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TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

THIRD ANNUAL WORK PLAN



APRIL 2015

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Cover Photo: Community members from Jalongombe, Mkanda Chiefdom in Zambia's Eastern Province review a map of their village for the first time. Photo Credit: Chipata District Land Alliance

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DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| CDLA | Chipata District Land Alliance |
| CFP | Community Forestry Program |
| CIFOR | Center for International Forestry Research |
| COMACO | Community Markets for Conservation |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| COR | Contracting Officer's Representative |
| CRB | Community Resource Board |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| DATS | Document Approval Tracking System |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| dTS | Development and Training Services |
| EMMP | Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan |
| ERC | Evaluation, Research, Communication |
| ER-PIN | Emission Reductions Program Idea Note |
| FACT | Fostering Accountability and Transparency |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FtF | Feed the Future |
| GCC | Global Climate Change |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GMA | Game Management Area |
| GoB | Government of Burma |
| GoZ | Government of Zambia |
| GUC | Grants Under Contract |
| IQC | Indefinite Quantity Contract |
| IR | Intermediate Result |
| LTPR | Land Tenure and Property Rights |
| LTRM | Land Tenure and Resource Management |

| | |
|----------|---|
| MLNREP | Ministry of Lands, Natural Resource and Environmental Protection |
| MOECAF | Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry |
| MRT | Marine Resource Tenure |
| MSU | Michigan State University |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| PES | Payment for Environmental Services |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| RCCP | Central America Regional Climate Change Program |
| REDD+ | Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus carbon sequestration from forest enhancement |
| RFA | Request for Applications |
| RFP | Request for Proposals |
| RLS | Resource Law Specialist |
| RTS | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| SAG | Sector Advisory Group |
| SOW | Scope of Work |
| STARR | Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights |
| TFA 2020 | Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 |
| TGCC | Tenure and Global Climate Change |
| TO | Task Order |
| TSC | Technical Steering Committee |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| ZAWA | Zambia Wildlife Authority |
| ZLA | Zambia Land Alliance |

PREFACE

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 (LTRM) 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 LTRM Office.

I.0 CROSS-CUTTING OVERVIEW

Year 3 of TGCC will see a continued consolidation of focus on pilot, policy and civil society support in Zambia and Burma, as well as the conclusion of research on tenure and forest condition and marine resource tenure. The project retains a flexible management structure that is able to adapt to an increase or decrease in the diversity of activities. In particular, TGCC anticipates launching work related to the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 initiative, as well as related to resource tenure and coastal mangrove ecosystem during the first half of Year 3 and will adapt longer-term management to the evolution of these areas of work.

I.1 TASK ORDER CORE TEAM PERSONNEL

The core personnel of TGCC include:

- Chief of Party (COP);
- Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP);
- Resource Tenure Specialist (RTS);
- Resource Law Specialist (RLS); and,
- Burma Country Coordinator.

During Year 2, TGCC closed down its dedicated office in Arlington, Virginia and team members reintegrated into the Tetra Tech corporate offices, reflecting both a cost savings and technical shift of the contract. Also in Year 2, the DCOP was part-time staff and the COP was part-time until his mobilization to Zambia in August 2014. During this time, the Resource Law Specialist mobilized to Burma to act as a full-time Legal Advisor. In Year 3 TGCC will add a full-time Burma Country Coordinator, as well as a small administrative and technical staff in both Zambia and Burma.

The task order is further supported by a task order management support team within the Tetra Tech offices comprising a:

- Senior Technical Advisor/Manager (STA/M);
- Project Manager (PM); and,
- Contracts Manager.

During Year 2, the STA/M position transitioned from Mark Freudenberger to Cristina Alvarez, as Dr. Freudenberger took on a management role for Tetra Tech.

TGCC also has a diverse set of US-based non-profit partners from the STARR IQC including Winrock; World Resources Institute (WRI); Michigan State University (MSU); and Landesa. Small business partners include Development Training Services (dTS) and LEAD Analytics.

In Zambia, TGCC has partnered with the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) through a grant agreement to support customary land documentation at a household level and with Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) through a subcontract that focuses on agroforestry extension. Terra Firma is

providing technical expertise around customary land certification, as well. During year 3, the subcontracts and grants associated with these pieces of technical areas will be rebid.

I.2 GENDER

In addition to USAID's requirements for gender specified in the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment and Evaluation policies, the task order makes provision for addressing gender at three different levels of task order implementation:

- Gender analysis – A gender analysis is a prerequisite for implementation Tasks (1 and 4). Both of these tasks have a field project implementation element, and a gender analysis is required to direct further project planning, baseline and monitoring, staff capacity building, funding, and implementation.
- Gender analysis as a part of grants – The grants management plan makes provisions to examine and address gender as part of grants design, screening and award criteria.
- Gender reporting – The task order's Project Monitoring Plan makes provision to capture gender disaggregated data, as well as more nuanced information collection as regards gender in all tasks. However, it is also recognized that the standard USAID gender indicators are not particularly well targeted toward natural resource management relevance.

I.3 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

To the extent possible, TGCC submits documents and approvals through the STARR IQC Document Approval Tracking System (DATS), and also maintains an internal management information system for storing project documents and information. TGCC will monitor the evolution of DATS functionalities and will both provide feedback and increasingly use DATS for project communication as DATS functionality improves.

With the mobilization of the COP to Zambia, USAID and TGCC have also increased communication through bi-weekly coordination calls and weekly technical and administrative written updates. These systems have strengthened approvals processes. As TGCC implementation activities expand in Burma monthly phone calls will be moved to bi-weekly check-in calls.

TGCC coordinates with USAID's Evaluation, Research and Communications project to ensure that approved project deliverables are posted on the Land Tenure and Property Rights portal. Year 3 will also see more development of project lessons learned and the development of broader outreach plans across all task areas.

I.4 COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS

TGCC communications target a variety of different groups. This work plan makes provision for communications that reflect the priorities of the USAID LTRM Office communication goals and are tailored to individual tasks within TGCC. TGCC deliverables are disseminated to different audiences to ensure maximum impact. Year 3 communication will focus on tracking the impact of products completed and disseminated in Year 2, and on consolidating lessons from Burma and Zambia activities. TGCC will coordinate with the ERC project Opportunities to present work will focus on DC-based events, or presentations within countries where the work is underway; for example, Burma, Zambia, and potentially Nepal. Sharing results and processes regionally may also be a priority.

I.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In concert with this Year 3 workplan, TGCC is submitting a revised performance monitoring plan (PMP) that has been updated to reflect current activities. The PMP provides guidance and addresses the task order's Results Framework, individual task monitoring and evaluation plans, and individual task performance monitoring indicators. Additionally, the PMP makes provision for M&E management, Data Quality Assessment, and gender nuanced monitoring and reporting. The PMP may need to be revised one additional time based on the outcomes of Burma work planning in early Year 3.

I.6 THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS

The TO includes instructions in its execution of **Tasks 1 and 4** to include an independent evaluation of the impacts of the assistance delivered under these two tasks. We maintain close communication with USAID and their third-party impact evaluator to assure that the best coordination and collaboration between these tasks and the third-party evaluators are ensured.

The ERC contractor identified for Task 1 has been engaged from the outset of the task, and prior to the implementation of activities in the field. This coordination has helped to inform the scope, scale, sequencing, and costs associated with baseline and impact evaluation for both parties in Task 1. ERC and TGCC have coordinated on ongoing information needs and contextual information. A third-party evaluator (ERC contractor) is expected to be assigned to Task 4, however the details are not yet confirmed.

In each case, the baseline survey development and implementation has and will continue to: 1) inform project implementation; 2) aid in the development of project monitoring and evaluation indicators; and, 3) be the basis for the ex post impact evaluation. Thus, TGCC has been involved in the development of the baseline instruments, development of the pre-testing methodology, sample size, and frameworks. In Zambia the baseline dataset from the impact evaluation was used to inform pilot activities.

I.7 TASK ORDER PLANNING AND REPORTING

TGCC task order planning occurs at annual intervals. The annual period of performance for this task order is April – March, and each annual work plan covers four quarters.

Quarterly reporting is required by contract, and is submitted within 15 days of the end of each quarter. The format for quarterly reports is clearly specified in the contract. In addition, each quarterly report will include at least one success story each for Burma and Zambia, an updated project brief, updated project briefs for Burma and Zambia, and examples of task order media developed and used in service to the task order's implementation in the United States and in foreign country contexts.

Additionally, each quarterly includes updates on the task order's PMP, results framework, and custom indicators; as well as quarterly updates on the status, administration and performance of grants. This quarterly update on grants in the quarterly report fills a grants deliverable requirement of the contract.

2.0 TASK I ZAMBIA: STRENGTHENING LAND RIGHTS TO SUPPORT ADOPTION OF CLIMATE SMART LAND USE

2.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

Secure resource rights are often cited as a prerequisite for households to make long-term investments on the land. As international agricultural extension efforts move toward climate-smart agriculture practices to adapt to climate change and look to greenhouse gas mitigation on agriculture land, it is important to understand the role of secure property rights in the adoption of these activities. Task 1 focuses on clarifying and documenting land use and resource rights within agricultural communities at the community and household level, through a design that allows for a third party impact evaluation on the uptake of climate-smart land use practice. In particular, the design chose to focus on agroforestry, as the hypothesized tenure implications and causal pathways are potentially observable over the project time period.

Task 1 was initially managed from the United States. Under the contract, the task was planned to align with a climate-smart agriculture project implemented by CARE International, though after a June 2013 site visit, the Tanzania collaboration proved not to be ideal. In December 2013 a site visit to Zambia resulted in identification of a willing USAID Mission, and viable partners both on land tenure and climate-smart agriculture activities. The original project design envisioned collaboration with an existing climate smart agriculture activity, however, in Zambia the lack of an existing partner meant that TGCC had to contract an independent partner.

Early in Year 2, a Request for Proposals (RFP) for agroforestry implementation and a Request for Applications (RFA) for land tenure strengthening activities in the Chipata District of Zambia were released and awarded to COMACO and the CDLA, respectively.

During a May 2014 visit to Zambia with the USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), it became apparent that the technical implementation of the pilot activity by local TGCC subcontractors and grantees required more intensive in-country oversight than could be provided by part-time coordinators and management outside of Zambia. Additionally, the re-emergence of interest in Zambian land policy and the development of a customary land administration bill provided a unique opportunity for TGCC to use pilot activities to inform the national policy development process. In August 2014, the COP relocated to Zambia, and has since overseen partner methodology development and implementation, as well as provided support on donor coordination around land issues in Zambia and on civil society learning and engagement in policy.

In Year 3, TGCC expects to formalize this evolution of activities through four component areas around: 1) piloting customary land certification; 2) providing secretariat services to donors/cooperating partners in their support to government on land issues; 3) supporting civil society engagement in national land policy

development; and 4) developing a research agenda that contributes to learning from the TGCC pilots and supporting a national dialogue on land issues.

To achieve these objectives, TGCC envisions hiring one to two administrative staff and one technical staff to be based in Lusaka, as well as transitioning a current Chipata-based consultant into a full-time staff member coordinating activities in the area. If TGCC expands to pilot customary land certification in an additional chiefdom, a field coordinator for that chiefdom may also be hired. TGCC will continue to supplement these full-time needs with short-term contracts and consultants for a variety of integration and methodology support in Zambia.

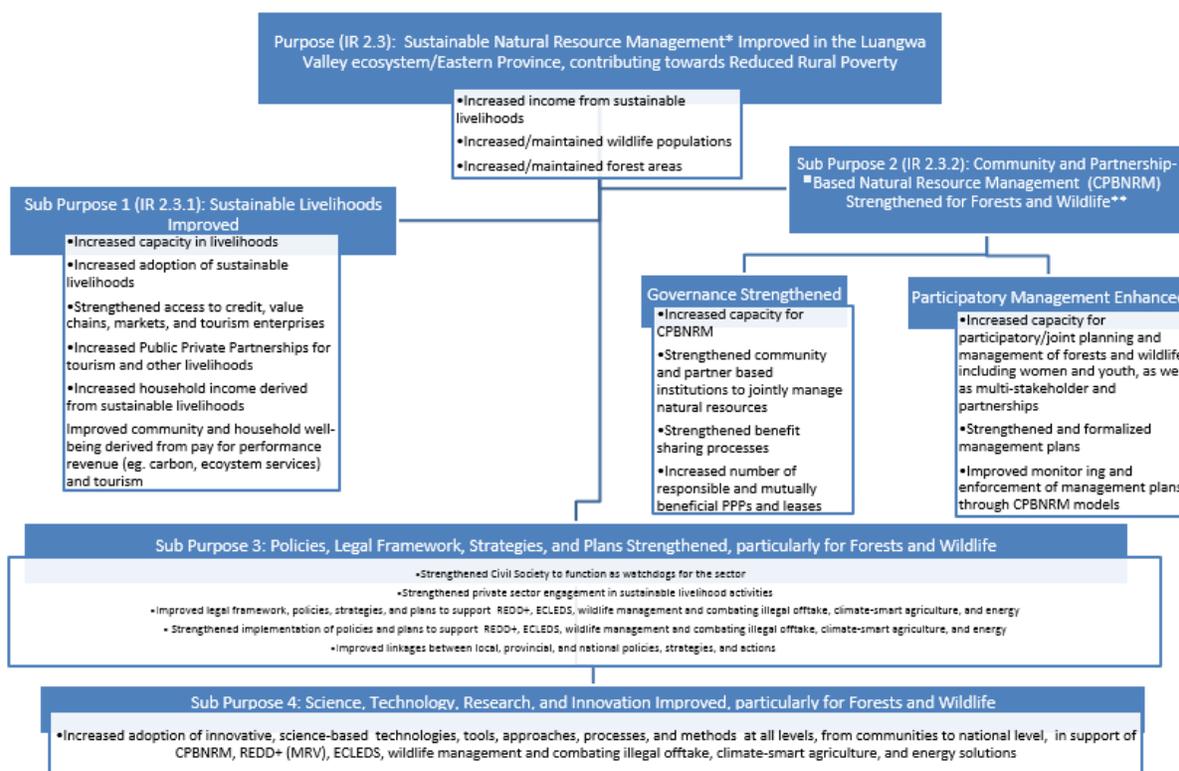
USAID/Zambia’s Environment Project Results Framework focuses on:

- Intermediate Result (IR) 2.3 Sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) Improved in the Eastern Province, contributing towards Reduced Rural Poverty.

Three sub-intermediate results then support the achievement of sustainable NRM improved.

- Sub Purpose 1 (IR 2.3.1): Sustainable Livelihoods Improved;
- Sub Purpose 2 (IR 2.3.2): Community and Partnership-based NRM Strengthened for Forests and Wildlife through Strengthened Governance and Participatory Management;
- Sub Purpose 3 (IR 2.3.3): Policies, Legal Framework, Strategies and Plans Strengthened; and
- Sub Purpose 4 (IR 2.3.4): Science, Technology, Research and Innovation Improved.

FIGURE 1: USAID/ZAMBIA ENVIRONMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR 2014 - 2019



Additionally, USAID/Zambia’s substantial Feed the Future (FtF) portfolio has a complementary set of objectives focused on research and development, and economic resilience focused on a robust evidence-base.

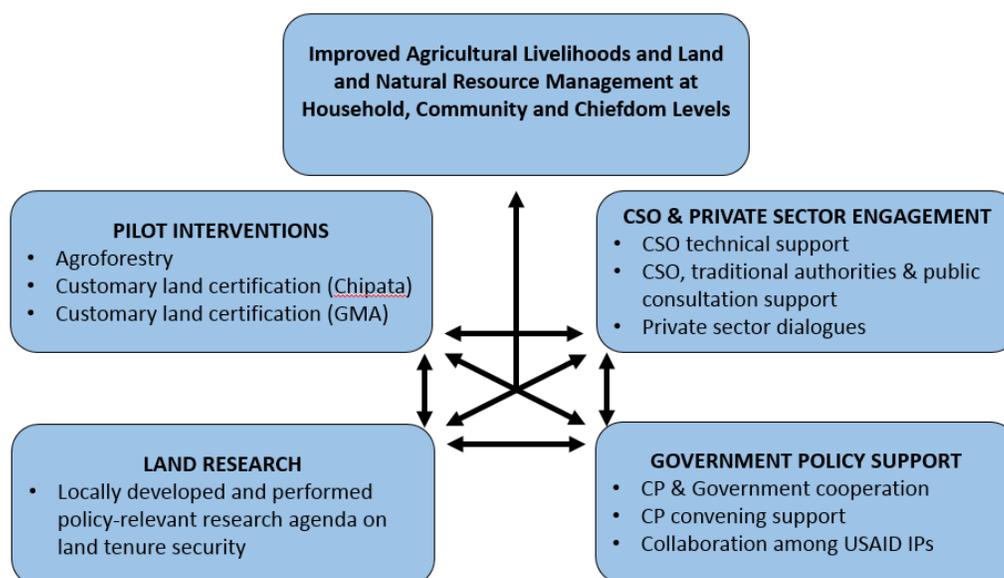
TGCC's theory of change for activities in Zambia aligns closely with the USAID/Zambia Environment Results Framework and USAID/Zambia's Feed the Future Multi-year Strategy. It relies on the following relationships, each of which form a component under TGCC Zambia's work:

- If a policy environment that supports transparent allocation, documentation and enforcement of customary and statutory rights to land is supported (IR 2.3.3 & FtF); and
- If locally generated evidence on the current access to customary and statutory land is developed (IR 2.3.4 & FtF); and
- If civil society, traditional leaders, and community members are engaged in productive dialogue through information and awareness raising activities (IR 2.3.2 & FtF); and
- If pilot activities demonstrate cost effective options for scaling tenure documentation and support access to climate-smart agricultural practices (IR 2.3.1 & FtF);
- Then, tenure security, sustainable natural resource management, and agricultural livelihoods will be improved (IR 2.3 & FtF).

TGCC Zambia's work is thus divided into four components focused on:

1. Pilot activities to strengthen tenure and agroforestry adoption in Eastern Province;
2. Research to inform policy and best practices nationally on tenure security and agroforestry, but built on experience in Eastern Province;
3. Civil society support to build capacity and advocacy on land tenure policy and implementation, including to enhance communication among government, traditional authorities, local communities and civil society; and
4. National policy support and cooperating/implementing partner coordination.

FIGURE 2: TGCC'S ZAMBIA COMPONENTS AND RELATIONSHIP TO USAID/ZAMBIA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS



TGCC recognizes the critical role that an enabling policy environment plays, but also understands that this is outside of the manageable interest of TGCC. As a result, the other components seek to build a level of information and awareness across stakeholders, so that when the Zambian policy environment opens up, these stakeholders will be able to engage effectively.

2.2 COMPONENT I: CUSTOMARY LAND CERTIFICATE PILOTING AND AGROFORESTRY EXTENSION

Since activities began in June 2014, the two local implementing partners, CDLA and COMACO, have independently mobilized field staff in hundreds of villages that are receiving either agroforestry only, land tenure only, or agroforestry and land tenure treatments across four chiefdoms in Chipata District: Mshawa, Mnukwa, Maguya, and Mkanda. By the end of Year 2, agroforestry nurseries had been established and seedlings had been planted by over 2,500 farmers. Three-quarters of the CDLA land villages had completed boundary mapping of village land, documented land governance rules, and established Village Land Committees, based on scalable methodologies developed with TGCC consultants Simon Norfolk and James Murombedzi.

Priorities for component for upcoming year include:

- Further strengthening agroforestry extension;
- Completing the land certification process in the initial TGCC villages by:
 - Finalizing village boundary mapping and ongoing governance activities;
 - Carrying out customary land certification stages (notification, information, field demarcation and adjudication, corrections and objections, and certificate);
 - Further supporting governance and land administration processes for Village Land Committees (VLCs), and traditional authorities;
- Expanding TGCC activities into a second site in Eastern Province. It should be noted that this will be dependent on further discussions with Mission on GCC/FtF prioritization. The possibility to focus expansion on peri-urban, although possibly more costly and potentially less feasible due to capacity constraints. Requires further land tenure/administration clarification.;
 - Carrying out background assessments and certification methodology amendments for second pilot site expansion into GMAs; and
 - Contracting local partner for certification process in GMA-relevant chiefdoms.

Activity 1: Agroforestry Extension in Chipata District

TGCC will develop an RFP for a fixed price subcontract to carry out additional agroforestry extension in the villages currently receiving support through TGCC. Year 3 support should reflect continued training on seedling/sapling care while in the field, expansion of farmer groups, and continued provision of seeds. The work will seek to provide a greater number of farmers in villages with access to agroforestry inputs. Consideration should be given to helping farmer groups identify low-cost agroforestry seed supplies following the end of TGCC support. The intervention should focus on non-tenure related constraints to adoption, such as lack of availability of appropriate seed to plant with agroforestry species and water availability for nurseries. The implementation approach will improve access to water in all villages that are water constrained. The local subcontractor will also be expected to assemble a coherent manual on agroforestry extension that may be suitable for wider publication/use. The subcontractor will also use the agroforestry extension agents to collect data on the survivorship and care of agroforestry seedlings. The subcontractor should consider feasibility of using additional approaches, such as revolving seed fund, to

promote access to low growing seeds for resource-poor farmers to encourage adoption. This activity will be overseen by the Chipata-based coordinator.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This activity will continue through the growing season 2015-2016.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Develop RFP for agroforestry extension support in Chipata District | X | | | |
| Produce training manual for agroforestry extension | | X | | |
| Carry out field surveys | X | | | X |

Activity 2: Customary Land Certification and Administration in Chipata District

During the first quarter of Year 3, TGCC will prioritize preparation for customary land certification on approximately 24,000 plots across over approximately 135 villages and initial field demarcation and adjudication in all chiefdoms. CDLA will complete the first phase of the certification process (village boundary mapping, governance rule documentation, and institutional support) by mid-May 2015. Final village maps and governance rules for participating communities will be agreed upon with chiefs and villages by mid-May.

During the first weeks of Year 3, TGCC will release an RFA for Zambia-based implementation support on household level customary land certification and a technical support RFP for certification database development and management (with a relationship to the Social Tenure Domain Model). The grantee will then prepare for certification through mid-May by hiring geographic information system (GIS) experts (one for each chiefdom), vetting eight community surveyors for each chiefdom, and preparing logistics for 40 individuals to be based in each chiefdom for a month at a time (with ~16 teams of 2-4 community surveyors and community facilitators per team operating for roughly two weeks in each village). During the second half of May, the technical support team will be based in Chipata for a two week technical training (one week for TGCC community facilitators, and an additional week for community surveyors). This will be followed by a methodology piloting process and training of the grantee's GIS and information management team.

Concurrent with the release of the new RFA and RFP, TGCC will support the finalization of outreach and information materials produced by a Zambia-based communications expert. The outreach and information materials will be distributed by the CDLA in April, alongside the village mapping and governance rules meetings.

From June to October 2015, the grantee will carry out the demarcation and adjudication phase of the work with community facilitators and community surveyors resident in the chiefdoms. It is anticipated that TGCC may have to mobilize a logistics or technical mapping expert during the first months of this work to be based in Chipata and ensure that the processes are institutionalized and that they flow appropriately. From October 2015 to January 2016, the grantee will support an objections and corrections phase in all of the villages concurrently, as well as provide initial administrative support at the chiefdom level on administration. Chiefs are expected to generate and distribute certificates during the fourth quarter of Year 3.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This process assumes that traditional authorities remain supportive of the certification process, which could be undermined by the release of a customary land administration bill.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Complete village boundary maps, documentation of customary rule documentation and village governance institution establishment | X | | | |
| Complete information and outreach materials associated with customary land certification | X | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Release household certification RFA | X | | | |
| Hire and train 32 parasurveyors | X | | | |
| Train community facilitators and data team | | | | |
| Acquire imagery and prepare village certification materials | X | | | |
| Conduct boundary demarcation and adjudication in four chiefdoms | X | X | X | |
| Carry out objections and corrections phase | | | X | X |
| Provide ongoing training/support for indunas/headpersons/chiefs in land administration | | | X | X |
| Deliver household certificates | | | | X |

Activity 3: Expand Customary Land Certification and Administration Process to Chiefdom in a Game Management Area

USAID is currently supporting a number of projects related to global climate change (GCC) and FtF objectives in Eastern and Muchinga Provinces. These areas represent a different resource governance regime than the pilot work in Chipata District. In particular, much of the GCC work occurs in game management areas (GMAs), which are customary lands bordering protected areas that have been recognized by government and the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), and where management is ostensibly shared among government, traditional authorities, and Community Resource Boards (CRBs) from each chiefdom. GMAs cover approximately 22% of Zambia’s land and therefore represent an important area of resource management. Participatory land use planning and documentation and enforcement of resource governance rules should be at the heart of these co-management arrangements; however, successes to date have been mixed, and communities and chiefdoms still largely lack the skills to map and administer their land holdings. In the context of the expected new Forest Policy, where co-management agreements will be able to be registered nationally, the TGCC customary land certification process may provide a framework for land use planning and clarifying, strengthening and enforcing land and resource rights. Furthermore, if the TGCC model is viable for other areas of Zambia, it will be important to test and potentially adapt the methodology to these rural areas with substantial unallocated land. TGCC proposes expanding pilot implementation to work in one chiefdom of Eastern Province and to systematically map and support certification across the entire chiefdom. This will allow for an estimate of the potential cost to carry out such an exercise across the entirety of Zambia, and may also provide an approach to update the 1958 chiefdom boundaries. During the first quarter of Year 3, TGCC will identify potential districts and chiefdoms to support in this pilot expansion, ensuring that the areas overlap with USAID GCC areas of interest but do not impinge on USAID’s Community Forestry Program (CFP) areas of influence or the climate change impact evaluation activity that is currently underway. Additionally, TGCC will carry out some background analyses to understand whether the proposed methodologies fit well with the management context of GMAs.

TGCC envisions releasing an RFA or RFP during the second quarter of Year 3 to select a local implementing partner. Depending on the partner capacity, TGCC may hire a local project coordinator (similar to the role currently played by the Chipata District Coordinator). The certification activities are expected to be carried out in approximately one year though the longer-term ongoing support for customary land administration will be important. TGCC will pay close attention to costs and logistics associated with this chiefdom level process and will explore the extent to which it may be used as a scalable approach for chiefdom level boundary delimitation.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The selected chiefdom should not overlap with the USAID/Zambia climate change impact evaluation treatment or control chiefdoms. The work will only begin once the initial household certification process in Chipata District is functioning.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|
|--------------|----|----|----|----|

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Select a chiefdom and carry out a land and resources tenure and gender analysis | | X | X | |
| Carry out initial assessment of challenges and applicability of the full TGCC Chipata methodology to the GMA environment | | X | | |
| Release RFA or RFP, evaluate responses, and award | | | X | |
| Identify additional technical and administrative support required by partner to carry out work | | | X | |
| Provide technical training on TGCC methodologies and devices | | | X | X |
| Begin implementation | | | | X |

2.3 COMPONENT 2: ZAMBIA LAND RESEARCH AGENDA

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) currently does not know what proportion of the national land is under customary versus state land. Estimates range between 6 percent (the official figure dating back to the colonial period) to 40 percent of the country currently falling under state land administration. This lack of information on the distribution of land holdings and their use is a major constraint to the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP) carrying out its mandated functions and to traditional authorities managing their lands. The impact of customary land certificates on investment is a focus of the TGCC impact evaluation, but there are additional questions around land and resource tenure that can inform national policy and implementation, for example the role of tree tenure (all trees are vested in the President) on the establishment (or lack thereof) of woodlots and plantations. There is also an opportunity to build a research community around land and resource tenure issues in Zambia in partnership with other relevant institutions, such as the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, the University of Zambia, or Copperbelt University. It is clear that neither civil society organizations (CSOs) nor government have access to the most recent research on land issues in Zambia. In the time of new policy development, there is a need to fund Zambian-led research that supports the policy development process. To date, TGCC has not undertaken any efforts related to land tenure research. This component will thus focus on developing and carrying out a research agenda.

Activity 1: Developing and Supporting a Land Research Agenda

TGCC will develop an RFP for a local research or policy institution to lead the development of a participatory research agenda on land tenure security. The first year will include a symposium to identify areas of interest and will seek to interest other cooperating partners who may be able to support research in areas that are not the focus for TGCC, such as urban and peri-urban land issues. For example, GIZ is working on service delivery associated with expanding municipalities and building the administrative capacities of district councils, in part associated with land allocation. TGCC will then fund four to six academic studies by master's students, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or academic researchers with policy relevance annually. The local institution leading the research agenda will pair a complementary expert with the researchers to ensure quality of the analysis and product. It is expected that one or more of these studies will be submitted for presentation at a regional or international land-related event. TGCC will examine gaps in understanding on peri-urban tenure situations particularly surrounding District Municipalities, and their relationships with Chiefdoms. Research that advances climate change mitigation and adaptation, gender, and land issues will be prioritized for TGCC support. Through this process, TGCC will encourage discussion and collaboration with institutions such as the LPI Centre for Excellence, and other USAID land programs that have included research as a tool to advance policy dialogue.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Release RFP to lead the research agenda process | X | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Develop participatory land research agenda through a public symposium | | X | | |
| Support existing Zambian knowledge management site that consolidates and organizes Zambia-relevant land research and policy | | X | | |
| Fund 4-6 locally developed research topics, with academic oversight by the research or policy institution | | | X | X |
| Disseminate research products (Year 4) | | | | |

2.4 COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT ON LAND ISSUES

To date, TGCC has collaborated informally with the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA), which hopes to learn from the work of the CDLA and apply best practices to the activities they support. The ZLA is also increasingly being asked to support the policy development process, and has requested TGCC support in analyzing policy options and helping civil society organizations develop strategic positions on land. There is also likely to be a need to support consultations and land information dissemination within districts in advance of and following policy development. In particular, there is a need to build dialogue between traditional authorities and the state on land management issues.

Additionally, a few private sector firms, Cargill and AB Foods, have expressed an interest in learning from TGCC and potentially collaborating on land issues.

Priorities for component for upcoming year include:

- Support civil society to engage on land policy and learn from TGCC pilots in land advocacy;
- Support consultation and dialogue between traditional authorities, local communities and government within Districts; and
- Engage the private sector in a dialogue around land issues with a variety of national stakeholders.

Activity 1: CSO Support

The CSO Land Policy Sub-Committee has an official representation and advisory role with the GRZ. The Sub-Committee fills the function of educating civil society organizations on the policy development process, seeking input from the CSOs, and consolidating common positions of CSOs on land issues. Yet to date, the Sub-Committee has been relatively inactive. In support of building CSO capacity, and also to inform USAID and donors on the draft Land Policy, TGCC plans to support a CSO-focused workshop to help Zambian CSOs understand the elements of a land policy and best practices from the region. This will seek to help members consolidate positions on the land policy, as well as to carry out informational meetings in their provincial capital and districts. This analysis will be supplemented by the development of publically accessible information and communication materials with a Zambian consultant on the current legal framework on land issues that can be used as background materials for upcoming consultations.

At the pilot implementation level, TGCC will support increased documentation and dissemination of the TGCC methodologies, as well as joint civil society and government site visits to observe the Chipata-based process. These efforts will be supplemented by supporting traditional authorities from Chipata to travel to Lusaka and present on their experience with customary land administration

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Hold two CSO workshops on “Understanding the Draft Land Policy” and “Developing CSO Policy Positions” | X | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Develop and disseminate customary and state land rights educational materials | | X | X | |
| Conduct two study trips with representatives from CSOs and government travelling to Chipata to learn about the Chipata methodologies | X | | X | |
| Produce monthly Land, NRM, and Climate Change Media Reports | X | X | X | X |

Activity 2: Consultations and Dialogue

As policy is developed and legislation is released, there is a high chance of information being misunderstood or of a lack of communication or effective ways to gather feedback. TGCC will support dialogue by supporting district-level CSOs to bring together government and customary authorities to discuss land management issues at a local level and to gather feedback on policy and legislation to feed into national processes. TGCC's Lusaka-based technical specialist will support district CSOs to organize these events and bring information back to the national level. TGCC also plans to support the initial Technical Working Group on Land (the newly constituted formal communication mechanism between GoZ, CSOs, and cooperating partners) meeting in June 2015.

Building on the USAID-supported Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) work to build the capacity of journalists on climate change issues, and recent ZLA work to support district land alliance engagement with the media, TGCC will support media outreach training associated with land policy and land program implementation during Year 3.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The focus of the consultations and dialogues will depend on whether the land policy or legislative processes advance. In the absence of policy or legislation, TGCC will support district-level CSOs to lead general land administration discussions and information sharing between traditional authorities, local communities and district government offices. The new Forest Act is expected to have co-management of customary land as an element, so this may be represent an opportunity for consultation.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Hold two media trainings on land issues (based on when policy or legislation are expected to be released) | | X | | X |
| Hold two dialogues/consultations in 6-8 districts across Zambia using materials developed through TGCC and other partners (12-16 total) | | X | X | X |
| Hold one national level dialogue/consultation on an issue TBD | | | X | |

Activity 3: Private Sector Engagement

Security of tenure has important implications for the private sector as well. Large agribusinesses operate over vast areas of customarily managed land, and increasingly ZESCO and other utilities are asked to provide services in customary land where individuals have no documentation of their rights to occupy. During the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference, AB Foods (owner of Illovo and Zambia Sugar) requested to meet with USAID and the TGCC COP to discuss opportunities for facilitating discussions around land tenure dialogue in Zambia. Illovo expressed an interest in convening a dialogue in Lusaka around private sector and land tenure security. While TGCC does not work in areas where Illovo is active (Mazambuka), Illovo would be able to help convene private sector actors from across Zambia. Based on USAID interest, TGCC can engage with service providers and agricultural commodity purchasers to discuss the role that customary land certificates can play in increasing their investments in rural areas, as well as broader issues that may be of interest to the private sector, including conflict resolution mechanisms.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This activity assumes that the land issue resonates with private sector partners, that Illovo sugar remains interested in spearheading an initial dialogue/discussion, and that USAID

Zambia is interested in TGCC further exploring this cooperation. USAID would provide a consultative and facilitative role with the private sector partner playing lead role.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Explore private sector interest in customary land tenure issues, though meetings with Cargill, AB Industries, ZESCO, etc. | X | | | |
| Hold private sector land dialogue on key land tenure issues facing socially responsible investment in Zambia. | | X | | |
| Develop partnership with one private sector actor on land rights education or use of TGCC methodologies (opportunistic) | | | X | X |

2.5 COMPONENT 4: COORDINATION OF POLICY SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATING PARTNER COORDINATION

As the GRZ embarks on developing a land policy, drafting customary land administration legislation, and conceptualizing a land audit, MLNREP has begun requesting technical and financial support from various cooperating partners. Given the lack of a cooperating partner with an in-country Zambian land presence, USAID has agreed that TGCC can provide a coordination role in terms of building greater understanding among cooperating partners. Through this secretariat role, TGCC may help cooperating partners in Zambia respond to GRZ requests and may help to promote the integration of international best practices into Zambia's policy and land intervention next steps.

Priorities for Year 3 include:

- Engaging with the GRZ, and offering technical support in areas where international best practices can assist in land management and administration.
- Building understanding among cooperating partners on current land use activities.

Activity 1: Government Coordination

The GRZ has indicated that it will provide feedback to the Department for International Development (DFID) on priority support for the land sector. Subsequent discussions with the GRZ led to an agreement to institute a Technical Working Group on Lands to support MLNREP's Sector Advisory Group (SAG). A Technical Working Group on Lands will allow GRZ, cooperating partners, and civil society to share best practices and discuss opportunities for engagement. The initial Technical Working Group Meeting, which will focus on government report-out on current policy and implementation activities, is planned to occur in June 2015 and may require financial and technical support from TGCC. TGCC will prioritize engagement with government around the land policy development process, consultations on any land related policy and legislation, and technical consultancies on operational elements of areas such as the land audit, customary land documentation and administration, and grievance mechanisms associated with resource rights. Any potential activities with the GRZ will be closely coordinated with USAID/Zambia and the USAID LTRM Office, and will be further developed in subsequent quarterly reports and associated scopes of work.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Engagement in this area is based on GRZ interest in pursuing a land agenda. Discussions early in the first quarter of Year 3 indicate an interest on the part of the MLNREP, though it is not yet clear whether this will be a sustained interest.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Meet with DFID, USAID, and GRZ on land policy and associated technical activities | X | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provide logistical and meeting support for Technical Working Group Meeting on Lands | X | | X | |
| Conduct three consultancies (one on land and resource grievance mechanisms) (if and as requested) | | X | X | X |
| Participate technically in land policy/land legislation development (if and as requested) | | | | |
| Participate in land policy/land legislation consultations (potentially through CSO support below – if and as requested) | | | | |

Activity 2: Cooperating Partner Working Group

TGCC will continue to coordinate the Cooperating Partner Working Group on Land Issues, on behalf of USAID. TGCC will provide periodic updates to this group, particularly as it relates to planned visits by international consultants on land issues, or engagement from the Land Policy Initiative. TGCC support to this group will mostly be around information exchange and building a holistic and cross-sectoral understanding of land policy and implementation issues in Zambia.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Finalize Cooperating Partners Land Sector Overview Paper | X | | | |
| Compile bi-annual summary of land activities | | X | | X |
| Coordinate quarterly CP and/or Technical Working Group meetings and appropriate speakers/inputs | X | X | X | X |
| Consolidate donor comments/positions on land policy related issues, as necessary | | | | |

Activity 3: Collaboration with USAID Implementing Partners

TGCC will contribute to learning and sharing on land and resource tenure issues with USAID implementing partners, particularly around customary land administration and resource tenure methodologies and experiences. Partners to collaborate with include the Community Forest Program, COMACO, CIFOR, and the Fostering Accountability and Transparency (FACT) program.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Facilitate USAID partner participatory mapping experiences workshop | X | | | |
| Collaborate with USAID partners in discussion of site selection for TGCC expansion | | X | | |
| Participate in USAID GIS working group | X | X | X | X |
| Meet with FACT program on supporting transparency and accountability in District land administration offices | X | | | |

3.0 TASKS 2 AND 4 BURMA: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

3.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

Since 2013, TGCC has been supporting the government of Burma (GoB) and the USAID/Burma in the development of a National Land Use Policy. In June 2014, TGCC placed its full-time, long-term RLS in Burma as a Land Tenure 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 LTRM Office scoping mission to Burma formed the basis of a draft scope of work for a Burma land program developed by the USAID LTRM Office and USAID/Burma. The scope of work was finalized in early 2015, around the following four components:

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. In order to implement this program, TGCC mobilized a full-time Burma Country Coordinator in March 2015. The Coordinator will work closely with the Land Tenure Advisor and will be expected to lead the administrative elements of the full Burma program and the technical work under Components 3 and 4. In the first quarter of Year 3, TGCC will hire a small administrative staff, followed by a small technical team, which will include a gender expert, once the pilot state is confirmed. The implementation of this activity requires close technical and administrative coordination with USAID/Burma and USAID LTRM Office, as well as frequent consultation and coordination with other donors, civil society partners and the Government of Burma. TGCC expects to carry out a phased work plan associated with the Burma program and both this draft and associated indicators will be amended early in Year 3. Once field implementation begins, TGCC will be required to carry out an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), likely toward the end of the first quarter.

3.2 COMPONENT I: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON POLICY, LAW AND REGULATION

TGCC has been supporting the GoB in conducting extensive multi-stakeholder public consultations on the draft policy since October 18, 2014. The unprecedented government-led consultation process included 17 nationwide public consultations in every state and region in the country, submission of written comments on the policy up until February of 2015, and two expert roundtable consultations in January and March. In addition to the government-led public consultations, civil society conducted their own parallel grassroots-level consultation process on the draft policy across the country in order to raise awareness of the issues being addressed by the policy and to properly capture the concerns and desires of local populations. The Land Tenure Advisor has also been providing technical advice to the government on the development of a comprehensive umbrella National Land Law, which is hoped to address many of the harmonization issues in the legal framework relating to land tenure and property rights. The Land Tenure Advisor maintains a close communication with the Mission and USAID LTRM Office on the appropriate level of engagement on each legal issue.

The immediate priority for the coming year will be continued support to the National Land Use Policy development process, while also tracking opportunities for development of related laws and regulations using an inclusive consultative process that involves active participation from civil society and other stakeholders as opportunities to do so arise. In relation to supporting development of land resource related laws and regulations, an initial legal and stakeholder analysis will be conducted. Based on outputs from the legal analysis, educational materials on land tenure and property rights in the Burmese context will be developed and delivered in a training course during the coming year. Finally, at least one study tour will be conducted in the region during the year, most likely related to mechanisms for formal recognition of customary communal title.

Activity 1: National Land Use Policy

The process of developing the National Land Use Policy is ongoing, and it is unclear when exactly the policy will be finalized and formally endorsed by the GoB. The Land Tenure Advisor will assist the government in the process of incorporating comments from the multi-stakeholder consultation process into the draft policy prior to finalization; assist in ensuring that a high quality translation of the final draft policy is prepared prior to endorsement; support organization of a national workshop where the final draft policy will be publicly presented prior to being endorsed; and, develop various informational or educational materials on the policy after it is endorsed. TGCC will likely need to support a national consultant, U Aye Maung Sein, to assist with the policy revision process. TGCC may also work in partnership with the Land Core Group during the policy finalization process. TGCC will also utilize local translators for translation of the policy from Burmese into English, and will also likely support the costs of hiring a simultaneous translator during the national workshop. After the policy is finalized and endorsed, educational materials on the final policy may be developed and presented to stakeholders in a training course.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This schedule of activities relating to the development of the National Land Use Policy assumes that the policy will be finalized prior to elections in 2015, though this may not happen depending on the reaction of stakeholders to the final draft policy presented at the national workshop currently scheduled for May 2015.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Incorporate public comments into revised draft National Land Use Policy (1.3) | X | | | |
| Develop high quality translation of revised draft National Land Use Policy (1.3) | X | | | |
| Support National Workshop on final draft National Land Use Policy (1.3) | X | | | |
| Develop and deliver educational materials on endorsed National Land Use Policy (1.4) | | X | X | |

Activity 2: Initial Legal and Stakeholder Analysis (1.1)

A current legal and stakeholder analysis (1.1 in the Burma scope of work [SOW]) will be conducted in order to help focus interventions moving forward. The Land Tenure Advisor will likely play a key role in developing a detailed legal review of existing legislation and the tenure arrangements contained therein, though it would make sense to hire a local legal consultant to co-author this aspect of the legal analysis. The legal analysis will also be used to develop curriculum and course materials for a training on tenure arrangements in the Burma context (1.4). The stakeholder analysis will be contracted out to a consultant, or perhaps a team including national and international consultants that will co-author the stakeholder analysis. The stakeholder analysis should focus on civil society organizations working on land resource related issues in the country beyond the Land Core Group and its membership.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Initial legal analysis (1.1) | | X | X | |
| Presentation of findings and training from initial legal analysis (1.1 and 1.4) | | | X | |
| Initial stakeholder analysis (1.1) | | X | X | |
| Presentation of findings from stakeholder analysis (1.1) | | | X | |

Activity 3: Development of National Land Law (and Other Legal/Regulatory Support as Needed)

Once the National Land Use Policy is finalized and formally endorsed by the GoB, the Land Tenure Advisor will be authorized to provide further technical assistance in the development of the National Land Law (1.3). It is hoped that the government would be receptive to a process where the Land Tenure Advisor would work closely with a core team in developing the law, and also engage in a multi-stakeholder consultative process for development of the law. Any such engagement would be through the Law Working Sub-Group and Sub-Committee of the National Land Resource Management Central Committee. A roadmap for development of the law should be crafted, presented at a multi-stakeholder consultation workshop for feedback and revision purposes, and implemented (1.3 and 1.4). The Land Tenure Advisor will support law and regulation development and revision processes when and where opportunities to do so arise during the year.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The process for developing the National Land Law is unclear at the moment and will have to be reassessed as the calendar year unfolds. Same holds true for other law or regulatory developments.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Develop roadmap for development of National Land Law (1.3 and 1.4) | | X | | |
| Work with law formulation working group to draft National Land Law (1.3) | | X | X | X |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Hold multi-stakeholder consultation process for National Land Law development (1.3) | | X | X | X |
| Support other law and regulatory development processes where opportunities arise to do so (1.3) | | X | X | X |

Activity 4: Study Tour on Customary Tenure (1.2)

TGCC will conduct a study tour for government officials and members of civil society to look at how the formal recognition of land property rights of indigenous communities in Cambodia has been developed and implemented. The Land Tenure Advisor will make a scoping trip to Cambodia in order to set up the study tour and meetings with key stakeholders in Cambodia.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Availability of government staff in lead up to elections and interest of civil society to participate in such an event. TGCC will consult with the Mission before scheduling the study tour.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Carry out scoping visit to Cambodia to set up the study tour (1.2) | | X | | |
| Complete study tour to Cambodia (1.2) – Subject to Mission approval | | | X | |

3.3 COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As the National Land Use Policy development process has unfolded over the past year, a number of briefing materials have been developed to inform stakeholders of the process and support the public consultation process. It is envisioned that land-related educational outreach materials will be further developed over the coming year relating to the National Land Use Policy development process and other law and regulatory issues of concern to civil society groups, smallholder farmers, local government officials, and the business community.

An initial step will be to develop a draft education outreach strategy and share the draft with stakeholders for feedback and refinement purposes. Once the educational outreach strategy is finalized, written and non-written educational materials can be developed and delivered as appropriate based on the education outreach strategy.

Activity 1: Education Material Development and Outreach Strategy (2.4)

TGCC will develop a draft Burma education material development and outreach strategy for the coming year, and present the outreach strategy at the multi-stakeholder dialogue event prior to finalization and presentation. TGCC will hire a consultant to develop the education outreach strategy and secure feedback on the draft strategy from stakeholders prior to finalizing the strategy. The strategy may need to be flexible, based on the progress of policy and legal developments.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Draft education material development and outreach strategy (2.4) | X | | | |
| Conduct multi-stakeholder dialogue on draft strategy (2.5) | X | | | |
| Finalize strategy and share with stakeholders (2.4) | X | | | |

Activity 2: Develop Written Educational Materials for Government, Civil Society, Business Community and Other Stakeholders (2.1)

Based on the education materials development and outreach strategy, TGCC and in-country partners will prepare various written education materials on various policies, laws and regulations for non-experts. While

the Land Tenure Advisor may develop some legal education materials, development of other materials may be outsourced to other entities. All materials will be peer reviewed prior to finalization, drafts will be shared with the USAID LTRM Office through the online portal, and then released to the public through a multi-stakeholder dialogue event.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Develop educational material #1 (2.1) | | X | | |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #1 (2.3) | | X | | |
| Develop educational material #2 (2.1) | | | X | |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #2 (2.3) | | | X | |
| Develop educational material #3 (2.1) | | | X | |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #3 (2.3) | | | X | |
| Develop educational material #4 (2.1) | | | | X |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #4 (2.3) | | | | X |

Activity 3: Develop Non-Written Educational Materials (2.2)

Based on the education materials development and outreach strategy, TGCC will prepare non-written education materials on various policies, laws, and regulations for non-literate populations and distribute to local populations in intervention areas. Development of non-written educational materials, such as radio shows, plays or other items, will likely be subcontracted. All materials will be peer reviewed by local actors in order to ensure appropriateness of materials using a multi-stakeholder dialogue process prior to finalization, shared in draft form with USAID, and then released to the public through various means and methodologies that will be developed according to the form and format of the non-written educational materials.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Develop non-written educational materials (2.2) | | X | X | |
| Peer review by local actors using multi-stakeholder dialogue approach (2.3) | | | X | |
| Finalize and deliver non-written educational materials to target non-literate populations in intervention areas. (2.2) | | | X | X |

Activity 4: Support Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and Consultations

TGCC has provided technical and financial support to government and civil society dialogues, workshops, expert meetings, and consultations, and will continue to provide this support through cooperation with donors and implementing partners. TGCC will continue this demand-based support and will coordinate closely with a range of partners to promote open and inclusive events. Numbers and topics will be clarified during USAID LTRM Office visit to Burma in the first quarter.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Plan and prepare for X dialogues, workshops, events | X | X | X | X |
| Support X dialogues, workshops and events | X | X | X | X |

3.4 COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT THE PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

Starting in early April 2015, Component 3 will become more active as the Country Coordinator joins the TGCC staff in Yangon. Project focus will shift towards the more tactical activities associated with undertaking field work in locations that are as yet to be determined, all the while being cognizant of the advances being made under Components 1 and 2 related to Land Policy and Law.

The present Land Policy efforts are greatly supporting the GoB as it moves closer to the initial drafting of a National Land Law. Multiple official events and numerous communications have resulted in the GoB and CSOs feeling at ease with the support that TGCC is providing. This must continue as TGCC moves into a phase of field level implementation.

Priorities for Component 3 for the coming year include the identification of pilot sites, the establishment of a technical steering committee, capacity-building of stakeholders that will undertake an agreed-upon technical approach that will yield both boundary and land use information from the field, and ultimately the beginning of field activities in at least the first of several village tracts throughout the country. Implementation of the Activities under this Component will be staggered across the three village tracts anticipated to be targeted by the pilot to allow for lessons learned from the first site to be incorporated into the second and third sites. Timing of implementation in the second and third sites will be carefully coordinated with the third party evaluation such that baseline data collection is completed before detailed activities begin on the ground.

Activity 1: Pilot Site Selection

Through discussions with USAID, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, and the European Union, the TGCC Burma staff (Country Coordinator and land Tenure Advisor) will highlight existing country experiences in land resource mapping that are pertinent to Component 3. The Country Coordinator will create the written report and lessons learned document from the outputs of these discussions. Simultaneously, inclusive discussions will occur that clearly illustrate those factors and their relevant importance that will ultimately determine the pilot site locations. To date, the Land Tenure Advisor has been privy to these discussions but the Country Coordinator once in country will provide additional support. Initial meetings with Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF) and CSOs will result in the creation of a roadmap for site selection, thus ensuring buy-in from all stakeholders. After site selection is completed, a series of land tenure studies focusing upon both the legal and social side of customary land tenure and use will be developed for these areas. Short term international consultants will be employed to undertake these studies with oversight being provided by the in-country TGCC staff. Deliverables will include written reports that outline findings, constructively add to the development of technical approaches used at the pilot sites and indicate which factors might aid or inhibit the extrapolation of pilot site activities in other areas of the country. Tenure assessments will be completed in a staggered way across the three village tracts.

Assumptions and Clarifications: That government officials are able to make a decision to support TGCC with the initiation of pilot site activities in the first of three village tracts.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Produce a written report on existing land mapping efforts in likely pilot site states | X | | | |
| Clarify the factors and stakeholders involved in selection of both states and village tracts and create a short list of candidate sites based upon identified parameters | X | | | |
| Develop an agreement with donor, CSO, and government counterparts on the priority State | X | | | |
| Visit site candidates and make final decision on pilot component village tracts | X | | | |
| Create a series of land tenure assessments for potential pilot sites | X | X | X | X |

Activity 2: Document a Technical Approach for Participatory Mapping of Rights and Use

Based upon previous experiences of the Country Coordinator and information gathered as part of Activity 1 and also Activity 3 of Component 4, TGCC will design a methodology that will capture primary field data related to land use patterns and customary village boundaries. The methodology will incorporate many technical aspects including mapping approaches, gender awareness, community and government (all relevant levels and institutions) buy-in and community based efforts to sensitize village tract populations ahead of field work. Resource requirements and timeframes will also be included for the various stages of implementation. After a thorough review by interested parties (USAID, CSOs, donors, and GoB) and a defined period for gathering feedback, a finalized methodology will be proposed for acceptance by the Technical Steering Committee (TSC). The Country Coordinator based in Yangon will be responsible for this deliverable that will be presented in both written and graphic format to stakeholders. Meetings will be held with the TSC to further refine the technical approach to be used before a one day workshop is hosted with all stakeholders to ensure technical transparency and buy-in is achieved.

Assumptions and Clarifications: The pilot site locations are in areas of the country where satellite imagery can be attained and that agreement on a TGCC technical approach for participatory mapping can be reached while recognizing the importance of an approach that is expedient.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Host event at which participatory mapping lessons are presented by existing in-country projects within a procedural framework as defined by TGCC | X | | | |
| Form a Technical Steering Committee from amongst pilot site stakeholders that aids the development of mapping activities | X | | | |
| Actively engage, educate, and win buy-in from GoB representatives that will then understand the purpose, approach and outcomes of pilot site activities | X | X | | |
| Document agreed-upon customary boundary and land use planning technical approaches to be implemented at pilot sites that dovetail with land laws and policies determined by that date | | X | X | |

Activity 3: Training and Sensitization Phase

TGCC does not anticipate undertaking the majority of field mapping efforts throughout the life of the project. Rather it sees its role as being a technical guide and backstopping resource for the multiple elements of the technical work plan. In the case of village tract mapping, local citizens and local government representatives will be supported by local CSOs, who will be trained by the TGCC team in this type of work. The mechanism that determines their engagement may be sub-contracts or grants. That said, TGCC, predominantly the Country Coordinator with support from short term consultants will undertake an initial training of trainers event to instill the technical methodology previously agreed upon by the TSC. Once that capacity development initiative is completed, local groups will be expected to undertake most mapping activities with support and oversight from TGCC staff. The number of trainees considered qualified to undertake field mapping activities will be more than 30 and an accompanying manual will be authored that clearly outlines procedures and best practices for data management and community engagement paying particular attention to gender and youth. Training and sensitization will be completed in a staggered way across the three village tracts to ensure that the baseline data are collected by the third party evaluation firm before community-level training and sensitization begins in the second and third pilot sites.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Support the TSC to identify local resources to facilitate the pilot site mapping and land use planning effort | | X | X | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Communicate with local authorities and community representatives in selected Village Tracts to ensure sensitization and expectations are controlled | | X | X | X |
| Identify and train a cadre of field technical staff (local citizens from village tracts, representatives of GoB and CSO/NGOs) to undertake the agreed upon technical approach for boundary identification | | | X | |

Activity 4: Commencement of Field Activities in Pilot Site Locations

If the work plan schedule is adhered to, field activities in the first pilot site should begin at the end of the monsoon season by October 2015. This will make field logistics easier for field teams to each village communities. Teams will be comprised of several individuals with responsibilities ranging from community sensitization (normally a member of the community itself), field mapping technician, and local government liaison. Field activities will be completed in the second and third sites will begin after the baseline data are collected by the third party evaluation firm.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Dispatch field teams to undertake field data collection | | | X | X |
| Create and populate a standards based spatial database to manage all field data | | | X | X |
| Relay initial findings to community and TSC members and adapt approach as necessary | | | X | X |
| Feed field data into land use planning approach | | | | X |

3.5 COMPONENT 4: ACTION RESEARCH AND MONITORING

In order to build collective ownership of the lessons learned and to promote integration of lessons from the TGCC pilot as well as other pilot work across Burma and the region, TGCC will support action research and monitoring. This will include technical and institutional support to at least one local organization to monitor and assemble information on pilot activities, as well as supporting a technical steering committee to guide changes to the piloting approach. These institutions will guide the development of policy briefs and learning events/dialogues.

Priorities for component 4 for upcoming year will be to identify the members of the steering committee and develop a working agreement with a local institution to develop action research to support pilot implementation and policy learning.

Activity 1: Steering Committee Development

As noted in the pilot development process, a TSC will be established during the first quarter of Year 3. This committee's first role will be to help finalize site selection, but will also be important in terms of establishing and vetting an action research agenda. The TSC will review scopes of work for assessments and research associated with the TGCC pilot implementation. Initially the TSC will meet quarterly, though this may be adapted to the project needs and the committee's availability.

Assumptions and Clarifications: This assumes that a TSC will be able to be established rapidly, and that the members will have the authority to speak on behalf of the organizations they represent.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Establish TSC | X | | | |
| Hold quarterly meetings to review site selection, research priorities, lessons learned and challenges and successes | | X | X | X |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Agree on TGCC methodology | | X | | |
| Agree on a research agenda and policy briefs related to sites | | | X | |

Activity 2: Develop Subcontract/Grant with Research and Monitoring Partner(s)

TGCC plans to work with one or more local partners to build capacity to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the TGCC (and other relevant) pilots and develop policy relevant learning materials. TGCC will support these institutions to carry out this research and develop policy relevant briefs. Depending on the timing of the pilot development process, the site-level land tenure assessments may be carried out through this research grant/subcontract. During the USAID/Burma work planning session and USAID/Washington TDY, it is expected that draft research topics and policy briefs will be further considered.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Release RFA and/or RFP; evaluate applicants; award contract/grant | | X | | |
| Co-develop research agenda and policy brief priorities (Based on Activity 1) | | | X | |
| Identify TGCC technical and administrative capacity building support for local partners | | | X | |
| Develop research dissemination strategy, building on Component 2 | | | | |

Activity 3: Best Practices Research to Support Policy Development and Pilot Implementation

In addition to local level research, TGCC will support bringing international best practices to the Burma context. In this capacity, TGCC may commission desk-based research on key questions facing the Burma pilot and policy development processes. These activities will be led by international consultants, who will be paired with Burma-based counterparts (likely from the same organization involved in Activity 2) to provide an overview of lessons from international experience and help to assess their relevance to Burma. The first assessment will look at lessons learned on the legal recognition of community rights from several countries. Additional assessments will be identified on an as needed basis and will be developed in coordination with ongoing work in Components 1, 2, and 3.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Finalize SOW on legal recognition of community rights | X | | | |
| Present Draft Study on legal recognition of community rights | | X | | |
| Develop additional research topics | | | X | |

4.0 TASK 2 GLOBAL: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+

4.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

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 USAID/Central America on country assessments in the region associated with the Central America Regional Climate Change Program (RCCP). These assessments in Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama 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.

Current plans do not envision an expansion of the analytical work, though there are numerous opportunities to:

- Further support the consolidation and dissemination of USAID tenure and REDD+ projects to date; and,
- Continue and build upon partnerships with the FCPF around the integration of tenure into their activities and guidance.

4.2 ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits

The deliverable associated with this activity was completed in Year 2 and there are no specific plans to continue this work. The deliverable was used to support resource tenure assessments in Central America and Nepal. To comply with our contract requirements we will undertake a review of existing USAID LTRM benefit-sharing, carbon rights and other tools, and provide recommendations for amending these tools.

It is anticipated that the Resource Tenure Specialist will lead this review and revision process.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Review framework, as well as existing USAID land tenure and property rights (LTPR) tools on benefit sharing and carbon rights, and provide recommendations for amendments | | X | X | |
| Develop and carry out an basic outreach plan on existing tools | | | X | X |

Activity 2: Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions (Nepal and Central America Forest Carbon and Resource Tenure Assessments)

The tenure analysis associated with Nepal's ER-PIN was drafted during Year 2. Early in Year 3, 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 Carbon Fund Methodological Framework calls for the resource tenure assessment to be presented in country in a consultative forum and it would be appropriate for TGCC to fund this consultation in collaboration with the Nepal FCPF team.

Additional opportunities abound to support the further integration of resource tenure into emerging country and project level REDD+ activities. For example, while the Carbon Fund has commissioned a number of studies on jurisdictional REDD+ issues, including financing and measurement methodologies, much to the chagrin of civil society, they have not yet funded a study on tenure and jurisdictional REDD+. Additionally, of the approximately 20 USAID countries receiving sustainable landscapes funding, most have identified resource tenure as a significant constraint facing project implementation.

Support for RCCP emerged from discussions in the third quarter of Year 1 and subsequently were carried out throughout Year 2. Assessments in Panama and Guatemala have been completed, using, in part, the framework developed under Task 2. These two assessments have been shared with government and stakeholders in each of these countries and have been welcomed. The Honduras assessment will be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of Year 3. All will be shared through list serves and with in-country partners in year 3. If the Global Landscape Forum 2015 emerges as a priority, then the experiences of the consultants who developed the reports and their government counterparts could contribute to the process.

If USAID desires, TGCC can organize a session on tenure and forest carbon mitigation at the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties Global Landscape Forum, as well as a side event alongside. Such an event could be a useful forum to complete the TGCC Task 2 analytical work and summarize/present on the impact of these analyses.

The mangrove assessment described in Activity 3 will be shared and can be adapted based on USAID desires.

Assumptions and Clarifications: Further decision on contributions to the Global Landscape Forum is made.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Review Nepal resource tenure assessment with FCPF, USAID/GCC team | X | | | |
| Carry out Nepal stakeholder consultation | X | | | |
| Share Honduras assessment with stakeholders | X | | | |
| Further share Panama and Guatemala Assessments | X | | | |
| Consider reporting out on TGCC/USAID tenure and forest carbon work at FCPF PC meeting in Washington DC in June 2015 | X | | | |
| Consider contributing to Global Landscapes Forum 2015 and UNFCCC Conference of the Parties side events on land tenure and REDD+ (decision needed by end of Q1) | | X | X | |
| Confirm participation and number of events to organize at Conference of the Parties | X | | | |
| Register for the Conference of the Parties, and line up agenda, speakers, etc. | X | | | |
| Carry out pre-Conference of the Parties organizational activities, and communications/outreach materials | | X | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Participate in the Conference of the Parties | | | X | |
| Move mangrove assessment to new activity and integrate into TGCC Y3 support | X | X | | |

Activity 3: Resource Tenure and Mangroves

The USAID LTRM Office, in collaboration with the GCC Office, is interested in assessing and improving the relationship between secure resource tenure and governance and the sustainable management of coastal mangrove forests. The work is expected to follow a two phased approach. The first phase will include a global assessment of resource tenure rights and governance within coastal mangrove forests in order to create a primer that will identify appropriate interventions for improving the status of resource tenure within coastal mangrove forests.

The global assessment may include experience from across East/West Africa; South East Asia; and South Pacific with a focus on learning from the experiences of USAID coastal projects working in mangrove ecosystems. Particular attention will be paid to USAID activities, including the current work of the CIFOR Sustainable Wetlands for Adaptation and Mitigation Program (SWAMP), the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program, as well as 'Tetra Tech and TGCC partners' work in a variety of Asian and African countries. Close coordination with technical advisors and staff from existing USAID and USFS mangrove-related projects will ensure recommended activities include the most recent and relevant lessons learned from the field.

The draft scope of work will be developed in the first quarter and shared with USAID for review and modification. TGCC will then work with existing partners and consultants immediately, or release a competitive procurement for analytical support to undertake the first phase of this research between May 2015 and early 2016. The first phase of research will create stand-alone deliverables as a technical resource, but will also identify additional longer-term implementation opportunities in one or more countries. These opportunities are expected to be discussed in the lead up to 2016 and will be finalized/decided upon by work planning in 2016.

The development of this activity will be led by the Resource Tenure Specialist.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Mangrove Assessment moved to new activity and integrated into TGCC Y3 support | X | X | | |
| Finalize Scope of Work for Phase I | X | | | |
| Identify partner or consultants (if non-TGCC partner, then release RFP) | X | | | |
| Carry out framework research and build case studies | | X | X | |
| Finalize report and outreach activities | | | X | X |
| Hold workshop on next steps | | | X | |
| Develop phase 2 work including primer and implementation support in country(s) | | | X | |
| Draft follow-on SOW | | | | X |

5.0 TASK 3A: DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE RIGHTS AND FOREST CONDITION

5.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

TGCC engagement under Task 3a consists of a review and synthesis of the empirical evidence between devolution of rights and responsibilities to forest resources and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. In year 1, a research team led by MSU carried out an in-depth literature review and subsequent summary white paper on the linkages between devolved land tenure and the achievement of forest management objectives, and specifically, “forest condition.” The empirical research on this task was completed mid-way into Year 2 and subsequent work has only focused on outreach and trying to get the results read and integrated into other research efforts being undertaken by different institutions.

This specific research activity is not planned to continue into Year 3, though some publicity may appear in Year 3, as will an expected journal publication around the research findings. However, the opportunity to continue to explore the relevance of devolved tenure on forest condition outcomes has presented itself through the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 initiative, and this will be further developed during Year 3.

Activity 1: Develop and Carry Out Strategy to Support TFA 2020

USAID LTRM Office, in collaboration with the Global Climate Change Office, is interested in exploring the role of land tenure rights and governance for achieving the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 goals of reducing deforestation associated with commodity supply chains, particularly, soy, palm oil, paper and pulp, and beef. The work will be carried out in two phases that includes: a) identification of key land tenure issues within the commodity supply chains; b) development of on the ground support of mapping of rights in a supply shed through collaborative work with a TFA 2020 private sector partner that can be implemented within a specific commodity or country context.

The first phase may include a scoping of the current knowledge of tenure linkages in one commodity chain in two countries in different continents (eg., palm oil in Indonesia and Liberia). The report will take an in-depth look at data sources and tenure issues within a supply shed. This may then be examined for broader applicability to the other three TFA 2020 focal commodities, and a comparison of the commodities and likely country/regional differences in the tenure issues encountered will be characterized. A draft scoping phase SOW will be developed and shared with USAID early in the first quarter for review.

Based on USAID discussions with a TFA 2020 private sector partner, TGCC will develop a scope of work around specific supply shed and tenure issues in one country. TGCC’s approach will build on USAID’s recent efforts in promoting Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure within the private sector, including the “Operational Guidelines for Responsible Land-based Investment.” Throughout this period of scoping and draft protocol development, opportunities for sustained engagement with companies or countries will be explored by USAID. Such a partnership could pilot a variety of USAID-supported tools

in the context of enhancing tenure security alongside private investment. It is important that any partnership that is developed includes technical inputs and effort from partner private sector firm(s).

The development of this activity will be led by the Resource Tenure Specialist.

Assumptions and Clarifications: USAID and TGCC will be able to identify appropriate partners for collaboration in this work.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Draft TFA 2020 commodity/tenure scoping study on one commodity/country SOW | X | | | |
| Carry out scoping study | X | X | | |
| Draft TFA 2020 tenure rights protocol SOW | X | | | |
| Build on scoping study and partnerships to develop draft protocol on clarifying tenure rights and resolving conflict | | X | X | |
| Hold stakeholder workshop and webinar to consider draft protocol | | | X | X |
| Revise draft protocol | | | | X |
| Share scoping study and draft protocol at appropriate forums | | | X | X |
| Decide with USAID whether TFA 2020 or mangrove work will be focus of Y4 and Y5 piloting | | | X | |
| Develop partnership(s) with one or more private sector firms on the use and implementation of draft protocol (primarily USAID responsibility) | | X | X | X |

6.0 TASK 3B: DEVOLVED MARINE RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS, CONSERVATION, AND ADAPTATION

6.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

The marine resource tenure (MRT) task is supporting desktop research to review the state of knowledge on marine tenure and governance regimes. The overarching research question explores the conditions under which community-scale marine resource tenure and governance regimes contribute to sustainable fisheries, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation. The results of this research will provide programming guidance to USAID Mission staff and to international and regional organizations, such as donors and nongovernmental organizations involved with the development and implementation of systems to establish and strengthen marine resource tenure. The third year of this work will be dissemination and potential piloting of the tools. This task is led by marine scientist Kitty Courtney at Tetra Tech EMI, with support from the Resource Tenure Specialist.

6.2 ACTIVITIES

The team has completed a draft primer that highlights the role of sustainable small-scale fisheries and marine tenure in achieving USAID’s objectives, as well as a desktop study report. The primer is intended to support the programming efforts of USAID staff and its partners and serve as a companion document to the in-depth, academic desktop study report. The two products have been completed and will be distributed with USAID prior to the start of Year 3. Year 3 plans will be based on USAID desires to see the tool continue to be used. Ultimately, the Primer is intended to be piloted and applied through a collaborative approach with a partnering USAID Mission activity focused on marine and coastal fisheries. Depending on the participating Mission(s)’ needs and interests, the Primer will serve as a reference for USAID staff and implementing partners in assessing and addressing governance issues facing USAID marine programs. The work under this activity will be aligned with the implementation of USAID’s Biodiversity Policy. Subsequent work under this Task is highly dependent on the needs of a USAID Mission Project.

| Sub-Activity | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Respond to USAID comments on draft | X | | | |
| Develop SOW for piloting primer, based on USAID guidance | X | | | |
| Carry out primer pilot | | X | X | X |
| Develop and carry out webinars for USAID staff to further share the primer (2-3) | | X | X | |

7.0 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

7.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

While grants fall their own task in the TGCC contract, their application is always tied to a technical area. As a result, TGCC grant activities are noted in the previous sections. TGCC's grants under contract are managed by the DCOP, who ensures compliance with all USAID regulations and Tetra Tech policies.

8.0 GANTT CHARTS

TASK I ZAMBIA: STRENGTHENING LAND RIGHTS TO SUPPORT ADOPTION OF CLIMATE SMART LAND USE

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|
| COMPONENT I: CUSTOMARY LAND CERTIFICATE PILOTING AND AGROFORESTRY EXTENSION | | | | | |
| Agroforestry Extension in Chipata District | | | | | |
| Develop RFP for agroforestry extension support in Chipata District | X | | | | TGCC |
| Produce training manual for agroforestry extension | | X | | | Agroforestry Implementer |
| Carry out field surveys | X | | | X | “ |
| Implement extension activities | X | X | X | X | “ |
| Customary Land Certification and Administration in Chipata District | | | | | |
| Complete village boundary maps, documentation of customary rule documentation and village governance institution establishment | X | | | | Chipata District Land Alliance |
| Complete information and outreach materials associated with customary land certification | X | | | | Communications Consultant |
| Release household certification RFA | X | | | | TGCC |
| Hire and train 32 parasurveyors | X | | | | Chipata Tenure Implementer |
| Train community facilitators and data team | | | | | Terra Firma |
| Acquire imagery and prepare village certification materials | X | | | | Terra Firma |
| Conduct boundary demarcation and adjudication in four chiefdoms | X | X | X | | Chipata Tenure Implementer |
| Carry out objections and corrections phase | | | X | X | “ |
| Provide ongoing training/support for indunas/Headpersons/Chiefs in land administration | | | X | X | Chipata Tenure/ Terra Firma |
| Delivery household certificates | | | | X | Chipata Tenure Implementer |
| Expand Customary Land Certification and Administration Process to Chiefdom in a Game Management Area | | | | | |
| Select a chiefdom and carry out a land and resources tenure and gender analysis | | X | X | | TGCC and USAID/Zambia |
| Carry out initial assessment of challenges and applicability of the full TGCC Chipata methodology to the GMA environment | | X | | | Consultant |
| Release RFA or RFP, evaluate responses, and award | | | X | | TGCC |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|
| Identify additional technical and administrative support required by partner to carry out work | | | X | | TGCC |
| Provide technical training on TGCC methodologies and devices | | | X | X | TGCC |
| Begin implementation | | | | X | New tenure implementing partner |

COMPONENT 2: ZAMBIA LAND RESEARCH AGENDA

Developing and Supporting a Land Research Agenda

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| Release RFP to lead the research agenda process | X | | | | TGCC |
| Develop a participatory land research agenda through a public symposium | | X | | | Research partner |
| Support existing Zambian knowledge management site that consolidates and organizes Zambia-relevant land research and policy | | X | | | “ |
| Fund 4-6 locally developed research topics funded, with academic oversight by the research or policy institution | | | X | X | “ |
| Disseminate research products (Year 4) | | | | | “ |

COMPONENT 3: SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT ON LAND ISSUES

CSO Support

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Hold two CSO workshops on “Understanding the Draft Land Policy” and “Developing CSO Policy Positions” | X | | | | Consultant |
| Develop and disseminate customary and state land rights educational materials | | X | X | | Consultant |
| Conduct two study trips with representatives from CSOs and government travelling to Chipata to learn about the Chipata methodologies | X | | X | | Governance Specialist |
| Produce monthly Land, NRM, and Climate Change Media Reports | X | X | X | X | Governance Specialist |

Consultations and Dialogue

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| Hold two media trainings on land issues (based on when policy or legislation are expected to be released) | | X | | X | Governance Specialist |
| Hold two dialogues/consultations in 6-8 Districts across Zambia using materials developed through TGCC and other partners (12-16 total). | | X | X | X | District partners (RFP) |
| Hold one national level dialogue/consultation on an issue TBD | | | X | | COP |

Private Sector Engagement

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|----------------|
| Explore private sector interest in customary land tenure issues, through meetings with Cargill, AB Industries, ZESCO, etc. | X | | | | COP with USAID |
| Hold private sector land dialogue on key land tenure issues facing socially responsible investment in Zambia. | | X | | | COP |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| Develop partnership with one private sector actor on land rights education or use of TGCC methodologies (opportunistic) | | | X | X | TGCC |

COMPONENT 4: COORDINATION OF SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATING PARTNERS

Government Coordination

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Meet with DFID, USAID and GRZ on land policy and associated technical activities | X | | | | COP |
| Provide logistical and meeting support for Technical Working Group Meeting on Lands | X | | X | | Governance Specialist |
| Conduct three consultancies (one on land and resource grievance mechanisms) (if and as requested) | | X | X | X | Consultants |
| Participate technically in land policy/land legislation development (if and as requested) | | | | | As requested |
| Participate in land policy/land legislation consultations (potentially through CSO support below – if and as requested) | | | | | As requested |

Cooperating Partner Working Group

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Finalize Cooperating Partners Land Sector Overview Paper | X | | | | COP |
| Compile bi-annual summary of land activities | | X | | X | Governance Specialist |
| Coordinate quarterly CP and/or Technical Working Group meetings and appropriate speakers/inputs | X | X | X | X | COP |
| Consolidate donor comments/positions on land policy related issues, as necessary | | | | | Governance Specialist |

Collaboration with USAID Implementing Partners

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Facilitate USAID partner participatory mapping experiences workshop | X | | | | COP |
| Collaborate with USAID partners in discussion of site selection for TGCC expansion | | X | | | COP |
| Participate in USAID GIS working group | X | X | X | X | Governance Specialist |
| Meet with FACT program on supporting transparency and accountability in District land administration offices | X | | | | COP |

TASKS 2 AND 4 BURMA: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+ AND STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER REDD+

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|-------------|
|--|----|----|----|----|-------------|

COMPONENT I – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON POLICY LAW AND REGULATION

National Land Use Policy (1.3, 1.4)

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| Incorporate public comments into revised draft National Land Use Policy | X | | | | Land Advisor |
| Develop high quality translation of revised draft National Land Use Policy | X | | | | Land Advisor, translator |
| Support National Workshop on final draft National Land Use Policy | X | | | | Land Advisor |
| Develop and deliver educational materials on endorsed National Land Use Policy | | X | X | | Local partner |
| Initial Legal and Stakeholder Analysis (1.1, 1.4) | | | | | |
| Initial legal analysis | | X | X | | Land Advisor |
| Presentation of findings and training from initial legal analysis | | | X | | “ |
| Initial stakeholder analysis | X | X | X | | Local consultant |
| Presentation of findings from stakeholder analysis | | | X | | “ |
| Development of National Land Law (other legal/regulatory support as needed) (1.3, 1.4) | | | | | |
| Develop roadmap for development of National Land Law | | X | | | Land Advisor |
| Work with law formulation working group to draft National Land Law | | X | X | X | “ |
| Hold multi-stakeholder consultation process for National Land Law development | | X | X | X | Land Advisor, administrative team |
| Support other law and regulatory development processes where opportunities arise to do so | | X | X | X | Land Advisor |
| Study Tour on Customary Tenure (1.2) | | | | | |
| Carry out scoping visit to Cambodia to set up the study tour | | X | | | Land Advisor |
| Complete study tour to Cambodia – based on Mission approval | | | X | | Land Advisor, administrative team |
| COMPONENT 2 – SUPPORT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | | | | | |
| Education Material Development and Outreach Strategy (2.4, 2.5) | | | | | |
| Draft education material development and outreach strategy | X | X | | | Consultant with local partner |
| Conduct multi-stakeholder dialogue on draft strategy | X | X | | | “ |
| Finalize strategy and share with stakeholders | | X | | | “ |
| Develop Written Educational Materials for Government, Civil Society, Business Community and Other Stakeholders (2.1, 2.3) | | | | | |
| Develop educational material #1 | | X | | | Local partner |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #1 | | X | | | TGCC and local partner |
| Develop educational material #2 | | | X | | Local partner |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational | | | X | | TGCC and local |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|--|
| material #2 | | | | | partner |
| Develop educational material #3 | | | X | | Local partner |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #3 | | | X | | TGCC and local partner |
| Develop educational material #4 | | | | X | Local partner |
| Hold multi-stakeholder dialogue release event for educational material #4 | | | | X | TGCC and local partner |
| Develop Non-Written Educational Materials (2.2, 2.3) | | | | | |
| Develop non-written educational materials | | X | X | | Local partner |
| Peer review by local actors using multi-stakeholder dialogue approach | | | X | | “ |
| Finalize and deliver non-written educational materials to target non-literate populations in intervention areas. | | | X | X | “ |
| Support Multi-stakeholder Dialogues and Consultations (2.3) | | | | | |
| Plan and prepare for X dialogues, workshops, events (Numbers clarified in June USAID Visit) | X | X | X | X | Land Advisor, administrative team |
| Support X dialogues, workshops and events (Numbers clarified in June USAID Visit) | X | X | X | X | Land Advisor, administrative team |
| COMPONENT 3 – PILOT SITE IMPLEMENTATION | | | | | |
| Pilot Site Selection | | | | | |
| Produce a written report on existing land mapping efforts in likely pilot site states | X | | | | Country Coordinator |
| Clarify the factors and stakeholders involved in selection of both states and village tracts and create a short list of candidate sites based upon identified parameters | X | | | | Country Coordinator |
| Develop an agreement with donor, CSO, and government counterparts on the priority State | X | | | | Country Coordinator |
| Visit site candidates and make final decision on pilot component village tracts | X | | | | Country Coordinator, technical team |
| Create a series of land tenure assessments for potential pilot sites | X | X | X | X | Country Coordinator, Local Partner |
| Document Technical Approach | | | | | |
| Host event at which participatory mapping lessons are presented by existing in-country projects within a procedural framework as defined by TGCC | X | | | | Country Coordinator, administrative team |
| Form a Technical Steering Committee from amongst pilot site stakeholders that aids the development of mapping activities | X | | | | Country Coordinator, |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|---|
| | | | | | Land Advisor |
| Actively engage, educate, and win buy-in from GoB representatives that will then understand the purpose, approach and outcomes of pilot site activities | X | X | | | Country Coordinator |
| Document agreed-upon customary boundary and land use planning technical approaches to be implemented at pilot sites that dovetail with land laws and policies determined by that date | | X | X | | Country Coordinator, Technical team |
| Training and Sensitization | | | | | |
| Support the TSC to identify local resources to facilitate the pilot site mapping and land use planning effort | | X | X | | Country Coordinator |
| Communicate with local authorities and community representatives in selected Village Tracts to ensure sensitization and expectations are controlled | | X | X | X | Technical team, Implementation partners |
| Identify and train a cadre of field technical staff (local citizens from village tracts, representatives of GoB and CSO/NGOs) to undertake the agreed upon technical approach for boundary identification | | | X | | Country Coordinator, Technical support |
| Field Activities | | | | | |
| Dispatch field teams to undertake field data collection | | | X | X | Country Coordinator, Implementation |
| Create and populate a standards based spatial database to manage all field data | | | X | X | Country Coordinator |
| Relay initial findings to community and TSC members and adapt approach as necessary | | | X | X | Implementation Partner |
| Feed field data into land use planning approach | | | | X | Implementation Partner |
| COMPONENT 4: ACTION RESEARCH AND MONITORING | | | | | |
| Steering Committee Development (4.3) | | | | | |
| Establishment of TSC | X | | | | Country Coordinator |
| Hold quarterly meetings to review site selection, research priorities, lessons learned and challenges and successes | | X | X | X | “ |
| Agree on TGCC methodology | | X | | | “ |
| Agree on a research agenda and policy briefs related to sites | | | X | | “ |
| Develop Subcontract/Grant with Research and Monitoring Partner(s) (4.1) | | | | | |
| Release RFA and/or RFPs; evaluate applicants; award contract/grant | | X | | | Country Coordinator |
| Co-develop research agenda and policy brief priorities (Based on Activity I) | | | X | | Local partner |
| Identify TGCC technical and administrative capacity building support for local partners | | | X | | Country Coordinator |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| Develop research dissemination strategy, building on Component 2 | | | | | Local partner |
| Best Practices Research to Support Policy Development and Pilot Implementation (4.2) | | | | | |
| Finalize SOW on legal recognition of community rights | X | | | | Country Coordinator |
| Present Draft study on legal recognition of community rights | | X | | | Land Advisor |
| Develop additional research topics | | | X | | Country Coordinator |

TASK 2 GLOBAL: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS TO BENEFITS FROM REDD+

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|
| Framework for Assessing Rights to Benefits | | | | | |
| Review framework, as well as existing USAID land tenure and property rights (LTPR) tools on benefit sharing and carbon rights, and provide recommendations for amendments | | X | X | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Develop and carry out an basic outreach plan on existing tools | | | X | X | Communications Specialist |
| Collaboration with the FCPF and USAID Missions (Nepal and Central America Forest Carbon and Resource Tenure Assessments) | | | | | |
| Review Nepal resource tenure assessment with FCPF, USAID GCC team | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Carry out Nepal stakeholder consultation | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Share Honduras assessment with stakeholders | X | | | | COP |
| Further share Panama and Guatemala assessments | X | | | | COP |
| <i>Consider reporting out on TGCC/USAID tenure and forest carbon work at FCPF PC meeting in Washington DC in May 2015</i> | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| <i>Consider contributing to Global Landscapes Forum 2015 and UNFCCC Conference of the Parties side events on land tenure and REDD+ (Decision necessary by end of Q1)</i> | | X | X | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| <i>Confirm participation and number of events to organize at Conference of the Parties</i> | X | | | | USAID |
| <i>Register for Conference of the Parties, and line up agenda, speakers, etc.</i> | X | | | | TGCC |
| <i>Carry out pre-COP organizational activities, and communications/outreach materials</i> | | X | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Move mangrove assessment to new activity and integrate into TGCC Y3 support | X | X | | | |
| Resource Tenure and Mangroves | | | | | |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|
| Finalize Scope of Work for Phase I | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Identify partner or consultants (if non-TGCC partner, then release RFP) | X | | | | Partner TBD |
| Carry out framework research and case study assembly | | X | X | | “ |
| Finalize report and outreach activities | | | X | X | “ |
| Hold next steps workshop | | | X | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Decide on the nature of mangrove implementation support | | | X | | USAID |
| Draft and manage follow on SOW | | | | X | Resource Tenure Specialist |

TASK 3A: DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE RIGHTS AND FOREST CONDITION

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|---|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|
| TASK COMPLETED | | | | | |
| Develop and Carry Out Strategy to Support TFA 2020 | | | | | |
| Draft TFA 2020 commodity/tenure scoping study on one commodity/country SOW | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Carry out scoping study | X | X | | | Partner TBD |
| Draft TFA 2020 tenure rights protocol SOW | X | | | | Resource Tenure Specialist |
| Build on scoping study and partnerships to develop draft protocol on clarifying tenure rights and resolving conflict | | X | X | | Partner TBD |
| Hold stakeholder workshop and webinar to consider draft protocol | | | X | X | “ |
| Revise draft protocol | | | | X | “ |
| Share scoping study and draft protocol at appropriate forums | | | X | X | USAID |
| Decide with USAID whether TFA 2020 or Mangrove work will be focus of Y4 and Y5 piloting | | | X | | “ |
| Develop partnership(s) with one or more private sector firms on the use and implementation of draft protocol (primarily USAID responsibility) | | X | X | X | “ |

TASK 3B: DEVOLVED MARINE RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS, CONSERVATION, AND ADAPTATION

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Responsible |
|--|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| Finalize Products, Outreach and Communication | | | | | |
| Respond to USAID comments on draft | X | | | | Tt EMI |
| Develop SOW for piloting primer, based on USAID guidance | X | | | | Tt EMI |
| Carry out primer pilot | | X | X | X | Tt EMI |

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