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TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

QUARTERLY REPORT, OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2014



JANUARY 2015

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Cover Photo: Pauline Tembo of Lulaka village, Maguya Chiefdom designs a field for planting during training in Zambia's Chipata District (James Kalaluka, COMACO)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDLA	Chipata District Land Alliance
COMACO	Community Markets for Conservation
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DLA	District Land Alliance
ER-PIN	Emission Reduction Program Idea Note
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOB	Government of Burma
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GUC	Grants Under Contract
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IT	Information Technology
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
LTRM	Land Tenure and Resource Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOECAAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MSU	Michigan State University
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RCCP	Regional Climate Change Project
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus carbon sequestration from forest enhancement
RLS	Resource Law Specialist
RoD	Record of Discussion
RTS	Resource Tenure Specialist
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights IQC
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model

TFA 2020	Tropical Forest Alliance 2020
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLC	Village Land Committee
VLV	Village Land Volunteer
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation
ZLA	Zambia Land Alliance

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order (TO) is a program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource governance and property rights as they relate to successful climate change programming.

Climate change impacts and interventions in response to climate change 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 climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts. They also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, and development objectives.

The task order draws extensively from a range of USAID Gender, Evaluation and Climate Change policies and priorities, as well as the historical efforts of the Land Tenure and Resource Management Office; and international best practices as outlined in the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests, and other internationally negotiated agreements.

The task order consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism. These aim to:

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of climate-smart land use practices through work in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Services (PES) 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.
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 climate change mitigation programming?
 - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and climate change adaptation?
4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+ through support to customary land mapping and planning pilot processes in Burma.

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. Since March 2013, these efforts have increasingly focused on field implementation in two countries: Zambia and Burma. As a result, the quarterly report will include in depth discussion of these two interventions (across multiple tasks), as well as provide Task-specific updates for other TGCC efforts. The duration of this task order is five years, commencing in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID Missions and other international tenure and climate change bodies.

The task order is supervised by USAID's Land Tenure and Resource Management (LTRM) Office.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TGCC provides USAID with the opportunity to explore the relationship between the governance and tenure of agriculture, forests, and fisheries and the achievement of global climate change programming objectives through technical analysis, field work, and policy support. During this quarter, TGCC finalized methodologies and launched communal tenure strengthening activities in Chipata District of Zambia, while continuing to support agroforestry activities; supported both the public consultations associated with the Draft National Land Use Policy and preparations for the drafting of a new Land Law in Burma; developed an options report for pilot program implementation in Burma; and, continued drafting and finalizing deliverables associated with the Central America and Nepal tenure and REDD+ assessments.

Zambia: At the beginning of the quarter, the TGCC Land Certification Consultant worked with the Chipata District Land Alliance to develop field implementation and spatial information management methodologies, which were tested and finalized. During the quarter, introductory meetings occurred with almost 75% of all TGCC tenure communities and boundary walks occurred in almost half of the communities. The results from these meetings and mapping exercises have been integrated into a spatial database. Village Land Volunteers and Village Land Committee establishment and support methodologies were developed and will be fully deployed during the upcoming quarter. Nurseries and seedlings of agroforestry species have been established in 177 villages with 3,750 farmers. Seedlings will be planted during the start of the rainy season in December and January. TGCC COP began coordination with national-level civil society and donors on potential future support to the national land policy process and leveraging lessons learned from the Chipata experience.

Burma: During this quarter, TGCC supported the consultation process associated with the public release of the draft National Land Use Policy. The TGCC Resource Law Specialist supported the consolidation of public comments on the policy. TGCC continued coordination with donors and civil society and provided targeted support to USAID/Burma on land and resource laws in Burma. A particular success of donor coordination was the extension of the comment and public consultation period. At the beginning of the quarter, TGCC produced an options report for launching pilot activities at the village tract level. Toward the end of the quarter, the Resource Law Specialist began supporting the development of the National Land Law. By the end of the quarter, TGCC identified a Burma Pilot Coordinator who will mobilize in 2015.

Other activities: TGCC submitted five abstracts to the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2015, all of which were accepted. TGCC ultimately asked to pull the two Central America Assessments from the conference and will present these at an alternative forum. TGCC continued to work to finalize thought leadership and assessment deliverables over the past quarter, and these are expected to be completed and submitted for approval during this coming quarter.

Challenges: TGCC's work has been impacted by slow response time from the Contracting Officer on requests for approvals. Slow response time on approvals associated with staffing has resulted in uncertainty for in-country staff, and some resolution will be needed on this before mobilizing a Burma Pilot Coordinator.

Priorities: Key priorities for the next quarter are to complete a year 3 work plan and budget; finalize the Zambia household certification methodology; coordinate future national awareness and policy support activities with donors, government, and civil society in Zambia; mobilize the Burma Pilot Coordinator and begin administrative and technical planning activities; continue robust support to the Government of Burma on consultations around the Draft Land Policy and development of a National Land Law; and, finalize the Nepal REDD+ and Resource Tenure Assessment, the Central America REDD+ and Resource Tenure Assessments, and the Marine Resource Tenure Primer.

I.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

1.1 PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

This was the first full quarter with TGCC's fully decentralized program management structure, with the Chief of Party (COP) based in Zambia; Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) based in Burlington, Vermont; Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS) based in Washington, DC; and, Resource Law Specialist (RLS) based in Burma. In terms of communication and decision-making with USAID, weekly technical and administrative notes stored on a USAID project management platform and weekly phone calls between the COP, DCOP, and USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) have been important tools. Furthermore, the use of the USAID platform to manage approvals and document/deliverable reviews and feedback has streamlined communications. Internally, TGCC has deployed weekly project management phone calls and ad hoc Skype calls on technical and administrative items to ensure open and efficient communications.

Tetra Tech's Cristina Alvarez, a Senior Associate in the Land Tenure and Property Rights Sector, has assumed the TGCC Project Manager position (formerly Senior Technical Advisor/Manager position), replacing Dr. Mark Freudenberger, who has assumed a new management role within Tetra Tech. Ms. Alvarez is based in Washington, DC and thus will be able to meet with USAID and represent TGCC in person as needed.

The key challenge that continues to affect project implementation is the lack of responses to mobilization-related requests for approval from the USAID Contracts Office. While responsiveness from the Contracting Office improved dramatically this quarter, TGCC has outstanding mobilization-related requests that have been unresolved for almost six months (as highlighted in the last quarterly report). TGCC continues to only lightly engage with its international subcontractor team, though opportunities to work with Landesa, Winrock, and Lead Analytics (and potentially others) will be discussed over the next quarter.

During the next quarter, TGCC will be drafting a year 3 work plan and will have a one-day work planning session in Washington, DC on or around 19 March 2015, associated with TGCC participation in the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, the following week. In the lead up to this meeting, TGCC will coordinate with the USAID CORs (a change in COR and alternate COR is anticipated during this quarter, though with both individuals remaining engaged in the project). As both planned and potential long-term project buy-ins become clearer over the next quarter, the TGCC COP and DCOP will coordinate with USAID to adapt the project management and technical implementation structure. TGCC's home office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist, Robynne Locke will be in Lilongwe, Malawi during the next quarter, and TGCC may request that she travel to Chipata (two-hour drive) to spend a few days assessing local partners' physical M&E files and their relationship to the tablet-based data. Associated with this, TGCC expects to submit a revised Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) this quarter in line with the indicators reported on in this quarterly report.

1.2 ZAMBIA: TASK 1 – STRENGTHEN LAND RIGHTS TO PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART LAND USE

Task 1 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 not suitable to best 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 that was accepted by USAID and is the basis of current activities.

TGCC is supporting resource tenure and agroforestry activities in the Chipata District of Zambia's Eastern Province, working through local implementing partners the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) and Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO). The design of the activity is based on a randomized-control trial approach across three hundred villages in five chiefdoms in the Chipata District assigned to four treatments: land tenure; agroforestry; land tenure and agroforestry; and control.

Zambia coordination: TGCC has assembled a team of local and international consultants to support the local implementing partners on project coordination, methodology development, and implementation challenges. Since August 2014, the TGCC COP has relocated to Zambia to more closely monitor the Task 1 activities and to support project learning and coherence with national land and climate change policy developments. Josh Brubaker, an M&E Specialist from TGCC partner LEAD Analytics, spent one week in Chipata working with both COMACO and CDLA to finalize their M&E plans, examine the data quality of their current approaches, and provide an initial overview/assessment of key land and agroforestry results from the USAID impact evaluation baseline data.

1.2.1 Agroforestry Implementation

The TGCC/COMACO agroforestry activity in Zambia aims to address rural poverty through the use of climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices. Agroforestry practices have the potential to reduce rural poverty through increased smallholder agriculture productivity, improved natural resource management, and improved resilience of vulnerable households in selected villages. COMACO's work raises awareness on land and agroforestry management in the target villages, as well as provides access to agroforestry inputs. COMACO's staff of eight Agroforestry Extension Agents and an Agroforestry Project Coordinator is supporting extension and access to three species of agroforestry seeds for over 3,600 individuals in approximately 177 villages in five chiefdoms of Chipata District.

1.2.1.1 Administration

Project planning meetings at the management level were held regularly each month between M&E staff, Extension Agents, and the Project Coordinator. These meetings focused on strategies to organize, manage, and motivate farmer groups; deliver inputs; and carry out training plans. At the field level, monthly meetings were held between COMACO field staff and lead farmers, who in turn also facilitated farmer-to-farmer meetings. This approach facilitated smooth organization and quick feedback on the activities during this phase of work in the chiefdoms. In order for lead farmers to reach the members of their group, COMACO distributed bicycles to the lead farmers within each of the chiefdoms.



A lead farmer in Maguya Chiefdom proudly shows off his bicycle

The total number of unique agroforestry villages where COMACO is engaging was reduced to 177 as one village was identified to be located in a non-TGCC chiefdom (Alekeni belongs to Chief Nzamane), and another village has two names (Mwaonanji and Nyayiweni). This was met with an increase in the total number of farmers to 3,750 from the previous quarter. The reported number of lead farmers last quarter was 89, but one more lead farmer was engaged in Aaron Kamungu village in Mkanda, where the number of farmer groups increased to three due to an increase in the number of farmers in that village. There are now 69 farmers in this village. The average number of farmers per lead farmer in all groups is currently at 41.

Photo: James Kaluluka

COMACO began deploying a tablet-based mobile data collection approach during this quarter. Mobile data collection training for extension agents was conducted at the COMACO Chipata Hub by COMACO M&E staff in October 2014, while training of lead farmers in M&E systems was done in the respective chiefdoms. COMACO will begin using this system for M&E reporting starting in the next quarter.

Table 1: Number of villages and lead farmers

Chiefdom	Villages	Male Lead Farmers	Female Lead Farmers	Total Lead Farmers	Percent Male	Percent Female
Maguya	27	16	0	16	100.0	0.0
Mkanda	30	12	0	12	100.0	0.0
Mnukwa	32	16	7	23	69.6	30.4
Mshawa	46	22	5	27	81.5	18.5
Sairi	42	8	4	12	66.7	33.3
Total	177	74	16	90	82.2	17.8

Table 2: Update on the registration of farmers for involvement in agroforestry

Chiefdom	Male Farmers	Female Farmers	Total Farmers	Percent Male	Percent Female
Maguya	359	341	700	51.3	48.7
Mkanda	217	224	441	49.2	50.8
Mnukwa	256	192	448	57.1	42.9
Mshawa	498	585	1,084	45.9	54.0
Sairi	579	498	1,077	53.8	46.2
Total	1,909	1,840	3,750	50.9	49.1

1.2.1.2 Technical Implementation

Training of farmers in *Gliricidia* nursery establishment and management: Under the support and supervision of Extension Agents, lead farmers conducted training of fellow farmers on how to raise and manage both *Gliricidia* and Musangu seedlings using both potted and raised bed methods. Practical training was conducted by the lead farmers, and 190 group nurseries for *Gliricidia* had been established by 10 December 2014. Management of Musangu seedlings was also emphasized during the training. Lead farmers were instrumental in training farmers and ensuring that *Gliricidia* and *Faidherbia albida* nurseries were established in the various villages on time.



Photo: Kenneth Linyunga

A farmer in Sairi shows off a well-labeled Musangu nursery

Farmers during a practical training for *Gliricidia* nursery establishmentTable 3: Number of *Gliricidia* nurseries established

Chiefdom	Number of Farmers	Number of Group Nurseries	Number of Individual Nurseries	Total Nurseries
Maguya	700	25	7	32
Mkanda	441	22	6	28
Mnukwa	448	32	28	43
Mshawa	1,084	55	20	75
Sairi	1,077	56	123	179
Total	3,750	190	184	374

Training extension staff and farmers in the establishment of agroforestry fields with *Gliricidia sepium*, Musangu, and pigeon pea: Extension Agents were trained in field layout and marking and planting of species so that they could lead similar trainings with other farmers. Planting of all species was expected to start immediately once the grounds were wet enough during the rainy season.

Distribution of materials: A key priority over the last quarter was ensuring that farmers had the necessary inputs for raising and planting seedlings. COMACO procured 1.44 million polythene sleeves for raising *Gliricidia* potted seedlings, while 160,000 polythene sleeves were procured for the establishment of Musangu. This has allowed for each participating farmer to raise 50 Musangu seedlings and 500 *Gliricidia* plants, after

assuming a 20% mortality rate due to unplanned seedling failure. Some farmers in Mnutwa and Sairi could not fill the allocated polythene sleeves due to water shortages (see section on Challenges below).

Additionally, farmers were given watering cans – 190 were procured and distributed to groups of farmers, consistent with the number of group nurseries that were established.

Construction of wells for *Gliricidia* nursery establishment: Due to water scarcity in most areas, especially Mnutwa, Mshawa, and Sairi chiefdoms, the project identified villages with critical water shortages where shallow wells could be constructed to aid the establishment of *Gliricidia* nurseries. A total of 18 sites were identified for well construction. Out of these, 12 were dug and constructed, while the other six were dug or deepened, but not constructed. There were many more areas with water shortage problems, but the activity budget could not support the construction of additional wells. The wells have been a great relief to the communities around these areas. They have not only been used for servicing the nurseries but for household use, as well, for the villages around the sites (see Success Story).



Photo: Kenneth Linyunga

A lead farmer collecting watering cans for his farmer groups in Mnutwa Chiefdom

1.2.1.3 Challenges Encountered



Photo: Charlton Phiri

A farmer drawing water from a TGCC-constructed well in Kamungu village of the Mnutwa Chiefdom

Water shortages: As noted above, water scarcity was a problem in all the chiefdoms. The hardest hit were Mnutwa, Sairi, and Mshawa. This posed a great challenge in the establishment of nurseries, particularly *Gliricidia*, which requires large nurseries as farmers are expected to raise a total of 500 seedlings. Where possible, shallow wells have been constructed in key priority areas to facilitate irrigation of the nurseries. This meant that areas that could not be supported continue to depend on unstable sources of water from old bore holes, and this represents a risk factor to seedling establishment and survival. Farmers from these areas with unstable water sources were not able to establish the recommended numbers of *Gliricidia* polythene pots. In some areas, even the bore holes dried up during this period. The situation was due to the prolonged dry season. In

these areas, farmers preferred the use of the bare root planting option to make up for the shortfall.

Impassable roads: With the onset of the rains in December, some roads became impassable as gullies formed from a single downpour and streams filled with water. A number of villages will be cut off and become inaccessible even by motorbikes, which will make monitoring difficult. This will also affect CDLA villages.

Accidents: Field staff were involved in two road accidents during the quarter, one involving a collision with a motor vehicle in Chipata while the other occurred due to rough terrain. Both accidents left the bikes

extensively damaged, and staff were treated at the hospital. This affected implementation of activities by the concerned staff. One of the vehicles has been fixed while the other is still awaiting repair.

1.2.1.4 Upcoming Priorities

The next quarter will see agroforestry agents supporting lead farmers in the establishment of agroforestry fields with *Gliricidia*, Musangu, and pigeon pea. While the rains were slightly delayed, they began in earnest during the end of December. Providing support on planting techniques for seedlings and direct seeding the pigeon pea will be a priority. During the middle and end of the quarter, Extension Agents will undertake a baseline survey on a sample of participating households, based on COMACO's standard M&E plan.

1.2.2 Land Tenure Strengthening Activity Implementation

The CDLA/TGCC 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. The CDLA will implement a two-phased approach in 138 villages, initially focusing on documentation of community resources and land governance rules, followed by a certification program to begin in the fourth quarter of FY2015. The CDLA is working across four chiefdoms through continuous engagement of eight Community Facilitators, assisted by two geographic information systems (GIS) and information technology (IT) staff, as well as with the CDLA Program Coordinator and Director.

1.2.2.1 Administration

During the past quarter, the CDLA hired two additional Community Facilitators, as well as a full-time GIS Specialist and a Data Management Specialist. The CDLA also worked on a revised budget for the implementation of the grant, which builds on the priorities identified in the TGCC September planning meeting in Zambia. The CDLA has acquired quotes for a new vehicle after the administrative challenges associated with purchasing a used vehicle were deemed to be too high. The USAID Contracting Office has requested that TGCC provide an analysis of the costs and benefits of procuring a new vehicle against renting a vehicle for the remainder of the activity. Three international visits took place during the last quarter from Simon Norfolk, Land Certification Consultant in early October, from the TGCC DCOP in early November, and from Josh Brubaker, M&E Specialist, in late November.

Monthly, the Community Facilitators met in Chipata to review work plans and discuss technical feedback on their performance. Weekly CDLA Management meetings were used to coordinate village visit schedules with travel and logistics concerns. Bi-weekly calls between the CDLA management and TGCC COP and written feedback have helped to keep activities largely on schedule. The death of President Sata and resulting elections have caused some delay in activities due to national mourning and a range of political meetings occurring that pull headpersons and *indunas* away from their villages.

1.2.2.2 Technical Implementation

Training: The quarter began with two weeks of training and methodology testing on boundary walking and village mapping approaches with Simon Norfolk. Workflow and methodology reference sheets were developed and amended based on their use in the field. Community Facilitators learned the basics of GIS mapping and how their field data would be integrated into spatial products. The importance of analytical engagement with the GIS Specialist in the mapping process was stressed, as well. Subsequent bi-weekly feedback from the COP to each individual facilitator on the quality of the data collected and how it has been integrated into the maps has improved performance. Nevertheless, this consistent feedback will be required throughout TGCC's work in Zambia.

During Brubaker's November visit, a one-day staff training session was held to review the USAID Impact Evaluation data analysis, as well as to review implementation challenges. The COP subsequently spent four days with one-on-one assessments of each Community Facilitator's work and their engagement with the GIS Specialist.

Other District Land Alliances (DLAs) have expressed an interest in learning from the TGCC/CDLA work, and during this quarter the Monze DLA visited Chipata to learn about the customary land tenure strengthening methodologies.

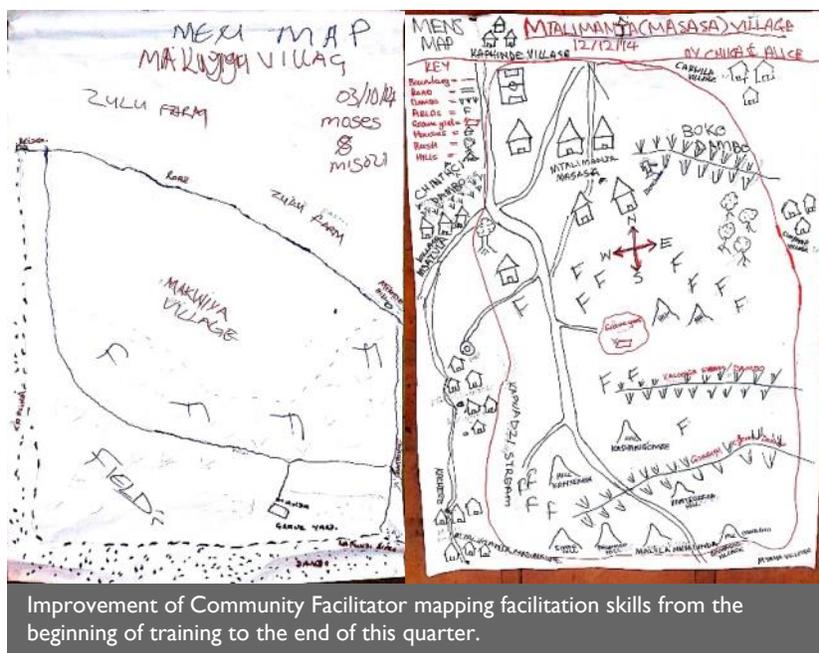


Photo: CDLA

Methodologies: During the past quarter and through the next quarter, CDLA activities will focus on two village level meetings/activities and supporting the creation of Village Land Committees (VLCs) and associated Village Land Volunteers (VLVs). At the beginning of the quarter and prior to full-scale deployment, TGCC COP and the Land Certification Consultant finalized the first village meeting and boundary walk methodology; additional guidance for establishing VLCs was also finalized and deployed.

Early in implementation, the need for two new methodologies and associated resources was identified. These resources and methodologies are being developed and deployed in January 2015:

- VLV training and M&E resources:** VLVs play a role in convening members of the community around land issues during the time between CDLA visits and prior to land certification. VLVs will use adapted resources on land rights that were produced by the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA) and We Effect. During the past quarter, the materials were adapted and a script to support the VLV training meeting was developed. Current preparations are focusing on training and the M&E of this activity. The CDLA anticipates providing a low-cost mobile phone to each of the VLVs in each community. VLVs will then receive monthly phone credit stipends, based on reports of their activities, submitted through the mobile phone and with hardcopies checked during the third village meeting. The CDLA is in the process of printing and preparing the training materials.
- Traditional authority conflict resolution training:** In early boundary walks, disagreements between two communities in the Mlukwa Chiefdom were identified. The headmen went to the Chief, who sent one of his *indunas* to resolve the conflict. Upon arrival, the induna said, "If you can't resolve this conflict in 15 minutes, I will take the land back and give it to the Chief." The farmers negotiated a rapid agreement; however, this anecdote reflects the need to support improved processes for resolving land conflicts. At present, land conflicts are documented during the boundary walks and meetings, instead of trying to resolve them immediately. TGCC envisions using each chiefdom's land conflicts as examples in an upcoming training during the next quarter to *indunas* on best practice for land conflict resolution and documentation.

Deployment: CDLA staff began implementation of tenure strengthening activities in the Mlukwa Chiefdom due to the likelihood that most of the villages will be cut off from access during the rainy season. Between mid-October and the December holidays, CDLA facilitators carried out first village meetings in 89

communities with over 2,500 individuals in attendance. Prior to these engagements, Community Facilitators used village reference sheets and aerial imagery as initial reference sheets. Boundary walks were subsequently carried out in 66 of these communities. Data for each of these meetings was collected through a mobile device and uploaded to the cloud-based CDLA/TGCC database daily. This allowed the COP to monitor real time implementation and assess the quality of data and provide frequent feedback. Toward the end of the



Photo: CDLA

CDLA Community Facilitators describing the community mapping process in the village of Mwalumo

quarter, CDLA procured Bluetooth GPS devices, which provides smartphones with professional GPS quality data. TGCC is monitoring the implementation of this new tool closely.

The CDLA Community Facilitators also began supporting the rule documentation process, establishment of VLCs, and identification of two VLVs per village. Each village is in a different stage of this process, which will continue through all village meetings.

Integrated data

management system: In a collaborative effort, Land Certification Consultant Simon Norfolk, Tetra Tech GIS Analyst Emiko Guthe, and CDLA GIS Specialist Joana Misozi, developed a data management system and database for the customary mapping work that organizes the mobile data and supports the creation of village boundary maps, maps of shared resources, and maps of land conflicts and resolution status. This database has been streamlined and improved over the past quarter and is being upgraded during the first weeks of January 2015 to improve its ease of use for monitoring quality control. TGCC expects that this system will be closely aligned to the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) system, which has just been released. A short consultancy over the next quarter plans to examine and plan for harmonization of the TGCC model with the STDM.

1.2.2.3 Challenges Encountered

Data quality/consistency: The CDLA work will ultimately cover over 130 villages. Community Facilitators, therefore, have to be efficient with their engagement with each community but also must work to understand the unique resource governance issues facing each community. Similarly, the facilitators will collect data through at least three different meetings/engagements and will have to support a GIS Specialist to integrate this data into a spatial platform. Initially, the facilitators worked with communities to create very basic sketch maps. After training, continuous practice, and feedback, the maps have improved dramatically in the level of detail and the ability of facilitators to get community members to think beyond village settlement boundaries. As the work has progressed, and as TGCC management has provided critical feedback, the facilitators and GIS Specialist have improved their skills. An upcoming challenge will be the documentation of resource rules,

Photo: CDLA



Musangu trees planted in Kakota village (over 10 years ago), and as identified on satellite imagery

where Community Facilitators with varying degrees of writing strengths will be helping to document rules. This process will be monitored closely.

Base maps: The CDLA received support from the USAID GeoCenter to acquire imagery of the Chipata District. Initially, all CDLA mapping was based on the use of a Google Earth plug-in to QGIS software. This posed a challenge, as mapping was contingent on a strong internet connection. This approach also was costly for the CDLA, as the online imagery uses large amounts of internet data. Since mid-December, the GeoCenter’s maps have been accessible, and these challenges have largely been solved (though some of the GeoCenter maps are too cloudy for CDLA work). An additional challenge has been the lack of large-scale printing facilities in Chipata, which means maps must be printed in Lusaka and shipped to Chipata.

Dispute resolution: As noted above, the desire for communities to deploy rapid dispute resolution approaches has been a challenge faced by TGCC. Additionally, TGCC has found that in many cases, communities do not appear to be raising disputes with the CDLA facilitators. For example, the Impact Evaluation Baseline Surveys with headpersons included questions on conflict. TGCC has noticed that in many of the communities where conflicts have been cited in the headperson survey, TGCC facilitators find no mention of conflict. Language limitations pose problems, as well; Ngoni and Chewa languages do not have the nuance to describe “disputes.” The TGCC process is attempting to identify land “ambiguities,” not necessarily cases where there are heated land conflicts. CDLA and TGCC will continue to encounter these issues and will integrate the concerns into the certification process.

Gender: While village meetings have received strong female engagement, women’s participation in boundary walks is extremely poor. A variety of excuses emerge from each village, such as that women don’t know the boundaries to the village because they married in, or they are not used to walking to the village boundaries, which is documented, but to date women have been reluctant to participate in the boundary walks, despite female facilitators



Boundary walk team in Kamiya village

Photo: CDLA

participating in boundary walks. CDLA facilitators and management are each aware of this concern and will continue to encourage women's participation in all stages of the work.

Neighboring villages: Equally concerning has been the poor attendance of neighboring village representatives at boundary walks. On the one hand, the lack of participation reduces TGCC contamination of control villages, and indeed in some cases when control villages participate, they have subsequently requested that TGCC do the same process in their community. Yet, the TGCC methodology requires neighboring communities to validate the resource and community maps in the third and fourth meetings, and their lack of engagement in the boundary walk may lead to distrust and confusion. Going forward, CDLA will attempt to inform neighboring villages directly of the boundary walks rather than relying on the participating villages to do this. This approach may produce greater participation but will draw resources from implementation.

Rainy season/accessibility: As with the COMACO work, CDLA has now been cut off from approximately 20% of the target communities until April/May. These communities will continue to receive support through the periodic VLV trainings, though at a much reduced amount. Fortunately, the two key meetings/boundary walks have been held in each of these communities, so the overall project timeframe will not be affected. Travel and holding meetings is also challenging on rainy days during the rainy season, particularly in communities that do not have public indoor space. These meetings have sometimes been cancelled, resulting in the need to return to the villages later.

Transport: The vehicle that the CDLA has been renting since October is not adequate for rainy season work (nor is the owner willing to continue to rent it). The slow pace of approvals on purchase of a used vehicle, and administrative barriers to purchase, led to retracting the request for a used vehicle purchase. While USAID requested that CDLA consider the cost effectiveness of continuing to rent a vehicle, it is likely that purchase of a vehicle will still make sense for the long-term implementation of activities.

1.2.2.4 Key Priorities

The key technical priorities for the next quarter are finalizing and testing methodologies and supporting VLC and VLV engagement. The Community Facilitators are largely able to carry out the first two activities with a high degree of skill. TGCC will work with the GIS Specialist to develop a template for village maps for the third and fourth meetings, which will take place between March and June 2015. It is possible that Tetra Tech's GIS Analyst will need to travel to Zambia for this process and to ensure full integration of the spatial database, though this is currently uncertain.

The VLV and VLC engagement and training processes will be deployed in late January and early February 2015. They will likely have to be adapted based on the capacities of the VLVs and their M&E skills. The documentation of village rules and discussions with VLCs about dry season land management will be important steps, as well.

The development of Phase Two methodologies (household level land certification) will be a primary product of this quarter and will be watched with keen interest by broader actors in Zambia. TGCC's greatest challenge in this process will be developing a system that can be administered by traditional authorities. TGCC's consultant provided a draft set of ideas in December 2014 and will come to Lusaka and Chipata in February 2015 to discuss these approaches through a collection of multi-stakeholder meetings.

1.2.3 Support to Zambian Civil Society on Land Tenure Related Issues

The CDLA is a member of a national group of District Land Alliances (DLAs) under the umbrella of the ZLA. Other DLAs have deployed customary land certification with less rigorous methodologies than those anticipated to be used under the CDLA work. The ZLA would like TGCC to support broader sharing of the CDLA lessons nationally. This also includes using the CDLA model as an example for potential government investment in customary land tenure administration.

In addition to sharing local implementation models nationally, TGCC is exploring opportunities to support civil society engagement in national land policy development activities. It is remarkable how few national and international organizations are engaged in discussions around customary land management in Zambia, considering its central role in rural society. The ZLA is the primary organization that is advocating on behalf of civil society. There may be a role for TGCC to support broader engagement of national and international development organizations on land policy issues. At the very least this includes awareness building but could ultimately include support for dialogues and knowledge sharing.

1.2.3.1 Administration

There are no administrative actions currently associated with this work. If any activities related to civil society or national government engagement are identified in the next work plan, TGCC may identify administrative support in Lusaka.

1.2.3.2 Technical Implementation

The TGCC COP has been responsible for ad hoc actions over the past quarter that include meeting with international NGOs that have invested in land activities (often around women's access to land), as well as with the ZLA. Notably, the COP participated in the ZLA umbrella meeting for DLAs and learned of the challenges facing each of these organizations in moving from a paralegal, case-by-case advocacy for individual conflicts, to organizations that can inform and engage the public at a larger scale. The ZLA has requested technical analytical support around the new land policy and around advocacy positions.

The COP also met with the Zambia Governance Foundation (ZGF), which has been a historical donor to the ZLA and DLAs. The ZGF is hosting a civil society land meeting in February 2015; the COP will provide technical support in developing the agenda, drafting the keynote overview speech, and identifying participants.

The one technical activity under this area of work is the deployment of media summaries of land tenure, climate change, agriculture, and forestry news items every three weeks. The eighth update was delivered in early January to over forty individuals from across donors, government, civil society and the private sector. This work has been well received and will continue going forward.

1.2.3.3 Challenges Encountered

No specific challenges were encountered with the exception of not having a clearly dedicated funding stream to support this work.

1.2.3.4 Key Priorities

Over the next quarter, TGCC plans to develop ideas on how to continue this support in the year 3 workplan. These are likely to be opportunities for information sharing on the CDLA approach with other DLAs and in-kind support to various dialogues with civil society.

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

As with CSO engagement, support to the Zambian government and donors is based on opportunities that have presented themselves over the past year in Zambia. The government has started to prepare a Land Policy and has begun requesting support from donors related to a national Land Audit and a variety of consultative services. These activities have yet to be presented in a holistic package that addresses the range of state and customary land administration issues. At the same time, there is an appetite in Zambia among donors to begin to coordinate on these issues and build increased internal understanding of challenges and opportunities going forward. Yet, at present, no donors, outside of USAID, have the technical or logistical bandwidth to support donor coordination. As a result, TGCC may support USAID technically and logistically (with the help of the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute [IAPRI]) to convene this donor group at the request of USAID/Zambia.

TGCC has yet to engage with the national government on the CDLA work or on customary land issues.

1.2.2.1 Administration

There is limited administration associated with this work, as to date, it has all been based on the TGCC COPs time. Going forward, some minimal support may be required, though most likely through short-term consultants.

1.2.2.2 Technical Implementation

Following a United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) scoping mission on land issues in September 2014, where DFID called together a range of implementing partners, a number of donors expressed a tentative interest in coordinating on land issues. At the same time, there was some hope that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Bank would be carrying out a national workshop on land in late 2014. With the death of President Sata, this was delayed.

In late 2014, DFID noted that it would not be able to lead a land issues donor group in the short-term. With this, USAID agreed to lead the first meeting, and the TGCC COP and IAPRI developed a land issues overview paper and initial agenda. The first donor meeting will take place in January 2015.

1.2.2.3 Challenges Encountered

With the death of President Sata, donors and government have largely been preoccupied with the upcoming Presidential by-election.

1.2.2.4 Key Priorities

During the upcoming quarter and building on the first donor meeting, TGCC may find itself with analytical or organizational responsibilities going forward. TGCC will work with USAID/Washington and USAID/Zambia to identify discrete and manageable activities to support the donor and government processes.

1.3 BURMA TASK 2 – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) SCHEMES &

BURMA TASK 4 – STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the Government of Burma (GOB) and the USAID Mission in Burma in the development of a National Land Use Policy. In June 2014, TGCC placed its full-time, long-term Resource Law Specialist (RLS) in Burma as a Land Advisor to support the GOB, USAID, and civil society on the completion of the land policy and development of associated land and natural resource laws. The RLS is also working closely with civil society and other stakeholder groups on strengthening land tenure security and improving land use administration in the country. During 2014, USAID/Burma expressed an interest in TGCC carrying out pilot activities that demonstrate the viability of implementing progressive elements of the land policy. 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 June/July 2014 joint TGCC and USAID/Washington scoping mission to Burma formed the basis of a draft scope of work for a Burma Land Program developed by USAID/Washington and USAID/Burma. The scope of work is still under development, but it will likely include four activities around:

1. Providing technical assistance to the further development of the National Land Use Policy 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 support 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.

Activity one and elements of activity two are largely considered under the existing Burma Land Use Policy Work. Activities three and four and elements of two are under development and are currently considered below under section 1.3.2 below. In subsequent quarterly reports, the Burma section will be divided into the four activities above.

1.3.1 Burma Land Use Policy

1.3.1.1 Administration and Context

The RLS continued his work, primarily focusing on issues relating to further development of the draft National Land Use Policy, supporting the organization and successful execution of a public consultation process, the development of a National Land Resource Management Law, and providing inputs into the USAID land program pilot design. While the RLS's role is primarily to work on land-related policy and legal issues, he is also working closely with civil society and other stakeholder groups on strengthening land tenure security and improving land use administration in the country.



Rice fields in Kayin

Photo: Rob Oberndorf

The Land Advisor also supported efforts to draft and finalize a Record of Discussion (RoD) agreement between the “3 donors” (USAID, Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), and the European Union (EU)) and the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAAF). The RoD will help structure and

formalize the working relationship between the three donors and MOECAAF. It is expected that the RoD will be finalized in early 2015, which will pave the way for further discussions between USAID, TGCC, and the GOB on final site selection for the Burma land program pilots.

1.3.1.2 Technical Implementation

Photo: Rob Oberndorf



A female Member of Parliament talking to her constituents during the public consultation process on the draft National Land Use Policy

Land policy development: Public consultations on the draft National Land Use Policy officially began with a multi-stakeholder pre-consultation event held in Yangon on 18 October 2014. During this event, the government officially released to all stakeholders a copy of the 5th working draft of the National Land Use Policy, provided presentations on the policy and the draft chapter outline of the National Land Resource Management Law, and proposed areas for policy implementation pilot activities. The RLS supported the development and finalization of briefing materials for this event. The RLS also developed and presented a presentation during the multi-stakeholder pre-consultation event on donor-supported pilot programs related to land administration reform in the

country. Over 100 representatives from government, civil society, academic institutions, private sector representatives, and the donor community attended the pre-consultation event.

The GOB committed to conducting national public consultations on the draft policy in every state and region in the country during the month of November, with a total of 17 events successfully held nationwide. The RLS supported preparations for the national public consultations and attended the first two consultation events held in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon on 17 and 18 November, respectively. During the government-led public consultations on the draft policy, information was provided on the draft policy content and purpose, and opportunity was given to ask questions or submit statements on the draft policy. All questions and comments on the policy were recorded during these events.

In addition to the nationwide public consultations, the GOB established a dedicated e-mail address where written comments on the draft policy could be submitted, initially until the end of December 2014. Based on feedback from the public during the public consultation process requesting more time to review and better understand the draft policy, the GOB agreed to extend the public consultation process until March 2015. Parallel to the GOB-led nationwide public consultation process, civil society organized and successfully executed a parallel nationwide public consultation process on the draft National Land Use Policy in 60 locations across the country. Results from these civil society-led public consultations are currently being reviewed, and comments received from the process will be submitted to the GOB for consideration in early 2015.

As part of the public consultation process, the RLS is in a process to review and consider the large volume of comments received during the public consultation process. All comments received during the public consultation process, both written and verbal, are being fed into a public comments analysis matrix, which will then form the basis for a public comments analysis report in 2015. The public comments analysis report will be used during expert roundtable discussions on the policy, which will be held in late January or early February 2015.

Table 4: Participation in Public Consultations around the Draft National Land Use Policy

Region	Location	State/Regl Govt	Members of Parliament	Dept. Staff	Township Devt. Support Comm.	Elders	NGO	Media	Assn	Parties	Non-State Actors	Team	Total
Nay Pyi Taw	Pyinmana	3	1	86	25	32	22	18	0	0	0	82	269
Yangon	Yangon	1	4	155	5	36	35	21	0	0	0	39	296
Ayeyarwaddy	Patheingyi	2	8	27	5	6	75	19	46	18	0	0	206
Bago	Bago	3	6	89	28	88	14	9	12	0	0	12	261
Kachin	Myittha	1	4	60	30	85	38	7	0	0	0	12	237
Kayah	Hpa An	6	4	97	2	2	6	7	42	4	5	12	187
Magway	Magway	13	4	91	6	3	20	27	42	0	0	15	221
Mon	Mawlamyaing	2	7	129	25	7	64	18	11	0	0	12	275
Sagaing	Monywa	6	6	135	22	39	16	11	0	0	0	15	250
Mandalay	Mandalay	4	6	124	35	21	30	7	29	9	0	15	280
Tanintharyi	Dawai	4	3	146	35	46	39	6	0	0	0	12	291
Chin	Hakha	1	0	102	6	31	18	5	0	0	0	12	175
Shan	Lashio	1	2	113	7	26	23	9	10	6	3	15	215
Kayah	Loikaw	1	1	70	21	30	17	7	0	0	0	15	162
Shan	Taunggyi	4	0	151	73	43	23	10	0	40	4	15	363
Rakhine	Sittwe	1	0	91	9	39	15	8	0	0	0	12	175
Shan	Kyaington	0	0	200	8	27	19	11	60	7	2	12	346
Total		53	56	1,866	342	561	474	200	252	84	14	307	4,209
		1.26%	1.33%	44.33%	8.13%	13.33%	11.26%	4.75%	5.99%	2.00%	0.33%	7.29%	100%

National Land Law development: Work continued on developing the National Land Resource Management Law, based on provisions found within the 5th working draft of the National Land Use Policy. The President’s office formally requested that a chapter outline for the law be completed by early October, in time for it to be presented at the multi-stakeholder pre-consultation meeting in Yangon on 18 October. The RLS worked closely with government stakeholders to support the development of the draft chapter outline.

During the month of December, the GOB established a new National Land Resource Management Central Committee with sub-committees and working groups focusing on further development of the National Land Use Policy and the National Land Resource Management Law. The GOB listed the RLS as a member of the National Land Resource Management Law working group and invited him to attend the first meeting of the working group in early 2015 to discuss further development of the draft law.

Gender integration: The RLS has been actively engaging with individuals and organizations working on issues relating to gender and the rights of women to land resources in the country in order to ensure these are properly understood by government stakeholders and are recognized in both the National Land Use Policy, National Land Law and any TGCC pilot design efforts. The RLS highlighted comments from civil society on gender issues submitted during the public consultation process for the draft National Land Use Policy.

1.3.2 Development of Burma Pilot Activities

1.3.2.1 Administration and Technical Implementation

With the goal of operationalizing the outcomes of the TGCC/USAID Washington June/July visit and the draft program scope of work, TGCC mobilized Vaneska Litz to Burma in October 2014. Litz developed an options report based on technical and administrative constraints. The report weighed direct implementation against the primary use of grants/subcontracts. She identified and interviewed potential local partners, assessing their interest in working under a USAID mechanism, and also developed site selection criteria and compared opportunities at the state level. Potential locations for pilot activities continue to be discussed. The RLS met several times with the Director General of the Forest Department, USAID/Burma staff, and other stakeholders to provide updates on the pilot design efforts and raised two options for focusing the pilot efforts:

- Pilot team based in Taunggyi with a focus on Southern Shan State; or
- Pilot team based in Yangon with a focus on Bago Region in order to better align with the EU-District Land Management Planning Process pilot activities.

Working with likely budget constraints, Litz developed a draft staffing and administrative structure and considered options between placing an expatriate Pilot Coordinator in Yangon or at a field site.



An agroforestry village in Kayin

Photo: Rob Oberdorfer

In mid-November, TGCC began the recruitment process for a Country Pilot Coordinator with a five-person selection committee. TGCC received almost thirty qualified applicants and interviewed nine. In late December, TGCC proposed Nick Thomas, a Tetra Tech Senior Associate who leads the company's spatial analytics group. Thomas is expected to mobilize late in the coming quarter, as well as travel for one to two weeks to Burma in February to participate in a preparatory meeting with local civil society actors working on tenure and land-use mapping.

1.3.2.2 Key Priorities

Key priorities for the next quarter are focused on mobilizing the Country Pilot Coordinator to Burma; supporting the finalization of the RoD with the GOB; supporting the consolidation of comments on the draft National Land Use Policy and the drafting of a National Land Law; and establishing the requisite administrative and financial structures to support activities in the draft scope of work. Associated with this, TGCC will develop clear scopes of work and position descriptions for staff and for all early office and program acquisition needs.

1.4 TASK 2 GLOBAL – LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND OTHER PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE (PES) 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 as the basis for collaboration with the USAID/Central America Mission on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program (RCCP). These assessments in Panama, Honduras, and Guatemala began in November 2013. Also, from the initial project work planning in March 2013, the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) team was engaged in discussions with TGCC, and the 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 (ER-PIN) in Nepal emerged.

1.2.1 Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The research methodological framework for assessing rights to benefits from proposed REDD+ program activities has been reviewed by USAID. This will be included in the Task 2 contract deliverable associated with recommendations for amending existing USAID land tenure and property rights (LTPR) tools on benefit-sharing and carbon rights.

1.2.2 Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions

The tenure analysis associated with Nepal's ER-PIN was drafted this quarter and is undergoing internal review in early 2015. The delivery of the report was delayed by the reassignment of the TGCC RLS to Burma. As a result, the RTS spent significant time in November and December working on a legal analysis. During the upcoming quarter, plans will be developed for vetting the results of the assessment in Nepal, once in-country counterparts are re-established (due to a reshuffling of key government actors during the past two quarters). Additionally, the USAID COR and TGCC RTS are expected to present out on the Nepal Assessment to the FCPF, USAID/GCC Office, and relevant Department of State counterparts to further explore how TGCC can contribute to the effective consideration of resource tenure in the implementation of the Carbon Fund and potentially the BioCarbon Fund Tranche 3, which focuses on landscape level efforts. The RTS will also adapt this assessment for presentation at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, as an abstract was accepted to present during the upcoming quarter.

1.2.3 Central America Resource Tenure and Sustainable Landscape Assessment

During the past quarter, the Panama Assessment was shared with in-country government counterparts. The English versions of both the Panama and Guatemala Assessments were approved by USAID, and the Guatemala Assessment is undergoing translation to Spanish, early in 2015. The Revised Honduras Assessment was completed in Spanish and is currently undergoing translation to English. A regional mangrove report was completed this quarter and submitted to USAID in English and is awaiting review. During this quarter, both the Panama and Guatemala Assessments were accepted to the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. However, in consultation with USAID, it was decided to withdraw the papers and consider presenting/disseminating them at a future event that has a more targeted REDD+ audience participating. These future opportunities will be discussed with the USAID/GCC team during year 3 work planning in the upcoming quarter.

Additionally, during the upcoming quarter these documents will be shared broadly in the region through targeted email blasts via existing networks within each country.

1.5 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, either through desk-based or field research.

1.3.1 Task 3a. Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition

This component explores the empirical evidence linking devolved land tenure and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. It is led by an interdisciplinary team of Michigan State University (MSU) faculty coordinated by forest economist, Dr. Runsheng Yin, and social forester, Dr. Leo Zulu. As anticipated, little work was undertaken on this task during the last quarter. MSU submitted an abstract to the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2015, which was accepted. Additionally, TGCC proposed that the paper be presented alongside a session with papers from the World Resources Institute/Rights and Resources Initiative and the Center for Global Development, which had been released on similar topics. TGCC will facilitate coordination among the authors of these papers to develop a short summary for blog/web/environment news posting around the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference. This facilitation work will be led over the next two months by the TGCC RTS.

Over the past year, USAID has periodically requested TGCC to brainstorm on the connection between TFA 2020 and secure resource tenure. This global commitment provides a unique opportunity for TGCC to build on these efforts and help both the USAID/GCC team and USAID private sector partners more effectively consider the role of secure resource tenure in reducing deforestation in TFA 2020 supply chains and priority countries. Over the coming quarter, during the year 3 work plan discussions, and in discussions with the USAID GCC team, TGCC will informally brainstorm with USAID on opportunities related to securing tenure and realizing the goals of the New York Declaration and TFA 2020, potentially as part of the rigorous field research on the relationships between devolved land rights and forest condition recommended by the initial Task 3a desk-based research.

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

Tetra Tech EMI is working on a draft primer that highlights the role of sustainable small-scale fisheries and marine tenure in achieving USAID's objectives. The primer is intended to support the programming efforts of USAID staff and its partners and serve as a companion document to the desktop study report. A revised draft primer was reviewed by USAID during this quarter, with comments emphasizing the need to align with the USAID programming cycle. Discussions continue on opportunities to pilot the primer in a USAID

Mission, though no decisions have been made to date. A variety of staff from USAID/Washington have now commented on the primer, and it is expected to be revised by 27 February 2015. The desk study revision is delayed until early in 2015, following revisions to the primer to ensure alignment between the two.

1.3.3 Task 3c. Adaptation

During this quarter, TGCC did not pursue any discussions or development of research opportunities on the link between tenure and adaptation, though adaptation funds were included in TGCC's fiscal year 2014 obligation, and, therefore, adaptation indicators were added to the PMP.

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

Task 4 activities are addressed in Section 1.4 above.

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

In this quarter, the DCOP travelled to Zambia to work with the CDLA on their planning and budget and provided grant capacity-building support to their administrative and finance team. Additionally, the DCOP worked with CDLA on issues related to the procurement of equipment to undertake work under the grant.

2.0 PROJECT-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

TGCC’s performance monitoring plan (PMP) was approved in August 2013. The table below shows the advancement on each indicator over this reporting period. Additionally, per the requirements of the TGCC contract, it shows cumulative indicator data for FY 2015. During the past quarter, USAID provided revisions to its Land Tenure and Sustainable Land Management Indicators, which are included below/revising previous indicators. Additionally, as TGCC has become aware of new funding sources for TGCC, additional adaptation indicators have been added. In this report, these changes are “tracked,” until a revised PMP is submitted and approved. This quarter also represents the first attempt of TGCC to separate indicator reporting across Zambia, Burma and global activities to support country-level reporting by missions. A total project summary of indicators is also included here.

A revised PMP that includes targets will be submitted for approval during the upcoming quarter with additional modifications to for Burma work. TGCC will continue to track the indicators included in the approved PMP until a revised version is approved. COMACO will report on a variety of indicators directly to USAID Zambia through existing USAID Zambia protocol. This should be noted by USAID in the use of TGCC data at the country level or in aggregating USAID totals to avoid double-counting.

Zambia Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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	NA	61	0	28	33	Sommerville, Brubaker, Norfolk, Fay
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1	0	NA	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 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)	I	0	NA	1,318	0	358	960	528 by COMACO Facilitators and 432 by CDLA
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	I	0	NA	5	0	3	2	Certification training and Brubaker presentations
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: 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 Hours	0	NA	832	0	832	NA	May be aligned with new indicator
	I Total	0	NA	2,675	NA	NA	2,675	2,675 participants in the first 89 village meetings in Mnkwa, Mkanda and Maguya Chiefdoms. Specifically Mnkwa participants were 783 (400f and 383m), Mkanda 580 (322f and 258m) and Maguya 1,312 (664f and 648m)
	I Women	0	NA	1,386	NA	NA	1,386	
	I Men	0	NA	1,289	NA	NA	1,289	
Number of VLCs identified and created (Custom)	I	0	69	28	NA	0	28	28 newly founded in Maguya Chiefdom

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 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)	1	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	44 conflicts identified, none resolved. Maguya 13 (3 household and 10 village boundary). Mkanda 13 (3 household, 8 village boundary and 1 chiefdom boundary). Mnu kwa 18 (17 village boundary and 1 chiefdom boundary). None of the above conflicts has been resolved.
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)	1	0	0	0	NA	0	0	Activities Start Y3
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) 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	1 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	Activities Start Y3
	1 Household	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
"other" which will allow reporting on FACTS 4.7.4-5, which was in the original PMP (MCC L-6)	I Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: 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 Hectares	0	0	0	NA	0	0	Activities Start Y3
	I Parcels	0	0	0	NA	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	0	0	0	0	0	Aggregate at end of grant
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	I Percent	0	40%-60%	50%	NA	48.58%	52%	
	I Women			3,226	NA	1,765	1,461	
	I Total			6,425	NA	3,633	2,792	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	I	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Consider eliminating in Y3 PMP Revision
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate	I	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	Activities start in Y3

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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)		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
		0	NA	0	NA	0	0	
		0	NA	0	NA	0	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	0	0	NA	0	0	Documentation began in Q3
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	Activities start in Y3
		0	0	0	NA	0	0	
		0	0	0	NA	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)	I	0	0	0	NA	0	0	Activities start in Y3, and relationship to above indicators under consideration.

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task 1)	1	0	NA	1	NA	NA	1	DLA Annual Meeting
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) (Previously not associated with Task 1)	1	0	NA	2	0	0	2	Methodology/Project Fact Sheet Donor Brief
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	5	0	TBD	\$149,808	\$149,808	\$0	0	
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1	0	NA	NA	NA	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	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	2,124	518	0	TBC	518	Visits from Q2 being confirmed
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1 Total	0	1,170	3,750	NA	3,633	117	COMACO reached 2655 farmers in Y2 Q3 however these

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
	I Women	0	NA	1840	NA	1765	75	were a subset of Y2Q2, but new farmers joined, reported here
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	I	0	3	3	NA	0	3	
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	I	162	1,681	0	NA	NA	0	162 farmers above are already using one or more of the technologies.
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	I	0	442	0	NA	0	0	To be verified post planting season
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 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
	I Women		NA	0	NA	NA	NA	

Burma Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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	NA	150	70	23	57	Land Advisor Work
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
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	NA	0	0	0	0	
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 4	0	NA	2	NA	NA	2	Consultations NPT and Yangon 11/7 & 11/8
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or	2, 4 Hours	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	Activities Start Year 3

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: 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 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
	2, 4 Women	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
	2, 4 Men	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
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	NA	0	NA	NA	0	Activities start in Y3
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving	4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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)	4 Household	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
	4 Other	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	Activities start in Y3
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: 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 Hectares	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	
	4 Parcels	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	Activities start in Y3
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	NA	0	NA	NA	0	Activities start in Y3
8) Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-supported training/programming (GNDR-3) Suggest deleting due to non-applicable method for measuring results								
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive	4%	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Activities start in Y3
	4 Total		NA	0	NA	NA	NA	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	4 Women		NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Activities start in Y3
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)	2 Stage 1	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Seeking feedback on whether below laws can be counted
	2 Stage 2	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
	2 Stage 3	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
	2 Stage 4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	
	2 Stage 5	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
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)	2 Stage 1	0	1	2	1	0	1	Land Law Analysis
	2 Stage 2	0	1	1	0	0	1	Land Policy Consultations
	2 Stage 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2 Stage 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 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	1	1	1	0	0	Seeking feedback on whether above laws can be counted
Number of constraints/issues successfully identified and dealt with that contribute to better defined benefit sharing for individuals and communities (Custom)	2, 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom) New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	NA	3	NA	NA	3	Pilot Options Event; Consultation Announcement; OneMap Workshop
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom) New for Burma October 2014	2, 4	0	NA	4	0	0	4	Info Brief and Q&A on Draft Policy; Portal Commentary; USAID Press Release; GOB Press Release
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	2, 4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	Activities start in Y3

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 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	2, 4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	Activities start in Y3
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	2, 4 Total	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Activities start in Y3
	2, 4 Women	0	Na	0	NA	NA	NA	

Global Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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, 3	0	NA	23	0	11	12	Recio Honduras (12)
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	2, 3	0	NA	87	10	37	40	Jhaveri Nepal (40)
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, 3	0	NA	13	10	0	3	Sommerville Mangroves
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	4	2	2	0	
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or	2, 3 Hours	0	NA	160	160	0	NA	Replaced 12/14

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4.8) Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: 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 Total	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
	2 Women		NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
	2 Men		NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions to advance REDD+ benefit sharing and PES schemes (Custom)	2 Global	0	NA	1	1	0	0	
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	2	0	2	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	2, 3	0	NA	5	0	3	2	Panama and Guatemala deliverables approved
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	2, 3	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	New Indicator

TGCC Combined Indicator Table

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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	NA	234	70	62	102	Zambia, Burma Global
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.2-27)	1, 2, 3a	0	NA	87	10	37	40	Global (Nepal)
Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in natural resources management and/or biodiversity provided to counterparts or stakeholders (4.8.1-28)	1, 2, 3b	0	NA	1,331	10	358	963	Zambia (CDLA/COMACO)
Number of USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues (Custom)	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	NA	11	2	5	4	Burma, Zambia
10) Person hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance (4.7.4-8)	1 Hours	0	NA	992	160	832	NA	Eliminated Indicator
Replaced by: Stakeholders Trained: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries, and representatives of the private sector receiving formal on-the-job land training or	1 Total	0	NA	2,675	0	0	2675	2,675 participants in the first 89 village meetings in Mnutwa, Mkanda and Maguya

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies (MCC-L3)	I Women	0	NA	1,386	0	0	1,386	Chiefdoms. Specifically Mnu kwa participants were 783 (400f and 383m), Mkanda 580 (322f and 258m) and Maguya 1,312 (664f and 648m).
	I Men	0	NA	1,289	0	0	1,289	
Number of community land governance entities identified and created (Custom)	I	0	69	28	0	0	28	Zambia, Burma
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, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	New Indicator
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, 4	0	NA	0	0	0	0	New Indicator
Number of households who have obtained documented property rights as a result of USG assistance (4.7.4-5) Number of household, commercial, and other legal entities (e.g. communities, NGOs, churches, hospitals) receiving	I,4 Total	0	NA	0	0	0	0	New Indicator Zambia, Burma
	I,4 Household	0	NA	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
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)	1,4 Other	0	NA	0	0	0	0	
Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (4.5.1-22) Replace with: 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)	1 Hectares	0	NA	0	0	0	0	New Indicator Zambia, Burma
	1 Parcels	0	NA	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)	1	0	NA	0	0	0	0	Zambia, also Burma
8) Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG supported training/programming (GNDR-3) Suggest deleting due to non-applicable method for measuring results	1, 4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)	1, 4	0	40-60%	50%		49%	52%	Zambia, Burma
		0		3,226	0	1,765	1,461	
		0		6,425	0	3,633	2,792	
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR-4)	4	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	To be considered for deletion
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)	1, 2	0	NA	0	0	0	0	Relationship to legal indicators below under review
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	0	0	0	
		0	NA	0	0	0	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)	1, 2	0	1	2	1	0	1	Burma Land Law
		0	1	1	0	0	1	Burma Land Policy
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level (GNDR-1)	14	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Number of constraints/issues successfully identified and dealt with that contribute to better defined benefit sharing for individuals and communities (Custom)	2 Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	Applicability under review
13) Local capacity built to advance the legal and regulatory changes needed to advance REDD+ and PES benefit sharing with individuals and communities. Not measurable as written.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Consider deleting
Number of USAID partnerships with multilateral institutions to advance REDD+ benefit sharing and PES schemes (Custom)	2 Global	0	0	1	1	0	0	Global
15) Number of mechanisms to disseminate research findings (issues briefs, publications, presentations) developed/implemented. Revised wording - Number of presentations at forums, consultations, events to disseminate research and implementation findings (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	0	6	0	2	4	Burma, Zambia. Indicator was previously only applied to Task 3
16) Value and frequency of research methodology as picked up by national and international stakeholders and replicated. Deleted June 2014	3a	0	0	0	0	0	0	Consider deleting

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
Revised wording - Number of publications developed (blogs, issue briefs, case studies, fact sheets, peer-reviewed journal publications) (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4	0	0	11	0	3	8	Burma, Zambia. Indicator was previously only applied to Task 3
18) Number of Missions engaged in response to the assessment methodology, the Primer, and expressing interest in testing the assessment methodology. Deleted June 2014	3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	Consider deleting
19) Number of grants issued to NGOs in participating Missions to test the methodology Deleted June 2014	3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deleted June 2014
Number of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Value of grants distributed (Custom)	1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	0	\$149,808	\$149,808	0	0	
22) Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource governance-related issues	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	NA	117 (96m, 21w)	20 (15m, 5w)	97 (81m, 16w)	NA	
Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance (4.8-7) – New as of June 2014	1,2,3a,4	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	Evaluated annually

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 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	Core, 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5	0	0	0	NA	0	0	
26) Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (4.8.2-28) – New as of June 2014 Deleted due to replication with number 11.	1,2,4	0	0	0	0	0	0	Deleted
Number of unique visits by extension agents to villages and to individual farmers in a 12-month period (Custom)	1	0	2,124	518	0	0	518	Zambia
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (4.5.2-7)	1	0	1,170	3,750	0	3,633	117	Q3 represents new farmers, remaining 3,633 continue to receive training
		0	0	1,840	0	1,765	75	
Number of technologies or management practices in development phases of research, field testing or made available for transfer of development as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-39)	1	0	3	3	0	0	3	Musangu, Gliricidia, Pigeon Pea

Performance Indicator	Tasks	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Y2 Q1 (Apr – Jun) Actual	Y2 Q2 (Jul – Sept) Actual	Y2 Q3 (Oct – Dec) Actual	Y2 Q3 Comments
Number of farmers who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-5)	1	162	1,681	0	0	0	0	Expected next quarter
Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2-2)	1,4	0	442	0	0	0	0	Expected next quarter
Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (4.5.2(34))	1	0						
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	1,4	0	NA	0	NA	NA	0	New December 2014
							0	

ANNEX A: SUCCESS STORIES

TGCC project success stories have been submitted as separate attachments.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

Supporting Transparent Land Administration in Zambia



Incoming Chief Mshawa (standing – second from left) and Acting Chief Mshawa (standing – second from right) with local partner staff during community consultation visit.

“In my reign of 13 years as Acting Chief Mshawa I have attended and solved more land problems than anything else.”

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Telling Our Story
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The majority of land in Zambia, including that of millions of smallholder farmers, is administered by traditional authorities such as chiefs and village headpersons. As investment flows into Zambia, communities are increasingly looking to traditional authorities for guidance, support, and protection of individual and community land assets. Historically, traditional authorities have not documented their land allocation or land dispute decisions, leaving community members with tenure insecurity in the event of a change in leaders or outside pressures emerging for land. USAID is addressing these challenges by working with traditional authorities to explore models that build transparency and documentation into customary land administration, securing resource rights for local communities.

USAID is working with local implementing partner Chipata District Land Alliance to support local-level land administration. The activity focuses on building land administration capacity at the village and chiefdom levels, encouraging local leaders to become advocates for transparent land administration, and helping traditional authorities form positive working relationships with provincial and district governments. Acting Chief Mshawa highlights the importance of this program, and the land-related challenges that have afflicted communities in the past:

“In my reign of 13 years as Acting Chief Mshawa I have attended and solved more land problems than anything else; many unresolved boundary disputes, illegal allocation of land, issues to do with land inheritance. Every day of my life as chief, I have to attend to some person or group of people who have differed over land or who has/have been wrongly settled.”

Through sustained engagement with traditional authorities, USAID is facilitating a dialogue that will help rural Zambians and their traditional authorities respond to the 21st century land challenges facing Zambia.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

Trees and Access to Water Help Farmers Improve Soil and Crop Yields



Lulakha farmers in the Maguya Chiefdom at work on their Musangu nursery.

“It is not just the trees that will benefit from this water, but our families too.”

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Land and soil degradation is a huge concern for rural farming communities in Zambia, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Planting nitrogen-fixing trees on farmland reduces both erosion and the need for costly fertilizers. Despite these benefits, farmers in Zambia have not been traditionally accustomed to farming with trees due to lack of technical information, inadequate extension services, and access to subsidized chemical fertilizers. USAID is working with agricultural communities in the Chipata District and building their capacity to use climate smart agricultural practices to reverse soil nutrient deficiencies and increase productivity.

USAID is supporting the formation of an extension network system consisting of resident project staff and local farmer cooperation groups. The response of farmers has been overwhelmingly positive. Women in Lulakha village of Maguya Chiefdom have been instrumental in spearheading tree planting activities. When asked why they showed such a high enthusiasm for these activities one woman said, “If I fail to plant trees in my field I will perpetuate hunger in my family.” Farmers have even encouraged each other through local music and song. One song about agroforestry says, “He who does not plant Musangu or Gliricidia will be a victim of hunger and a laughing stock.”

In some cases farmers were eager to plant trees on farms, but were faced with the bigger problem of water scarcity during the dry season. The Mshawa Chiefdom, for example, has excellent soils for crops and trees, but few perennial streams. USAID has supported the establishment of wells in the most water-scarce areas. Participating farmers have welcomed this support, recognizing the many benefits of the wells. One beneficiary stated, “It is not just the trees that will benefit from water, but our families too.”

The introduction of agroforestry through USAID support has raised fresh hopes among farmers. Over 175 farmer groups in Chipata (comprising over 3,500 farmers) are now raising quality tree seedlings to be planted after the yearly rains begin to fall.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY

Connecting Public Voices with Government Ears



A member of Parliament discussed the draft National Land Use Policy with villagers in his constituency in Kayin State during a grassroots level public consultation event.

“We have heard the voice of the people and the Government has listened to this voice.”

-Tin Maung Than, Deputy Director of the Forest Department’s Land Information Unit

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As the Government of Burma opens up its political process and undertakes democratic reforms, USAID has been actively supporting a meaningful public consultation process on the draft National Land Use Policy in Burma. As stated by U Shwe Thein, Chairman of the Land Core Group, the “process of conducting public consultation on a policy such as this is unprecedented and most welcome.” While the government of Burma conducted 17 public consultations in every state and region of the country, an equally meaningful process of grassroots consultation on the draft policy has been taking place, with civil society organizations across the country leading over 60 local-level events. These forums have included farmer associations, retired government officials, local politicians, members of monastic organizations and representatives from various unions, allowing the public to delve deeply into the substance, purpose and meaning of the draft National Land Use Policy.

One of the clearest responses coming out of the national consultations and the parallel civil society process was the need for more time for the public consultation process. USAID and other donors helped give voice to these concerns. Ultimately, the government made the welcomed decision in late December to extend the process through March 2015. As Tin Maung Than, Deputy Director of the Land Information Unit within the Forest Department stated, “we have heard the voice of the people and the Government has listened to this voice.”

Another consistent message has been the need to strengthen land administration and governance at township and village levels. There is a common perception that township administrators are inefficient, corrupt, high-handed and uncaring. According to Dr. Kin Zaw Win from the Tampadipa Institute, “This is where the state’s weakness lies and there is no remedy in the near term. This is the main reef upon which the Government’s reforms have foundered.” USAID is supporting local land administration through a pilot program to document traditional land rights in and around townships and village tracts.

The public consultation process continues into 2015 as the government consolidates and responds to feedback with technical support from USAID. As Dr. Kin Zaw Win further stated on the public consultations, “the government encouraged the process and facilitated this process, which is good for the people of Burma so their voices may be heard.”

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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PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The impacts of climate change and society's response 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 to be crucial in the success of many climate change-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights governance can help reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods in the face of climate impacts and promote resource-use practices that achieve adaptation, mitigation, and development objectives.

How does TGCC work at the intersection of securing rights to natural resources and advancing climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts?

- By piloting tenure interventions alongside climate-smart agriculture investments
- By advancing knowledge on how resource tenure impacts forest carbon/REDD+ activities
- By clarifying the legal and regulatory rights to benefit from forest carbon interventions
- By strengthening the rights of women in forest management
- By researching the relationship between devolved resource tenure and forest condition
- By analyzing the links between marine resource tenure and biodiversity conservation, adaptation and productivity

impact evaluation to better understand how tenure activities influence farmer adoption of CSA. CSA seeks to increase agricultural productivity while decreasing the vulnerability of agricultural landscapes and farmers to the negative impacts of climate change and, where possible, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. CSA practices rely on 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 tenure security.

The project is also working to ensure that stakeholder rights related to activities to **reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and incentivize afforestation/reforestation (REDD+)** are clarified and respected, as well as to demonstrate how securing rights impacts climate change mitigation objectives in the forest sector. Through collaboration with international development partners, host country partners, and project developers, USAID is advancing knowledge on the relationship between **tenure and the rights and responsibilities of forest carbon stakeholders**. The work on methodological guidance and national legal analyses will help countries clarify who has rights to benefit from forest carbon activities. In Guatemala, Honduras, Nepal and Panama, USAID has carried out assessments on the interface between REDD+ and land

Using pilot interventions, intensive field work, in-depth case studies, quantitative and qualitative analysis, and literature reviews, the **Tenure and Global Climate Change project** is examining how land tenure and resource rights relate to global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The project works with USAID missions to identify and test models that strengthen resource tenure governance and increase the success of climate change programming.

USAID is supporting communities and households in the Eastern Province of Zambia to document their customary rights to agricultural land, as well as supporting **climate-smart agriculture (CSA)** extension activities. Project work in Zambia is being evaluated through an independent randomized-control



Community members in Chijaezo, Zambia map community resources

Photo: James Murobedzi

Photo: Rob Oberndorf, Tetra Tech



Securing smallholder tenure over combined fish/fowl production facilities in Burma is critical for local livelihoods development

tenure, examining how tenure impacts different stakeholders' ability to participate in and benefit from REDD+ activities. The results of these analyses are being used by government and donors to design their multilateral donorfunded REDD+ programs.

The project is contributing to the development of a National Land Use Policy in Burma. A Resource Law Specialist has provided inputs into the policy development process, particularly around strengthening the rights of women and ethnic minorities, as well as promoting recognition of customary and communal rights based on international best practices. USAID will build on this policy support in Burma through pilot **interventions to strengthen women's tenure rights** within an integrated landscape that includes both forest and agricultural land. There is growing recognition that

the gender-differentiated nature of natural resource knowledge, dependence, access, and management needs to be integrated into forest management design and implementation. The project is addressing **the importance of women's tenure rights, including rights to access, use, and manage forest resources**, such as benefits from community forestry initiatives.

The project has also examined the relationship between devolution of rights to local levels and the resulting biophysical outcomes. USAID has completed a review of relevant literature and found that the empirical understanding is limited on the relationship. This is partly due to siloed analyses that do not combine socio-economic and biophysical indicators, and difficulties in collecting comparable indicators across sites.

Building on lessons from USAID's deep history in land tenure and property rights, project staff have developed a primer on how marine resource tenure systems lead to achievement of biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, and resource productivity objectives in the context of numerous threats to marine resources posed by climate change and the growth of coastal populations and industries. As the **governance of marine resources** affects the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people globally, the application of tenure and property rights principles to coastal and marine systems has the potential to strengthen coastal and marine programming and build resilience of the people who rely on these resources.

Over the coming years, this project will focus deeply on in-country pilot activities and policy support in Burma and Zambia, while continuing to provide global research and technical support on approaches that demonstrate the role that secure land and resource tenure play in successful climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.



Photo: USAID/Philippines EcoFISH project

Communities and government collaborate in managing marine resources and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries in the Philippines

For more information, visit: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/project/tenure-and-global-climate-change-global>

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January 2015



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PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE – BURMA

Burma is going through a period of rapid changes, which has led to concerns related to land tenure and property rights in the country. Burma has a number of historical, often confusing laws related to land and other resources that have never been harmonized; additionally, there is limited understanding of existing rights. As Burma's economy opens to the world, there are concerns that large investments in land and natural resources may displace Burmese citizens, and lead to unsustainable use of land and natural resources, including deforestation. The government of Burma recognizes these concerns and risks and is working to establish a stronger legal and governance framework to guide land use and land rights. To help address these important concerns and improve land governance, USAID is providing technical support to the development of a land policy and related laws and regulations.

In close coordination with development partners and other donors, USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change project is providing technical assistance on the development of a National Land Use Policy. Since December 2013, the project has supported a full-time, in-country land tenure advisor who works with the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry as well as other Burmese institutions engaged in land administration, including civil society.



Photo: Rob Oberndorf, Tetra Tech

Township forest officers discuss operational rules for a community forest near Bagan

With support from international donors, including USAID, the Burmese government completed a draft Land Use Policy in June 2014 that draws on international best practices. The draft policy clearly affirms the importance of land tenure security for smallholder farmers, and seeks to rationalize the land tenure formalization process to promote investments by small and large landholders alike. Additionally, it gives explicit emphasis to land use and property rights for women and for minority ethnic communities, whose land rights are based on customary law. In particular, the policy calls for the first time for the recognition of the rights of vulnerable communities practicing rotating fallow agriculture (*taungya*), as well as forest-dwelling communities. The policy also identifies decentralized governance of land administration and management as necessary for an effective system.

The government in Burma is now embarking on public consultations nationwide to ensure that the policy development process is participatory with preparation assistance from the land tenure advisor. Additionally, the project provides as-needed technical advice to the government and civil society on issues related to implementation of the land policy and development of related legislation and regulations, including a new National Land Law.

Beginning in 2015, the project will also provide support to pilot land tenure and property rights interventions in Burma. These pilots will focus on key provisions of the draft Land Use Policy related to resource boundaries, land use planning, and administrative boundary adjudications. The project will ensure that pilot interventions complement other initiatives planned by the government of Burma, civil society, and other donors working in the land sector. The pilots will particularly place emphasis on strengthening the rights of women and on mitigating conflict arising from the implementation and institutionalization of processes to document and formalize rights. It is anticipated that these pilots will be implemented in close coordination with in-country partner organizations to strengthen the capacity of local organizations.



Photo: Mercedes Stickler, USAID

Local community forest member inspects a recently planted agro-forestry plot in Shan State

A scoping trip for the pilots was conducted in June 2014 by a team of experts to look at opportunities for engagement. A number of ideas were identified. In October 2014, the project will conduct further scoping to clarify more detailed options for engagement, identify and assess the capacities of potential partners, and present a process for engaging government and civil society in the pilot design and implementation process. Following this scoping exercise, pilot plans will be finalized between USAID, the government of Burma, and other partners, including civil society, with an expectation of commencing implementation in early 2015.

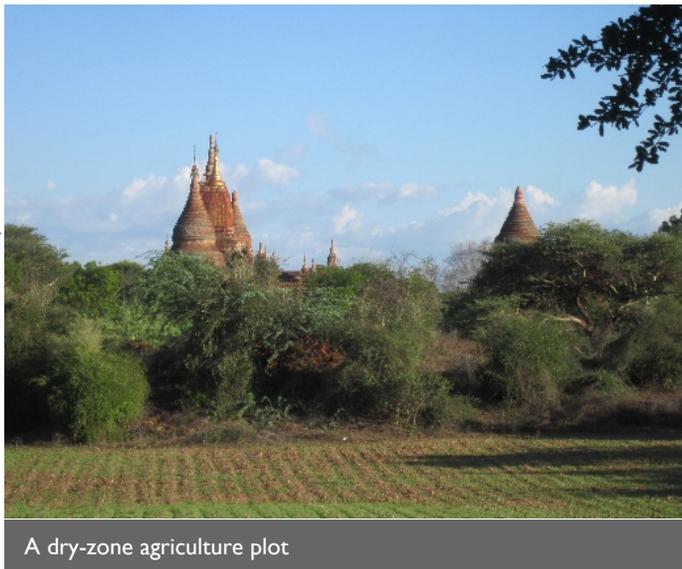


Photo: Rob Oberndorf, Tetra Tech

A dry-zone agriculture plot

The project will continue its successful engagement on improved land governance and low-emissions development in Burma through provision of the land tenure advisor, support for the land pilots, and as-needed short-term technical assistance. Project support is expected to continue through 2017.

For more information, visit: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/project/tenure-and-global-climate-change-global>
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PROJECT BRIEF

TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE - ZAMBIA

The majority of land in Zambia is allocated and administered by traditional authorities, led by a Chief and based on the application of customary law. As Zambia's economy and population grow, customary land and its administration are facing new pressures. Demographic and social pressures are reportedly resulting in increased land disputes, leading to tenure insecurity.

Pockets of land scarcity are occurring in areas where there is market access and infrastructure, where

Among the most common types of disputes in customary lands are:

- Succession and inheritance disputes
- Boundary disputes between farmers
- Allocations of land already claimed or used by others to new users
- Boundary disputes between headmen
- Boundary disputes between chiefs
- Disputes between farmers and investors over conversion of land and tenure status
- Disputes between farmers regarding livestock grazing on crops/trees

chiefdoms encompass small areas, where existing population density is relatively high, and where Zambian and international investors identify potential business opportunities. As a result, boundary disputes are reportedly becoming more common. Because individual smallholders rarely have documentation of their claims to rights to land, conflicts over boundaries and unclear rights in the event of divorce, death of a family member, or reallocation of land are all issues. Both traditional leaders and village members are increasingly attuned to a need for some form of documentation to assist in arbitration of the increasing number of disputes. At the same time, there has been limited uptake of climate-smart agricultural practices in Zambia. One potential reason for this could be a lack of security of land tenure to make long-term land investments associated with many climate-smart agricultural practices, like agroforestry.

USAID's Tenure and Global Climate Change project is strengthening customary tenure rights for smallholder farmers to better understand whether it impacts their investments in agroforestry by carrying out pilot interventions in 4-5 chiefdoms in the Chipata District of Eastern Province. The project works with two local implementing partners: the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) pilots tenure strengthening activities, and COMACO is implementing pilot agroforestry interventions.

Over the course of two years, CDLA will work with roughly 138 villages with the project's support. This work will include:

- Mapping customary resources within the Chiefdom, particularly communal resources, as well as documenting customary rules around land administration and management;
- Mapping and resolution of village-level boundary disputes, as well as supporting



Photo: Matt Sommerville, Terra Tech

Zambian farmer Matthew Nyunge points to his field with young msangu seedlings in contested land that was almost lost to outside investment

headpersons in local land administration through village committees;

- Delivery of household/family level customary land certificates by Chiefs following a boundary clarification process; and,
- Communication of lessons learned at the national level with civil society, development partners, and government, as well as potential support for consultations around the draft national land use policy and draft customary land bill.

Meanwhile, COMACO is piloting agroforestry extension services in over 170 villages in the same chiefdoms to reach some 3,600 farm families. These services are being delivered at the village level and focus on providing training on agroforestry practices, including seed germination, planting, and seedling care. The project will also provide *Faidherbia albida* (known locally as *msangu*), *Gliricidia*, and pigeon pea seeds to trained farmers, as well as follow-up support and information to further encourage uptake of agroforestry.

USAID is supporting a rigorous third-party impact evaluation of the project to better understand the relationship between tenure strengthening activities and increased on-farm investment by smallholder farmers. To achieve this, the pilot interventions are designed around a randomized-control trial approach, with villages selected randomly from each chiefdom to receive the tenure interventions,

the agroforestry interventions, or both tenure and agroforestry interventions. A baseline survey has been conducted, and following the completion of project activities, an endline survey will be conducted to compare the development outcomes among villages that received different packages of interventions.

In addition to these activities in the Eastern Province, the project is also supporting national-level dialogues around strengthening customary land management. A land advisor has been placed in Lusaka to provide technical advice to the government of Zambia, USAID, and other donors on opportunities to protect traditional land rights on customary land.

Project work in Zambia began in 2014 and is anticipated to be conducted through 2016.



Photo: Matt Sommerville, Tetra Tech

An example of a customary land



Photo: Matt Sommerville, Tetra Tech

Members of a Village Land Committee in Petauke District where Customary Land Certificates have been systematically administered

For more information, visit: <http://www.usaidlandtenure.net/project/tenure-and-global-climate-change-global>

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ANNEX C: MEDIA

In this quarter, one guest commentary was drafted by the TGCC team and posted on the USAID Land Tenure Portal: “[Burma Draft National Land Use Policy Open for Public Consultations](#),” posted 17 November 2014.

Additionally, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) published a paper by TGCC partner LEAD Analytics, entitled “Climate-Smart Agriculture and Resource Tenure in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Conceptual Framework” (available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3982e.pdf>), which grew out of work originally conducted by LEAD under TGCC.

ANNEX D: PROJECT STAFF

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