma in Traditional Leadership. Partners in both the land and natural resources management sectors expressed gratitude to ILRG during the program final event and ILRG’s materials have been shared broadly. ILRG will continue outreach to help ensure that materials continue to be used as the program winds down.

3.6 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ILRG continues to collaborate with USAID to develop an online training module for USAID staff and implementing partners on understanding free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and implementing an FPIC process, specifically when collaborating with Indigenous Peoples. The module will be completed in the next quarter. ILRG, through partner Equitable Origin, also collaborated with USAID/Peru to integrate feedback provided via public comments on the ILRG supported Indigenous Peoples Engagement Strategy. The strategy will be reviewed and updated as needed by USAID once an Indigenous Peoples Advisor is onboarded in Peru.

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 focuses 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.

3.7.1 LAND GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING

This activity was completed during 2022, and it is expected that ILRG will revisit Ghana prior to the end of the program to reflect on any elements of this work that has resulted in lasting impact, particularly around the functioning of the payment for environmental services (PES) pilot with Hershey and ECOM and farm level rehabilitation.

3.8 PEPSICO PARTNERSHIP IN WEST BENGAL INDIA

ILRG is working with PepsiCo to promote women’s economic empowerment in the potato supply chain in West Bengal, India. The purpose of this partnership is to demonstrate how women’s empowerment can lead to social, economic, and environmental impact, including increased women’s agency, improved



PepsiCo leadership recognize women farmers during final event in West Bengal.

THAIS BESSA/ ILRG

potato productivity, improved brand image and loyalty, increased income for farming families, and adoption of SFPs.

In the final months of the activity, ILRG focused on analyzing data and preparing documents for the final report on the business case for this work and impact of the pilot. Community Agronomists conducted a post-season survey with women farmers in all 11 communities, and a team of enumerators carried out the post-season survey with women farmers in new communities where PepsiCo Agronomists delivered agronomy training independently. Data shows that all women participants recognize themselves as farmers and 85 percent feel recognized as farmers by their families and communities. There has been a positive change in the knowledge, attitude, and behaviors of

PepsiCo staff towards women farmers in the supply chain. The data also showed improved productivity, with 74 percent of families of women who attended agronomy training offered by ILRG reporting a decrease in the rejection rate and 63 percent reporting a higher yield this year.

A final event was held in West Bengal also in May to share and discuss the main results for women, farming families, and PepsiCo business. The event included ILRG global and India team, PepsiCo global and India team (including the PepsiCo Chief Sustainability Officer), and USAID Washington. The group visited four communities out of 11 ILRG communities and interacted with all stakeholders including women and men farmers, Community Agronomists, vendors, and PepsiCo employees. This was followed by an event in Kolkata to discuss key results and hear from the PepsiCo team in West Bengal, and a high-level policy meeting in the PepsiCo Delhi office. Subcontractor Sattva, who conducted the business case analysis, presented the final business report. It showed that the pilot had an impact on women's empowerment and key business metrics such as the application of the package of practices and sustainable farming practices, productivity, reduction of potato rejection rates, increased farmers' loyalty, and growth of the supply base. PepsiCo expressed its commitment to the continuity of the initiative and is exploring the best mechanism to do so.

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 MEL Assistant, and an Administrative Assistant (all based in Kolkata), two Field Agronomists and one Agronomy Trainee based in Arambagh, and 17 women Community Agronomists 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

The last quarter marked the peak of the potato season in West Bengal, with harvest taking place mostly in March. In this quarter the main focus was on collecting and analyzing data to understand potato farming productivity and profitability. This season farmers faced challenges with seed quality and plant disease across the state, with PepsiCo providing timely response and support. ILRG continued to provide agronomy training and technical support to PepsiCo women farmers and support seven women's land leasing groups and 11 women-led demonstration farms.

Women Farmers' Access to Information on Potato Cultivation:

In Y4, agronomy training (potato package of practices (POP)) followed 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. This quarter Phase III of POP training, focused on record keeping, was completed in nine target communities for 328 women farmers and 12 men farmers. As part of the sustainability plan, PepsiCo Agronomists delivered POP Phase III training to 384 women farmers in 26 communities outside of the original ILRG communities.

Women's Access to Land:

ILRG partner Landesa supported seven women's land leasing groups (LLGs) throughout the season. Three of the seven groups made a profit. In addition to the overall lower-than-expected production caused by lack of rain, there was wide variation in expenditures between the groups. The difference in expenditure was a key factor in whether groups experienced large losses. While the groups were supported with basic bookkeeping assistance, some groups may have benefited from deeper help in budgeting expenses at the start of the season and tracking finances across the months.

Landesa also provided land literacy training to 838 people (548 women and 290 men) across ten communities in 29 separate sessions. Each land literacy training session lasted approximately two hours and used five short films to introduce relevant concepts such as the importance of land tenure security, land documentation, and record updating, and how land ownership empowers women and shifts social norms. Post-training interviews revealed that participants shared training content with others, with men showing land-related documents to their wives, as they believe it is important for women to know this information because many men temporarily move away from home in search of employment and women stay behind to manage the household and farming. Participants also showed good retention of key concepts well and could articulate the importance of women's land rights. However, most women maintained that they would never seek a share of their parent's property for fear of straining their relationship with their brothers. This shows that social norms related to women's land ownership are ingrained and more action is needed to shift them.

After land literacy training, Landesa received requests for assistance in updating land records, including writing applications, checking plot details on the government's website, or reviewing documents and answering specific questions, such as about a chain deed. Landesa assisted a total of 48 people (12 women and 36 men) with land record questions or issues such as land record mutation, warisan mutation (transfer of land from a deceased landowner through inheritance rights), land use conversion, and corrections in existing land records.

Demonstration Farms:

ILRG supported 11 demonstration farms led or co-led by women working individually, in equal partnership with their husbands, or as a group. All 11 demo 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 the results. Personal protective equipment (PPE) kits and agrochemicals for demo plots were provided by PepsiCo partner Bayer. Throughout the season, three Farmers' Field Day (FFD) were carried out in each demo farm 25-30 days after plantation, mid-season, and on harvest day, compared to a single one conducted in the other 30 demo farms PepsiCo has across India. Overall, the FFDs in ILRG demo



Purnima Kora, demo farmer from Dhuluk
ILRG

farms were attended by 265 farmers (60 men and 205 women), along with vendors, sub-vendors, PepsiCo Agronomists, and the Bayer team. Harvest was completed in all demo farms. Net yield was 20,889 kgs for demo plots and 15,290 kgs for control plots. Net production (ton/ hectare) was 289.56 for demo plots and 261.21 for control. Demo farmer Purnima Kora, from Dhuluk, remarked that “Due to proper spacing I got a very good yield – the best yield ever from that plot. I got 6-7 potatoes per plant in the demo plot in comparison to 4-5 potatoes in the control plot. I believe due to application of vermicompost, recommended doses of fertilizers, agrochemicals, and top dressing at proper time, plants were very healthy.”

Field and Community Agronomists:



Community Agronomists and ILRG team during the final workshop with CAs in Arambagh
ILRG

ILRG continued to strengthen the capacity of women Field Agronomists (FAs), a male Agronomy Trainee, and 17 women Community Agronomists (CAs) who supported training and outreach to women farmers. A final workshop was organized for CAs to reflect on their individual growth journey and the impacts observed in the communities. During a three-day residential workshop, CAs highlighted how they gained confidence and skills over the past years and are now recognized and valued in their

communities. Their work has led to increased farmer loyalty, improved communications between PepsiCo, aggregators, and farmers, and better data collection.

In two communities two aggregators deployed two CAs independently to provide training and support for women farmers. ILRG provided some capacity-strengthening support to these CAs. At the end of the season, ILRG carried out a monitoring visit to these communities and found that the main changes were improvements in seed cutting, seed treatment, agrochemical storage, use of PPE, and waste disposal. This has led to increased enthusiasm and interest among farmers and aggregators, who expressed a positive opinion about the CAs’ roles. They expressed that engaging CAs will definitely help their business in the long run while improving SFP compliance.

Household Gender Norms Change

Both Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) and Nurturing Connections processes have been completed this quarter. Over this quarter ILRG carried out two sessions of the Community Action Learning (CAL) phase of the GALS approach in two communities with 10 men and 11 women. The final GALS stage, Participatory Gender Review (PGR) was carried out in five communities with 35 women and 23 men. ILRG also carried out two Nurturing Connections sessions in one community with 7 men and 13 women. In total, gender norms change interventions were completed in 7 communities.

During the PGR phase of GALS, interviews with couples and focus group discussions found that GALS and Nurturing Connections sessions provided a safe space for men and women to discuss gender norms and a sense of collaboration and collective action. Some harmful gender norms began to shift in the communities, particularly related to recognizing women as farmers, sharing unpaid household and caring tasks, and joint decision-making over resources and income generated from family farming. However, there was little change in certain norms like those related to land ownership and inheritance by women.

Women’s Entrepreneurship:

ILRG continued to monitor the progress of 28 participants of the Empowered Entrepreneurship Training held in May 2022. ILRG tracked individual progress in reaching SMART goals and position in the five-step behavior change ladder. Three rounds of follow-ups have been completed after training, with 25 out of 28 participants reporting concrete progress toward their goals.

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

ILRG conducted a 4-day residential training for eight SFP agronomists and two PepsiCo Managers (4 women and 6 men) on gender equality and participatory training methodology.

3.8.4 COMMUNICATIONS

In early May PepsiCo celebrated four women farmers, including two CAs, for their lead role in farming and community empowerment. The newly joined PepsiCo Vice President and Agro Director from Egypt visited one community in June and interacted with women farmers from Dhuluk and Boragori.

3.9 PRINDEX SUB-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

This activity has largely been completed. One additional globally focused webinar is expected for September 2023.

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

ILRG continued support to the community lands protection process through a grant to the Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI). FCI continued customary land formalization support to four communities each in Grand Bassa and Bong Counties. Over the quarter, FCI supported the eight communities in the process of adopting their bylaws, election of community land development and management committees, and groundwork for documenting and agreeing upon community boundaries.



Boinsen Paramount Chief talking during the meeting to adopt the Boinsen bylaws.

3.11 WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Activities funded by WEE funds 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.

Over 1,200 women were reached this quarter, and 328,000 women have been reached by WEE-funded activities implemented by ILRG so far, who benefited from documented land rights and access to related resources and benefits such as credit, agricultural training, and livelihood opportunities.

3.11.1 MALAWI

ILRG completed field work in Malawi in March 2023. Under the 13-month project, ILRG and the Government of Malawi Land Reform Implementation Unit (LRIU) registered 9,272 parcels – 8,392 household parcels and 880 community resources such as churches, schools, grazing fields, and roads. Among these household parcels, 44 percent were registered jointly, 32 percent were registered to men

only, and 24 percent to women only. This documentation effort helped 42,620 people (49 percent women) register their customary land rights: 17,536 (47 percent women) as landholders and 25,084 (50 percent women) as beneficiaries. These achievements are notable given that women's names were listed on just 38 percent of parcels under an earlier World Bank pilot in GVH Denje in the TA.

The Mwansambo land clerk continues to carry out certificate distribution, with 5,382 certificates (~60 percent) distributed to date in 14 Group Village Headperson areas (GVHs). The land clerk is currently attending university outside of TA Mwansambo, so distribution has been slow as he can only return to the Traditional Authority (TA) on the weekends. In May, [a fire destroyed some government offices](#) in Lilongwe, including the Ministry of Lands. Physical land registration folders for the Mwansambo work were destroyed, but the physical certificates to be distributed to community members remain intact, as these were at the LRIU offices in a different building. ILRG is working with the LRIU to try to push for a realistic timeline to complete certificate distribution, hopefully ahead of the virtual final learning event currently planned for August 15.



Community members hold up customary land certificate in GVH Chaola in TLMA Mwansambo in Malawi
CHALRES KAYENDA/ILRG

On June 7, stakeholders from Chikwawa District, including government officials and CLC members, visited TA Mwansambo and spoke to the TA, customary land committee (CLC) members, and other community leaders about the ILRG work to inform their own customary land documentation work. ILRG is following up with government counterparts to learn more about the key takeaways from this visit.

ILRG sent the former field coordinator back to TA Mwansambo from June 9-15 for a follow up visit to collect photos and stories and assess what elements of the work are having a lasting impact.

Encouragingly, ILRG found some continuity of community structures since the project left. CLC

members in most GVHs reported meeting occasionally with the customary land tribunals (CLT) to address ongoing land disputes. After certificate distribution occurred in their community, CLCs met to make a list of who had not picked up their certificates for follow up, as well as document any issues noted by community members with existing certificates. Community members noted were excited to receive their certificates. While some said that the act of demarcating their land and agreeing on boundaries with their neighbors was the most important part of the process, women specifically noted that having the physical certificate made them feel more secure. ILRG prepared 1-page handouts with project results, and distributed them to the Traditional Authority, GVHs, and CLC members, to help communicate program impacts back with participating communities, in line with best practice.

Reflecting on what could be improved for future work, community members noted that TA, GVH, and district boundaries, as well as leaseholds, should have been resolved before land documentation work began to eliminate any unnecessary confusion. For instance, one family reported that while they have lived in GVH Mtemanyanga for their whole lives, during the mapping exercise they found their parcel fell within TA Kasakula, so they were unable to register their land. This created understandable frustration and confusion about what this means for them moving forward.

ILRG prepared a final brief documenting experiences implementing a gender-responsive customary land documentation approach in TA Mwansambo, currently with USAID for review and approval. ILRG is working on a final report documenting process lessons from the Malawi work, which will be shared ahead of the final learning event.

3.11.2 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 37 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, detailed below.

The activity was extended until the end of September 2023 to allow the completion of land rights training, digitalization of village saving and loan association (VSLAs) (allowing savings clubs to keep records digitally and use mobile money accounts rather than the traditional “cash box” method), and alternative livelihoods for women. Over this quarter, ECOM and ILRG gathered quantitative and qualitative data to assess impact, including a series of interviews and focus group discussions with ECOM staff and men and women farmers, and an endline survey with 494 farmers. Data is currently being analyzed and reports and learning materials will be developed in the next quarter. A subcontractor is finalizing documents to support pathways for sustainability and scalability: gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) synergies with chocolate brands; a GESI integration blueprint for other ECOM origins; and a case study on ECOM Ghana. These materials are currently being finalized and will be shared with ECOM.

Strategic Approach 1: Develop ECOM Capacity on Gender Equality and Integrate Women’s Economic Empowerment into ECOM’s Core Business Operations

To continue the success gained in the project communities and scale it in other communities, ECOM is retaining the women Field Officers trained on gender topics to carry out Good Social Practices (GSP) training in the 29 other communities in Asamankese and Assin Fosu districts.

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, this quarter ECOM trained 1,862 farmers (808 men and 1,054 women) in 35 communities. Over the project, ECOM field officers with support from farmer promoters trained 2,646 unique farmers (1,213 men and 1,433 women) in 228 sessions in all 37 target communities in two districts. This quarter ECOM has provided training on land rights to 1,256 farmers (536 men, 720 women) in 32 communities, for a cumulative total of 1,973 unique farmers (847 men, 1,126 women). After attending training on gender and land rights, seven men pledged to register land in the names of women in their families. ECOM will follow up to check on the status of the registration process. In addition to the in-person training sessions, audio training messages were broadcasted in 17 communities through radio, reaching an estimated total of 2,550 people. The radio content focused on harmful gender norms and gender-based violence.



Women cocoa farmers who received training on gender norms, land literacy, and financial literacy
THAIS BESSA/ ILRG

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

This quarter ECOM trained 721 women on women’s empowerment and financial literacy (savings, borrowing, budgeting, and record-keeping), for a cumulative total of 1,402 women from 37 communities. ECOM has supported the establishment of 52 VSLAs in 36 communities with 1,283 women and 35 men, which is above the initial target. Each VSLA group has on average 23 members and all groups have elected 260 people for executive leadership positions (10 men, 250 women). This quarter the VSLAs collected \$17,945.13 in funds from members and disbursed \$3,059.09 in loans. Over the course of the project, VSLAs collected \$66,049.82 and disbursed



Patience Mbama, ECOM Field Officer, taking the picture of a VSLA member during the digitization process
ECOM

\$42,284.39. A total of 25 VSLAs have ended their first cycle of savings-loans-repayment, and 16 have started another cycle. The remaining nine groups are planning to start a new cycle by the next quarter. A total of 31 women dropped out of the VSLAs that have completed their cycle. Groups have worked on areas including soap and detergent making, baking and confectionary, garri processing, snail farming and cosmetic production, activities which were selected by the women themselves with support from ECOM partnership with Business Advice Centers. Women also used these funds to pay school fees, invest in cocoa production and address personal or household expenditures. Due to the success and the testimonies shared by members, 116 new members signed up to form six new groups in five communities. The process of digitization of VSLAs is ongoing, but it has encountered some challenges, like low numeracy skills leading to inconsistencies in group records that requires ECOM staff to overview and support groups. Poor network connection also prevents most groups from fully digitizing their operations. While the app works offline, it requires a network connection for the data to be synced to the server. Members report that although the app interface is user-friendly, the touchscreen phones require some getting used to it.

For alternative crops, 109 women have been trained in the cultivation of alternative crops (29 on maize and 80 on chili). There are 12 women who are currently cultivating maize, and they are expected to harvest between September and December, and 51 women currently cultivating chili who are expected to harvest between September 2023 and January 2024. So far women involved in additional crops have cultivated 35.81 acres and earned \$468.93 from sales. ECOM acquired a 5-acre parcel of land in the Assin Fosu district for women interested in crop cultivation to set up a block/collective farm. The plot had been left fallow for 15 years so clearing it was challenging but is now complete. ECOM procured chili seedlings independently (without USAID funding) and will transplant the first batch of mature seedlings to the land over the next quarter.

Following a needs assessment completed in partnership with the Business Advisory Center (BAC), non-crop additional livelihoods training has been delivered to 849 women in 32 sessions, including on soap and detergent making (599 women), baking and confectionery (93 women), *garri* (cassava flour) processing (32 women), snail farming (50 women), and cosmetics production (79 women). Following training, ECOM will procure starter kits for trained women, handing the kits to women’s groups, rather than individually. Working in groups will increase accountability and allow them to pool resources to buy equipment and materials needed to start the business venture. To date, two groups with 50 women who were trained in snail farming received a snail pen, bowls and, snails to start production.

3.11.3 CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

The ILRG Global Gender Advisor, who also coordinates WEE activities across all program countries, continued to provide technical support to in-country gender and social inclusion advisors, implementing partners, and grantees to develop gender assessments, training materials, and learning products. During the reporting period, the ILRG Gender Advisor worked closely with the ILRG Program Officer and country teams and partners to collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data assessing the impact related to women's land rights and WEE in Ghana, India, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. This information will be used in learning products to be developed over the next quarter.

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

Work with RESOLVE around the Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade was completed in Fiscal Year 2022.

3.13 MADAGASCAR: LINDT COOPERATION ON COCOA IN SAMBIRANO VALLEY

The ILRG Madagascar support to the on-going resource governance initiatives in the Sambirano Valley of the District of Ambanja of the Antsirana Region advanced well this past quarter. Scheduled work plan activities were carried out to full completion. Engagements with the Comité de Gestion du Bassin Sambirano (COGEBS) and the Helvetas Swiss Intércoopération implementing partner were strengthened through jointly implemented events. Helvetas won a five-year contract to implement the phase II of the Climate Resilient (CRCL) project. Continuity between the USAID ILRG and the CRCL will be assured through a three-person staff deeply involved in the past three years of ILRG activities. The new project will be launched in July 2023.

The ILRG Madagascar activities were completed by the end of April. Since that time, the three consultants hired by Helvetas completed contract negotiations, arranged to travel to Ambanja for work plan meetings the week of July 17th, and started to chart a new path to support the COGEBS and the women's network, the Association FIVEDISAB (*Fikambanana Vehivavy Distrika Sambirano Bemazava*). The project inception phase will run from July – December 2023. This should allow the team to conduct a thorough situational assessment to guide a Tenure Action Plan for the remaining four years of the project.

During the final days of the ILRG Madagascar activity, a consultant assisted the FIVEDISAB to register itself with the Region of Diana and the District of Ambanja and under the umbrella of the COGEBS. The application is pending final approval.

The *Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et des Services Fonciers* (MATSF) has not yet commenced the second phase of the *Opération Domaniale Concertée* (ODOC). The ministry is placing a focus on issuing land certificates to customary lands through the World Bank CASEF project rather than to concentrate on the issuance of the titles to the ex-indigenous reserves. This is raising many concerns from applicants for titles who paid for these but have not yet received the documentation. Trust in the MATSF is waning. Urgent measures need to be carried out by the ministry to regain confidence and trust in the ODOC operation. With presidential elections scheduled for late 2023, the institutional situation at the local level is complex because of rumors and disinformation. This area of information is quite fluid and should be ground truthed week by week, as conditions continue to change. ILRG will continue to update its deliverables, for example its appraisal of the ODOC process, but recognizes that this will continue to evolve after the program ends.

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

At the request of the USAID mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), ILRG has partnered with the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) to support the mapping and analysis of artisanal mining dynamics in DRC. With site visits ending this quarter, IPIS has covered 815 mining sites, of which 620 were in production. The team visited 17 gold mining sites controlled by NDC-R in the *groupements* of Utunda and Ihana (Walikale, North Kivu). Challenges encountered included having to negotiate with armed groups to obtain access to sites and women being denied entry by customary authorities.

At the end of this research phase, IPIS collaborated with the Goma-based Congolese social enterprise “Management Forces” to evaluate IPIS’ collaboration with its DRC based consultant researchers. While the evaluation was very positive, some interesting recommendations have been formulated. IPIS will draft a management response in the course of the next few weeks.

This quarter, IPIS delivered a gender equality and social inclusion module for its researchers working in the artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) sector in DRC and a report providing concrete recommendations, specifically on policy reform, from research on the fragile position of women in eastern DRC’s ASM sector. Among the report’s recommendations were:

- Carry out gender assessments before the implementation of regulatory mining reforms;
- Provide financial support for women miners, such as credit access to support women’s involvement in mining;
- Strengthen and collaborate with structures that bring together women miners;
- Develop measures to support the formalization of women miners, such as tax breaks or cost reductions for women when applying for official documents or spreading this cost into smaller installments or through credit;
- Raise women’s awareness of regulatory reforms in the mining sector; and
- Involve women artisanal miners in the development of ASM regulatory policies.

After receiving feedback from USAID, IPIS is finalizing two case studies on drivers of conflict and the role of gold mining in Djugu Territory and on Chinese semi-industrial mining in Mwenga Territory. IPIS’ third case study, on roadblocks in Masisi and Walikale, is awaiting USAID feedback before publishing.

A planned online briefing to USAID scheduled for May 31st was postponed at the last minute at the request of USAID/DRC. In addition, IPIS’ final debriefing events with USAID and DRC authorities scheduled for late June were also postponed, possibly until September, at the request of the Mission. IPIS did hold its final restitution meeting in Goma (North Kivu) for the purpose of sharing the results of their past two years of work with ASM stakeholders in the region. Thirty-nine participants attended the half-day event from government, civil society, academia, economic actors and international cooperation entities.

3.15 COMMUNICATIONS AND LEARNING

ILRG communications efforts this quarter centered around a few key events – the Second Gentlemen’s visit to ILRG sites during the Vice President’s trip to Zambia (April 1), Earth Day (April 22), and the ILRG Zambia final event (June 22). ILRG prepared social media content for USAID/Zambia for these events, which were amplified by USAID Washington, Tetra Tech, and Zambian partners. ILRG content was featured in a USAID Medium blog for Earth Day, including work with women wildlife scouts in Zambia and women farmers in PepsiCo’s potato supply chain in India. ILRG work was highlighted in outside publications this quarter, including ILRG work on GBV mitigation in the wildlife sector by a Zambian newspaper, ILRG work with GRAS by Observatorio do Meio Rural (OMR) report on GRAS’

commitments, and ILRG work with private sector partner PepsiCo in a Land Coalition blog on private sector engagement. ILRG is preparing a number of final learning a communications pieces to be published next quarter as the project wraps up in-country implementation.

3.16 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

ILRG's work related to sustainable landscapes is integrated into the Zambia section above. In addition to the Zambia work, ILRG completed an assessment of how USAID sustainable landscapes programs over the past decade have integrated land and resource governance into their design and implementation.

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 (e.g., a mission, office, bureau, etc.) can add field support funds for new activities. This process is based on an operating unit activity manager providing a scope of work to the Contracting Officer's Representative 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 ILRG’s 27 indicators is done by country. WEE indicators are noted throughout the country tables, next to the indicator title. Tables present standard indicators, arranged by indicator ID, followed by custom indicators. Annual indicators are shaded grey for the quarterly reporting periods.

TABLE I. MOZAMBIQUE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	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 USG assistance [EG.3.2-24, WEE]	0	0	2,194	0		2,194	3,811	466 farmers received extension support in horticulture from Madal this quarter. This group was already counted in the 2,194 farmers added last quarter, so is left out here to avoid double counting.
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 United States government (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. 10 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 7 in Avante Ntacia areas.
4	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors,	0	7	0	0		7	15	

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-3]								No disputes reported by service providers this quarter.
	Local or customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	8	
	Contractors	0	7	0	0		7	7	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0		0	0	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [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	10	1,454		1,464	10,200	1,454 family parcels reached the OCC stage in Madal areas; 696 to men and 758 to women, 2 communities in Sofala and 5 communities in Madal areas to be added next quarter. LOP totals include 10,076 family parcels and 124 community delimitations.
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	49,410	117,506	1,454		168,370	494,193	This quarter 1,454 people's family parcel rights were registered in Madal areas. Figures for last quarter were revised downward based on updated population figures for the 10 communities delimited in Sofala areas, benefitting 19,798 people (10,565 women).
	Female	0	24,942	57,952	758		83,652	261,837	
	Male	0	24,468	59,554	696		84,718	232,356	
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% comm unity	Reported annually					73% community land, 75%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
		land, 74% family parcels						family parcels	
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	110	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	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	257	52	0		309	446	No new trainings this quarter, but revised estimates for Q1 and Q2 are now updated to reflect plantation forest management training that took place with communities in GRAS HVP areas in Ntacua with Avante from November 2022 to February 2023 with 149 women and 144 men, which included a GESI component. This data was recently reported in Avante's recent report on the training, submitted May 2023.
	Female	0	129	25	0		154	202	
	Male	0	128	27	0		155	244	
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.

N°	MOZAMBIQUE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
10	Number of hectares of community land holdings delimited or subject to participatory land use planning that improves sustainable natural resource management [Custom]	0	23,609	73,350	29,845		128,804	623,473	2 new communities delimited in Sofala this quarter covering 29,331 ha. Also includes 1,454 family parcels, covering 514 ha. Incorporated in Malal areas.
	Planned	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Delimited	0	23,609	73,350	29,845		128,804	623,473	
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

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	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	4	4		8	51	This quarter ZCRBA facilitated a CRB Leadership Training for Western Region ZCRBAs, attended by Ngabwe, Mubambe, Kasempa and Munjimanzovu CRBs. Topics included conflict resolution.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	1	0		1	23	
	Government	0	0	0	0		0	3	
	Civil society	0	0	3	4		7	15	
	NGO	0	0	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	0	35,915		80,915	1,383,368	This quarter, counting 9 private game ranches that are receiving technical support through the membership toolkit from WPAZ: Gamamwe, Kusiya, Masebe, Makuku. Bushbuck County, Magula, Mzimbili, Ntambu, Shiwa N'gandu, who cover 35,915 ha.
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 <u>biodiversity</u> 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	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	Sub-national, proposed	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, adopted	0					0	0	
	Sub-national, implemented	0					0	1	
	Regional or international, proposed	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, adopted	0					0	0	
	Regional or international, implemented	0					0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				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	3	4		8	1,343	9 disputes were reported by partners this quarter, 4 of which were resolved by chiefs or traditional courts. The remaining 5 have been referred to customary authorities and will be followed up on to determine resolution.
	Local or customary authorities	0	1	3	4		8	789	
	Contractors	0	0	0	0		0	546	
	Mediators	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Courts	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0		0	8	
3	Percent of people with access to a land administration or service entity, office, or other related facility that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades who report awareness and understanding of the services offered [EG.10.4-4]	N/A	Reported annually				0	0	To be collected in final survey in Nzamane, Maguya, and Sandwe chiefdoms where land administration work has been strongest. To be reported next quarter.
	Percent of men who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	
	Percent of women who report awareness and understanding of the services offered	N/A					0	0	

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
5	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-5]	0	1,585	1,072	3,581		6,238	23,050	This quarter, FZS completed the OCC stages for the final group parcels in Chifunda and Chikwa. These were already counted in previous quarters. ILRG ran a final pull of the customary land documentation database this quarter to catch up on any final missing land documentation work. ILRG has documented land rights for 23,050 parcels over LOP. Based on this, adding in 3,581 missing parcels this quarter not previously captured in the MEL figures.
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	4,641	452		10,793	88,350	This quarter, FZS completed the OCC stages for the final group of 452 people, 251 men, 201 women. ILRG ran a final pull of the customary land documentation database this quarter to catch up on any final missing land documentation work. ILRG has documented land rights for 88,350 people over LOP (47,650 men, 40,312 women, 478 unknown). Based on this, slightly revising past totals down.
	Female	0	2,218	1,971	201		4,390	40,312	
	Male	0	3,482	2,192	251		5,925	47,560	
	Unknown	0	0	478	0		478	478	
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.

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
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	
	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 <u>sustainable landscapes</u> 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	0	493	270	319		1,082	3,020	ILRG held 17 gender-related trainings and

N°	ZAMBIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
	or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations [GNDR-8, WEE]								workshops this quarter. 14 were gender and social norms dialogues with traditional leaders, which have been cross-referenced across all sessions in FY2023 to avoid double counting participants. ILRG held the 4 th cohort of its WLE training in May, as well as a WLE training session for stakeholders in Chikomeni. ILRG also worked with LIGA to hold an engendered land administration in local authorities training.
	Female	0	70	70	83		223	1,175	
	Male	0	423	200	236		859	1,845	
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	2,590	22,298		30,735	522,488	This quarter, FZS completed the OCC stages for the final group parcels in Chifunda and Chikwa for 1,098 ha. ILRG ran a final pull of the customary land documentation database this quarter to catch up on any final missing land documentation work. ILRG has documented land rights for 103,976 ha over LOP. Based on this, adding in 21,200 missing ha as well this quarter not previously captured in the MEL figures.
	Planned	0	0	0	0		0	418,512	
	Delimited	0	5,847	2,590	22,298		30,735	103,976	
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 3a. GHANA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	0	Reported annually				0	14	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
1a	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas [EG.10.4-7, WEE]	0	0	0	0		0	1,421	No new figures to report this quarter. Work has completed under this activity.
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	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
26	Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes [EG.13-1]	0	Reported annually				0	299	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
	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	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
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	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
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	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
	2019 through 2020/2021	0					0	639	
	through 2025/2026	0					0	3,836	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
	through 2030	0					0	6,394	
7d	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address land rights [Custom]	0	Reported annually				0	5	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
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	14	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
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	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.

TABLE 3b. GHANA COCOA WEE INDICATOR TABLE

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	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	53	10		63	109	This quarter 10 new women were given maize and chili plants and agricultural extension support as part of the alternative livelihoods program. During the endline survey, completed in early July 2023, ECOM asked questions about application of farming practices to the larger cohort of farmers who received Good Social Practices training. We will apply this share to the total farmers reached to add to this indicator 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]	0	Reported annually				36%	54%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. This quarter, 117 new women and 276 new men participated in ECOM Good Social Practices, land rights or WEE training, bringing our LOP total to 1582 women and 1320 men.
	Numerator	0					636	1,582	
	Denominator	0					1,753	2,902	
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	53	0		53	185	No new training for Ecom staff this quarter – all trained in annual workshop in March 2023 last quarter. Adjusted last quarter totals based on latest report from Ecom, which slightly revised old figures. Includes 180 Ecom staff (128 men, 52 women), as well as 5 district stakeholders from
	Female	0	0	20	0		20	55	
	Male	0	0	33	0		33	130	

N°	GHANA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	NOTES
									the Dept. of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agricultural trained in Q4 FY2022 (3 women, 2 men).

TABLE 4. INDIA INDICATOR TABLE

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

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
38	PRO WEAI score [EG.3-f]	0.65	Baseline/endline				0.60	0.60	Final endline survey results for the Pro-WEAI were conducted in April. Overall Pro-WEAI scores went down from baseline to endline in both ILRG treatment (0.65 – 0.60) and control (0.61 – 0.54) communities. This fall could be attributed to COVID-19; overall while empowerment went down, ILRG communities had smaller falls than control communities, so interventions may have helped to dampen some of the COVID-19 impacts.
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	1,858		1,858	2,164	Y4 trained 1050 women in ILRG communities, and 174 men in ILRG communities. In Y4 end of season survey, sample of 171 ILRG farmers reported that 99% had applied at least one farming practice learning in training on their farm. Applying this share to total farmers to get 1039 women and 172 men. Y4 trained 668 women in non-ILRG communities. In Y4 end of season survey, sample of non-ILRG farmers reported that 97%

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									had applied at least one farming practice learning in training on their farm. Applying this share to total farmers to get 647 women. Applying lower 97% rate to LOP total of 2231 enterprises to get LOP total of 2164.
44	Number of days of USG-funded training provided to support microenterprise development [EG.4.2-4, WEE]	0	Reported annually				750	2,918	In Y4, counting 359 hours across 3 phases of POP training in ILRG communities, 252 hours for 2 phases of POP in non-ILRG communities, 138 days for land literacy training. Y4 SFP training occurred in July-September 2022, so those hours were counted in Y3.
36	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance [EG 5-3, WEE]	0	1,088	745	59		1,892	2,231	Counting 59 new enterprises this quarter. To date this year, 1718 women have attended at least one session of POP, SFP, land literacy, or field support activities. 985 were counted in Q1, 686 in Q2, leaving 47 new women this quarter. 11 of these were trained in land literacy by Landesa who are not on our list of farmers, 14 attended POP Phase 3 for the first time who were not on our roster, 6 attended POP Phase 3 for the first time in non-ILRG communities with SFP agronomists, and the

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									remaining 16 are on ILRG's list but have not participated in anything else to date this year. In Y4, 348 men have participated in ILRG activities, 174 without their wives, so can be counted as their own enterprise. 103 were counted in Q1 and 59 in Q2, leaving 12 new this quarter. Looking at LOP totals, 1220 women in ILRG communities have attended at least 1 training session, in addition to 668 women in non-ILRG communities, 169 women trained by Landesa in land literacy not on ILRG lists, and 174 men who attended activities without their wives, for 2,231 enterprises total.
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE]	N/A	Reported annually				0	4	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Land law work has since been deemphasized, so don't anticipate counting anything additional before end of project.
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]	70.4%	Reported annually				83.1%	83.1%	Endline Pro-WEAI assessment conducted in April 2023, with module from Prindex on tenure security. Share of people in treatment group who were not worried about losing access to their land fell grew from 64.7% to 84.8%

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
									for women and 76.1% to 81.5% for men; average of 70.4% to 83.1%.
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				83%	89%	In Y4, ILRG worked with 1718 women and 348 men, 83% women overall. Y4 had the greatest male engagement to date, the bulk of whom (290) attended land literacy training with Landesa. In Y1 and Y2, 100% of program participants were women, and in Y3 86% were women, bringing the LOP total to 89% women beneficiaries.
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]	Men: 65.2% Women: 73.7%	Reported annually				Men: 73% Women: 82.5%	Men: 73% Women: 82.5%	Pro-WEAI endline assessment carried out in April 2023. Results found increase in agreement among women and men in treatment communities. Economic: Women 72.8% baseline to 85.4% endline; men 63% baseline to 75% endline. Social: Women 77.2% baseline to 84.8% endline; men 70.0% baseline to 76% endline. Political: Women 71.2% baseline to 77.5% endline; men 62% baseline to 69% endline. Average across all 3 components: 73.7% to 82.5% women; 65.2% to 73% for men.

N°	INDIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
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	17	3		47	163	This quarter, ILRG facilitated training for PepsiCo staff on communication and participatory training methodologies. This was attended by 10 people (6 men, 4 women). Of these, 2 men and 1 woman had not attended any other training with ILRG this year.
	Female	N/A	2	16	1		19	31	
	Male	N/A	25	1	2		28	132	

TABLE 5. LIBERIA INDICATOR TABLE

N°	LIBERIA PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				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	19,676	0		19,676	187,295	No new data to report this quarter. New delimitations from service provider FCI to be reported next quarter.
	Female	0	0	10,094	0		10,094	91,873	
	Male	0	0	9,582	0		9,582	95,422	
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	7,035	0		7,035	371,707	No new data to report this quarter. New delimitations from service provider FCI to be reported next quarter.
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 6. MALAWI INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	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	24	0		24	26	No new figures to add this quarter. Work has completed under this activity.
	Women's rights groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Indigenous people's groups	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Customary authorities	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Government	0	0	0	0		0	2	
	Civil society	0	0	24	0		24	24	
	NGO	0	0	0	0		0	0	
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				0	6	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. Work has completed under this activity.
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	42,620	0		42,620	42,620	No new figures to add this quarter. Work has completed under this activity.
	Female	0	0	20,773	0		20,773	20,773	
	Male	0	0	21,847	0		21,847	21,847	
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	32	0		163	735	No new figures to add this quarter. Work has completed under this activity.
	Female	0	62	13	0		75	361	
	Male	0	69	19	0		88	374	
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas [Custom]	N/A	Reported annually				50%	50%	Annual indicator, to be reported in Q4. By law, customary land committees must be made up of at least 3 women (out of 6). IRLG supported CLC elections in 23 communities, with 69 women and 69 men elected.

TABLE 7. MADAGASCAR INDICATOR TABLE

N°	MALAWI PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASE-LINE	Y5 Q1	Y5 Q2	Y5 Q3	Y5 Q4	Y5 ACTUAL/ ANNUAL	LOP ACTUAL	NOTES
2	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of United States government (USG) assistance [EG.10.4-1, WEE] (subset of above)	0	Reported annually				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



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SUCCESS STORY

LAND DOCUMENTATION INCREASES INCENTIVE FOR ON-FARM INVESTMENTS IN MALAWI



PHOTO: CHARLES KAYENDATETRA TECH

Photo: Jenipher Khokho holds up her land certificate in GVH Mkomba in TLMA Mwansambo, Malawi.

“This certificate makes me and my siblings feel more secure,” said Jenipher Khokho, a 33 year old single mother from GVH Mkomba in TA Mwansambo in Malawi. In 2021, Jenipher’s parents passed away unexpectedly, leaving her as the oldest of 8 siblings, the *de facto* family leader. Her immediate fear was losing access to her parents’ house and land. Under local customs, women move to their husband’s village after marriage but have no right to the land there, since they are assumed to have land back in their birth community. Jenipher’s mother was from a neighboring village and moved to GVH Mkomba when she married Jenipher’s father. As a result, neither she nor her 8 children were entitled to land in the community, though they had lived there for their entire lives. After her parents’ death, Jenipher’s father’s relatives wanted to take the land her father had left, threatening to leave her and her siblings landless.

When people lack tenure security, they are hesitant to invest in their plots – upgrading to cash crops, installing drip irrigation systems – for fear of losing access to their plots the following season. This cycle keeps smallholder farmers trapped at low levels of subsistence.

The ILRG project took a specifically gender-responsive approach to land documentation in TA Mwansambo to address barriers like local marriage customs that restrict women’s ability to use, access, and own land. All project stakeholders, including government staff, data collectors, customary land committee (CLC) members, traditional leaders, and customary and district land tribunals received gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) training. GESI messages were integrated into community sensitization efforts about the land documentation work, encouraging men and women to jointly register their land, and name their children as beneficiaries. The messaging focused on household/family benefits of joint registration – “If you die, what will happen to your wife and children if they do not have land?”

When ILRG came to Jenipher’s village, the chief encouraged her to register her parents’ land in her name, and list all her siblings as beneficiaries. Dispute resolution is a key step in the land documentation process, so with the chief’s support, Jenipher was able to negotiate with her father’s relatives to claim the land along with her siblings. Holding up her land certificate, Jenipher notes that she feels relieved that there will be no more conflict or fear of eviction.

Now that she no longer fears losing access to the plot, she is planning to grow higher value crops on her land, increasing income earning opportunities for her and her family. “We will now comfortably grow sugarcane on some parcels our late father left to us, without fear of land grabbing by relations.”

Isaac Kamtsokwe, from nearby GVH Chaola echoed Jenipher’s sentiments – “I am planning on investing more in my current plot by planting more bananas in the edges, knowing neighbors won’t encroach, steal or destroy the crops after we have demarcated and agreed on boundaries.”

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SUCCESS STORY

COMMUNITY AGRONOMIST ROLE TRANSFORMS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN INDIA



Photo: Community Agronomist Arati Besra in her community of Dhuluk in West Bengal, India. .

PHOTO: MEAGAN DOOLEY/TETRA TECH

“Before when I was a day laborer, people didn’t give me importance,” remembers Arati Besra. Arati is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, a group of Indigenous Peoples that are among the most disadvantaged socio-economic populations in India. Under a partnership between USAID and PepsiCo in West Bengal, India, Arati and other women in her predominately tribal community received training in potato agronomy and sustainable farming practices. Arati also served as a community agronomist (CA) for the project, a part-time paid position where local women provide extension support to other women in the training.

When Arati began working as a CA, she did not know just how important this additional source of income would become. The year she began working, her husband was in a bad bike accident. Suddenly all financial responsibility for the household fell to her. The money she earned as a CA was able to support them. In addition, Arati, who is landless, decided to apply the practices she learned in training and lease a plot of land with other women in her self-help group (SHG) to cultivate PepsiCo potatoes. The next year, she also leased a second plot, where she farms independently.

Beyond financial need, Arati says the CA role has given her a sense of purpose. “I have knowledge now. I am called Pepsi didi (elder sister). I have gained respect in my community, this is huge for me.” Arati knows that she serves as a role model to others in her community, especially women from Scheduled Tribes. “In our village, women are not allowed outside. If I suddenly stop working, villagers will say, ‘See? She roamed around for 2 years and now she stopped.’ This role has given me freedom of movement and freedom of speech.”

While she noted that she has gained some respect and recognition, deep seated tribal and caste prejudices are hard to overcome. Once when she visited a house to collect farmer details in her role as CA, she asked for a glass of water. She was given one but found out later that the family was complaining about her to others, saying she was full of herself for asking them (a General Caste member) for water. Despite these deep prejudices, Arati said she is motivated to continue the work. “I have always believed that people will say things, they will not feel happy to see me progress,” she says. “I just have to ignore the bad things and keep progressing in my field. I often hear taunts, but my work as a CA fills my empty stomach, as well as my family’s. It uplifts me. It is my work. They may break me down, but they don’t help me. With courage, I will keep going. This is my duty.”

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ANNEX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



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INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE (ILRG) GLOBAL FACT SHEET

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

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

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

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

Contract Size:
Up to \$25M

Duration:
July 2018 – December 2023

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

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

ILRG TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MODEL

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



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

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

EXPECTED RESULTS

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

CONTACT

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

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

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

ANNEX 4: LIST OF MEDIA

TABLE 7. MEDIA

PRODUCT	COUNTRY	DATE	LOCATION (LINK)	NOTES/AUDIENCE/ DISSEMINATION
Social media promotion of Second Gentleman's visit to ILRG sites	Zambia	April 1, 2023	https://twitter.com/usaidzambia/status/1642183779535007744?s=48&t=X06SMrG_FVn7a8mEJP_yCg	ILRG drafted posts for USAID/Zambia to promote Second Gentleman's visit. Posted on Twitter (Post 1 , Post 2) and Facebook (Post 1 , Post 2 , Post 3), and Instagram (Post 1 , Post 2 , Post 3). Reposted by Tetra Tech , USAID Africa, and COMACO .
ILRG highlighted in 2 stories in USAID/Zambia March 2023 Highlight Newsletter	Zambia	April 6, 2023	Email	Monthly USAID/Zambia newsletter featured 2 stories from ILRG – ILRG participation during the CSW side event on women's land rights in Zambia, and the First Gentleman's visit to ILRG sites.
Partner Ecom created video highlighting ILRG WEE partnership	Ghana	April 12, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wij- aqI13TA	Private sector partner created a video for International Women's Day highlighting their work with ILRG to empower women in their cocoa supply chains. Video was shared out on company social media platforms.
ILRG work on combating GBV in wildlife space featured in Zambia Newspaper	Zambia	April 16, 2023	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xSjxVbYy9bVTTrLIXIQzwXWKFqRI48Qov/view	ILRG work on combating GBV in wildlife space featured in Zambia Sunday Nation Newspaper.
Earth Day social media content for USAID/Zambia	Zambia	April 22, 2023	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1651660622252199937	ILRG prepared social media posts for USAID/Zambia highlighting wildlife and conservation work. Posted on Facebook , Twitter , and Instagram .

ILRG highlighted in USAID Medium Earth Day blog	Global	April 22, 2023	https://medium.com/usaaid-2030/seven-ways-usaid-is-investing-in-people-and-the-planet-7efd0323851a	ILRG photos and content were also highlighted in a USAID Medium blog for Earth Day.
ILRG GRAS worked highlighted in OMR report	Mozambique	May 1, 2023	https://omrmz.org/destaque_rural/dr-234-responsabilidade-social-empresarial-da-green-resources-em-niassa-sera-uma-contribuicao-para-o-desenvolvimento-comunitario/	ILRG work with Green Resources in Niassa province featured in OMR report on GRAS CSR work on pg. 6.
Land Coalition blog on PSE featured ILRG India work	India	May 22, 2023	https://learn.landcoalition.org/en/learnin-g-labs/private-sector-friend-or-foe/	ILRG work highlighted in Land Coalition blog on private sector engagement, based on Oxfam hosted panel that ILRG Global Gender Advisor Thais Bessa participated in talking about ILRG's work with PepsiCo in India.
Social media around ILRG final event in Zambia	Zambia	June 21-22, 2023	https://twitter.com/USAIDZambia/status/1671538138034962432	USAID Washington, USAID/Zambia, partners, and ILRG staff attended a week of final close out activities in Zambia at the end of June. Final event was promoted on social media by USAID/Zambia (Twitter , Facebook , Instagram), as well as USAID Washington's Karol Boudreaux on LinkedIn and Twitter .

ANNEX 5: PROJECT STAFF

TABLE 8. PROJECT STAFF

NAME	ORG.	TITLE	EMAIL
Thais Bessa	Tetra Tech	Gender Advisor	thais.bessa@tetrattech.com
Priyanjali Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Gender and Women's Economic Empowerment Specialist	priyanjali.chakraborty@tetrattech.com
Subrataa Chakraborty	Tetra Tech	India Country Coordinator	subrataa.chakraborty@tetrattech.com
Surajit Chattaraj	Tetra Tech	India Administration Assistant	surajit.chattaraj@tetrattech.com
Kaoma Chenge	Tetra Tech	Zambia GIS and Database Management Specialist	kaoma.chenge@tetrattech.com
Meagan Dooley	Tetra Tech	Program Officer	meagan.dooley@tetrattech.com
Mark Freudenberger	Tetra Tech	Land Tenure Specialist	mark.freudenberger@tetrattech.com
Mala Goswami	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	mala.goswami@tetrattech.com
Megan Huth	Tetra Tech	Indigenous Peoples' and Liberia Task Lead	megan.huth@tetrattech.com
Monde Luhana	Tetra Tech	Zambia Country Coordinator, Finance and Operations	monde.luhana@tetrattech.com
Patricia Malasha	Tetra Tech	Zambia Gender Advisor	patricia.malasha@tetrattech.com
Suryasnata Mazumder	Tetra Tech	India Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant	suryasnata.mazumder@tetrattech.com
Dan Mullins	Tetra Tech	Mozambique Country Lead	dan@terrafirma.co.mz
Alstone Mwanza	Tetra Tech	Zambia Senior Wildlife and Natural Resource Specialist	alstone.mwanza@tetrattech.com
Cara Mitchell	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	cara.mitchell@tetrattech.com
Gavelet Mzembe	Tetra Tech	Malawi Country Coordinator	gavelet.mzembe@tetrattech.com
Russell Ndumba	Tetra Tech	Zambia Finance and Operations Specialist	russell.ndumba@tetrattech.com
Margaret Nkhosi	Tetra Tech	Zambia Spatial Data Quality Control Specialist	margaret.nkhosi@tetrattech.com
Amy Regas	Tetra Tech	Home Office Project Manager	amy.regas@tetrattech.com
Maureen Scanlin	Tetra Tech	Deputy Chief of Party	maureen.scanlin@tetrattech.com
Lalita Sharma	Tetra Tech	India Field Agronomist	lalita.sharma@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Tetra Tech	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com
Maggie Thompson	Tetra Tech	Home Office Deputy Project Manager	maggie.thompson@tetrattech.com
Getrude Zulu	Tetra Tech	Zambia Office Assistant	getrude.zulu@tetrattech.com

ANNEX 6: DATA

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

ANNEX 7: TERM LOE SUMMARY

TABLE 9. 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	94	0	94	0
HQ Technical/Administrative Staff	2,179	0	2,179	0
Long-Term CCN Professionals	2,093	0	2,093	0
Long-Term CCN Support	1,892	0	1,892	0
Consultants	1,246	0	1,246	0
TOTAL	7,504	0	7,504	0