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TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2017



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Cover Photos: Girls in Vietnam read poems about coastal resources and mangroves written by their classmates as part of TGCC Vietnam's outreach efforts

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DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGL	AgroEcom Ghana Ltd.
APU	Agriculture Policy Unit (Burma)
CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
CF	Coastal Forest
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
CPC	Commune Peoples Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (Zambia)
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
ERF	Environmental Review Form
FAA	Fixed Amount Award
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAPI	Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FD	Forest Department (Burma)
FtF	Feed the Future
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Game Management Area
GOB	Government of Burma

IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LCG	Land Core Group
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (Burma)
LTP	Land Tenure Project
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam)
MAST	Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure
MIID	Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development
MNCS	Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society
MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (Burma)
MONREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Burma)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLD	National League for Democracy (Burma)
NLTP	National Land Titling Program (Zambia)
NLUP	National Land Use Policy (Burma)
NRM-COP	Natural Resources Community of Practice (Burma)
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (Zambia)
PDLA	Petauke District Land Alliance
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
SOW	Scope of Work
SRFU	Sagaing Region Farmers' Union
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
TFA	Tropical Forest Alliance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
UCYN	Upper Chindwin Youth Network
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFD	Vietnam Forests and Deltas Program
VFV	Vacant, Fallow, and Virgin
VNFOREST	Vietnam Administration of Forestry
WB	World Bank

WRI	World Resources Institute
WU	Women's Union
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity Contract (IDIQ). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource governance and property rights as they relate to programming that reduces deforestation and forest degradation and increases the resiliency of vulnerable populations.

The impacts of social and environmental change and society's responses are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may strengthen or undermine successful implementation of initiatives to respond and adapt to global climate change. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase resilience. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives. The task order consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract mechanism to support these task areas. These tasks aim to:

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of sustainable land use practices, particularly agroforestry, through work in the Chipata and Petauke Districts of Zambia's Eastern Province. The work has also evolved to support policy engagement and research around customary land administration in Zambia.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services incentives through resource tenure and REDD+ assessments, as well as targeted legal assistance to the development of a national land use policy and associated laws in Burma. This work has evolved to consider tenure conditions associated with the sustainable management of mangrove systems and their environmental services (see also Task 4).
3. Undertake research on tenure, property rights and climate change mitigation and adaptation, initially focused on the following two questions:
 - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from programs aimed at reducing deforestation?
 - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to meeting biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and coastal adaptation objectives?

This work has evolved to consider the tenure dimensions around reducing deforestation in commodity supply chains associated with the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020 initiative, with field activities in Paraguay and Ghana.

4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes. The work has evolved based on financial support from USAID/Burma and now focuses on the piloting of recognition of community rights over land and resources in diverse agricultural/forest landscapes in Burma, while maintaining attention to the

recognition of women's property rights. Further piloting is being carried out related to coastal zone planning and mangrove management in Vietnam.

TGCC is addressing these tasks by using a combination of intensive field implementation, local partnerships, field work and case studies, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences. TGCC is a five-year project which commenced in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID missions and other international organizations. The project is supervised by USAID's Land and Urban Office.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program provides the United States Agency for International Development with the opportunity to explore the relationship between the governance of agriculture, forests, and fisheries landscapes and the achievement of sustainable land use and resilient communities through analysis, field work, and policy engagement. During this quarter, activities included:

Zambia: The Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) began the distribution of customary land certificates following the installation of Chief Sandwe, and also completed a site plan for over 1,000 parcels in Ukwimi Resettlement Area. Following the completion of impact evaluation data collection, the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) began completing demarcation and claims in additional villages in Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms. TGCC carried out a training on land governance with the House of Chiefs, and integrated customary data into the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. TGCC supported the participation of government, civil society, and chiefs at the African Union's Land Policy Conference in Ethiopia.

Burma: In Burma local civil society organization (CSO) partners completed community mapping of village tract boundaries and resources, as well as associated local outreach with government and broader communities. TGCC held a series of events to document lessons learned across these CSO partners and with state and regional government and to integrate lessons into broader practices.

Vietnam, Mangroves, and Marine Tenure: In Vietnam, the field team completed the dissemination of coastal spatial plans and worked on the documentation of the process, as well as broader community outreach on coastal zone management. The team also finalized mangrove co-management discussions and an assessment report. Results were shared at a national level workshop with other mangrove related activities from across the country. Preparations are underway for a mangroves webinar to be held in 2018. TGCC drafted two journal articles for publication on the marine tenure work.

TFA 2020: Activities in Ghana were completed with the delivery of farm seal documents from TGCC partner Landmapp and the completion of land tenure training. Private sector and civil society partners participated in a lessons learned workshop in December to disseminate project findings. TGCC partner World Resources Institute (WRI) completed the Tierras Indigenas platform and launched it with local partners in Paraguay in November 2017.

Challenges: TGCC encountered few notable challenges this past quarter.

Priorities: In the coming quarter, TGCC will focus on documenting lessons learned and sharing outcomes, primarily in Washington, but also through social media and with partner missions.

I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

I.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND PERFORMANCE

Quality: The quality of TGCC work continues to be recognized and in particular is acting as a catalyst to further/deeper work. As TGCC completes its work in each country, it has received a range of accolades from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and local partners.

“TGCC left a lasting impression yesterday and I am glad that you managed the 3.5 hours in a way that did not get boring. No long speeches by government officials and the like, something we often see and it really makes people shy away from meetings of this sort. Congratulations. We liked TGCC’s proactive style of getting things done and this is why ZGF will not forget you!” Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF).

“Great job on your presentation. The Cooperating Partner Group members really appreciated it and learned a lot (including me)...Thanks for all your great work on this important issue that is critical for sustainable rural development. I got very positive feedback from the couple of chiefs I spoke to Saturday on the value of your work, and you sparked a lot of interest among the cooperating partners as well.” USAID/Zambia Mission Director.

“Thanks for your candid and very clear comments on the entire document (of the National Land Policy). These shall certainly help to improve on the structure and content of the draft for the national validation.” Director of Planning, Ministry of Lands, Zambia.

The Forest Department of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation in Burma sent a letter of appreciation recognizing the “excellent support and contribution” of TGCC Resource Law Specialist Rob Oberndorf to the National Land Use Policy formulation process.

Schedule and Timeliness: TGCC remains on schedule for work across multiple countries, and successfully completed program activities on time to close activities in four out of five countries in December 2017. TGCC is using the first few weeks of the next quarter in Ghana and Vietnam to deepen outreach activities, and new grants were awarded to partners in Zambia through February 2018 to increase the sustainability of partner organizations and focus on long-term administration. TGCC continues to respond to comments from USAID on draft deliverables rapidly, and provides quick responses to other USAID requests. USAID has expressed gratitude for the prompt and thorough responses to requests. TGCC is on track to complete remaining deliverables and has a large volume of other products that will be made publicly available.

Cost Control and Budget: TGCC has continued long-term activities in five countries with a constant attention to maintaining realistic budgets. This quarter, TGCC kept an ambitious implementation schedule and implemented the budget revisions from the previous quarter. This included rapidly mobilizing four fixed amount award (FAA) grants. TGCC continues to share all budget information with USAID to help prioritize activities. TGCC is on track to spend the full contract obligation.

Management: TGCC continues to deploy a fully decentralized program management structure. It has kept its full set of contract key personnel since August 2013, though this quarter marked the end of the contract for the TGCC Resource Tenure Specialist and Resource Law Specialist. The project uses a weekly technical note, as well as biweekly management and technical phone calls and ad hoc phone calls and emails, to address emerging issues and to achieve technical and administrative coordination. TGCC closed its field offices in Zambia and Burma this quarter.

Regulatory Compliance: TGCC continues to make regulatory compliance a priority in all project activities, endeavoring to identify and request required Contracting Officer approvals as early as possible and combining related approvals into single requests to minimize the approvals burden to the greatest extent possible. TGCC submitted property disposition requests and a range of other project closeout requests this quarter, well in advance of final project closeout. TGCC submitted Environmental Review Forms associated with grants this quarter for approval and remains compliant on environmental issues across all five countries.

Small Business Utilization: TGCC's international subcontracts this quarter were with existing Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) partners, as well as a grant with Akros, a woman-owned, small business. TGCC continues to use US-based small businesses where appropriate.

1.2 ZAMBIA TASK I: STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

Task I was originally focused on a potential project site in the Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania. However, following a scoping visit in May 2013, it was determined that the potential site was unsuitable to answer the question of interest. In December 2013, another scoping trip was made to Zambia, and TGCC developed a plan for a tenure and agroforestry intervention accepted by USAID which formed the basis of current activities.

Since the relocation of the TGCC Chief of Party (COP) to Zambia, a number of opportunities have emerged to support national policy, engage civil society, and build lessons learned on Zambia land issues. During the past quarter, TGCC focused on completion of certification processes in Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke and completion of land use planning maps and extension of certification processes for two chiefdoms in Chipata. TGCC engaged with the Government of Zambia on the National Land Policy, training on mobile data collection with the Ministry of Lands, and completion of site plans for resettlement schemes in Petauke District. TGCC supported chiefs and government to interact through participation in the African Union's Land Policy Conference, as well as communicating with the Ministry of Lands on completion of the National Land Policy and operationalizing the goals of the National Land Titling Program (NLTP).

1.2.1 Zambia Administration



Community members in Langa Village, Mkanda Chiefdom participate in interviews on the impacts of customary land documentation on their agricultural decisions.

PHOTO: INZY MEDIA

TGCC supported ZGF to build the capacity of the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and the Petauke District Land Alliance (PDLA) on the development of strategic plans and outreach and communications materials, which were completed this quarter.

1.2.2 Chipata District Land Tenure and Agroforestry Implementation

TGCC has invested in resource tenure and agroforestry activities in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province, working through local implementing partners CDLA and Community Markets

for Conservation (COMACO). The design of the activity was based on a randomized control trial approach across approximately three hundred villages in five chiefdoms in the Chipata District assigned to four treatments: land tenure; agroforestry; land tenure and agroforestry; and, control.

1.2.2.1 Agroforestry Administration and Technical Implementation

The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activities largely ended following the 2015-2016 growing season, and were not continued in 2017. TGCC carried out final environmental compliance surveying of 43 wells that were constructed in Chipata District, which will be reported on in 2018.

1.2.2.3 Land Tenure Administration and Technical Implementation

The TGCC/CDLA activities in Zambia aim to strengthen the security of tenure of customary land both communally and at the household level through documentation of community resources; documentation of customary land governance rules at the village level; and, certification of smallholder fields by traditional authorities. CDLA has

implemented a two-phased approach in 134 villages, initially focusing on documentation of community resources and land governance rules, followed by documentation of household land holdings, culminating in the delivery of customary land certificates. In this quarter, CDLA continued to finalize signing and distribution of certificates from two participating chiefs, and began to complete demarcation and claims processes in Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms following the completion of the impact evaluation data collection in those chiefdoms. CDLA also continued to work with village land committees on administration and reporting, including a revision of the DHIS2 reporting system. At the end of the quarter, the CDLA suffered a deep tragedy with the unexpected death of Coordinator Noreen Miti on 17 December 2017. Program Coordinator Adam Ngoma is filling in for Ms. Miti moving forward.



CDLA staff have started to begin customary land documentation in control villages from the impact evaluation. This will allow chiefs to have full chiefdom cadasters for use in their long-term planning.
PHOTO: CDLA

CDLA continues to make progress with Chief Mnukwa and Chief Mshawa. Chief Mshawa has slowed in his signing and issuance of certificates, and Chief Mnukwa has insisted that he will be signing and distributing certificates in the coming months.

CDLA carried out conflict resolution trainings in November 2017 with village land committees, and has completed a series of land use mapping base maps which will be used in January 2018 in land use planning meetings with chiefs and district government officials.

CDLA (and partner PDLA) continued to explore the development of an administration system on the Cadasta platform. Cadasta has put data onto their platform for CDLA; however, at present it will not be possible to submit updates directly from mobile tablets due to the Cadasta platform structure. Cadasta is exploring opportunities to support CDLA and PDLA with financial and technical support post-TGCC.

With respect to DHIS2, and the empowerment of community surveyors, Akros undertook a review of the program performance and carried out revisions to the reporting program during the quarter. Akros and CDLA carried out trainings on DHIS2 both for land tenure and health and sanitation monitoring

with Chief Maguya, Chief Mshawa, and Chieftainess Mkanda. Each remains supportive of the use of DHIS2, though the long-term sustainability of incentives for community reporting on land issues remains uncertain.

CDLA continues to prepare for the Integrated Forest Landscape program. TGCC met with the provincial planning office during the quarter, and CDLA participated in a range of planning meetings for the program in Chipata. There is still not certainty in the modalities for engaging with the program and the program has not defined which chiefdoms and districts it will work in moving forward.

1.2.2.4 Land Tenure Expansion in Sandwe Chiefdom

TGCC expanded its work to Sandwe Chiefdom in Petauke District in 2016 to test the customary land documentation model in a new, more rural environment that includes a game management area (GMA), and also to more closely examine the costs associated with systematic household land documentation across a full chiefdom to inform national policy approaches. The work may also help to feed into broader USAID and government rural resource governance activities. Sandwe Chiefdom covers approximately 180,000 hectares adjacent to South Luangwa National Park.

During this quarter, PDLA finalized objections and corrections processes and cleaned data from previous stages. Over 3,000 certificates were signed and distributed during the quarter. After almost two years of delay, the government finalized the installation process for the new Chief Sandwe in



Screenshot of coverage of the over 10,000 parcels demarcated in Chipata over the past eleven months. Progress can be observed at the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rzt62SZawnS6M2aAqfXbcESfz-Em2TIIIIIMeqzV>

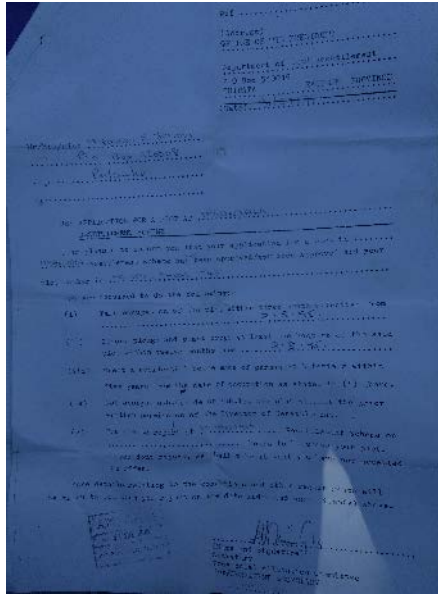
October 2017, and he began to interact directly with the program. TGCC began working with the chief and his advisors, though some concerns remain on how engagement will be carried out with the former land committees and the supporters of the previous chief.

An assessment of the Sandwe artisanal gold mining situation was completed this quarter with two consultants who undertook a site visit and delivered a report-out to USAID. The consultants found limited environmental impacts at the site despite the large number of people present. They noted the political and enforcement challenges at present but also

expressed optimism that the issues can be sorted out if the political will emerges to address the mining issue, because the miners are likely to leave the area during the rainy season, and there are only a few pathways to enter the mining areas.

The interest of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) in the demarcation work remains ambivalent. Despite PDLA reaching out several times, and DNPW providing general approval to do demarcation, DNPW has not necessarily picked up on the relevance of the process as a tool for land use planning associated with GMA management. PDLA carried out a few consultation meetings with DNPW, but was still not able to acquire an updated draft management plan for the GMA. Chief Sandwe requested a draft during this quarter, and an old (circa 2010) draft was shared with the chief and subsequently with PDLA. This quarter, TGCC contacted Kantanta Hunting Safaris, which has been allocated the hunting concession for the GMA, though no meetings took place due to the company's base in the Copperbelt.

Six field teams worked across the chiefdom during this quarter to demarcate 2,150 parcels. Statistics from demarcations have evolved due to the focus on Ukwimi; almost 70 percent of parcels required



TGCC supported demarcation in Ukwimi Resettlement area and recorded historical documentation of farmers including this application for land from 1995.
PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE

boundary walks to be performed. Approximately 20 percent of parcels overlapped with shared resources, and 98 percent of parcels were primarily for agricultural fields with just two percent of parcels being used as forest for future expansion. The vast majority of parcels are used for household fields, while just one percent are used for village fields or for family lands.

To date, over 10,000 digitizations have been completed of finalized maps, which are being distributed as certificates in all areas outside of Ukwimi. TGCC's tools for monitoring and feedback allow for real-time assessment of performance and have supported the generation of certificates.

1.2.2.5 Agroforestry and Land Tenure Implementation Key Priorities

During the upcoming quarter, under FAA grants, CDLA and PDLA will focus on: distribution of customary certificates; completion of Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdom demarcations and claims; completion of site plans and data for Ukwimi resettlement area; and, development of land use plans for five chiefdoms in Chipata and two chiefdoms in Petauke, based on rapid data collection processes and the certification process.

1.2.3 Support to Zambian Civil Society and Private Sector on Land Tenure Related Issues

In this quarter, TGCC engaged with private sector actors on their interests in the role of secure property rights in promoting investment, and provided technical support to Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and Mwembeshi Nature Conservation Society (MNCS).

1.2.3.1 Technical Implementation

Building off of the land management research symposium in May 2017, Royal Kafue Hunting Safari and Kaindu Community Game Ranch reached out to TGCC to discuss options for securing community land and resource rights around community game ranches. TGCC met with Royal Kafue, who expressed an interest in having a rigorous review of their approach to establishing community title in Kaindu Chiefdom. Unfortunately, project timeline and resources did not allow TGCC to take up this opportunity. TGCC continued to engage with Zambeef, Syngenta, and Export Trading Group on their interests in land rights of smallholders to ensure that project results are shared broadly. Syngenta in particular participated in TGCC's close-out meeting and expressed an interest in understanding the opportunities to reduce tenure insecurity in their supply chain.

TGCC's support to civil society engagement on the Land Policy started up this quarter as the Ministry of Lands pushed to complete the Land Policy. In late December, the Zambia Land Alliance carried out a journalist training with the support of the Ministry of Lands to build positive momentum for the Land Policy Validation meeting in early January.

TGCC continued to support the use of low-cost documentation tools by local and international civil society organizations (CSOs). TGCC followed up with FZS on customary land mapping in the GMA between North Luangwa and South Luangwa National Parks. FZS continues to express interest in using TGCC-developed tools to collect spatial data, and former TGCC consultants are expected to support FZS data collection moving forward through independent contracts with FZS.

TGCC did not engage with MNCS to undertake customary land mapping of village boundaries and shared resources in Shakumbila Chiefdom outside of Lusaka due to ongoing conflicts in the chiefdom. Nevertheless, MNCS and their partner Grassroots Trust continued to be invited to TGCC trainings and events and remain important advocates for customary land documentation in the future.

1.2.3.2 Challenges Encountered

TGCC's limited staff and focus on field operations, particularly the completion of work in Eastern Province, limited the scope of national CSO support. TGCC used frequent coordination with CSOs to ensure that messages are shared and tools are accessible. TGCC engaged national stakeholders broadly, but few national CSOs feel confident enough to use the tools on their own.

1.2.3.3 Key Priorities

TGCC will continue to make sure its tools are available and will share out information in the coming quarter. TGCC will continue to advocate for government and cooperating partners to engage broadly with CSOs. If TGCC supports cooperating partners and training for USAID in February 2018, it will debrief with CSO partners.

1.2.4 Support to National Government and Donor Groups on Land Tenure-Related Issues

Over the past decade, the Government of Zambia has recognized the need to develop a land policy, and the governing party, the Patriotic Front, has made tenure reform in customary areas a priority. As a result, there have been moves to develop policies and legislation on land issues, including the Forest Policy, Land Policy, Resettlement and Compensation Policy, and Customary Land Administration Bill. The government has also proposed a number of programs in the land sector, including a Land Audit and a NLTP. Over the past 15 months, TGCC has supported over 30 consultations on the draft Land Policy and mechanisms for the public to provide feedback on the policy. The push by the Ministry of Finance and the Vice President's office for the NLTP to be launched has continued with associated visits from the World Bank (WB).

1.2.4.1 Technical Implementation

During this quarter, TGCC re-engaged with the Ministry of Lands on the National Land Policy, continued supporting the development of methodologies for Ukwimi Resettlement Area titling, and coordinated with the WB on its planned and potential land management programs. TGCC also made inroads with USAID and other cooperating partners during this quarter, which may help to leverage USAID investment moving forward.

Unfortunately, despite early indications that WB funds may be used to support PDLA to “finish” Ukwimi demarcations, it seems this will still not be an immediate option. Similarly, while “completing” the household demarcations for control villages from the CDLA experience was an initial focus of the land use planning element of WB-managed BioCarbon Fund financing in Zambia's Eastern Province, it is not clear that this will be prioritized. TGCC continues to communicate and coordinate closely with the WB on their engagement with the government, and some elements of TGCC support will certainly be integrated into future government partnerships between the WB and the Government of Zambia.

TGCC continued to coordinate with the Resettlement Department and the Ministry of Lands on Ukwimi Resettlement Area. TGCC produced a site plan for the first 1,400 parcels demarcated in Ukwimi at a relevant scale. The Ministry and Resettlement Department are both reviewing the site plans. The Ministry understands the importance of using the TGCC data to help meet their extremely ambitious target of 300,000 titles for the NLTP in 2018.

The Land Policy process picked up toward the end of 2017 with the President setting a priority for its completion in 2018. USAID's support will allow the Ministry to hold a validation meeting with relevant national stakeholders. The Ministry initially proposed the meeting for 27 December, but after TGCC input they agreed to move the meeting forward to early January, as well as to increase the range of stakeholders invited. This meeting has been postponed due to a cholera outbreak in Lusaka.

TGCC organized a one-day training with ZGF to support the House of Chiefs. The training engaged 34 of Zambia's chiefs from all ten provinces to document the range of issues facing chiefs around land documentation, peri-urban areas, natural resource management, large-scale land acquisition, and communication with government.

TGCC coordinated with the National Land Audit and the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) Secretariat including sharing cleaned Chipata and Petauke data. At the NSDI launch this quarter, the government included the customary land documentation parcels on the national website.

Prior to the close-out event, TGCC hosted a 2.5 day training with Ministry of Lands staff and civil society on TGCC tools and processes. More than 30 professionals attended, and while there was an apparent enthusiasm, the diversity of data management, field data collection, and information technology

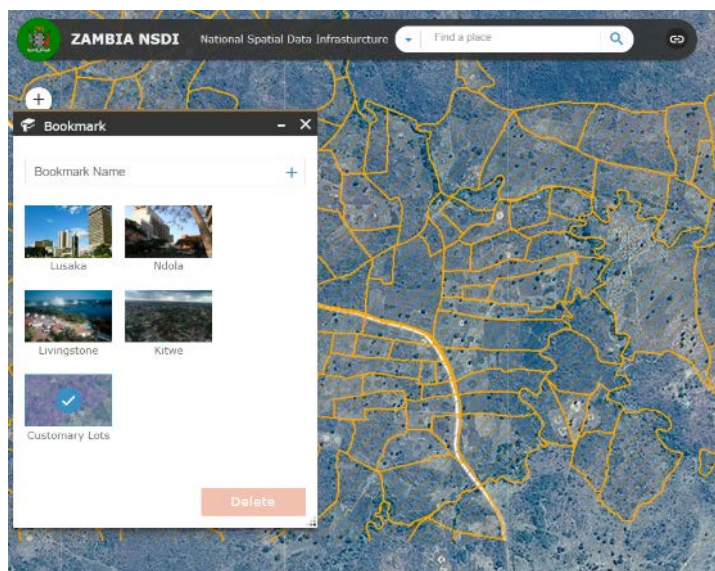
meant that few of the participants were able to fully benefit from the training. Further substantive engagement is necessary to build the capacity of government and CSO stakeholders to fully implement the TGCC Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST) approach.

At the invitation of the USAID/Zambia Mission Director, TGCC provided a presentation to cooperating partners group in early November 2017. The presentation was well received and resulted in follow up meetings with the European Union, German Embassy, and the UK Department for International Development. Each was interested in understanding how their respective programs interacted with land tenure issues. This is expected to be followed up in February 2018.



USAID Mission Director Patrick Diskin with Zambia's House of Chiefs, a representative body for customary chiefs during a one-day training on land and resource governance for the House.

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE



This quarter, Zambia launched its National Spatial Data Infrastructure, and included the customary land allocations on a layer alongside national cadaster data.

SOURCE: [HTTPS://NSDI.MLNREP.GOV.ZM](https://nsdi.mlnrep.gov.zm)

1.2.4.2 Challenges Encountered and Key Priorities

The government's interest in TGCC activities is apparent and the timing was good for the sharing of outcomes and progress with the Surveyor General's office. Unfortunately, TGCC did not have adequate financial or technical resources to meet the need and demand for assistance. The government needs sustained technical assistance to develop and implement a plan for the NLTP and needs both political and technical leadership to see this happen, which is beyond the ability of TGCC to engage in, given the end of the program. In the future a more structured engagement with clear roles and responsibilities with the government would be beneficial.

While the re-launch of the Land Policy process and positive engagement from the House of Chiefs represent positive signs, each seems to be a one-off engagement at present. With leadership and commitment from both sides, a long-term working relationships is possible, but this has not been prioritized yet. There are opportunities to support this relationship and help to build the relationship, but TGCC does not have the time remaining or Lusaka staff to assist at present.

Key priorities for the next quarter are to share lessons learned, support the Land Policy validation process, participate in the USAID/Africa land tenure training, and host the upcoming Land Portal online dialogue on customary land in Zambia.

1.3 BURMA TASK 2: LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SCHEMES/TASK 4: STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB) and USAID/Burma in the development and implementation of a National Land Use Policy (NLUP). During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed an interest in TGCC carrying out pilot activities that demonstrate the viability of implementing progressive elements of the NLUP. These goals align broadly with the pilot activity objectives of TGCC Task 4, and, therefore, Burma was also identified as the pilot site for Task 4. A draft scope of work (SOW) for a Burma Land Tenure Project (LTP, as it is locally known) was developed by the USAID Land and Urban Office and USAID/Burma and was agreed upon in February 2015. The SOW includes four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the NLUP and related additional legislative and regulatory reforms as anticipated by the policy, in particular related to land, forests, and other natural resource rights and management;
2. Supporting informed public participation in the policy and pilot implementation process, for example through educational materials to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to a variety of audiences, with a focus on citizens, in formats that are appropriate for the local literacy and cultural context;
3. Providing technical assistance and supporting capacity development to pilot implementation of key policy elements, in particular related to community rights recognition; participatory, gender-sensitive, and sustainable land use planning that improves livelihoods and reduces deforestation; and alternative land dispute resolution at the village/village tract (lowest administrative unit) level; and,
4. Supporting action research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

This work includes a cross-cutting element of gender integration and ensuring the protection of rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

1.3.1 Administration

This quarter marked the close of technical activities for TGCC Burma as well as the close of the project office in Yangon. As such, administration was busy supporting subcontractors to complete their deliverables submission, approval, and payment. At the close of the quarter, all subcontractors had completed technical activities. The grant to the Myanmar Institute for International Development (MIID) also concluded technical activities within the quarter.

The administrative team worked extensively to prepare for and smoothly execute seven lessons learned workshops in the span of three weeks. Preparation was extensive including professional printing of a community resource documentation toolkit, legal awareness toolkit, vinyl posters, laminated A3 facilitation cards, and tote bags, and numerous other logistical details.

In December, the administration team shifted immediately from lessons learned workshops to close-out of the project. Technical staff and the Operations Associate completed their contracts at the end of the quarter and the project's Resource Law Specialist (RLS) departed the project in mid-December. As required by law in Burma, auditors began a financial audit of project activities which is scheduled to conclude in January when administrative close-out is complete.

1.3.2 Technical Assistance to Improve Land-Related Policy, Law, and Regulation

The TGCC RLS, in his role as Land Tenure Advisor to the GOB, continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and other ministries concerned with land tenure governance in the country. While the National Land Resource Management Central Committee was disbanded by the new government in 2016, making engagement with all concerned government stakeholders more difficult, the RLS explored new avenues for engaging with the government through both the executive branch at the Director General level and below, and through various parliamentary committees concerned with land governance issues, such as the Farmer Affairs Committee in the Upper House of Parliament. These partnerships and engagements have also been facilitated through close coordination and communication with various non-government stakeholders, including the Land Core Group and various donor supported projects, programs and initiatives.



Forester U Myint Lwin explains community forestry certification
PHOTO: MYANMAR INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

LTP has also been active in building bridges with new Burma policy think tanks, such as the Renaissance Institute and the Myanmar Economic Forum, emerging donor coordination mechanisms such as the Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund

(LIFT)-supported Natural Resources Community of Practice (NRM-COP) and policy working groups such as the Agriculture Policy Working Group in order to take advantage of new avenues for land governance policy influence.

In 2016, the RLS was nominated as one of two land advisors to the new Agriculture Policy Unit (APU) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI). During this quarter, the RLS provided a presentation on land governance issues to APU staff during an agriculture policy course held at Yezin Agriculture University, and encouraged APU staff to actively engage in various land governance related workshops and LTP lessons learned events. In relation to donor coordination efforts, the RLS continued to support the WB in finalizing a series of Land Sector Needs Assessment Thematic Policy Notes and organization of a closely related workshop that was held in October. The RLS also supported the WB's land administration team during follow-up meetings with key GoB stakeholders that focused on securing understanding and buy-in for an initial phase "sustainable land administration and management" project in the country.

Recent technical assistance has continued to focus on raising awareness and understanding of important elements in the NLUP among government, civil society and other stakeholders. Educational efforts relating to raising awareness and understanding of the policy within the new government have been successful, with key government actors recognizing the NLUP as current government policy relating to land governance in the country. This was recently most evident in messaging from key GoB stakeholders at the October WB land administration needs workshop and forest policy expert roundtable event. LTP has also provided assistance to various stakeholder groups in properly understanding land governance issues in the country in order to advocate for ongoing changes to the policy and legal frameworks relating to land governance and increased tenure security over land resources in the country, while also identifying and taking full advantage of land tenure opportunities that already exist in the legal framework. Finally, there have been multiple opportunities to incorporate important land governance principles, as enshrined in the NLUP, into other government policies relating to land management and administration in the country.

1.3.2.1 National Land Use Policy Developments

After a series of last minute revisions and final translations based on comments received, the NLUP was officially endorsed by the GOB in late January 2016. The historic transfer of power to the National League for Democracy (NLD)-led government has resulted in some discussion as how the NLUP will be used moving forward. LTP has worked closely with USAID/Burma and others stakeholders, including the Land Core Group (LCG), Renaissance Institute, NRM-COP, Landesa, APU, and others, to educate the NLD administration as to the development history of the NLUP including the unprecedented public discourse that resulted in its creation. These efforts paid off, with the new government recognizing the NLUP as official government policy. The NLUP is directly referenced in the recently endorsed Agriculture Policy and the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and was cited at WB land administration workshops held in June and October. More recently, the WB's recently released draft Land Sector Assessment Thematic Policy Notes make direct reference to the NLUP.

In addition to the NLUP, efforts have been made to incorporate key elements of the NLUP into other policies relating to land governance in the country. Efforts have recently been made to ensure there is understanding of the new Agriculture Policy and how provisions within relate directly to the NLUP. In addition, the RLS has provided inputs to ensure key elements of the NLUP are incorporated into the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, draft Livestock Policy, draft Environmental Strategic Plan, various regulatory instruments necessary for implementation of the new Investment Law, VFV lands management strategy, and various draft amendments that are currently before Parliament for land resource related legislation already in existence (Farmland Law; Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law; Forest Law; Land Acquisition Law; Wildlife Protection and Protected Areas Law).

1.3.2.2 National Land Resource Management Law Development

At this time, the government has prioritized focus on land governance and tenure security in relation to resolving outstanding historical (pre-2011) land disputes through a process of restitution, assessing current status of vacant, fallow, and virgin (VfV) land allocations, and moving forward with the ongoing peace process in the country. The government established a narrowly focused Farmland and Other Land Acquisition Reinspection Central Committee, which is tasked with resolving outstanding historical land disputes, and has operationalized subsidiary re-inspection committees at the state/regional, district, and township levels. These committees are slowly working through a backlog of historic land dispute cases. The RLS has been working with various stakeholders to address issues of restitution in the country. The National Resource Law Specialist worked with staff from Landesa, Pyoe Pin, Namati, and local CSOs to encourage the government and donor community to develop proper procedures for resolving land disputes in the country.

As part of the ongoing peace process, parties currently involved have developed land and natural resources related principles for the Panglong conference, which will likely inform future land related legislative developments in the country.

1.3.2.3 Other Laws and Regulations

As mentioned above, LTP actively explored options to support the further development of other policies, laws, rules, guidelines, and forms relating to responsible land governance and increased tenure security for all stakeholders in the country, particularly smallholder farmers, women, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups, in line with provisions found in the NLUP. LTP staff work closely with the Agriculture Policy Working Group, APU, Forest Department staff in MONREC, LCG, and other stakeholders in this ongoing effort.

A working group formed by the Farmer Affairs Committee of the Upper House of Parliament developed a draft Land Acquisition Law designed to replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, which was also currently being considered by Parliament. As with the proposed amendments to the Farmland and VfV Lands Management Law, LTP worked closely with LCG partners and other stakeholders to assess the draft law and work directly through available Parliamentary procedures to push for meaningful public consultations on the proposed draft legislation to ensure it is appropriate, well-targeted, and in line with the NLUP and other related GOB policies. In an interesting twist, the Ministry of Homeland Affairs, with support from the Parliamentary Legal Affairs Commission, held a workshop on development of amendments to the existing Land Acquisition Act at the end of September. The LTP RLS worked directly with staff from LCG to come up with a plan to conduct a high quality independent review of the draft Land Acquisition Law bill in order to inform stakeholders during ongoing consultative processes.

Working through the Agriculture Policy Working Group and APU, LTP previously submitted land governance-related comments on the draft Agriculture Policy (now finalized and adopted) and the Agriculture Development Strategy being developed by MoALI. The RLS closely monitored public consultations on the draft Agriculture Development Strategy, and worked with MoALI through the APU and other stakeholders to support multi-stakeholder public consultations on the strategy in every state and region in the country. The RLS also encouraged participation of APU staff during LTP lessons learned events held this quarter, and shared LTP outputs such as the Legal Toolkit with APU staff for their use.

In relation to the RLS providing support to a WB land administration needs assessment team, and development and delivery of closely related WB workshops on land administration held in June and October, the RLS supported development of the Land Administration Needs Assessment Thematic Policy Notes report. In relation to this, the RLS recently supported WB staff during discussions with key GoB stakeholders to secure buy-in for the design of a “sustainable land administration and

management project” in Burma. The RLS joined WB staff during meetings with the Department of Agriculture Lands Management and Statistics in MoALI, Forest and Survey Departments in MONREC, and land administration staff working within the Yangon City Development Committee.

1.3.3 Support Informed Public Participation in the Policy and Pilot Process

LTP supported informed public participation around land governance in Burma through three main activities: development and dissemination of written and non-written educational materials; delivery of training and capacity building; and, convening of multi-stakeholder dialogues. LTP also contributed to USAID/Burma End-of-Week notes, as appropriate.

With the close of technical activities this quarter, many of LTP’s educational materials, both written and non-written, had wide distribution at the project’s lessons learned events. Over the quarter, LTP finalized several written materials which contribute to improved understanding of land governance in Burma. Newly submitted deliverables include a master PowerPoint presentation on land governance in Burma;



A participant at the LTP lessons learned workshop in Kalay
PHOTO: TGCC/BURMA

the project’s Community Resource Documentation Toolkit; the Local Partners Tenure, Gender and Land Use Assessments, which includes assessments from six subcontractor teams; the Customary Tenure Brief; and, gender training materials. LTP packaged the legal briefs and reports into a land legal awareness toolkit, which was distributed at lessons learned events. LTP printed the Community Resource Documentation Toolkit, which describes the participatory mapping process and incorporates lessons from across LTP sites, and distributed it as well.

LTP’s non-written materials also had broad distribution at lessons learned events. The short films describing participatory mapping were screened at several workshops and distributed on DVD. Local CSOs and government officials also received copies of the project’s vinyl posters and A3 sized laminated facilitation cards to support land-related trainings in the future.

Most of LTP’s capacity building activities this quarter focused on preparation for lessons learned events and final technical trainings for participatory mapping subcontractors. LTP hosted two teams from Upper Chindwin Youth Network (UCYN) for a third technical training to prepare the teams for community committee meetings and final folio handover. LTP’s GIS Specialist also spent extensive time with mapping specialists from UCYN and Sagaing Region Farmers’ Union (SRFU) preparing draft and final maps. In early November, LTP hosted a workshop for partners to prepare for lessons learned events. This workshop provided time for LTP partners to collaborate on workshop design for their

home region and also to prepare messaging for each workshop. In addition to LTP-hosted workshops and trainings, LTP's RLS provided a presentation on land governance during the APU Agriculture Policy Course supported by the USAID Agriculture Policy Project (Michigan State University) and the International Food Policy Research Institute, which was held at Yezin Agriculture University

In addition to the project's many lessons learned events, which are discussed in section 1.3.5, LTP supported and participated in additional multi-stakeholder dialogues this quarter. The project provided financial and technical support to the World Bank's Sustainable Land Administration Workshop and follow-up meetings with relevant government stakeholders in Nay Pyi Taw (MoALI/Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics, MONREC/Forest Department [FD] and MONREC/Survey Department) and land administration authorities working with the Yangon City Development Committee. LTP's RLS also participated in the expert roundtable meeting on the Forest Policy hosted by MONREC/FD and LCG.

1.3.4 Pilot Implementation of the National Land Use Policy

LTP pilot sites tested the project-developed approach to community resource documentation, which consists of a land use, tenure, and gender assessment, participatory mapping, and stakeholder engagement. Pilot site activities were intended to generate real world lessons by testing elements of the NLUP in practice. LTP had three official pilot sites and four subcontractors in four additional sites. In total, LTP completed community resource documentation activities with seven local organizations across 11 village tracts and 59 villages in four states and regions.

At LTP's Pilot Site 1 in Yway Gone Village Tract in Minhla Township, Bago Region, the LTP team completed follow-on activities during this quarter. In order to provide higher quality maps to Pilot Site 1 communities, LTP conducted revised land use inventories in four villages. The revised methodology, which was implemented at LTP's other pilot sites, produces land use data that is easier for communities to interpret. LTP also conducted a community committee meeting with village tract committee participants to review and revise draft maps and then presented final maps to village tract participants at a final folio handover ceremony.

LTP's Pilot Site 2 in Let Maung Kway Village Tract, Nyaung Shwe Township, southern Shan State, was also involved in follow-on activities. This work, performed under a grant to MIID, undertook community forestry certification activities, with specific attention to increasing women's participation in forest governance. Under the grant, MIID worked to update and expand membership of community forest user groups and to expand community forest boundaries to include areas of agroforestry. This short-term intervention provided lessons learned in challenges communities face when applying for community forestry certification, which are detailed in a forthcoming final report on community forestry activities.

Pilot Site 3 was implemented by two partners in two separate locations in Sagaing Region. UCYN conducted activities in two village tracts in Mingin Township, Kalay District, and SRFU conducted activities in two village tracts in Tant Se Township, Shwe Bo District. UCYN successfully completed mapping activities in Mingin Township, though focused at the village tract level as village boundaries proved too challenging to map during the project timeframe due to disputes over alluvial land. SRFU completed activities towards the end of the quarter with their activities again delayed due to internal management challenges and limited technical capacity.

In addition to community resource documentation activities at each pilot site, this quarter subcontractors also delivered land legal awareness trainings to local authorities. Four subcontractors – SRFU, UCYN, Peace and Justice, and Green Peasant Institute – conducted 13 trainings, reaching over 624 participants in village tracts in and around LTP pilot sites. These trainings were well-received and demonstrated the strong demand for accurate information on the land legal framework. Trainings covered several topics including rights under relevant legislation (Farmland Law; Vacant, Fallow and

Virgin Land Law; Community Forestry Instructions), as well as roles and responsibilities of committees such as Farmland Administration Bodies and Land Reinvestigation Committees. Participants included village and village tract level leaders such as Ten Household Leaders and Hundred Household Leaders. Members of local land-related committees were also invited to attend.

1.3.5 Lessons Learned

Much of LTP's work this quarter focused on evaluating the project's work and synthesizing lessons learned. LTP completed evaluations of pilot site work and hosted seven lessons learned workshops to



U Shwe Thein, facilitator, and Stephen Brooks, USAID COR, offering closing remarks at the LTP Partners Lessons Learned Workshop in Nay Pyi Taw
PHOTO: TGCC/BURMA

feed field-based learning into policy and law development. Pilot site evaluations, which began the previous quarter, finished this quarter with focus group interviews of community committee members and local authorities in both UCYN sites in Sagaing Region. Due to delayed implementation schedules, SRFU was not included in evaluation interviews. Draft findings from field-based evaluations were presented at lessons learned workshops and have been compiled into a forthcoming lessons learned report.

LTP lessons learned workshops occurred from November 14 to December 8. Regional workshops gleaned initial learning from a wide range of stakeholders and national level events in Nay Pyi Taw further synthesized preliminary learning. These workshops were followed by a regional workshop in Bago that presented on several donors' work on land use planning in the region, as well as a workshop on land and gender. Detailed findings and recommendations from these events will be presented in forthcoming deliverables such as the lessons learned report as well as the final report.

Initial regional lessons learned workshops in Kalay, Patheingyi, and Taunggyi brought together multiple stakeholders. These events, which were largely designed and led by LTP subcontractors, convened participants from pilot communities, local civil society, and government. Government participation was notable for the many departments from different levels (state/region, district, township, village tract) as well as their engagement in the discussion. In particular, workshops in Patheingyi and Taunggyi hosted dynamic conversation about land-related issues between communities, civil society, and government.

National events in Nay Pyi Taw had two separate foci. The first national workshop brought together LTP partners to share their learning and feedback from regional events. These partners provided feedback on their learning as well as ideas for priority next steps. On the following day, LTP partners, representatives from international organizations, and government officials gathered to discuss LTP lessons learned.

LTP's work in Bago Region was coordinated closely with MONREC/FD and brought together three donor-funded projects to introduce findings from pilot activities in the region. Each of the three projects has been conducting pilot activities at different scales: the European Union at the regional level; OneMap Myanmar at the township level; and, LTP at the village tract level. The three projects shared their

findings with government officials from nine departments to discover linkages between different approaches.

The project's final lessons learned workshop focused on land and gender. This two-day workshop brought together participants working on issues of land and gender with strong representation from small, grassroots organizations as well as international organizations, such as Oxfam. The workshop was highly participatory and demonstrated growing interest in and recognition of the importance of gender for land-related work. Specific findings from this workshop will be compiled in a forthcoming brief to inform future priorities in land and gender.

1.3.6 Burma Program Challenges and Priorities for Next Quarter

With the conclusion of LTP technical activities in 2017, the next quarter will focus on administrative close-out and completion of final deliverables. While the majority of the LTP team completed their contracts this quarter, LTP administrative staff will complete work in mid-January prior to the Country Coordinator's demobilization and return to the United States. The team will complete administrative close-out in January, including finalization of the financial audit and final disposition of office materials.

For the final quarter of the project, Burma-specific deliverables include the following:

- Land Classification Legal Analysis;
- Lessons Learned from Land Tenure Project;
- Burma Final Report;
- Report on Activities to Broaden Participation in Forestry (written by MIID); and,
- Land and Gender Brief.

An additional priority for the next quarter involves sharing lessons learned from work in Burma with external audiences in the United States.

1.4 TASK 2: GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE SCHEMES

Task 2 began with analytical efforts to revise previously developed tools on land tenure and REDD+ and identify opportunities to deploy these tools to support REDD+ programming. The initial tools were developed in late 2013 and early 2014 and were used when collaborating with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program. These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama began in November 2013. From the initial project work planning in March 2013, the WB's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and FCPF participated in periodic methodological meetings/discussions. By March 2014, an opportunity to carry out a resource tenure assessment associated with the Emission Reduction Program Idea Note in Nepal emerged.

1.4.1 Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The research methodological framework for assessing rights to benefits from proposed REDD+ program activities has been approved by USAID and posted on LandLinks. With USAID's approval, this serves as the Task 2 contract deliverable associated with recommendations for amending existing USAID land tenure and property rights tools on benefit-sharing and carbon rights.

I.4.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions

Following a productive meeting with FCPF's management team in late June 2016, there have been no further developments.

I.4.3 Nepal Land and Resource Tenure Assessment

This report has been finalized and posted on LandLinks.

I.4.4 Resource Governance and Tenure in Mangrove Ecosystems

Given the general lack of analysis of mangrove governance and particularly its tenure dimensions either at the global or national level, TGCC collaborated with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) to carry out three assessments to provide an examination of both the achievements and challenges/gaps in mangrove governance and tenure in achieving sustainable mangrove management. In particular, as the role of mangroves in achieving effective carbon sequestration has come into global focus, there is emerging interest in understanding how mangrove governance and tenure issues play a key role in protecting and expanding mangrove forests. One assessment was carried out at the global scale reviewing developments across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The remaining two assessments focused on Tanzania and Indonesia, two key countries with significant mangrove areas. In each case, the assessment covered both national-level policy and legal dimensions of mangrove governance and tenure while focusing on specific case study sites (the Rufiji Delta in Tanzania and Lampung province in Indonesia). The assessments have been approved and completed and have been disseminated by CIFOR this quarter. In addition, TGCC through the USAID Contracting Officer's Representative, presented on mangrove governance work at the Forest and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement meeting in Stockholm, Sweden. In the coming quarter, TGCC will lead a globally focused webinar with USAID missions, USAID projects, and global stakeholders on social dimensions of mangrove management.

I.5 TASK 3: RESEARCH AND SCOPING STUDIES ON TENURE, PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

This task contains several sub-tasks. Each sub-task has developed a conceptual framework and supporting evidence to answer a specific set of research questions, through either desk-based or field research.

I.5.1 Task 3a. Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition

This component explored the empirical evidence linking devolved land tenure and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives and was completed in Year 2. This work resulted in four peer reviewed articles and has been cited a number of times recently in the call for more analytical work on the link between rights and forest condition.

I.5.2 Task 3b. Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights, Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation

Task 3b is developing focused guidance designed to assist USAID staff and partners consider the important role of sustainable small-scale fisheries and responsible governance of marine tenure in reducing extreme poverty. As part of this process, two documents are currently being finalized: a sourcebook that documents the state of knowledge and good practices, and a primer that provides specific guidance and job aids. Field assessments in the Philippines and Indonesia and technical support to Bangladesh have been conducted to refine this guidance based on lessons from the field.

I.5.2.1 Philippines Field Assessment

The Philippines field assessment report has been completed.

I.5.2.2 Indonesia Field Assessment

The final Indonesia field assessment was reviewed by USAID.

I.5.2.3 Bangladesh Technical Support

The Bangladesh field assessment report has been completed.

I.5.2.4 Communications

A draft journal article for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, *Taking Stock of the Status of Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries: A Country-Level Assessment Framework and Process*, was submitted to USAID for review.

I.5.2.5 Key Priorities

Priority actions for the next quarter are to finalize a second journal article, *Marine tenure and governance as part of a theory of change for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries*, and submit to USAID for review; and, incorporate USAID comments and finalize the Indonesia Field Assessment Report, the Primer, and the journal articles.

I.5.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

No further activity is expected under this task.

I.5.4 Task 3d. TFA 2020

Many private sector agro-commodity firms are struggling to fulfill their zero-deforestation commitments or adhere to environmental safeguards and standards in forested landscapes such as those pursued by the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020. This is particularly the case where companies are purchasing from producers within land that they do not own or lease, for example sourcing from large-scale plantations, smallholder suppliers, or regional aggregation facilities. It is recognized that securing land and resource rights can support reductions in deforestation and degradation by providing incentives to users of the land to sustainably manage it over the long term. Nevertheless, there is relatively little empirical evidence on the specific role of tenure (governance as well as rules/practices) in meeting this objective of reduced deforestation for particular commodity sectors. TGCC's engagement with TFA 2020 has focused on collaboration with individual companies and commodity sectors to examine the tenure issues that impact these companies and sectors meeting deforestation commitments. These inception analyses subsequently led to the development of pilot activities that strengthen land tenure and property rights, and contribute to reducing deforestation.

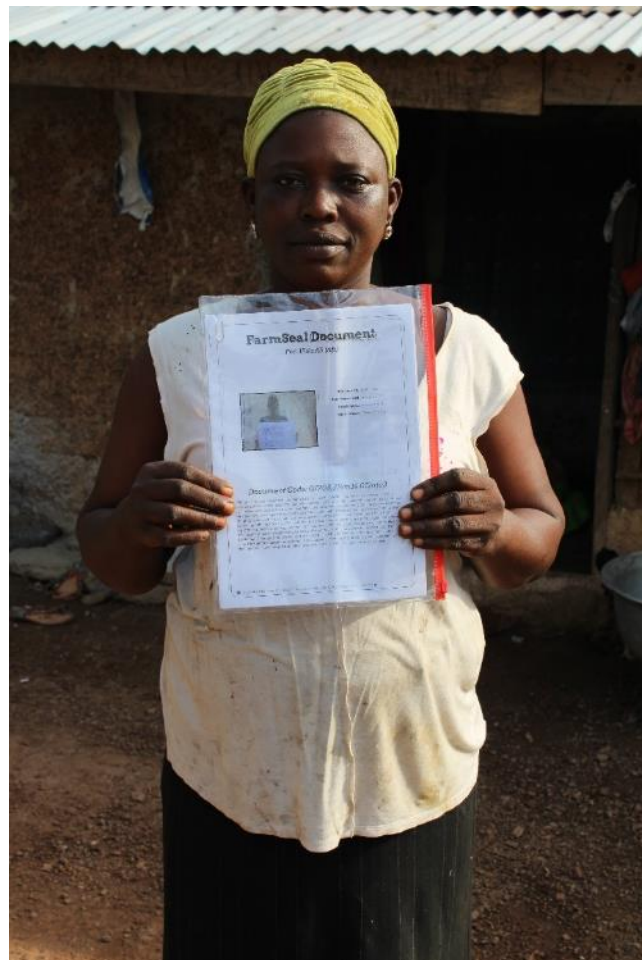
The TFA 2020 projects have been developed with Winrock International (Winrock) in the cocoa sector in Ghana working with Hershey's and AgroEcom Ghana Ltd. (AGL), and with the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the beef sector in Paraguay.

I.5.4.1 TFA Ghana

This quarter focused on finalizing field work in close coordination with AGL to complete all trainings and documentation, a final workshop in Accra, two ceremonies in Nyame Nnae (validation and grand durbar), and additional outreach. This quarter, the pilot continued to move aggressively to complete project implementation. Key accomplishments included:

- In October, Dr. Richard Asare completed a training of trainers session on agroforestry during which was attended by 26 of ECOM's field staff.

- Mr. Bob O'Sullivan from Winrock International attended a two-day Innovation Forum conference in London, England in November titled "How business can tackle deforestation: The newest methodologies, technologies and industry examples for implementing zero deforestation policies." He spoke about the pilot on a panel with representatives from Mondelez and Barry Callebaut during a breakout session on day two titled "Cocoa: the newest global deforestation threat on the horizon?" The breakout session was well attended, with an estimate of more than half the conference's participants attending.
- USAID held a webinar featuring Jeff King from Hershey's and Olga Gormalova from ECOM titled "The Business Case for Land Rights: Private Sector Perspectives on Responsible Land-Based Investment Webinar." Both speakers referred to the pilot and lessons learned from it. A recording is available here: <https://land-links.org/2017/11/webinar-private-sector-perspectives-responsible-land-based-investment/>
- The team finalized templates documenting three types of customary land rights held by farmers – abunu, customary usufruct, and asideE (equivalent to a form of customary freehold for stranger farmers). This required synthesizing local customs, preparing draft documents with local counsel, checking draft documents with chiefs and community members, and finalizing templates.
- The team and Landmapp prepared individual land tenure folios that include record of tenure, description of farm and how tenure was acquired, and map of the farm. 170 folios were then signed by chiefs and individual households via a combination of household visits and community validation ceremony held in Nyame Nnae. An additional 20, though signed by chiefs, were not yet signed by individuals, as the farmers were absent, but copies have been left with chiefs for subsequent execution. Signing some of the tenure documents with farmers required application of the alternative dispute resolution training established earlier in the project.
- The team held a workshop in Accra on December 6, "Improving tenure security to support sustainable cocoa; Current Lessons and Looking Forward," to discuss the pilot along with other's experiences on similar topics addressed by the project elsewhere in Ghana. The workshop had 35 participants, including representatives from the cocoa sector, the



Vida Ali, a female migrant cocoa farmer, with her land tenure folio

PHOTO: RENÉ DOGBE

World Cocoa Foundation, USAID, the Forestry Commission, and the Administrator of Stool Lands.

- The project held a “grand durbar” or traditional ceremony in Nyame Nnae on December 20 as part of the local communication and outreach and to celebrate the project within the local community. Local press were invited to attend along with Nyame Nnae and Asankragwa chiefs.

Challenges Encountered

The primary challenge faced was time pressure at the end to complete all activities before the pilot concluded. Engagement with government was also a challenge at the final workshop, as Ghana’s Cocoa Board was not actively engaged in the activity and did not participate in the final Accra workshop. It is



Explaining the Nyame Nyae community map to elders at Asankrangwa Palace
PHOTO: RENÉ DOGBE

not clear to what extent this powerful and political body will take up the recommendations from the program. The Forestry Commission also did not stay for the entire duration of the final workshop, and it is unclear how open they will be to the forthcoming briefing note on tree tenure. On the other hand, local chiefs have been very engaged in the program and supportive; however, their interest in developing new documentation may simply be a rent-seeking opportunity where they can charge for signatures and administration. TGCC mitigated this risk as much as

possible, including negotiating reduced rates for formalizing agreements. Despite these challenges, the high level of interest in the activity and approach by the private sector cocoa buyers and chocolate companies represents an avenue for deepening of engagement in the future.

Key Priorities

Activities in the next quarter will focus on completing the final deliverables of the final report and a briefing note for the Forestry Commission on tree tenure related to incentives to grow timber trees on farm.

1.5.4.2 TFA Paraguay

The Tierras Indigenas Paraguay site launched in a well-attended event on November 28; the site is now live at www.tierrasindigenas.org.py. The event was emceed by Oscar Rodas of World Wildlife Fund Paraguay, with speakers including Hipólito Acevei, the President of the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI); Ryan Sarsfield of WRI/Global Forest Watch (GFW); Laura McKechnie, Acting USAID Director; Lars Lovold, Director of Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN); and, Nebelino Chagavi Etacore, a member of the Ayoreo Totobiegosode nation and their organization OPIT.

More than 120 people attended, including representatives of more than 10 indigenous groups that had participated in the platform development process, the private sector (Minerva meatpacking, BBVA

Bank), many Paraguayan ministries, and a range of domestic and international civil society organizations that work on indigenous issues, human rights, and ecosystem conservation. Press coverage was positive locally and internationally, with 13 outlets total covering the event in one form or another, including TV and radio interviews and national newspapers. Reuters covered the event via their wire service as well. Links to this coverage can be found in Annex C.

A key aspect of the project is the goal of extending the data that is collected and published to important user groups in the private sector who are seeking to reduce the risk of indigenous land conflict in their investments and sourcing of agricultural commodities. To that end, connecting the data to other platforms, and working with target users via ongoing outreach efforts, are complementary to the launch event.

Tierras Indigenas data are already linked into the LandMark platform, filling in a complete gap in Paraguay indigenous lands there. LandMark is undergoing an update and re-launch in early 2018, and their data will subsequently be integrated into the GFW flagship platform. GFW's new private sector-oriented application, GFW Pro, is undergoing an intense period of development, with a launch due in early 2018. Ultimately, Tierras Indigenas data will be integrated into the risk evaluation tools in GFW Pro, facilitating their visibility for finance and commodity sourcing due diligence processes that had previously been difficult or impossible due to a lack of data.

Additional meetings and communication with three slaughterhouse companies, development finance institutions, local banks, and the Sustainable Finance Roundtable are paving the way for the integration of the platform's data within social and environmental risk evaluation and sourcing policies of these institutions. The Minerva meatpacking company is now the largest volume meatpacker in the country after a recent merger with what were formerly JBS's slaughterhouses, and they have requested the Tierras Indigenas dataset for their own use in due diligence. Meetings with Frigorifico Guarani and Frigorifico Neuland confirmed their interest in developing greater geospatial monitoring capabilities, including the high profile issues of deforestation and land conflict.

TGCC and USAID met with Paraguay Sustainable Finance Roundtable lead Silvia Fernandez to discuss how the Roundtable's convening process and consensus mechanisms for loan approval can be harnessed for monitoring processes via GFW Pro and to include indigenous data from Tierras Indigenas. This was reiterated by staff of BBVA and Itau banks. Finally, a representative of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) attended the launch event, and IFC staff in Washington subsequently requested Tierras Indigenas data for integration into their sectoral risk model for Paraguay.

Challenges Encountered

Principal project activities advanced with few major difficulties. Some minor technical challenges arose in ensuring the site was live and accessible for the launch, but this was resolved in due time. As was expected, the interpretation of the data and its perceived accuracy was a focus of post-launch discussions with private sector users and with USAID/Paraguay. Their suggestions and concerns were incorporated into the site data documentation and ongoing site edits, as well as the ongoing outreach efforts with GFW partners and by FAPI in Paraguay.

1.6 TASK 4: GLOBAL – STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Pilot activities for Burma are addressed in Section 1.4 above. This activity includes a pilot activity on carrying out a mangrove management and coastal spatial planning intervention in Vietnam, in conjunction with the Vietnam Forests and Deltas (VFD) program. This opportunity arose based on VFD's support for a Coastal Forests (CF) policy decree (no. 119/2016/ND-CP) that was approved in August 2016. This

decree demonstrates the Government of Vietnam's interest in developing effective forms of management as well as planning in coastal forests in the context of climate change. Based on an assessment and a review of mangrove management experiences across Vietnam's coastline, a five-step coastal spatial planning and mangrove management approach has been piloted that pays attention to gender and social inclusion issues within three coastal communes of Tien Lang district.

1.6.1 Vietnam Coastal Forest Management

In this quarter, the team worked on implementation of steps four and five of the five-step approach, coastal management planning and mangrove co-management, at the community level.

Local consultants finalized a Coastal Spatial Planning report of Tien Lang district level after a technical workshop at the district level with participation of 38 relevant representatives from the District Peoples Committee, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), Women's Union (WU), and other relevant organizations in October. Tien Lang District Peoples Committee, with support from



Participants discussing mangrove co-management at the community meeting in Dong Hung

PHOTO: TGCC VIETNAM

TGCC and consultants, shared the report with provincial sectoral departments for comments and inputs. Local consultants revised the report, including providing responses to comments and inputs from technical departments, and submitted it to the Hai Phong Peoples Committee for final comment and acceptance at the provincial level. Unfortunately, the Hai Phong Peoples Committee was quite busy and did not agree to organize a technical acceptance workshop yet efforts are being made to undertake the workshop in January 2018.

In October, three workshops on the mangrove co-management mechanism were held with 134 representatives of Commune Peoples Committees (CPC) and its community members, to discuss and agree on such a mechanism and how to establish it. One workshop was also held in early November at the district level, with the Tien Land District Peoples Committee, sectoral divisions of DARD and DONRE, and representatives of other relevant organizations. Participants discussed a mangrove co-management mechanism and how to support such a mechanism at the commune level. A national technical workshop was organized with 38 representatives from the Vietnam Administration of Forestry (VNFORST)/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the World Bank, and local groups involved in mangrove restoration and conservation to introduce and improve the mangrove co-management mechanism and discuss its strengths and benefits for the government system. A report on the mangrove co-management mechanism for the coastal area of Tien Lang was completed in Vietnamese with a summary in English.

Three dissemination events were organized by the WU at the district and commune level. These events were attended by 634 members (67% female) to hear about current uses of coastal resources,

mangrove benefits, and selected coastal spatial planning scenarios in their communes. Five outreach events were organized with primary and secondary schools to disseminate information on coastal resources, mangrove roles, spatial planning, and the role of youth. Over 2,000 children and 137 teachers and parents attended these events held in November and early December.

Two gender briefs were completed and printed for dissemination. A blog on women and mangrove protection was published on ClimateLinks (see link in Annex C). The VFD Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist worked with the TGCC Vietnam team to draft a lessons learned report and brief; the brief was finalized for sharing, while the report will be finalized early in the next quarter. Additionally, local consultants and the TGCC team worked on the participatory coastal spatial planning toolkit guides, which were being designed and finalized at the end of the quarter.



Schoolchildren performing a play about mangrove protection at a TGCC outreach event

PHOTO: TGCC VIETNAM

In early December, a training course on participatory coastal spatial planning and spatial mapping tools was organized with 15 participants (33% female) from the CPCs of Dong Hung, Vinh Quang, and Tien Hung, commune and district level WU, district level DARD and DONRE, the Forestry Service of province level DARD, and the Service for Marine and Islands of province level DONRE. These participants learned about organizing workshops and meetings for participatory coastal resource assessment and coastal spatial planning; making questionnaires; using GeoODK software for land surveys; and, updating spatial maps using QGIS. In order to help them to update maps, four laptops with QGIS pre-installed were provisionally transferred to

provincial and district DARD, district DONRE, and district WU. Tables with GeoODK installed were also transferred.

Finally, a national workshop on coastal forest management and protection was organized together with VNFOREST/MARD on December 21, 2017 with the participation of 97 representatives from MARD (including the Standing Deputy Minister), VNFOREST, provincial people committees, provincial DARD, and WB. Experience from the three provinces of Hue, Soc Trang, and Quang Ninh were shared and participants discussed how to overcome challenges in coastal forest management, including mangrove restoration. Lessons learned from the Tien Lang pilot on participatory coastal spatial planning were shared as part of the initiative to improve mangrove governance and management. A set of materials, including the gender briefs, lessons learned brief, infographics, and brochures, were shared with all participants. The Standing Deputy Minister of MARD expressed his thanks to donors and concluded that support from international organizations including WB, USAID, and others is very important. He noted

that the conference was a good opportunity to review the three-year implementation of Decision 120 for protection and development of coast forests to clarify what has been achieved and what has not and to discuss the challenges and solutions to overcome them, and urged coastal provinces to revise their coastal forests master plans by using spatial planning and multi-sector integrated planning approaches.



Participants at the participatory coastal spatial planning and spatial mapping tool training
PHOTO: TGCC VIETNAM

Challenges Encountered

TGCC staff and consultants were under considerable time pressure to pilot and review the draft coastal spatial planning guidance and toolkits, along with other reports and deliverables, through a series of workshops and events at all levels.

Key Priorities

The coastal spatial planning toolkit and lessons learned report, along with the mangrove co-management study, will be finalized and submitted to USAID early in the next quarter.

1.7 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING LAND TENURE AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

TGCC's grant portfolio was busy in this quarter. A new FAA grant was awarded to Winrock for communications and outreach work in Ghana early in the quarter; new FAA grants were signed in December with CDLA and PDLA. In December, the existing standard grants to CDLA and PDLA closed, as did a fixed award amount grant to MIID in Burma. Work will continue under the Winrock FAA grant and the FAA grant to Akros for work in Zambia through the end of January, while the FAAs to CDLA and PDLA will end in February. The FAA grants are administered through the Tetra Tech home office, now that TGCC field offices have closed.

2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period as well as the previous quarters of this project year. Revisions to the indicators or results that were previously submitted are presented below as well. Performance Indicator Tables are separated between Zambia, Burma, Vietnam, and TFA2020 activities in Ghana and Paraguay, in order to support country-level reporting by USAID.

ZAMBIA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1	0	560	800	994	209*	219	560		National: Trainings, Donor Coordination, DLA Backstopping
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1	0	272	300	316	497	17	272		National: Closeout, Tools Training, Journalists and Land, Ethiopia LPI, House of Chiefs, Cooperating Partners x2, USAID Mission PDLA: staff training in DHIS2, Community training on Game management planning, customary land certification ceremony, training on social media set up (Twitter, Facebook and website development) events were held

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	I	0	51	250	142	86	5	51		PDLA: 13 cases mostly boundary conflicts and displacements were reported out of which 10 were resolved; remaining through CDLA
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	I	0 (hours)	54		161	5	72	54		
		0 (total)	60	380	145	36	40	60		
		0 (women)	56		77	10	11	56		
		0 (men)	82		146	26	29	82		
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. Disaggregate by "Household" and "other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	I	0 (total)	1,019	8,360	6,097	862	1,824	3,411		PDLA and CDLA certificates distributed
		0 (household)	600		6,097	862	1,824	3,411		
		0 (other)	0		0	0	0	0		

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	I	0 (hectares)	2,051		2,215	164	0	2,050		PDLA: Total number of certificates distributed, CDLA includes parcels in system but not yet distributed
		0 (parcels)	4,698	6,000	4,779	43	38	4,698		
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	I	0	0	1	7	0	7	0		
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-L1)	I	0 (stage 1)	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	I	0	3,769	4,000	6,974	431	2,395	3,769		PDLA: These are community members attending certification meetings.
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Adaptive Capacity: Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34) - New as of April 2015	I	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	I	162	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	I	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (women)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting)	I	0 (stage 1)	0		0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 2)	0		0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 3)	0		0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 4)	0		0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 5)	0	I	0	0	0	0		
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	I	0	3	40	4	I	0	3		National: GLF
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	I	0	1,169	440	3,875	1,280	1,426	1,169		National: Chuba and Sommerville

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided through clean energy as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	I	0	20,530	0	20,530	0	0	20,530		National: Reflects 875 hectares of agroforestry intercropping across three years of technical assistance and input support
Adaptive Capacity: Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26) - New as of January 2015	I	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (women)	0		0	0	0	0		
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	I	0	25,627	120,000	131,027	0	0	131,027		CDLA: Based on the calculation of shared resources developed during the customary land demarcation processes, and PDLA resources
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	I	0%	48.7%	40-60%	46.30%	39.2%	45.3%	48.7%		
		Women	1836		3,272	169	1,127	1,836		
		Total	3769		7,067	431	2,488	3,769		
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	I	0	2	1	2	0	0	2		National: National Land Policy
Custom Indicators										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1		National: Cadasta
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1	0	10	12	24	11	3	10		
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1	0	3	6	10	5*	2	3		
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	3	1	5	1	1	3		National: CDLA, PDLA
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	\$0	\$82,949	\$100,000	\$344,913	\$154,391	\$107,573	\$82,949		

BURMA INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	2, 4	0	69	150	208	75.5	63.5	69		LTP Team's Technical Assistance to Subcontractors' Pilot Sites/LTP Pilot Sites (25) Land Tenure Advisor(44)
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	72	25	257	85	100	72		Legal Awareness Training (5)(GPI), Mass Meeting with Communities Members(8), Meeting with FD Director(1), Community Forestry Training(2), Meeting on Community Forestry Pilot Project(1), Ground Checking Operation(1), Community Forestry Management Plan Formulation Workshop(1), Women Focused Training(2), Meeting between FD officials and MIID(1)(MIID), Legal Awareness Training(2)(P&J), Boundary Harmonization Meeting(3), Land Use Inventory(9), Legal Awareness Training(3), Project Committee Members Meetings(2), Folio Handover Ceremony(2)(SRFU), Committee Members Meeting(Boundary Harmonization)(2), Committee Members Meeting(4), Folio Handover Ceremony(1), Legal Awareness Training(2), Folio Handover Meeting-Khone Toe Myo Thar(1)(UCYN I and 2), Land Tenure Project Activities: Donors Coordination Meeting(1), Technical Training Preparing for Committee Meeting and Folio Handover Ceremony(2), Land Use Inventory PS I + Lessons Learned Evaluation(4), Subcontractors Preparation for Lessons Learned Events(1), Land Use Inventory Review Meeting PS I(1), Lessons Learned Event(6), Map

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										Preparation for Folio Handover Ceremony(1), Land and Gender Workshop(1), Folio Handover Ceremony at PS One(1), World Bank Agri Workshop(1)
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	2, 4	0	0		0	0	0	0		Not yet addressed
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4	0 (hours)	262		532	128	142	262		Legal Awareness Training (554) Maps Preparation for Folio Handover Ceremony(4) Women Focused Training - MIID(140)
		0 (total)	698	600	915	60	157	698		
		0 (women)	179		221	20	22	179		
		0 (men)	519		694	40	135	519		
The number of land administration and service entities, offices, or other related facilities that the project technically or physically establishes or upgrades with USAID support (disaggregate by established or upgraded) (MCC-L2)	4	0	1	0	44	29	14	1		Community Forestry Users Group Kyaung Taung Village (82), Ampat Village (59), Kyaung Nar (39), Pan Tin (37) Thayetpin (39)
Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals)	4	0 (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		Not yet addressed

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels with USAID support. contributes to F 4.7.4-5 and MCC L-6		0 (household)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (other)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land administrative system. TGCC will continue to report on number of hectares covered (MCC L-5)	4	0 (hectares)	0	0	0	0	0	0		Not yet addressed
		0 (parcels)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of community land governance entities strengthened or created (Custom)	4	0	1	0	44	29	14	1		Community Forestry Users Group Kyaung Taung Village (82), Ampat Village (59), Kyaung Nar (39), Pan Tin (37), Thayetpin (39)
The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented affecting property rights of the urban and rural poor as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by stage 1 & 2 for output reporting and by stage 3, 4 & 5 for outcome reporting) (MCC-LI)	2	0 (stage 1)	12	0	3	12	0	0		
		0 (stage 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0 (stage 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property	2, 4	0	2332	360	7,844	2,173	3,339	2,332		Legal Awareness Training (356)(GPI), Mass Meeting with Communities Members (291), Meeting with FD Director (7), Community Forestry Training (69) Meeting on Community Forestry Pilot Project (6), Ground Checking Operation (15),

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
rights and resource governance-related issues										Community Forestry Management Plan Formulation Workshop (15), Women Focused Training (140), Meeting between FD officials and MIID (8)(MIID), Legal Awareness Training (2)(52), Boundary Harmonization Meeting (50), Land Use Inventory (86), Legal Awareness Training (90), Project Committee Members Meetings (92), Handover Ceremony (58)(SRFU), Committee Members Meeting(Boundary Harmonization) (16), Committee Members Meeting (132), Folio Handover Ceremony (117), Legal Awareness Training (56), Folio Handover Meeting-Khone Toe Myo Thar (24)(UCYN 1 and 2), Land Tenure Project Activities: Donors Coordination Meeting (22),Technical Training Preparing for Committee Meeting and Folio Handover Ceremony (4), Land Use Inventory PS I + Lessons Learned Evaluation (84), Subcontractors Preparation for Lessons Learned Events (20), Land Use Inventory Review Meeting PS I (62), Lessons Learned Event (410), Map Preparation for Folio Handover Ceremony (1), Land and Gender Workshop (40), Folio Handover Ceremony at PS One (67), World Bank Agri Workshop(168)
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-34)	2, 4	0 (total)	256	0	256	0	0	256		Community Forestry Users Group Kyaung Taung Village (82), Ampat Village (59), Kyaung Nar (39), Pan Tin (37), Thayetpin (39)
		0 (women)	41	0	41	0	0	41		
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-14) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Not yet addressed
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resource under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (4.8.1-26)	4	0	42,757.14	4,000	42,757.14	0	0	42,757.14		MIID-Yae Bu Village Tract (5,034.47) Estimated Hectares PKFT-Shaw Pyar Village Tract (6,205.48) Estimated Hectares BDM-Ma Yan Cho Village Tract (2,917.19) Estimated Hectares UCYN-Nga Phar, Khone Toe Myo Thar Village Tracts (8,997.12) Estimated Hectares UCYN 2-KoneMaw, Kyaw Village Tracts (1,008.53) Estimated Hectares SRFU-Pa Kar, Zee Pauk Village Tracts (18,594.35) Estimated Hectares
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	30%	0	0%	0%	0%		Not yet addressed
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	0	0	13	10 ¹	3	0		Q1 1-National Land Law (Drafted) 2-Land Acquisition Law (Drafted) 3-Farmland Law Amendment (In Process at Parliament) 4-Vacant, Fallow, Virgin (In Process at Parliament) 5-Investment Law/Implementing rules and guidelines (Adopted) 6-Agriculture Policy (2016/MOALI) (Adopted) 7-Agriculture Development Strategy 8-Land Policy Section of the Livestock Policy (MOALI) (Adopted) 9-Community Forestry Instruction (CFI) (adopted) 10-Forest Law (In Process at Parliament) Q2 11-Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law Amendments (In Process @ Parliament) 12-Rubber Development Law (Drafted) 13-National Environment Policy (Adopted) Q3 Not addressed this quarter
Custom Indicators										
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	21	15	33	2	10	21		LTP Intro for UCYN Folio Handover; LTP Mapping Activities-UCYN 1; Boundary Harmonization-UCYN 1; Folio Presentation-UCYN 1; Folio Presentation-UCYN 2; Legal Awareness Training Findings Presentation; LTP Lessons

¹ This data from Q1 was not previously reported.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										<p>Learned Presentation-UCYN 1; LTP Lessons Learned Presentation-UCYN 2; Badeidhamoe LTP Lessons Learned Presentation; Pyo Khin Thit Foundation LTP Lessons Learned Presentation; Green Peasants Institute Legal Awareness Training Findings Presentation; MIID CF Pilot Presentation; Peace and Justice Legal Awareness Training Findings Presentation; Farmer Labour Union LTP Lessons Learned Presentation; MIID LTP Lessons Learned Presentation; LTP Success and Challenges-UCYN; Key Messages from Taungyi Lessons Learned Event-MIID; Lessons Learned Themes for Partners; Key Messages from Ayeyarwaddy Lessons Learned Event; Bago LUP Lessons Learned Bago Pilot Site One Presentation</p>
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	5	8	12	3	4	5		<p>This includes training materials as published on Land Links or the DEC.</p> <p>Q1 (changed from 4 to 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Women's Land Tenure in Myanmar (film) • A Guide to Participatory Mapping (film) • Participatory Mapping Nine Steps (cartoon poster and facilitation cards) <p>Q2 (changed from 2 to 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Law Tenure Opportunities Analysis • Shifting Cultivation Brief • Donor Coordination Brief • Marriage, Divorce and Inheritance: A Review of the Personal and Family Laws Affecting Women's Land Rights in Burma <p>Q3</p>

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Partners Tenure, Gender and Land Use Assessments • Customary Tenure Brief • Community Resource Documentation Toolkit • Land Types Classifications (cartoon poster and facilitation cards) • National Land Use Policy Key Concepts (facilitation cards)

VIETNAM INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	1, 2, 3a, 4	0	15	10	95	35	45	15		
Number of TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	10	62	28	8	10	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Co-management sharing workshop (Vinh Quang commune, Dong Hung commune, Tien Hung commune, Tien Lang district, Hanoi) • PSC workshop at district • Lessons learnt conference • 3 Outreach dissemination events (Vinh Quang commune, Dong Hung commune, and Tien Hung commune)
The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	2, 4	0 (hours)	144	816	510	365.5	0	144		
		0 (total)	18	79	65	47	0	18		
		0 (women)	10	24	27	17	0	10		
		0 (men)	8	55	30	30	0	8		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	2, 4	0	978	1,782	268	268	467	978		Five Co-management sharing workshops, one PSC workshop, one Lessons Learned Conference, 3 Outreach dissemination events, one GeoODK training in Hanoi
Climate Change and Biodiversity Indicators										

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	2, 4	0	26	N/A	58	32	0	26		
Number of Stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-26)	1, 4	Total	0	263	0	0	0	0		
		Women	0	N/A	0	0	0	0		
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4	40%	0%	40%	0%	0	0	0		Not yet addressed
		(total)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		(women)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	2, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Custom Indicators										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0		

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q1 Comments
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 4	0	4	4	5	1	0	4		(1) Gender Climate Links Blog; (2) USAID Facebook Post; (3) Outreach dissemination event in Dong Hung commune; (4) Outreach dissemination event to children in Tien Hung commune; (5) outreach dissemination event to children in Vinh Quang

TFA2020 (GHANA AND PARAGUAY) INDICATOR TABLE

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q2 Comments
Land Indicators										
Number of days of USG-funded technical assistance on land tenure and property rights issues provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.7.4-9)	Total	0	242	N/A	293	0	51	242		
	Ghana 1, 2, 3a, 4	0	147	45	316	79	90	147		Land and Tree Rights Tenure, ADR, Lessons Learned
	Paraguay	0	95	N/A	146	N/A	51	95		Facilitation, Technical Support, and Planning and Execution of Launch Event for Platform to FAPI (Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas).
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Paraguay Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	3	N/A	5	N/A	2	3		1) FAPI & Collaborators Platform Meeting, Oct 31. Email announcement attached. 2) FAPI & Collaborators Platform Meeting, Dec 18. Agenda attached. 3) Platform Launch event, November 28. FAPI Press release (Spanish) and WRI version (English) both attached.
The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with USAID support (MCC L-4)	Ghana 1, 4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
Number of people attending TGCC supported events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Paraguay 2, 3a	0	144	N/A	181	N/A	37	144		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAPI & Collaborators Platform Meeting, Oct 31. Based on previous meetings and invitee list, an estimated 12 attendees, with 4 women and 8 men. FAPI & Collaborators Platform Meeting, Dec 18. Based on previous meetings and invitee list, an estimated 12 attendees, with 4 women and 8 men.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q2 Comments
										Platform Launch event, November 28. Copy of attendance roster in hand with >120 people, ~130 people total estimated. ~52 women and ~78 men.
Feed the Future (FtF) Indicators										
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	Ghana 2, 4	0	0	40	50.6	0	50.6	0		
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	Ghana 1	0	175	65	246	0	71	175		Farmers with documented land tenure
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	Ghana 1	0 (total)	20	65	91	0	71	20		Training of Trainers on Cocoa Rehabilitation
		0 (women)	2	13	12	0	10	2		
Gender Indicators										
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	Ghana 1, 4	40%	0%	20.00%	0	0	0%	0%		
		(total)	0	13	0	0	0	0		
		(women)	0	65	0	0	0	0		
Custom Indicators										
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions and/or private sector actors to advance climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, and or property rights and natural resource management goals. (Custom)	Ghana 2, 4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		
	Total	0	1	N/A	1	0	0	1		

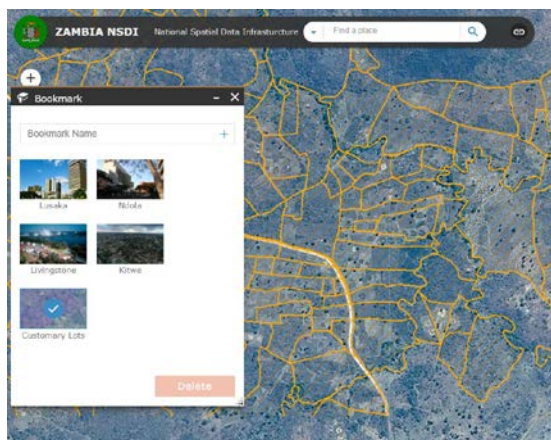
Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Total FY 2018	Y5 Target	Y5 Actual	Y5 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y5 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y5 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y5 Q4 (Jan – Mar) Actual	Y5 Q2 Comments
Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	Ghana 2, 4	0	1	2	1	0	0	1		WCF private sector intervention workshop
	Paraguay	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0		
Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	Ghana 2, 4	0	3	3	3	0	0	3		1 Training Manual on Land and Tree Rights; 1 Fact Sheet on land and tree tenure; 1 Briefing Note on Tree Tenure

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.

SUCCESS STORY

Zambia's Chiefs Participate in National Land Audit



Zambia's National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) was launched in December 2017, combining the Ministry of Lands' titled parcels with customary land parcels that were mapped and validated through USAID support.

"Our collaboration with USAID has gone a long way in helping us. We are learning a lot of lessons in that pilot, which is key as we prepare to upscale to the rest of the country."
Kelvin Chibangula, Assistant Surveyor General
Ministry of Lands

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Though over half of Zambia's population of seventeen million citizens relies on agricultural land for their livelihood, Zambia's national land information system houses less than 200,000 records of landholdings. Historically, the Ministry of Lands has had no records of individual landholdings from the over 70 percent of the country that is managed by Zambia's 288 customary chiefs. This divide between state land administration and a largely undocumented customary land administration system has been blamed for many of the land disputes that have proliferated across the country over the past twenty years.

Recognizing the need for a modern and publicly accessible map of land allocations, in 2014 Zambia embarked on a National Land Audit and the creation of a repository for land data through a National Spatial Data Infrastructure. However, with respect to agricultural landholdings, the Audit and NSDI were limited to titled state land within the Ministry of Lands, leaving much of the country undocumented.

Enter the USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change Program and its partners in the Chipata and Petauke District Land Alliances. Five chiefs in these two districts requested assistance to undertake bottom-up processes for mapping chieftdom boundaries and household land allocations. From 2014 to 2017, over 500 villages across Chipata and Petauke Districts mapped over 15,000 parcels of household lands and identified owners and persons of interest associated with each parcel. Through collaboration with chiefs and sharing of data processes and technologies with the Ministry of Lands, trust was built with respect to the quality of community-driven customary maps. With the launch of the NSDI in December 2017, the government of Zambia placed customary parcels on the same map with its national cadaster, representing the first time this data has been available on a publicly accessible platform.

As more chiefs request assistance in undertaking audits of their customary land, the utility of the NSDI to both protect people's rights and identify opportunities for productive investments will be realized.



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SUCCESS STORY

Land Use Planning Workshop Introduces Approaches for Regions, Townships, and Village Tracts



U Win Thein, Chief Minister for Bago Region, offers opening remarks at the Lessons Learned Workshop on Land Use Planning for Bago Region.

At a one-day workshop in Bago, Bago Region, three donor-funded projects introduced findings from pilot activities examining land use planning approaches at regional, township, and village tract levels. Implemented by the European Union at the regional level, OneMap Myanmar at the township level, and the USAID-funded Land Tenure Project (LTP) at the village tract level, the three projects shared their findings with government officials from nine departments to compare different approaches.

Land use planning in Burma is at a very early stage and, historically, has occurred at higher levels of government without taking into account the perspectives of communities. Together, the pilots demonstrated how land use planning can benefit from the integration of both top-down and bottom-up land use planning techniques. For example, land use classifications determined at the regional level using remote sensing techniques need to be integrated with community perspectives on their land uses. Participants indicated that many of the data-driven and forward-looking concepts presented at the workshop were new. In particular, since community voices have not traditionally been taken into consideration in planning matters, the village tract level approach piloted by USAID LTP was considered a good demonstration of the value of community level participation. A regional official noted, “We are now in the democratic era and need to use the bottom-up approach and start implementing it. Then we can have proper and correct decisions for the public.” This engagement marked an initial, but important, step toward integrating land use planning at multiple scales in Burma.

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Development of inclusive land use planning approaches is essential for sustainable, long-term economic development of urban and rural communities in Burma. Effective land use planning builds the capacity of government institutions and related stakeholders to implement policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks that strengthen long-term stability and prosperity.

SUCCESS STORY

Learning from Participatory Mapping and Legal Training to Secure Land Tenure



Local partner participants celebrate their accomplishments at Land Tenure Project's closing workshop in Nay Pyi Taw.

As activities for USAID's Land Tenure Project (LTP) drew to a close, the project hosted a series of regional workshops to bring stakeholders together to reflect on their experiences in participatory mapping pilot activities and land legal awareness training. Meeting in Kalay, Sagaing Region; Patheingyi, Ayeyarwady Region; and, Taunggyi, Shan State, LTP invited community members, government authorities, and locally led civil society organizations to share lessons learned from the year-long pilot activities. Participants reported on the linkages between mapping activities and their increased understanding of land tenure issues. They identified benefits associated with community-led land resource documentation, and the dialogue that was opened between government and community stakeholders surrounding land concerns.

Reflecting on the value of community-led land use mapping and land legal awareness training, a General Administration Department official from Patheingyi Township, Ayeyarwady Division noted, "We welcome [mapping and legal training] and want communities to understand the registration process and laws. We are now familiar with the mapping technique. Communities often don't understand and will now be able to better discuss."

Historically, mapping activities in Burma have been government-led and have employed opaque, top-down approaches, which do not take into account community perspectives or realities on the ground. As stakeholder meetings have reported, lessons learned from LTP pilot programs demonstrate potential for a shift from past land documentation processes. In place of outdated processes, communities are ready to advocate for participatory, bottom-up approaches that help local authorities become well-informed, true service providers in land and resource management.

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SUCCESS STORY

Strengthening Tenure Through Improved Understanding of Burma's Land Laws



Participants at land legal awareness training in Yway Gone Village Tract, Minhla Township, Bago Region learn about the land legal framework.

USAID's Land Tenure Project (LTP) supported four local civil society organizations (CSOs) to lead explanatory sessions on Burma's land legal framework for local authorities. The CSOs presented on local roles and responsibilities as stipulated by the 2012 Farmland Law; Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VFFV) Land Management Law; Community Forestry Instructions; and, Land Acquisition Act. The sessions reached nearly 500 participants across 13 village tracts where LTP had also implemented participatory mapping activities. Trainings included local authorities such as members of farmland management committees, land reinvestigation committees, village leaders, and village tract administrators.

Trainings demonstrated a high demand for knowledge of the land legal framework. A community member from Shaw Pyar Village Tract, Patheingyi Township, Ayeyarwaddy Region noted, "Before this project we did not even know what farmland means. We have come to know how to apply for the right to use Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land."

In Burma, as in many places, limited knowledge of land laws can lead to confusing expectations, land conflicts, and disputes. Increased understanding is fundamental to transparent, evidence-based decision-making, but it is often not clear or well-known by local communities and authorities, especially in remote, rural communities. With clear and accurate information on roles, responsibilities, and rights within the land legal framework, communities can identify paths to improve their land tenure security. Trainings are already producing results. Participants from Patheingyi Township are using their new knowledge to apply for community forestry certification and VFFV land allocation, and in Yebu Village Tract, participants are planning to organize follow-on trainings to increase awareness amongst village leaders.

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ANNEX B: PROJECT BRIEFS UPDATE

Three updated TGCC project briefs have been submitted as separate attachments. One covers TGCC globally; one focuses on work in Burma; and one focuses on work in Zambia.



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USAID PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Globally, the impacts of environmental changes and societal responses are significantly affecting resource tenure governance, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues are widely recognized as crucial in the success of many sustainable development initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability to extreme events; increase the resilience of people and ecosystems; and promote resource use practices that achieve a broad range of development objectives.

Using policy engagement, pilot interventions, in-depth case studies, and quantitative and qualitative analysis, between 2013 and 2018, the USAID **Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program** advanced knowledge and practice on how land tenure and resource rights relate to global efforts to protect landscapes and adapt to environmental changes. Through work in five implementation countries and eight assessment countries, common themes emerged related to: using **Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST)**; supporting the **recognition and documentation of customary rights**; using **pilot activities to inform national policy** discussions in an iterative fashion; and, supporting the clarification of government and local resource rights and responsibilities in areas where there are overlapping or ambiguous laws and customs, such as **coastal and marine zones, wildlife management areas, and forested areas**.

In the Eastern Province of **Zambia**, USAID supported communities and households to document their customary rights to agricultural land and communal resources, as well as supported agroforestry extension activities. Project work in Zambia was evaluated through a randomized control impact evaluation to better understand how tenure activities influence agroforestry adoption. Agroforestry practices rely on a sustained commitment to land stewardship. Yet, for farmers to be willing to invest time and energy into these long-term land management practices, they need property rights. Additional work across a rural chiefdom explored the impacts of tenure security on reducing deforestation and improving wildlife management. The project activities engaged with civil society, government, and donors to promote the integration of lessons learned from customary land rights documentation into national processes.

PHOTO: NAYNA JHAVERI/TETRA TECH

The TGCC project also supported the clarification and respect for rights related to forest and habitat protection. Guidance and national legal analyses in **Guatemala, Honduras, Nepal, and Panama** assisted governments, the private sector, and intergovernmental partners clarify who has rights to participate in, and benefit from forest protection activities.

In **Burma**, the project contributed to the development of a National Land Use Policy (NLUP) and its subsequent implementation. TGCC's support was central to the ground-breaking multi-stakeholder consultative process that led to adoption of the NLUP, even at a time of historic government transition. To advance lessons for policy implementation, TGCC developed models for documenting and protecting customary and communal rights, and approaches that built constructive relationships between local communities and local government on land management. In particular, the project addressed the importance of women's tenure rights, including rights to access, use, and manage forest resources.

Additionally, through the TGCC project, USAID collaborated with private sector actors to support social and environmental goals under **Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 commitments**. This work with the cocoa sector in **Ghana**, in collaboration with Hershey's, and the beef sector in **Paraguay** explored the deforestation risks related to smallholder and community tenure insecurity in commodity supply chains, and identified rights documentation approaches to address this insecurity and improve forest management.

Finally, building on lessons from USAID's deep history in land tenure and property rights, TGCC project staff supported USAID missions to assess **marine resource tenure systems** and develop interventions that lead to achievement of biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and resource productivity objectives. The governance of marine resources affects the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people globally. The application of secure tenure and property rights to coastal and marine systems has the potential to strengthen programming and build the resilience of the people and institutions that rely on these resources. Within this coastal ecosystem, **mangrove forests** face unique threats as they often have ambiguous and overlapping governance regimes among communities, government agencies and private sector actors. TGCC undertook resource tenure analyses of mangrove systems alongside the development of pilot intervention activities in **Vietnam** to engage in coastal spatial planning and mangrove co-management.



Chieftainess Mkanda distributes customary land certificate to a community member with District Commissioner looking on

PHOTO: STEPHEN BROOKS, USAID



Communities and government collaborate in managing marine resources in the Philippines

PHOTO: USAID ECOFISH PROGRAM



Community members in Yway Gone Village Tract in Burma using participatory mapping techniques to describe their community boundaries

PHOTO: NICK THOMAS, TETRA TECH

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USAID PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE & GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

ZAMBIA: ENHANCING CUSTOMARY LAND ADMINISTRATION

Globally, USAID aims to end extreme poverty and enable resilient, democratic societies to realize their potential. In Zambia, USAID's support follows Zambian government development objectives, particularly around enhancing government service delivery and reducing poverty in rural areas through smallholder agricultural productivity, natural resource management, and increased resilience of vulnerable households. USAID sees secure land and resource rights as an underlying pillar of stability and economic growth. With secure rights, farmers are able to invest in their land to increase productivity and establish livelihoods that are resilient to the effects of climate change. With clear land information and administration systems, Zambia's rural governance structure of chiefs, their councils, and village headpersons can more effectively communicate and negotiate with the district and national government on the location of rural service needs ranging from schools to clinics to agricultural and wildlife extension services. As a result, and in the context of Zambia's emergent National Land Policy, USAID is committed to supporting activities that strengthen the rights of local communities to register their household and communal lands under their traditional leaders; and increase access to land information.

The majority of land in Zambia is allocated and administered by traditional authorities. As Zambia's economy and population grow, new pressures are placed on customary lands and their forest and wildlife resources. Demographic and social pressures bring increased land disputes and pressure to convert customary land to leasehold tenure under government managed land administration. Individual smallholders commonly have no documentation of their land claims, resulting in complex disputes over boundaries, defense of rights in the event of divorce, death of a family member, or reallocation of land.

From 2014 to 2018, USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) program supported the Chipata District Land Alliance in using Mobile Applications to Secure Tenure (MAST) to pilot tenure strengthening activities in over 130 villages in four chiefdoms in Chipata District. As part of this work,

PHOTO: MATT SOMMERVILLE, TETRA TECH

USAID undertook a randomized control trial impact evaluation to better understand whether customary land documentation increases sustainable land use practices, like agroforestry. Interventions included activities related to:

- Chiefdom-level mapping of resources, particularly communal resources, as well as documenting customary rules around land administration and management; and,
- Village-level mapping and resolution of village boundary disputes, and supporting headpersons in local land administration through village committees, alongside support to chiefs to deliver and administer customary land certificates.

In order to assess the scalability of this approach, TGCC supported the Petauke District Land Alliance to carry out a similar process in Sandwe Chiefdom at the southern-most border of Zambia's flagship national park, South Luangwa.

In addition to assistance on land documentation, USAID's TGCC program provided support for government, civil society, and traditional authorities to discuss land policy and legal issues, and feed these discussions into national policy and legislative processes. USAID promoted a Zambian-driven research agenda on land administration and management through research seed funds and an annual research symposium. TGCC's work in Zambia bridged policy, pilot implementation, multi-stakeholder consultations, and empirical research to promote land policy and rural land administration that achieves sustainable livelihoods, climate change mitigation and increased communication between government, rural leaders, and local communities.

RESULTS

- Over 6,000 customary land certificates produced in Chipata District covering 134 villages across four chiefdoms as part of a randomized control impact evaluation. Over 2,700 farms received extension and inputs related to agroforestry within these chiefdoms.
- Over 10,000 farms demarcated and mapped and certificates distributed across Sandwe Chiefdom, bordering South Luangwa National Park.
- Over 30 public consultations on the draft Land Policy held at district, provincial, and national levels.



Pauline Tembo of Maguya Chiefdom designs a field for planting during an agroforestry training.

PHOTO: JAMES KALALUKA, COMACO



Reviewing maps of village boundaries produced through a participatory exercise in Mkanda Chiefdom.

PHOTO: CHIPATA DISTRICT LAND ALLIANCE



Chieftainess Mkanda distributes a customary land certificate to a community member from Mgamphula Village, with District Commissioner looking on.

PHOTO: STEPHEN BROOKS, USAID

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USAID PROJECT BRIEF

BURMA LAND TENURE PROJECT

Prior to and during its transition to a multi-party democracy, Burma has experienced rapid economic transformation across multiple sectors in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This transition created both risks for the environment and economic opportunities for Burma's diverse population, and placed new importance on responsible governance of land and natural resources. As policies and legislation are developed, existing communal and customary rights must be incorporated. At the same time, policies must be piloted in various communities to demonstrate broad applicability before national activities are launched.

Land-based natural resources in the country, including farmland and forests that are needed for urban expansion or infrastructure projects, have been essential components of a more equitable approach to national economic development. Decisions on how land will be used, by whom, and for what purposes could have far reaching consequences for the people of Burma, 70 percent of whom live in the countryside and rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

Between 2013 and 2018, USAID worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), multiple civil society organizations, and other groups, both public and private, to ensure the successful implementation of this project, under the Tenure and Global Climate Change Program (TGCC).

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

LTP had a number of inter-related objectives focused on contributing to the goals of broad-based economic development, improving livelihoods in rural areas, promoting sustainable land use management, and achieving resilient community development. Specific goals included:

- Supporting the development and implementation of a National Land Use Policy and related laws that clarify rights and encourage sustainable use of land and natural resources;

PHOTO: NICK THOMAS TETRA TECH

- Strengthening the land tenure, resource, and property rights of rural individuals, households and communities, with particular attention to women, ethnic minorities, smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups; and,
- Increasing consultation among government, civil society and business on issues of broad public concern related to land tenure and land use.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

USAID support focused on the following activities:

- Providing technical assistance to further develop the policy, legal and regulatory framework for land governance. This work focused on land, forests and resource rights and management;
- Conducting pilots that included mapping and formal recognition of customary land and resource tenure, as well as approaches to alternative land dispute resolution;
- Raising public awareness and participation on the policy and pilot implementation process with educational and outreach materials; and,
- Conducting research and monitoring to inform further legal development and policy implementation.

RESULTS

- Supported the development of the National Land Use Policy and associated land-related laws, policies and regulations.
- Conducted community resource documentation and participatory mapping activities in eleven village tracts, which produced village boundary and land use maps for 59 villages, and established 52 community representative committees with average women's representation of 34%, to impact a total population of almost 34,000.
- Between 2015-2017, hosted 370 events reaching over 10,500 participants to strengthen understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues. Of these events, coordinated 28 multi-stakeholder dialogues to promote interaction between government and communities.
- Produced 36 educational materials, briefs and reports to explain relevant policies, laws, regulations and procedures to a variety of audiences to increase informed public participation in development of the land legal framework.



Representatives of civil society organizations participate in a project-sponsored training on the use of digital mapping applications.

PHOTO: NICK THOMAS, TETRA TECH



A female Member of Parliament speaks to constituents during a public consultation on the National Land Use Policy

PHOTO: ROB OBERNDORF, TETRA TECH



Shifting cultivation in Heingyu Village in Minhla Township

PHOTO: NAYNA JHAVERI, TETRA TECH

CONTACT

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE

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ANNEX C: MEDIA

TGCC's presentation at the Global Landscape Forum in Bonn, Germany on 19 December was livestreamed to a global audience.

- <http://events.globallandscapesforum.org/landscape-talk/bonn-2017/day-1/block-1/land-rights-matter-landscape-planning/>

TGCC's work in Zambia was highlighted by USAID's Facebook account in multiple posts on December 26 and on 16 November receiving over 2,500 "likes," 39 "shares," and 40 comments

- <https://www.facebook.com/USAIDZambia/>

TGCC's TFA and Burma work were covered in several blog posts on LandLinks:

- <https://www.land-links.org/2017/11/business-case-for-land-rights-you-asked-we-answered/>
- <https://www.land-links.org/2017/11/webinar-private-sector-perspectives-responsible-land-based-investment/>
- <https://www.land-links.org/2017/10/tgcc-burma-mapping-land-full-version/>
- <https://www.land-links.org/2017/10/tgcc-burma-strengthening-womens-land-tenure/>
- <https://www.land-links.org/2017/10/tgcc-burma-steps-toward-land/>

The launch of the platform in Paraguay was covered in several media outlets:

- Reuters: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-paraguay-landrights-indigenous/paraguays-first-digital-indigenous-map-aims-to-reduce-land-conflicts-idUSKBN1DS2GC>
- Voice of America: <https://www.voanews.com/a/paraguay-digital-indigenous-map-land-conflicts/4140724.html>
- Thomson Reuters Foundation: <https://news.trust.org/item/20171128182014-btn0a>
- ABC Color TV segment, featuring interviews with Hipólito Acevei, President of FAPI, and Ryan Sarsfield of WRI: <http://www.abc.com.py/tv/locales/primera-plataforma-que-registra-tierras-indigenas-1654870.html>
- Telesur TV (article): <https://www.telesur.tv/english/news/Paraguay-Launches-First-Website-To-Register-Native-Lands-20171130-0033.html>
- Radio Pa'i Puku (Focusing on the Chaco region), TV interview with Hipólito Acevei, President of FAPI, on Tuesday, November 28 (link not available)
- Paraguayan government news agency: <https://www.ip.gov.py/ip/presentan-portal-con-datos-de-tierras-indigenas-en-el-paraguay/>
- Red Chaqueña de Comunicaciones Interview with Hipólito Acevei, President of FAPI https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QOsY_JMi8Ig

- Coverage in Servindi, in Peru: <https://www.servindi.org/actualidad-noticias/07/12/2017/crean-base-de-datos-indigenas-en-paraguay>
- Interview on the TV broadcast of Paraguay TV (a public channel), on 28 November (no link available)
- Newspaper supplement in Correo Semanal, of the Diario Última Hora – on December 2 (no link available, see image)

Alzan primer mapa general de tierras indígenas en Paraguay

Por primera vez las tierras indígenas de Paraguay tienen posibilidad de ser ubicadas en un mapa mediante la plataforma www.tierrasindigenas.org.py activada esta semana mediante una alianza de individualidades y organizaciones nativas privadas y oficiales encabezada por la Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI).

La iniciativa que permitirá visibilizar la realidad de tierra y territorio de los 19 pueblos indígenas del país y ejercer sus derechos unitarios y colectivos, también ayudará a poner en evidencia la situación de reclamos genuinos y los asallamientos y violaciones perpetrados por grupos individualidades y empresas occidentales sin sanción ni ley. Hipólito Acevei, presidente

de la FAPI, expresó que la situación territorial de los pueblos indígenas –por desamparo del Estado– se caracteriza por la desprotección y violaciones de derechos sobre tierras, territorios y recursos vitales para la supervivencia y dignidad, generando permanentes conflictos. La plataforma digital muestra datos cartográficos terri-



toriales y de propiedad que estaban ocultos e invisibilizados por los propios orga-

nismos y agentes del Estado, como se demostró durante las ingentes tareas previas.



- Unicanal midday TV Interview with Hipólito Acevei, President of FAPI, on November 28 (no link available, see image)



- Publication in the Última Hora newspaper on November 25, announcing the platform launch (no link available, see image below)

Puntos de vista

Stroessner, vampiro en una novela



Un joven académico uruguayo llega a Asunción para estudiar el período de la dictadura de Alfredo Stroessner y descubre que el ex dictador uruguayo está escondido en su país. Esta es la línea argumental de la obra literaria escrita por el diplomático uruguayo Roberto Poma Cid, que circula en internet.

Poma Cid trabaja en la diplomacia de su país en Paraguay desde el 2011 y se dice amante de la literatura fantástica y la historia del Paraguay. Como se ve, esta novela agrega de Asunción, Paraguay y la literatura de Stroessner en la literatura de internet y desde el 2011, se incluye de la Sección Cultural.

El protagonista, el literato uruguayo Roberto Poma Cid, se encuentra en un país donde se vive la cultura de la novela. Este es el primer libro de la serie.

Gran recorte a la cultura

El Fondo Nacional de la Cultura y las Artes (Fonca) sufre un significativo recorte presupuestario para el 2018 (un total de \$ 28 millones), que representa no solo en la capacidad operativa de la institución, sino que también de los financiamientos de iniciativas culturales, proyectos culturales y artísticos, y capacitaciones que la misma impulsa en el interior del país.

La presidenta del Fondo, Luz María Echeburúa, advierte que este recorte amenaza la cultura y las artes.



La voz de los sanapaná del Chaco

Los dos días siguientes, Subiría al pueblo sanapaná, en el libro que circula desde el pasado invierno en varios medios. Se trata de una obra preparada por Dany Acuña y Carlos Soto, que solo bajo el sello del Centro de Estudios Antropológicos de la Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de la Asunción.

En un relato sencillo y fluido, los autores reproducen las voces de los indígenas sanapaná del Chaco, uno de los grupos más destruidos entre los nativos nativos en la región. Víctimas de los desastres de sus tierras y viviendas y de la falta de asistencia básica desde el Estado.

En la apertura de la presentación, que fue en la sede de la Asociación Indígena del Paraguay, hablaron su presidente Ricardo Sotomayor Acuña, el escritor y antropólogo José Zúñiga, y los responsables del libro.



Plataforma sobre tierras indígenas

La plataforma virtual www.tierrasindigenas.org.py con informaciones actualizadas sobre temas y temas indígenas que necesitan urgentemente ser protegidos y salvados, será presentada el próximo mes 28 a las 9:00, en el Gran Hall del Panteón (Cv. La República 902 con Pab. P. de la). La iniciativa es coordinada por la Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPDI) en colaboración con la Unión de Comandantes Indígenas de la Nación Yuki (UIN), la Coordinadora de Indígenas Indígenas del Gran Chaco (CIRCI), las ONGs Tezomara, Gente Autónoma y Tezomara (Cv. de la República).



Obra de teatro sobre violencia

Alrededor de 100 personas se reúnen en la obra que subió a escena en la Alameda Francesa (M. de la República 1000), por impulso del Ministerio de la Mujer y ONGs, una obra de teatro sobre la violencia. La función es dentro del marco conmemorativo de la eliminación de la violencia contra la mujer.

La puesta está dirigida por Vol. Sotomayor y representada por el grupo de teatro, que a pesar de ello tiene un significado de memoria y homenaje a las mujeres que fueron víctimas de la violencia. La obra se presenta en la Alameda Francesa, en la ciudad de Asunción, Paraguay.



TGCC's work in Vietnam was highlighted in a blog posting on ClimateLinks:

- <https://www.climatelinks.org/blog/women-leading-way-mangrove-protection>.

The Vietnam dissemination and outreach events were covered at:

- <http://daitienlang.vn/?page=newsdetails&id=1621>,
- <http://daitienlang.vn/?page=newsdetails&id=1623>,
- <http://daitienlang.vn/?page=newsdetails&id=1635>,
- <http://daitienlang.vn/?page=newsdetails&id=1633>,
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?6time_continue=4&v=a0GIXcFMwJU,
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=8&v=yqLyVWqh0Oro,
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDPLBKBCcq4>,
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jOebU91ZUYg>

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

Present Tetra Tech staff associated with the task order are:

NAME	POSITION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Cristina Alvarez	Home Office Project Manager	cristina.alvarez@tetrattech.com
Emiko Guthe	Burma Country Coordinator	emiko.guthe@tetrattech.com
Melissa Hall	Deputy Chief of Party	melissa.hall@tetrattech.com
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Mike Roth	Land Tenure Specialist	mike.roth@tetrattech.com
Matt Sommerville	Chief of Party	matt.sommerville@tetrattech.com

ANNEX E: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Actions taken in the past quarter related to environmental compliance are listed below, followed by an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report.

EMMP Considerations	Tasks	Description from the Quarter
Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)	Overall	TGCC has an approved for EMMP covering all task areas.
Environmental Review Form (ERF) for grants	Zambia (1) Burma (2 & 4)	TGCC submitted ERFs with each grant approval request. TGCC is awaiting approvals of ERFs associated with grants in Zambia (PDLA, CDLA and Akros) and Burma (MIID).
Environmental compliance activities associated with agroforestry	Zambia (1)	Received approval in previous quarters.

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report is presented below.

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>TRAININGS:</p> <p>For all training, TGCC will research and document best practices relevant to the project scope in NRM & Sustainable Forest Management (based on USAID best practices for small scale activities in Africa, as well as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other publically available guidance), Land Tenure & Property Rights (based on USAID Evaluation, Research and Communications contract publications), and Environmental Compliance (based on USAID ENCAP best practices manuals) and will integrate these best practices into TGCC developed curriculum and delivered training.</p> <p>For training curriculum involving land use planning and forests, TGCC will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustainable land use planning and management; b) social and environmental soundness; and c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. <p>Scopes of work will include the following special conditions:</p>	<p>TGCC trainings in Burma around participatory mapping were designed and implemented based on USAID tenure background documents, as well as the principles from the Voluntary Guidelines, which highlight sustainable land use planning. Social soundness was highlighted through the integration of mechanisms to fully include women and marginalized groups in the trainings, by ensuring they had specific groups for women and youth.</p> <p>Trainings in Zambia planned for the past quarter included these conditions in their training slides.</p> <p>Scopes of work for Burma and Zambia consultants included the conditions below.</p>	<p>Achievement of the conditions have been documented in the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report documentation in Zambia, Burma, and Burlington, VT.</p>

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>SPECIAL CONDITIONS</p> <p>The consultant should integrate the concept of environmental sustainability into any planning process, training, or supporting documentation, and the documentation should demonstrate how this commitment to environmental sustainability should be carried out. Gender and potential impact on vulnerable populations should be integrated into all analyses. The work should pay particular attention to the evolving national legal and policy frameworks governing land management.</p>		
<p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:</p> <p>TGCC will employ a proactive approach to promote broad-based stakeholder engagement in all policy development related activities. This includes, for each such event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) distributing invitations and issuing public announcements to announce meetings/consultations at least a week prior to the event; b) representatives from organizations with a diverse group of interests will be invited into policy dialogue activities; c) collecting signed attendance/ participation forms; and d) preparing and distributing minutes from each event to all invitees (which will include the full list of participants). <p>In addition, SOWs will include reference to the need to ensure that broad interests are represented in decision-making processes and technical recommendations</p>	<p>Burma and Zambia work have both complied with these proactive stakeholder engagement conditions.</p> <p>In Burma, TGCC continues to receive praise for its support of a groundbreaking set of multi-stakeholder dialogues. This process continues with other support in Burma.</p> <p>In Zambia, TGCC has previously indicated to government when these conditions are not met and had to withhold support until government amended its timeline to provide advance notice to stakeholders. In the past quarter this was not an issue, as there were no stakeholder events in coordination with government.</p>	<p>Documentation of adherence to these practices can be seen through a series of email chains documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT.</p>
<p>LAND USE PLANNING</p> <p>TGCC, in all land use planning and management plans training and technical assistance, will integrate principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustainable land use planning and management; b) social and environmental soundness; and c) vulnerability of current land use patterns to climate change and variability, as appropriate. <p>SCOPES OF WORK:</p> <p>In addition, SOWs for TA contracted to support land use planning and community planning will include requirements that consideration be given to sustainable land use and management, social impacts of land use planning, environmental soundness, and global climate change.</p>	<p>The fulfillment of these conditions is evidenced by the participatory mapping approaches that have been used in Burma and Zambia. Social and environmental soundness is part of the Zambia methodology and an emerging part of the Burma Methodology. Social soundness is demonstrated by the technical approaches to increase engagement of women and vulnerable populations, as well as the integration of government and local stakeholders into a process that includes multiple meetings and opportunities for stakeholders to deepen their understanding.</p> <p>TGCC's Zambia Land Use Planning Document/Methodology references these principles and can be seen in the deliverables submitted to USAID.</p>	<p>Adherence to these practices is documented in Burma, Zambia, and Burlington, VT, and through deliverables submitted to USAID.</p>

EMMP Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigation Measure	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions
<p>MONITORING OF BEST PRACTICES IN SHALLOW WELL-ESTABLISHMENT:</p> <p>For each well TGCC will compile information on baseline conditions through the EMMP compliance statements in the section below. The compliance statements will document risks and mitigation measures for each shallow well that is established. During the life of the project a well management pamphlet will be produced and well rules documented in each village.</p>	<p>Well monitoring last occurred in late December 2016. Information from previous monitoring visits was included in the project EMMP.</p> <p>Well monitoring will occur again in early 2018.</p> <p>Biological and chemical tests were undertaken in previous quarters.</p> <p>Wells will be treated at the appropriate time and in coordination with the Eastern Water and Sewage.</p>	<p>Prior well monitoring results were included in the EMMP, and were sent to the USAID COR.</p>
<p>AGROFORESTRY ACTIVITIES:</p> <p>Agriculture, agroforestry and forestry activities will be implemented in accordance with criteria established in the USAID/AFR/SD publication Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa, and Chapter 7 on Forestry, Reforestation and Agroforestry. According to USAID guidance, agroforestry is expected to have few environmental impacts in the project design document TGCC demonstrated its selection of strategies was consistent with experience in the region, consideration of competition between trees and crops, issues of labor intensity and cost/benefit awareness, and recognition of the limitations of the interventions, as a useful contribution but not a miracle intervention.</p> <p>Farmer satisfaction is monitored through the COMACO structures including based on lead farmer monitoring.</p>	<p>TGCC's agroforestry work is not expected to result in any substantive mitigation measures and any potential measures were addressed in project design, consistent with the Environmental Guidelines.</p> <p>All seeds that were purchased and delivered (msangu, pigeon pea, and <i>Gliricidia</i>, and groundnut) were tested in a local agricultural laboratory.</p> <p>TGCC's work on agroforestry has ended.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS</p> <p>TGCC presumes a categorical exclusion for all research and analysis associated with Tasks 3a, 3b and much of Task 2</p>	<p>CIFOR research on mangroves is assumed to be under categorical exclusion. TGCC's mangrove work moved into implementation with work in Vietnam and TGCC submitted a revised EMMP based on this.</p>	<p>None</p>

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