

CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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FIP RESULTS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE FIP OPERATIONS AND RESULTS REPORT)

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1. The FIP M&R Stocktaking exercise

1. For the first time and following a Sub-committee decision from December 2016, the CIF Administrative unit underwent a Stocktaking exercise for the FIP M&R system in 2017. The review was motivated by a Sub-Committee decision from 2011, and further called by the FIP sub-committee meeting in December 2016, to solve the issue of the M&R system limitation in generating interim project results data.
2. As a result of the stocktaking exercise, changes to the FIP M&R toolkit were made. Some of the major changes of the new reporting system include narrative responses instead of score cards¹, and that MDBs may also be invited to participate in the results reporting, adding transparency and accuracy to data provided.
3. The FIP Sub-committee approved the changes to the FIP M&R system on June 9th 2017, therefore FIP countries were not officially required to comply with the new reporting requirements for the current reporting exercise (the reporting deadline for 2016 results was on June 30th 2017). However, the CIF Administrative Unit received MDB monitoring reports for 2016 and the data was included in this year reporting exercise. Also, Lao PDR and Mexico decided follow the new FIP M&R reporting requirements approved in the June 2017 Sub-Committee. As of next year, all FIP countries will be required to report their results following the revised FIP M&R system. The FIP M&R toolkit², has been updated accordingly, and will be published shortly.
4. The decision approved by the Sub-Committee in June 2017 is shown below:

The FIP Sub-Committee, having reviewed the document, FIP/SC.18/4, Stocktaking Review of FIP Monitoring and Reporting System FY-17, welcomes this assessment of the effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of the FIP M&R system, in response to the FIP Sub-Committee decisions from June 2011 and December 2016.

The Sub-Committee, welcomes the progress that has been made in advancing the FIP monitoring and reporting framework and notes with appreciation the inclusive, participatory and consensus-based approach used during this review.

The Sub-Committee, recognizes the importance of an effective FIP results framework and welcomes the changes proposed to the FIP M&R toolkit. The Sub-Committee endorses the conclusions, approves the recommendations of the stocktaking review and requests CIF Administrative Unit, FIP pilot countries and MDBs to make necessary adjustments for FIP M&R following the new guidance.

5. Below is an excerpt of the Stocktaking Review presented to the FIP Sub-Committee on June 9th 2017 about the FIP M&R stocktaking exercise, which provides background information, findings

¹ For themes like biodiversity, tenure, governance and capacity building.

² The toolkit consists of guidance and reporting tools to assist countries that are participating in the FIP in order to provide annual reporting to the FIP Sub-Committee on progress in implementing their endorsed investment plans. It can be downloaded [here](#).

and recommendations for the FIP M&R revision. Background, purpose and scope

6. Since 2008, the CIF has been supporting six FIP pilot countries to develop M&R capacities. The FIP M&R system has been devised as a living system that evolves over time. It recognizes that monitoring and reporting is an iterative and learning process. As lessons are generated from its use, the system will be continuously reviewed and improved. Three years into implementation, and with the expansion of FIP investments into new countries, it was an opportune time to review progress under the FIP M&R system.
7. This stocktaking review was devised to provide an in-depth assessment of the effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of the CIF's monitoring and reporting systems for the FIP. The review was motivated by the FIP Sub-Committee decision by mail (June 2011):

"The CIF Administrative Unit and the MDB Committee are requested to report back to the FIP Sub-Committee and SCF Trust Fund Committee once experience is gained in operationalizing the framework, with view to adapting the framework to reflect experiences gained through field testing, as well as by the implementation to date and its already identified key challenges."
8. The review was further called for in the FIP Sub-Committee meeting in early December 2016, where recipient countries and donors alike discussed the issue of M&R system limitations in generating interim project data on progress and results.
9. The review sought to answer the following framing questions:
 - a. *To what extent has the FIP M&R system design and guidance been effective?*
 - b. *To what extent has the FIP M&R system implementation been effective/relevant and generated knowledge/built capacity?*
10. The findings of the review were then used to develop amendments to the FIP M&R system requirements leading to improvements and simplifying the FIP M&R process for next reporting rounds.

2. Methodology

11. The review focused on the perceptions of relevant stakeholders on the benefits (or lack thereof) generated by the FIP M&R system. The review adopted a 'mixed methods approach' encompassing both quantitative and qualitative analytical methods and tools. The review was carried out in three phases:
 - a. A documentation review of FIP policy, strategy and guidance documents pertaining to the results frameworks, a review of similar M&E toolkits from other relevant organizations in the field of climate change, and a SWOT analysis;
 - b. Interviews with key stakeholders including recipient stakeholders from six FIP pilot countries, five multilateral development banks (MDBs), three donor countries, CIF Administrative Unit staff, and the Global Executing Agency of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (DGM);

- c. A stakeholder consultation workshop was convened on April 3-5, 2017 in Washington, D.C. to discuss suggested changes to the FIP M&R system. Participants in the workshop included representatives from eight countries, four MDBs, two donor countries, the DGM Global Executing Agency, and two technical expert organizations. The workshop shared findings of the stocktaking exercise and allowed participants to exchange experiences and propose solutions to define the way forward in enhancing the effectiveness and usefulness of the FIP M&R system.

3. Recommendations for FIP M&R system improvement

12. Based on the findings of the FIP M&R stocktaking review, a set of improvements to the FIP M&R system was proposed, discussed, and endorsed by all parties attending the April 2016 workshop. Four recommendations emerged from the process:
 - I. **Recommendation 1:** The countries should continue to lead and drive the M&R process, supported by the MDBs as necessary. The FIP M&R system should maintain alignment with national M&E systems to the extent possible and should allow flexibility to FIP countries for greater simplification of FIP M&R requirements. Reporting burdens and gaps in results can be alleviated by improved use of available information systems from the MDBs.
 - II. **Recommendation 2:** The capacities and role of FIP focal points should be strengthened, and additional capacity building for FIP M&R should be pursued. Furthermore, lessons learned from the FIP M&R system should continue to be exchanged, which is especially important for new FIP countries.
 - III. **Recommendation 3:** The M&R system should evolve with a two-tier approach.
 - Under Tier 1, FIP countries will report annually, with greater flexibility on narrative reporting on investment plan implementation progress. The new FIP M&R system will focus more on the narratives responses to the reporting themes than scores. For example, progress achieved for themes that used scorecards (Category 2) will be replaced with narrative texts. Questions for each one of the reporting themes will be significantly reduced in Category 2.
 - Under Tier 2, FIP countries and/or MDBs will ensure annual reporting on more granular project-level progress to capture early results. FIP countries can report the quantitative data for core themes 1.1 and 1.2 to the CIF Administrative Unit and/or this data can be provided by MDBs. In the case where countries report directly to the CIF Administrative Unit, the same template will be used as in the previous system. In the case where MDBs share information with the CIF Administrative Unit on the progress of their projects, they will submit a template that includes a narrative section and a progress update of the project results framework (with numeric values). **It is the decision of the country whether to provide the project level progress data to CIF Administrative Unit directly or let the MDBs share this information.**
 - IV. **Recommendation 4:** The toolkit will be updated to ensure its ongoing effectiveness and utility.

4. Theme 1.1 GHG emission reductions or avoidance / enhancement of carbon stocks. Area Covered

13. The FIP in **Brazil** aims to reach 7,553,472 ha where sustainable land management and low carbon agriculture technologies are adopted as a result of the investment plan. In 2016, low carbon agriculture technologies were adopted in 171,282 ha as a result of the Project ABC Cerrado³.
14. In **Burkina Faso**, the total targeted area covered by the FIP is 1,284,000 ha⁴. This area includes FIP projects, and also dwellings. The AFDB project in Burkina Faso, “Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD)” conducted an afforestation of 1,847 ha in 2016, or 2,367 ha of forest i.e. 236,700 tree seedlings since the start of the project implementation⁵. Identification of tree species for reforestation has been done in a participatory manner to meet the needs of forest users and managers, and environmental conditions, while ensuring their availability in nurseries. Thus, seven main species were selected are: *Parkia biglobosa*, *Khaya senegalensis*, *Adansonia digitata*, *Detarium microcarpum*, *Azelia africana*, *Acacia spp.* and Western Anacardium.
15. The total targeted FIP area in **DRC** is 116,500 ha⁶. The World Bank project “Improved forested landscape management” covered 439.50 ha in 2016⁷, which is about 5% of the 105,000 ha where sustainable land management practices were adopted. The AFDB project “Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins” reported that the Forestry Commission has begun conducting enrichment planting, as well as the planting of trees around reserve borders⁸. The main challenges of the AFDB project “Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins” causing delays are related to other competing projects being implemented by the local implementing agencies as well as an overall lack of capacity and knowledge in terms of procurement, financial and project management.
16. In **Ghana**, the total targeted area covered by the FIP is 826,350 ha. The World Bank “Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes” project made progress in the area covered by the FIP. In 2016, there were 4,407.45 ha of enrichment planting established in various degraded forest reserves. A total area of 271 ha of model plantation was established, an area of 73.53ha was planted around degraded watersheds and a land area of 579.1km² was established for planting⁹.

In **Lao PDR**, the total targeted area covered by the FIP is 997,000 ha (982,000 ha reported by the World Bank project, and 15,000 ha by the IFC project).

17. The World Bank reported for SUFORD-SU a targeted aggregate forest area under certification

³ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁴ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in DRC to the CIF Admin Unit

⁷ Evaluation report of 29th November 2016. 5,090 ha were reported in the 31st May 2017 report.

⁸ AFDB submission for FIP Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project to CIF AU

⁹ FIP focal point in Ghana results report (2016) submission to the CIF Administrative Unit

of 650,000 ha. Progress made by December 12th 2016 was 1,321 ha under FSC Forest Management Standard¹⁰. Also, the SUFORD-SU project has completed 959,257 ha¹¹ of forest area brought under management plans by the end of December 2016.

18. The IFC implemented “Smallholder Forestry Program” (SFP) aims to cover 15,000 hectares of land managed sustainably. Due to changes in client companies and project design, results in Phase I were limited. No progress was reported on this indicator yet. Identifying and securing engagement with private sector clients has taken longer than anticipated, but the project is now on track.
19. In **Mexico**, the total forest area to be covered under the FIP is 20,294,938 ha¹². The World Bank “Forests and Climate Change Project” achieved 1.95 million additional hectares managed by Communities and Ejidos benefitting from conservation and sustainable management practices¹³.
20. The IDB project, “Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes” achieved 210 ha of land where a low carbon strategy is implemented in order to avoid deforestation or capture carbon. The IDB project “Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos” has a target of 45,375 hectares under management, which should be achieved by October 2018. The project already achieved 347,536 ha by June 2016¹⁴.

¹⁰ IBRD. Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (P130222). Seq No: 8 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR28493

¹¹ Total achieved by December 12th 2016 is 2,242,257 ha, with a baseline of 1,283,000.

¹² FIP focal point in Mexico results report (2016) submission to the CIF Administrative Unit

¹³ Data from 14th November 2016. Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760), Seq No: 9, ARCHIVED on 07-Dec-2016, ISR24206

¹⁴ IDB/MIF. PSRDEF. Apoyo para Pymes Forestales de Ejidos - Implementando el FIP. JULIO 2016 - DICIEMBRE 2016

5. Theme 1.2 Livelihood co-benefits

	Project	MDB	Investment Plan		TARGET	RESULTS (2016)
Brazil	Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources	IDB	Number of trained people in skills and techniques related to the National Forest Inventory (IFN1)	Total	260	361
				Men		
				Women		
				Women	940.3	0
	Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)	WB	Number of people attending training courses on Low Carbon Agriculture Technologies (ABC1)	Total	12,000	5,800.00
				Men		
			Number of people attending the Field Days at the Technical Reference Units (ABC2)	Total	6,000	0
				Men		
			Number of Field Technicians trained to provide technical assistance (ABC4)	Total	150	150
				Men		119
			Number of contracted field technicians (ABC5)	Total	81	81
				Men	66	66
			Women	15	15	
			Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado project	WB	Govt institutions provided w/ capacity building to improve management of forest resources	Total
	TOTAL BRAZIL				18,491	6,392
Burkina Faso	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB)	WB	Number of people who have increased their monetary or non-monetary profits from forests	Total	250,000	0
				Men	165,000	0
				Women	85,000	0
			Number of people with new sustainable jobs		Not reported	
	Number of small and medium-sized local enterprises supported by the project	Total	(n/a)	(n/a)		
		Men				
		Women				
	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)	AFDB	Number of people who have increased their monetary or non-monetary profits from forests	Total	5400	4,280
Men				2700		
Women				2700		

			Number of people with new sustainable jobs	Total	4,500	0
				Men	2250	
				Women	2250	
			Number of small and medium-sized local enterprises supported by the project	Total	180 (n/a)	(this indicator does not appear in project RF)
				Men		
				Women		
			Number of producers trained in exploitation and management technique (men/women)	Total	4000	428
				Men	3000	
				Women	1000	
			Number of senior officers (men/women) trained	Total	200	80
				Men	150	55
				Women	50	25
			Number of training awards (men/women)	Total	10	9
				Men	6	6
				Women	4	3
	TOTAL BURKINA FASO				264,110	4,797
	Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins	AFDB	Family livelihoods improve by at least 50 percent for women/head of households and youth	Total	20,000	0
			Number of people attending educational and training opportunities for improved forestry resources, forest landscape management and agro-forestry, etc. (project indicator)	Total	3,550	0
			Number of people with new employment opportunities, such as with non-timber forest products.	Total	20,000	0
	Improved Forested Landscape Management Project	WB	People in forest & adjacent community with monetary/non-monetary benefit from forest	Total	120,000	2,000
				Men	80,000	0
			Women	40,000	0	
			Farmers from the targeted villages who have adopted an improved agro-forestry technology promoted by the project	Total	20,000	2,993
				Men	13,000	2,083
				Women	7,000	910
			Number of concessionaires (foresters	Total	140	202
				Men		169

			and stock-breeders) benefitting from the project	Women		33
	TOTAL DRC				183,690	5,195
Ghana	Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes	WB	People in forest and adjacent communities with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest and Climate Smart Agriculture (Number)	Total	87,500	34,340
				Men	42,500	21,220
				Women	45,000	13140
			Direct project beneficiaries (Number)	Total	9,501	2,050
				Men	4846	1,250
				Women	4655	800
	Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks	AFDB	Number of Communal Managed enterprises supported by the project (Number)	Total	10 (n/a)	5 (n/a)
				Men		
				Women		
			Number of ha of woodlots for fuel planted to support livelihood of fringe communities (Ha)	Total	1200 (n/a)	200 (n/a)
				Men		
				Women		
			Direct beneficiaries	Total	12,000	4,270
				Men	6,000	2420
				Women	6,000	1,850
Number of sustainable jobs created by the project	Total	1,000	0			
	Men	500	0			
	Women	500	0			
	TOTAL GHANA				110,001	40,660
Lao PDR	SUFORD SU	WB	People in forest & adjacent community with monetary/non-monetary benefit from forest	Total	424,000	350,000
				Men	226,000	
				Women	198,000	
	Smallholder forestry program	IFC	Number of people trained in smallholder and outgrower engagement practices to strengthen partnerships with forestry firms	Total	15,000	575
	TOTAL LAO PDR				439,000	350,575
Mexico	Forests and Climate Change Project	WB	Direct beneficiaries	Total	<i>Target in number of ejidos¹⁵</i>	2,439
				Men		2,021
				Women		418

¹⁵ Target reported by CONAFOR in number of ejidos. Progress is reported in number of beneficiaries, and is included in the grand total.

				Indigenous		2,170
	Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes (FIP3)	IDB	Direct beneficiaries	Total	<i>Target in number of ejidos¹⁶</i>	474
Men					465	
Women					9	
	Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in Ejidos	IDB	Number of people that increase their income from the CFEs	Total	2,450	2,311
Men					2,005	
Women					1,306	
			Number of people employed	Total	350	193
Men					147	
Women					46	
			CFE apply for FINDECA credit ¹⁷	Total	15 (n/a)	16 (n/a)
				Total	<i>Target in number of CFEs¹⁸</i>	1,096
Men					775	
			Market-ready CFEs receive technical assistance to help them access Finrural or other credit	Women		321
			TOTAL MEXICO			
	TOTAL				1,018,092	414,132

¹⁶ Target reported by CONAFOR in number of ejidos. Progress is reported in number of beneficiaries, and is included in the grand total.

¹⁷ Target and progress expressed in number of CFEs. This data was not considered in the grand total.

¹⁸ Community Forest Enterprises (CFE)

Examples of livelihood co-benefits provided by the FIP in 2016

21. In **Brazil**, FIP projects provided livelihood co-benefits focusing on training on low-carbon agriculture technologies. Thanks to the World Bank implemented project “Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)”, there were 5,800 direct beneficiaries trained on low carbon agriculture technologies, equivalent to 48% of the target (12,000 people). There were also 150 field technicians trained to provide technical assistance. Under the IDB implemented project “Forest information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources”, there were 361 trained people in skills and techniques related to the National Forest Inventory, exceeding the target of 260¹⁹.

22. In **Burkina Faso**, the World Bank “Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB)” reported that 100% of the participating local stakeholder communes have been engaged in the planning, management and monitoring of forest related activities. By December 2016, 100% of the participating communes have completed the preliminary work on land use definition and land use planning²⁰.

23. Also in Burkina Faso, the AFDB “Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)” achieved 4,280 people who increased their monetary or non-monetary profits from forests, which equals 79% of the final target (5,400 beneficiaries). This includes beneficiaries who received 50 biodigesters, 4,282 improved stoves, 30 apiaries, planting material and tree planting inputs²¹.



Biodigesters in the Eastern region



Improved cookstoves

¹⁹ IBRD. Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (P143184) Seq No: 6 | ARCHIVED on 13-Apr-2017 | ISR27043

²⁰ IBRD. DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT (P143993). Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR26808

²¹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit



Planting trees with inputs



Apiaries/ Beekeeping structures Source: FIP focal point in Burkina Faso

24. Additionally, 428 producers attended a training on sustainable forest management, exploitation and management techniques, which represents 11% of the final target (4,000 people trained). The AFDB reported²² that the indicator “Number of REDD+ sustainable forest management tools available”, which had a target of 5, has already been achieved. Also, there have been 80 senior officers (55 men and 25 women) that have been trained, representing 40% of the target (200 officers trained). The AFDB reported that 9 training awards for scholarships to conduct REDD+ specialization studies have been provided, representing 90% of the target (10). These last two indicators contribute to build the capacity of the forest administration²³.
25. In **DRC**, despite the slow implementation of the AFDB “Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins” project, in the Tshopo province there has been awareness, involvement and ownership of the project by all the stakeholders, which has ensured a good start in the implementation of the project activities. The procurement process for the acquisition of various equipment is also ongoing and the execution of works in the field has started in the three provinces.
26. The World Bank project in DRC “Improved Forested Landscape Management” has set a target of 120,000 people in forest and adjacent community with monetary/non-monetary benefit from forest by December 2019. Progress on this target was reported, as 5,195 people. The benefits provided by the project focused on improving agro-forestry technology. Specifically, the project provided direct support for the establishment of agroforestry plantations, management of nurseries and capacity building for the management and structuring of land management. These agro-forestry models promoted by the project include the plantation of *Acacia* spp. intercropped with cassava²⁴. The project also provided jobs for 2,000 people. Surveys for the data collection and the establishment of a systematic monitoring system are ongoing. The project achieved 75% of the 2019 target of designing and implementing new approaches. Also, the project reached 3 ‘Chefferie’ with Performance-Based Incentives and Investments mechanisms in place. The final target by December 2019 is 50. The ‘Chefferie de terre’ refers to local villages where FIP investments support land-use management activities. The project relies on territorial diagnosis of the deforestation causes for each group of villages (according to the administrative and/or the traditional units (“Chefferie de terre”)²⁵. According to the WB, there have been 15,406 participants in consultation activities during project implementation in 2016, including 8,165 women. This progress represents about half of the final target (30,000). This indicator measures the level of community engagement in project

²² AFDB results report submitted to the CIF AU with 2016 project progress results

²³ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

²⁴ IBRD. Improved forested landscape management project. Project appraisal document. May 30, 2014

²⁵ IBRD. Improved forested landscape management project. Project appraisal document. May 30, 2014

implementation²⁶.

27. In **Ghana**, the World Bank project “Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes” has made good progress in directly impacting the target population. In 2016, there have been 2,050 direct project beneficiaries (over 20% of the end target of 9,051), including 800 women from interventions including training on climate smart cocoa, consultations, awareness of admitted farmers and radio sensitization programs. Direct beneficiaries include nursery operators, work gangs, landowners, who through a project intervention like enrichment planting, model plantation, or boundary planting, are engaged by the project to offer their services. The FIP focal point in Ghana reported 34,340 people (including 13,140 women) in forest and adjacent communities who received monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest and Climate Smart Agriculture²⁷. This progress represents 39% of the final target.
28. A total of 332,340 seedlings were distributed to farmers and communities within corridors around Juaboso and Enchi. Ghana reported that farmers and communities have benefited through the distribution of seedlings by the project. The project is benefiting from coordination with COCOBOD, which has introduced hand pollination of cocoa trees on admitted farms as a method to improve the productivity of cocoa trees²⁸. Ghana reported that as a result of the high wages being paid by engaging in illegal mining, it has become a challenge to mobilize farm gangs to transport seedlings to planting sites and also undertake planting activities. Also, pillaring of admitted farms is a challenge due to safeguards issues being addressed to be in line with the safeguards protocols. Ghana also reported that women involvement and benefits remain a challenge as compared to men due to the tradition and cultural beliefs in communities especially when their husbands are also involved²⁹.
29. The World Bank reported that there were 150 farmers who received capacity building support to improve management practices for tree planting or nurseries. The communities in target areas, including cocoa growers and farm owners have been provided with technical training and guidance using radio programs and community meetings. Community members have been engaged in supporting the planting and rehabilitation efforts, which builds skills and improves understanding of proper management practices.
30. The project made very good progress as 800 forest users (190 of them being women) were trained in the incorporation of trees onto their cocoa farms and seed production techniques for genetically superior species. This progress is half of the final target of 1,600, to be reached by June 2020³⁰. By the end of 2016, the World Bank reported that 81 government officials, including 22 women, (from Ministry and Implementing Agencies) were trained in safeguard instruments, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, and financial management, which is

²⁶ IBRD. Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (P128887). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 13-Dec-2016 | ISR25433

²⁷ The FIP focal point in Ghana reported that the World Bank did not report progress on this indicator, as this indicator is measured by them at the project mid-term.

²⁸ IBRD. Implementation Status Report. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 22-Jun-2017 | ISR28286. Data from 30 December 2016.

²⁹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Ghana to the CIF Admin Unit

³⁰ IBRD. Implementation Status Report. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 22-Jun-2017 | ISR28286. Data from 30 December 2016.

18% of the final target of 450. The project consulted farm owners to raise awareness of the need to prevent expansion of farms and encroachment into forest reserves, and demonstrated to Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) in pilot areas the benefits of climate smart agriculture as an alternative to forest encroachment. In reserve areas, the Forestry Commission has begun systematically conducting enrichment planting, as well as the planting of trees around reserve borders.

31. The FIP focal point in Ghana reported that the “Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks” (ELCIR) project implemented by the AFDB, supported 5 enterprises (contributing to the final target of 10). These 5 enterprises supported by the project focus on the following productive sectors: 1. *Honey Production* (beekeeping). The support includes: Creation of fire belts, replacement of wooden stands with metals and provision of appropriate clothing. 2 *Basket Weaving*. The support includes capacity building and technical advice, training on better method of producing good products from canes and other raw materials. 3. *Non-timber forest product* (NTFP) enterprises. The support includes training on sustainable harvesting/collection of NTFPs. 4. *Charcoal production*. The support includes training on modern technology to increase charcoal productivity. 5. *Nursery Operators*. The support includes capacity building on better methods of production³¹.
32. The project also made progress supporting 200 ha of woodlots for fuel planted to support livelihood of fringe communities. This progress represents 17% of the final target (1,200 ha). The woodlots for fuel wood and charcoal production in charcoal production areas support alternative livelihoods for forest communities. The woodlots are established by charcoal producer groups to serve as a secured source of raw material for charcoal to support their livelihoods. The woodlots are not yet mature and have not yet been harvested for charcoal production. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries cannot be quantified at the moment. However, people have benefited so far through the provision of hand tools and seedlings for the establishment of the woodlots. Ghana reported that the land acquisition for woodlot establishment of the ELCIR project is still a challenge.
33. Ghana’s focal point reported that there are 4,270 people who already benefitted directly from the ELCIR project, which represents 36% of the final target (12,000 direct beneficiaries). The targeted direct beneficiaries are involved in diversified livelihood options such as tree growing, cocoa and food farming, charcoal production and non-timber forest products gathering. About 1,850 female beneficiaries are also involved in the above-cited livelihood activities. They will benefit from jobs creation, increased incomes, improved access to environmental goods and services, as well as enhanced livelihood resilience³².
34. The AFDB reported that the ELCIR project made progress in the identification of innovative options and best practice guidelines for Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Plantation establishment off reserve. The project developed the expected 2 guidelines for off reserve forest management and benefit sharing, which are operational. The ELCIR project is making progress improving wildfire management and control. One guideline for wildfire management

³¹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Ghana to the CIF Admin Unit

³² African Development Bank. ENGAGING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN REDD+/ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS (ELCIR+). December 2013. Project Appraisal Document.

in off-reserves has been implemented and is operational too. By the end of 2016, there were 15 fire volunteer squads established thanks to the project, representing 5% of the final target, 300.

35. The project also made progress by building capacity for government and local communities³³. There were 55 staff trained, representing 11% of the final target of 526.
36. In Lao PDR, the World Bank project SUFORD-SU is making progress in the implementation of activities, and is already achieving results on the ground. Forest management plans were prepared to support sustainable management of forest resources. SUFORD-SU has been working with 678 villages, to prepare community action plans and village livelihood development (VLD) grants. The timber-logging ban was still in place in all of 2016, so villages did not receive a share of the timber sales revenues.
37. The year 2016 was marked by the completion of the Forest Management Plan (FMPs) covering 40 of 41 Production Forest Areas (PFAs). All villages within project PFAs, those adjacent to them, and those located in protection and conservation forest areas from landscape pilot initiatives will benefit from a diversity of expanded livelihood opportunities. Beneficiaries include dwellers of villages located within PFAs that have significant forest stock will receive direct and tangible benefits from their share of timber revenue³⁴.
38. The project has already reached 350,000 beneficiaries by December 2016 in forest and adjacent community with monetary/non-monetary benefits from forest. The main project beneficiaries are those in communities benefitting from Forest Management Plans, and those involved in field implementation of project activities, forest inventory crew hired for village marking demarcation, daily laborers and the Government through improved quality of forest management and revenue collection. Other direct beneficiaries include district, province and national forestry, and other government institutions and staff, who receive support and training.
39. The VLD grants started to disburse in 2016³⁵. By end of the year, USD 652,195 had been transferred, about 15 % of the total amount to be disbursed³⁶. Also, participatory Community Action Plans (CAPs) have been formulated for those villages that have provided their informed agreement on cooperation. CAPs were later developed into VLD grant proposals in cooperation with the villagers. There are around half a million-people living in project villages (675 villages

³³ According to the Project Appraisal Document, Capacity building support to community groups/national institutions includes: i) value addition to Non Timber Forest Products; ii) sponsorship of 3 Master's degree programmes in plantation economics, carbon stocks management and REDD + related Policy training, iii) 40 specialised short courses in REDD+ and carbon stocks management, climate smart agriculture and provision of motorized transport, iv) Training on methods of restoration of degraded off-reserve forest; v) Community Capacity building for sustainable alternative livelihoods and climate smart agriculture; vi) Knowledge Management studies including Gender & REDD+; vii) Review of existing governance systems for carbon, tree and land tenure and Promotion of Benefit Sharing/Carbon Rights. ix) Promotion of Strategies and policy for Payment for Environmental/Ecological Services for Off-Reserve Watersheds Services.

³⁴ IBRD. SCALING –UP PARTICIPATORY SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT. Project Appraisal Document. April 9th 2013

³⁵ IBRD. Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (P130222). Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 17-Dec-2016 | ISR26346

³⁶ Data provided by FIP focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

in 10 provinces), of which more than 100,000 (20-25 %) are grant recipients. The most popular income generating proposals for VLD grant, are the cultivation of cardamom plantation and Job's tears combined with green fences. VLD grants are going to especially favor ethnic minorities and poor households. Grant disbursement and implementation started in 2016 and are expected to be finalized by the end of December 2017. SUFORD-SU currently supports the District Agriculture and Forestry Offices (DAFOs) in providing extension services to the villages. According to the WB³⁷, one of the challenges is the slow disbursement of the village livelihood grants, where the project needs to pick up the pace³⁸.

40. The IFC “Smallholder Forestry Program” partnered in 2015 with Stora Enso, a global provider of renewable solutions in packaging, biomaterials, wood, and paper. This project supports the development of business models for community-based reforestation of degraded and underutilized land. The government of Lao PDR has a moratorium in place on plantation development due to a record of poor environmental and social practices in the sector. The FIP project is introducing best plantation and agroforestry practices into Lao PDR through the partner firm, which is helping the government to review and strengthen policies on plantation establishment and performance. A challenge for the project is that the remote location requires the firm to engage with local communities first to address food security and subsistence challenges through agroforestry schemes, prior to advancing to outgrower schemes involving more independent and commercial relations with communities.
41. In 2016 the project reported progress of 575 people trained in smallholder and outgrower engagement practices to strengthen partnerships with forestry firms. This progress represents about 4% of the final target of 15,000. IFC reported that due to changes in client companies and project design, results in Phase I are limited³⁹.
42. In **Mexico**, the World Bank “Forests and Climate Change Project” made progress providing livelihood co-benefits to forest communities and *ejidos*. According to the World Bank, the number of communities and *ejidos* benefitting from CONAFOR programs increased by more than 1,279 (from 1,923 in 2011 [baseline] to a total of 3,202 by the end of 2016, which represents an increase of 67%)⁴⁰. This result represents the communities building social organization and generating income from sustainable production of forest goods and services including REDD+, and represents 2,439 people⁴¹ (including 418 women and 2170 indigenous people) as direct beneficiaries. The support of the Special Programs, which the beneficiaries received includes the following categories: Participatory Rural Assessment, Community Land Use Planning, Community Forestry Promoter, Timber Forest Management Program, Unified Technical Document on Timber Forest Utilization, Agroforestry Systems, Payment for Environmental Services, Forest Farming and Management of Habitat, Timber, Non-Timber and Wildlife, Chain of Custody Certification, Investment for Trade and Forest Industry, Support to

³⁷ IBRD. Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management (P130222). Seq No: 8 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR28493

³⁸ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

³⁹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the IFC to the CIF Admin Unit

⁴⁰ Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 10 | ARCHIVED on 27-Jun-2017 | ISR28393

⁴¹ The previous year was still reported in terms of ejidos and communities benefited by the Special Programs of CONAFOR. This year the exercise was carried out to calculate the number of beneficiaries (cumulative total, non-duplicate, disaggregated by gender and indigenous peoples). Due to the above, there is no baseline of beneficiaries.

the Administration Production and Marketing, Incubation and Integration of the Company or Forest Productive Chain⁴².

43. Progress was also achieved in the strengthening of M&E systems, including the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system; and for the establishment of a cohort of certified private technical service providers (924 technicians, who have received certification to offer beneficiaries advisory services). The project has improved agency planning, as CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, and SAGARPA have now an inter-linked electronic database information. Overall, the project has led to a significant expansion in the reach of CONAFOR's programs to communities and *ejidos*. Major progress can also be reported on the component 'Innovation for REDD+ in Early Action Areas', which had experienced some initial delays but is now being implemented in a satisfactory manner: this component is establishing a new form of support to communities and *ejidos*, focusing on a more integrated, territorial approach⁴³.
44. Mexico reported that the Forests and Climate Change Project encouraged the development and use of community territorial ordinances in order to develop a participatory land use proposal in the *ejido* or community, compatible with its local conditions and productive needs. The project already rehabilitated, equipped, staffed and trained 44 CONAFOR field offices by the end of 2016. By the end of 2016, the project supported 924 certified private technical service providers⁴⁴, who are part of a trained a roster of qualified professionals to be hired by communities and/or *ejidos*. Technical service providers advise communities and/or *ejidos* in the preparation and implementation of sustainable forest management activities, enhancement of the contribution of forests to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and generation of additional income opportunities, as well as in community Investments in REDD+ Early Action Areas⁴⁵.
45. The IDB project "Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes" aims to create dedicated financing line accessible by communities and *ejidos* to finance low carbon activities in forest landscapes, addressing one of the drivers of deforestation. Financiera Rural, a public financial institution focused on rural development, provides the credit line. The project provided liquid guarantees to creditors to access financing, and to complement the investment of their productive projects. The liquid guarantees act as a mitigating risk to the investment, reducing the expected loss in the event of an eventual default of the borrower and facilitating the recovery of the resources granted. Loans granted by the National Agricultural, Rural, Forestry and Fisheries Development Fund (Financiera Nacional de Desarrollo, FND) to Community Forestry Companies (CFEs) have generated interest in new business proposals, for example in projects operated by women for the production of charcoal⁴⁶.
46. The project is a piloting a model for its replication in Early Action REDD+ Areas (EARA) and possibly on a national scale. It is intended to demonstrate viable business models that promote reduction of deforestation and degradation while increasing economic returns.
47. By the end of 2016, the project made progress financing 22 low carbon projects in forest

⁴² Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 10 | ARCHIVED on 27-Jun-2017 | ISR28393

⁴³ Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 10 | ARCHIVED on 27-Jun-2017 | ISR28393

⁴⁴ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

⁴⁵ PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID). Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project.

⁴⁶ Mexico's FIP result report for 2016, submitted to the CIF Admin Unit.

landscapes in EARAs, representing 59% of the 37 planned. There were 13 projects financed, managed by indigenous groups or women⁴⁷. According to the IDB⁴⁸, \$117,000 were provided in 2016 as liquid guarantees applied to projects, representing 6% of the total \$1,825,000 planned. Mexico reported that the project already benefitted 474 people, including 9 women, who received project financing and technical assistance.

48. In **Mexico**, the IDB/MIF project “Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in *ejidos*” aims to improve profitability and social and financial sustainability of CFEs in *ejidos* and other forest communities while contributing to climate change mitigation. The executing agencies of the project are the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature (FMCN) for the technical assistance and FINDECA for the loans. The project promoted organic shade coffee CFEs, which under fair trade conditions earned a premium of up to 57% per kilogram over the local price. The production model for organic coffee under shade is an agroforestry crop system, which avoids the advancement of the agricultural frontier⁴⁹.
49. IDB/MIF reported that since the start of the implementation, there are 44 CFEs that received technical assistance and / or credits, including 32 CFE who received support from 6 Local Suppliers of Technical assistance⁵⁰. There are 20 CFEs that received specialized assistance and 16 CFEs who received credit from Findeca, including 7 CFEs who received a recurring line of credit. There are two CFEs that received financing from FND for a total value of 1.2 million Mexican pesos (about US\$ 66,000). Findeca awarded financing services for a total of 45.05 million Mexican pesos (about US\$ 2.5 million) since the start of the project implementation until the end of 2016. Mexico’s FIP focal point reported that in 2016, there were 2,311 people⁵¹ who increased their income through the CFEs, representing 94% of the final target of 2,450. Also, thanks to the project there are 193 people employed (including 46 women) directly by the CFEs or by the supply chain. Progress on this indicator represents 55% of the final target (350 people employed). In 2016, there were 16 market-ready CFEs that received technical assistance to help them access Finrural or other credit. These 16 CFEs identified opportunities to improve legal, accounting and labor processes. Mexico’s FIP focal point estimated that the combined implementation of these opportunities has a positive impact on 1,096 people (including 321 women)⁵².

⁴⁷ IDB.PMR Operational Report. Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes. 04/17/17

⁴⁸ IDB.PMR Operational Report. Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes. 04/17/17

⁴⁹ Mexico’s FIP result report for 2016, submitted to the CIF Admin Unit.

⁵⁰ FOMIN. PSRDEF. Apoyo para Pymes Forestales de Ejidos - Implementando el FIP. JULIO 2016 - DICIEMBRE 2016

⁵¹ Amount based on the estimated average of beneficiaries per CFE (between 40 and 200 people), multiplied times the number of CFEs. This amount also takes into account the CFEs employees, and their immediate family members.

⁵² 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

6. Category 2 themes: Biodiversity and other environmental services. Governance. Tenure, rights and access. Capacity development

Theme 2.1 Biodiversity and other environmental services

50. In **Mexico** since 2012, FIP has contributed to the ongoing scheme of payment for environmental services (PES) through the “Forests and Climate Change” project, which is expected to halt or reduce biodiversity loss rate. The PES scheme helps articulate better practices of conservation and sustainable use, which incorporates the active conservation of the surface. The FIP also promoted the national and international certification of good forest management Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Mexican Certification Sustainable Management of Forests (NMX), which includes biodiversity conservation⁵³.
51. In **Lao PDR**, thanks to the SUFORD-SU project, Forest management plans (FMPs) were completed for 40 out of 41 Production Forest Areas (PFAs)⁵⁴. FMPs include provisions for high-conservation value forests, stream buffer zones, and protection of steep slopes, which help protect biodiversity⁵⁵. Also, enhanced forest law enforcement promoted by the FIP should protect biodiversity within PFAs. Under the IFC implemented “Smallholder forestry project”, the client underwent the FSC certification audit with minimum corrective actions required⁵⁶.
52. In **Burkina Faso**, findings show that loss of biodiversity habitat might be correlated with deforestation and degradation in gazetted forests and other woodlands. The FIP in Burkina Faso has identified and delineated 12 gazetted forests with an area of 286,655 ha. FIP’s support to the management of gazetted forests will help protect these species⁵⁷.
53. Also, FIP in Burkina Faso contributed to the country’s capacities to conserve biodiversity and other ecosystem services by increasing the number of municipalities with land development and spatial allocation plans. In 2016, there were TerriStories workshops conducted in 32 municipalities to provide land development and spatial allocation plans (see Box 10 in the FIP OPERATIONS AND RESULTS REPORT FY-17)⁵⁸.
54. In **Ghana**, the FIP investment plan seeks to shows results with the pilot of PES to encourage others to protect the environment. The Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) process is expected to contribute to biodiversity conservation. However, this process involves many consultations, hence the slow results. There were 317 admitted farmers that have been consulted and encouraged to prevent expansion of farms and encroachment of forest reserves and other project interventions like enrichment planting, plantation establishment and prevention of wildfires will reduce forest and biodiversity loss⁵⁹.

⁵³ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵⁴ The remaining one FMP cannot be completed due to security concerns

⁵⁵ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵⁶ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵⁷ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵⁸ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

⁵⁹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Ghana to the CIF Admin Unit

7. Theme 2.2. Governance

55. In Lao PDR, the FIP contributed to the legal and regulatory review on village forestry and communal land titling. FIP also supported the development of the legal compendium to Forestry Law and related regulations and the proposals to improve the Amended Penal Law No.142/PO 2005 and attendance at Working Groups⁶⁰.
56. Also in Lao PDR, the FIP contributed to the development of a proposal to improve current Terms of Reference No. 1894/MAF, 10/8/2012 and Terms of Reference No-:0141/MAF (18 Nov 2012) for forest governance under which the Department of Forestry Inspection (DOFI) operate.
57. The FIP in Lao PDR has made progress on forest law enforcement, through the development and implementation of Strategic and Tactical Enforcement Patrol Program (STEPP), and the associated capacity building conducted. Thanks to the FIP, there is improved forest law enforcement contributing to significant reduction in illegal logging. There is also improved reporting of forest and wildlife crime incidents, investigations, and prosecutions⁶¹.
58. The FIP in Lao PDR is also making progress on equitable benefits sharing. In 2016 and under the SUFORD-SU project, beneficiary groups were identified and consulted through community engagement to lay the foundation for equitable resource sharing. The SUFORD-SU project also contributed to a benefit-sharing technical working group to support the REDD+ national task force.
59. The IFC implemented project in Lao PDR has enhanced participation of local communities in private sector client's agroforestry scheme through improved land access procedures that now incorporate principles of free, prior and informed consent⁶².
60. In Mexico, the FIP promoted the strengthening of decision-making within the *ejidos* and communities through the National Forest Program⁶³ support to community forestry. Through the FIP, the Operational Rules and Operational Instruments of CONAFOR have been revised and improved to facilitate the inclusion of differentiated care groups (women, youth and indigenous peoples). A Citizen Assistance Mechanism was created within the framework of the FIP Forest and Climate Change Project, which includes procedures for CONAFOR to provide adequate responses and solutions to requests for information, attention to complaints, and suggestions⁶⁴.
61. In Brazil, the Project Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands, which did not start the implementation in 2016, aims to contribute to the reduction of deforestation and degradation of forests through the environmental regularization of private rural properties in the 11 states covered by the Cerrado. In the scope of the implementation of the project, there is a method

⁶⁰ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶¹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶² 2016 FIP results report sent by IFC to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶³ PRONAFOR is one of CONAFOR's support programs to improve, and sustainably manage the resources of forests, mangroves, wetlands and arid zones

⁶⁴ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

for diagnosing the effectiveness and efficiency of the State Environmental Agencies, as well as of the Brazilian Forest Service itself, which will be applied to define the baseline for project implementation, thus allowing reporting on the evolution and contribution of its execution⁶⁵.

8. Theme 2.3 Tenure, rights and access

62. In **Lao PDR**, work under the SUFORD-SU project included the clarification of legal basis for communal land titles, which was included in last year's FIP report and was completed in 2016. Work is ongoing to identify options to strengthen village tenure over forest land. The IFC implemented project included performance improved through completed procedures and tools with the project client on Land Access Procedures, and Survey and Mapping, including Training Materials for Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC), and FPIC application to land access procedures, including tenure security. Under the SUFORD-SU project, potential village forest areas have been identified in the pilot sites for improved tenure⁶⁶.
63. FIP is also promoting active participation of local stakeholders and forest users in the management of and decision-making process for forest use in Lao PDR. Thanks to the IFC project in Lao PDR, performance improved through completed community engagement procedures and tools with project client on village level grievance mechanism, village level stakeholder engagement program, validation procedure for key messages to communities including 3 exercises and tools, land access manual and procedures for access, land suitability, survey and mapping, and training materials for FPIC, and FPIC application to the land access procedures.
64. The challenge the FIP has for making progress is that work on tenure, rights, and access is a lengthy process, and linked with larger issues, i.e., revision of the land policy and land law, which has already been ongoing for several years. Piloting of new approaches provides a way forward.
65. For the FIP in **Burkina Faso**, land security is an important aspect of the national REDD + strategy. The program intervenes mainly at local level to implement the provisions of the 2012 land law by supporting the municipalities in setting up land tenure security services and by aiding in the management of Integrated Municipal Development Project /REDD + related files. A protocol between the FIP and the Directorate General for Rural land and Communities is being developed for the implementation of land activities and in compliance with the judicial and legal provisions. Land issues are dealt with during the meetings of the regional monitoring committees or the program steering committee. A protocol is signed with Directorate General for Rural land and Communities to monitor the FIP's land related actions⁶⁷.

⁶⁵ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶⁶ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶⁷ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

9. Theme 2.4 Capacity development

66. In **Ghana**, during the year under review, the FIP focal point reported that the following trainings were conducted: (i) M&E and financial management training to build capacities of implementing agencies, (ii) COCOBOD training on climate smart cocoa/agriculture and (iii) sensitization workshop on compensation of crop damages⁶⁸. Additionally, the World Bank reported that Ghana's Forestry Commission (FC) and COCOBOD have been equipped with vehicles to facilitate the provision of extension services, specifically those emphasizing shade-grown cocoa, and trucks and tractors to facilitate planting activities⁶⁹. Field teams have been provided with training on community relations and safeguard needs of the project. COCOBOD and FC have also provided training to field agents.
67. These trainings have provided with knowledge and skills to the project implementers. Farmers have also received training on the incorporation of trees onto cocoa farms and seed production techniques for genetically superior tree species. The key challenge identified is ensuring that more women to participate in such capacity building programs⁷⁰. Also, the FC and COCOBOD have been equipped with vehicles to facilitate the provision of extension services, specifically those emphasizing shade-grown cocoa; FC field teams have been equipped with trucks and tractors to facilitate planting activities. Field teams have been provided with training on community relations and safeguard needs of the project. COCOBOD and FC have also provided training to field agents⁷¹.
68. In **Mexico**, thanks to the FIP support CONAFOR has significantly strengthened the Monitoring and Evaluation system of its programs, contributing to the continuous improvement of the institution's performance and enhancing the decision-making of program operators that allows the adaptation in the management of public programs and measuring their results⁷².
69. The FIP funding has supported the development and strengthening of the National Forest and Soil Inventory (NFSI) and state forestry inventories. Also, the FIP supported the strengthening of CONAFOR's Support Management System and the development of satellite systems. Thanks to this, the institution is improving its capacity to provide more accurate, detailed and automated information on its beneficiaries and areas under good forest management and conservation.
70. Under the General Indigenous Peoples Plan, the FIP helped to provide training and awareness-raising activities, such as safeguard workshops for community foresters and a workshop on differentiated attention with a gender perspective and indigenous peoples, for state management staff of CONAFOR. CONAFOR continues to promote the training of agents providing technical assistance. During 2016, a regional forestry extension model was designed to strengthen capacities and regional planning, promotion of support, monitoring and

⁶⁸ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Ghana to the CIF Admin Unit

⁶⁹ IBRD. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 22-Jun-2017 | ISR28286

⁷⁰ FIP focal point in Ghana's submission of results report to the CIF Admin Unit

⁷¹ IBRD. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 22-Jun-2017 | ISR28286

⁷² 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

evaluation of the coordination and coordination actions of the forestry sector at UMAFOR⁷³ level. Similarly, the training of community forest promoters was supported and their coordination was strengthened through the development of regional networks, granting support to *ejidos* and forest communities to strengthen local leaderships, providing farming communities with organizational, technical and management skills⁷⁴.

71. The certification program of CONAFOR's technical advisers (*asesores técnicos*), allows qualified professionals to advise under quality standards, efficiency and technical specifications to *ejidos* and communities. To 2016, 378 technical advisers have been certified under the institutional norms of labor competence of CONAFOR. In addition, technical assistance allows the development of technical capacities in the beneficiaries. The number of certified private technical service providers went from 0 to 5 within the "Support for Forest Related Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) in *Ejidors*" project, while for the "Forests and Climate Change" project, the number of certified technical advisors was 1,223⁷⁵ by the end of 2016.
72. The FIP in **Lao PDR** continued to support capacity building of government staff and villagers regarding participatory sustainable forest management, extension approaches, knowledge of issues such as free, prior, and informed consent, gender and ethnic issues. There were 24,306 person days of training achieved in 2016. Also, the SUFORD-SU project improved cross-sectoral coordination promoting study tours. There were villagers' study tours for exchange of experiences on livelihood activities. For example, the Lao Women's Union and Lao Front for National Construction participated in the fieldwork. Overall, the SUFORD-SU project promoted capacity building of government staff and villagers regarding participatory sustainable forest management, extension approaches, knowledge of issues such as free, prior, and informed consent, gender and ethnic issues. Some staff have benefited from training on law enforcement issues and English language. With FIP project support, and under the IFC project, the key government of Lao PDR counterpart hosted the first national workshop on plantation forestry policy and management⁷⁶.
73. In **Burkina Faso** in 2016 there were 428 people who received training on how to participate sustainably in the preservation, monitoring of gazetted forests, and ecotourism. This progress is 11% of the final target of 4,000. A training plan of 200 government officials on REDD+ is being finalized. Information and awareness raising workshops on REDD+ were conducted in 2016. There were 9 out of 10 scholarships granted for government officers to study Master's degrees in related disciplines⁷⁷.
74. In **Brazil**, progress in 2016 included capacity building for the "Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)" project, which has an important component on producer training. This project carried out activities to raise awareness of stakeholders, train rural producers in low carbon technologies and provide technical assistance

⁷³ CONAFOR's unit for forest management (Unidad de Manejo Forestal, UMAFOR)

⁷⁴ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Mexico to the CIF Admin Unit

⁷⁵ IBRD. Mexico Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 10 | ARCHIVED on 27-Jun-2017 | ISR28393 |

⁷⁶ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Lao PDR to the CIF Admin Unit

⁷⁷ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Burkina Faso to the CIF Admin Unit

to rural producers through “field days”. It aims at empowering rural producers in low carbon technologies (ABC technologies, from the Portuguese term), providing technical assistance to rural producers on ABC technologies and evaluating the impact of training and technical assistance in the adoption of ABC technologies. In 2016, and as reported by the FIP focal point in Brazil, the ABC Cerrado project achieved the awareness of the 7,500 stakeholders through face-to-face seminars, radio campaigns and mobilization in rural properties.

75. The total area covered by the FIP in Brazil is 171,282 ha, which is an estimate of the area of the properties of the beneficiaries receiving technical assistance⁷⁸.

10. Additional progress reported

76. FIP countries are making progress in the implementation of their FIP projects. This year, projects that have been under implementation for some time reported results achieved, and projects that have been recently approved, reported the foundational work done. The general progress in the implementation of the FIP projects is summarized below:

Brazil

77. In Brazil, the World Bank project, “Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands (based upon the CAR)” as of June 2017, has not received any disbursement since the start of the project. The National Forest Service is working on the necessary documents in order to declare the Project effective. For this reason, no action was reported for 2016⁷⁹.
78. The World Bank project “Sustainable production in areas converted to agricultural use (based upon the ABC plan)” is effective since 2014⁸⁰. The execution focused so far on the preparatory activities for the training and technical assistance actions, such as the awareness of the 7,500 stakeholders, selection of instructors and field technicians and the preparation of didactic material. Both the field technicians hired to perform the training of beneficiaries, and those contracted to provide technical assistance, received training (approximately 200 hours) in rural management, low carbon (ABC from the Portuguese term) technologies, as well as in the methodology Negócio Certo Rural (business planning and administration course for rural producers)⁸¹. The project experienced some challenges, including those as a result of the recent political-economic crisis experienced by Brazil and the high inflation⁸².
79. The IDB project “Forest Information to support public and private sectors in managing initiatives” focused on conservation and valorization of forest resources. The technical cooperation agreement between the Forest Brazilian Service and the IDB to initiate the

⁷⁸ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁷⁹ IBRD. Environmental regularization of rural lands in the Cerrado of Brazil (P143334). Seq No: 4 | ARCHIVED on 18-Jun-2017 | ISR27081

⁸⁰ IBRD. Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (P143184) Seq No: 6 | ARCHIVED on 13-Apr-2017 | ISR27043

⁸¹ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁸² IBRD. Sustainable production in areas previously converted to agricultural use (P143184) Seq No: 6 | ARCHIVED on 13-Apr-2017 | ISR27043

execution of the project was signed in June 2014. However, there was a delay signing the Technical Cooperation Agreement, which happened in September 2015; the first disbursement was requested in February 2015. The implementation of the National Forest Inventory in the Cerrado (Component I of the Project), which implies collecting data in eleven states, has not started yet. The hiring process for companies doing data collection was completed and in April 2017 and six companies were hired. For the beginning of the data collection, priority was given to areas under greater deforestation pressure, mainly due to the expansion of agriculture. Six target areas for data collection were identified in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia (totaling 70.3 million hectares - 34% of the biome) where data will be collected at 1,640 sampling points⁸³.

80. With regard to Component II of the Project - Consolidation of the National Forest Information System (SNIF), a consulting company was contracted in December 2016 to organize workshops with different stakeholders of the biome, with the objective of identifying priority information to be disseminated through of SNIF. In 2016 the total number of accesses to the System's site was 230,623⁸⁴.
81. The World Bank “Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado project” did not report progress because it is still at a very early stage⁸⁵. The World Bank approved the resources for the development of the project in March 2016. In June 2016, the World Bank, marking the effective start of the project, implemented the grant agreement. The funds were made available in September 2016, and the Program of Activities (POA) was approved in December 2016.
82. To date, six contracts have been signed for the following activities:
 - i) Planning for the development of tools to customize a modeling platform (EGO Dynamics);
 - ii) Preparation of cartographic bases for the development of a modeling system for Cerrado;
 - iii) Web-GIS project to estimate the accuracy and precision of deforestation polygons;
 - iv) series analysis based on satellite images;
 - v) Hiring a technical coordinator for the project; and
 - vi) Acquisition of equipment to support the development of the main monitoring system.

Burkina Faso

83. In Burkina Faso, the World Bank “Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB)” was declared effective on September 16, 2014. The project is about 18 months behind schedule but is making good progress especially at the strategic level. No progress has been reported for 2016, as investments and land management activities will start with the sub-

⁸³ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁸⁴ 2016 FIP results report sent by the focal point in Brazil to the CIF Admin Unit

⁸⁵ IBRD. Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado (P143185). Seq No: 3 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR28606

grant in December 2017⁸⁶.

84. Partnerships between the FIP and specific government agencies or other ministries – SP CNDD, Decentralization (MATD), rural land tenure management (DGFOMR)), cadaster, tax office (DGI) have been identified and greater collaboration is being fostered to leverage more action.
85. Regarding the REDD+ Readiness agenda, the project is moving on several fronts; the local consultations have been prepared and will be carried out in September 2017. The recruitment of the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) team has been completed and work is on-going with the support of national technical agencies. Finally, 3 experts have been recruited to coordinate the studies on “factors of deforestation and strategy”. The studies will then have to be procured and implemented before December 2017⁸⁷.
86. Regarding the local development component, the local participatory diagnostics in each of the 32 communes using an innovative methodology (“Terristories” from a French research institute, CIRAD) has been completed. The development of communal REDD+ investment projects aligned with the land use plans, as opposed to sporadic micro-projects, is operational and the design of the financing scheme has been confirmed during a high-level workshop. Firms/NGOs in charge of helping communities develop their REDD+ investment projects are going to be hired. Positive linkages were made with private investors seeking to develop “carbon” projects in Burkina Faso⁸⁸.
87. The AFDB project “Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+)” has a cumulative physical implementation rate of 41% and the disbursement rate is 25.16%. This project is closing on December 31, 2018 and the expected disbursement rate at the end of 2017 is expected to reach 54.6%. Efforts are being made at all levels to improve the performance of the project including improving the planning and monitoring of all activities associated with the project with the objective of meeting 100% disbursement before the end of the 2018⁸⁹.
88. The implementation of the project has been affected by some issues, which have contributed to delays in the implementation of activities. Some of these issues are: slow procurement procedures, departure of project personnel, lack of availability of specific materials (e.g. “*delfino*” plow that should be used to recover the degraded land in the forests targeted by the project) and slow recruitment processes, and the socio-political instability lived in 2015 in Burkina Faso⁹⁰.

⁸⁶ IBRD. Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB) (P143993). Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR26808

⁸⁷ IBRD. Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB) (P143993). Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR26808

⁸⁸ IBRD. Decentralized forest and woodland management project (P143993) Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 28-Jun-2017 | ISR26808

⁸⁹ AFDB template with 2016 FIP Results Report for the Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) sent to the CIF Administrative Unit

⁹⁰ AFDB template with 2016 FIP Results Report for the Gazetted forests participatory management project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) sent to the CIF Administrative Unit

DRC

89. In DRC the overall implementation of the AFDB “Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins” project has been slow and the disbursement rate (11.1%) remains very low. This was mainly due to delays in the identification and recruitment of local government agencies that are responsible for the field activities related to sustainable forest management, sustainable agriculture and land security. However, in Tshopo province there has been awareness, involvement and ownership of the project by all the stakeholders, which has ensured a good start in the implementation of the project's activities. The procurement process for the acquisition of various equipment is also ongoing and the execution of works in the field has started in the three provinces. The main challenges causing delays in the project are related to other competing projects being implemented by the local implementing agencies as well as an overall lack of capacity and knowledge in terms of procurement, financial and project management⁹¹.
90. The World Bank project “Improved Forested Landscape Management” was declared effective on April 29, 2015 and by December 2016 the disbursement rate was 28%. All the contracts with the decentralized delegated implementation units (ALEs) have been signed, including the one with WWF for component 1 in the Plateau District. However, the logistics are more complicated than expected and the fieldwork has been slightly delayed in both the Bas Congo (component 3) and the Plateau District (component 1), but plantations have been already established in both areas. The call for proposals for the private sector activities has been launched (component 2a) and multiple proposals have already been received. The high number of proposals received (more than 200 proposals) made the assessment longer than expected. The component on energy efficiency (improved cookstove dissemination) was delayed because of the sudden withdrawal of SNV from the project, after their selection as operator for that component (component 2b). A new bidding process has just been launched to select a new operator⁹².

Ghana

91. In Ghana, the World Bank project “Enhancing Natural Forests and Agroforest Landscapes” has made good progress and all the interventions have commenced and are ongoing. By December 2016, the disbursement rate was 29%⁹³. There was substantial progress made on moving forward three major policy initiatives that are now with higher level approval bodies. These are related to:
- Tree tenure and benefit sharing
 - Wood procurement (and the need to facilitate the production and sale of domestic legal timber)
 - Plantation strategy

⁹¹ AFDB template with 2016 FIP Results Report for the Integrated REDD+ Project in the Mbuji-Mayi/Kananga and Kisangani Basins sent to the CIF Administrative Unit

⁹² IBRD. Improved Forested Landscape Management Project (P128887). Seq No: 5 | ARCHIVED on 13-Dec-2016 | ISR25433

⁹³ IBRD. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). FY 2015 | Seq No: 4 | ARCHIVED on 18-Dec-2016

92. FIP funds are now ready to assist on implementation trials (pilots) plus consultation, communication and outreach required for furthering this work. Coordination and communication systems were established to enable development of work plans and monitoring of performance of activities. On the ground, work was initiated with the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and cocoa farmers. Many cocoa farmers have been registered according to their willingness to work with the project. Training has been provided to a number of cocoa extension agents, also communication and outreach materials (e.g. radio programs) were developed, some specifically focused on promoting shade cocoa.
93. The Forestry Commission field and district staff also attended local training events and workshops, organized by the Ghana Cocoa Board, furthering cooperation between the two institutions. Tree planting started as enrichment planting in degraded watersheds; establishment of model plantations; and boundary planting for forest reserves. Community sensitization on good tree planting practices started, and tree seedlings were distributed to smallholder farmers as part of landscape rehabilitation efforts. Overall, FIP forms an integral part of Ghana's REDD+ agenda where FIP investments are seen as pilots for the larger-scale Emissions Reductions Program, currently under preparation (the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program)⁹⁴.
94. The AFDB project “Engaging Local Communities in REDD+/Enhancement of Carbon Stocks” (ELCIR), is making good progress with respect to the implementation of planned activities. However, the AFDB reported that the disbursement ratio is now at 34.30%, a percentage lower than the target of 50%⁹⁵. The AFDB reported that the actual disbursement of the ELCIR is lower than planned since the project implementing agencies have had difficulties in submitting disbursement requests and proper justifications on time. These issues have been caused mainly by the staff turnover in the accounting team and the lack of knowledge in AFDB’s procurement procedures. The new accountants joined the project team during the second quarter of 2016 and a training course in Financial Management was organized. AFDB expects that this training will lead to improvements in the overall implementation of the project and allow the team to catch up on delays. A mid-term review is expected to be undertaken during September 2017 and additional follow-up on the improvements of procurement justifications being submitted to AFDB will be undertaken.

Lao PDR

95. The World Bank SUFORD-SU project is making good progress toward its objectives, and the disbursement rate by December 2016 was 49%. The project's key achievements include the completion of the Forest Management Plan (FMPs) covering 40 of 41 Production Forest Areas (PFAs). Village Livelihood Development (VLD) Grants are beginning to disburse at a lower rate than anticipated. The forest landscape approach is beginning to get traction. The project is cooperating on an assessment of progress of Prime Minister Order No. 15⁹⁶.

⁹⁴ IBRD. Enhancing Natural Forest and Agroforest Landscapes Project (P148183). FY 2015 | Seq No: 4 | ARCHIVED on 18-Dec-2016 | ISR25189

⁹⁵ AFDB project results submission to the CIF Administrative Unit

⁹⁶ IBRD. Scaling-Up Participatory Sustainable Forest Management. Seq No: 7 | ARCHIVED on 17-Dec-2016 | ISR26346

96. The IFC Smallholder Forestry Program’s project implementation has been slower than originally scheduled due to the first client company discontinuing their participation. The IFC team pursued new clients and engaged with Stora Enso Lao Ltd (SEL) and a possible second potential project partner firm in Laos. Despite the delay due to the change in client company, by end-2016 the first phase of the project was completed and achieved the following outputs by objective⁹⁷.

Mexico

97. The World Bank project “Forests and climate change” is making good progress and had a disbursement rate of 68% by December 2016. A supervision mission was conducted on March 14 - 18, 2017 to review the project's implementation status, as well as to begin preparing for the project's closure (closing date of February 28, 2018). The mission determined that project implementation continues to be satisfactory⁹⁸.
98. In addition to progress shown under the FIP reporting themes, other areas have also experienced substantial progress: for Component 1 (Policy Design and Institutional Strengthening), including: (i) the strengthening of M&E systems, including the MRV system; (ii) the establishment of a cohort of certified private technical service providers (1,223 technicians, who have received certification to offer beneficiaries advisory services); and (iii) the rehabilitation and strengthening of 44 CONAFOR field offices (out of 50). Under Component 2 (Consolidation of Priority Community-Based Programs), the project has led to a significant expansion in the reach of CONAFOR’s programs to communities and *ejidos*. Major progress can also be reported on Component 3 (Innovation for REDD+ in Early Action Areas), which had experienced some initial delays but is now being implemented in a satisfactory manner: this component is establishing a new form of support to communities and *ejidos*, focusing on a more integrated, territorial approach. Also, the results of Component 3 are providing inputs toward the overall REDD+ readiness process, supported under the FCPF readiness window, and the preparation of the Emission Reduction Program that CONAFOR is developing under the FCPF Carbon Fund framework⁹⁹.
99. The IDB project “Financing low carbon strategies in forest landscapes” is making good progress. There was a delay in the project implementation, as the tender to hire the Technical Assistance Entity was not successful. The ToRs were later changed, the hiring process was streamlined and the hiring was done through a short-listing process¹⁰⁰.
100. The IDB/MIF project “Support for forest related micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in Ejidos” is making good progress, and had 22% of total project amount disbursed in June 2016.

⁹⁷ IFC project results submission to the CIF Administrative Unit

⁹⁸ IBRD. Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 9 | ARCHIVED on 07-Dec-2016 | ISR24206

⁹⁹ IBRD. Forests and Climate Change Project (P123760). Seq No: 9 | ARCHIVED on 07-Dec-2016 | ISR24206

¹⁰⁰ IBRD. PMR Operational Report. Financing Low Carbon Strategies in Forest Landscapes. 04/17/17

11. Progress made by DGM projects in 2016

101. The DGM project in **Brazil** “DGM for Indigenous Peoples Project” aims to (i) Strengthen the engagement of Cerrado Biome's indigenous peoples and traditional communities in FIP, REDD+ and similar climate change oriented programs at the local, national and global level, and (ii) contribute towards improving livelihoods, land use and sustainable forest management in their territories. The National Executing Agency (NEA)¹⁰¹ is the nonprofit institution “Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas” (CAA).
102. The DGM project is making progress to achieve results. The first call of proposals received 158 proposals. On September 20, 2016, DGM Brazil gave final approval for all 41 sub-projects, with a collective value of approximately US\$1,870,654, including 26 projects focused on natural resource management, 11 market-oriented projects, and 4 projects in direct response to immediate threats¹⁰².
103. The National Executing Agency (NEA) organized validation visits, in which members of the NSC also participated (when possible) to all of the 41 pre-selected proposals to confirm the contents of the proposals, verify possible safeguards issues and communities’ endorsement to the proposal. The estimated number of families to be beneficiaries of these subprojects is 2,592.
104. The DGM project in **Burkina Faso** “**Local Forest Communities Support Project**” aims to strengthen the capacity of targeted Local Communities in five regions of Burkina Faso to participate in the REDD+ programs at local, national and global levels. The NEA is IUCN Burkina Faso. The project is making progress towards the achievement of the development objectives¹⁰³. The first selection of the sub-projects was completed, funded and the sub-projects are under implementation. The DGM Burkina Faso had its first call for sub-project proposals from June to July 2016. During that time, the project received around 600 proposals. Some were eliminated based on basic admissibility criteria, but DGM Burkina Faso did a full evaluation of the remaining proposals before selecting 14 sub-projects, collectively receiving US\$329,604 in DGM funding. Some of the main themes of the approved sub-projects include female empowerment, and sustainable production and marketing of local products. The second call for proposal was launched in mid-June 2017¹⁰⁴.
105. The DGM project is implemented in the same zone and for the benefit of the same target groups as the FIP. The FIP covers 32 municipalities whereas the DGM project will be opened to the 800 villages of the same 32 communes. This support represents therefore extra funds for micro projects planned as part of the FIP. The actions led by the DGM project in the FIP regions and communes also participate in the national effort on REDD+. Under the DGM, there was a training for grassroots organizations and community support organizations as well as capacity

¹⁰¹ The NEA will serve as the Secretariat to the National Steering Committee (NSC) and facilitate its work. The NEA develops country-specific review and risk assessment criteria, manages national communications on the DGM and coordinates with the GEA. The NEA also manages the grievance and complaints-redress process, maintains project documentation and provides operational and financial reporting.

¹⁰² Conservation International. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Semi-Annual DGM Progress Report. July 1 –December 31 2016

¹⁰³ IBRD. [Local Forest Communities Support Project \(P149434\)](#). Seq No: 2 | ARCHIVED on 29-Jun-2017 | ISR28798

¹⁰⁴ Conservation International. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Semi-Annual DGM Progress Report. July 1 –December 31 2016

building of the national platform of civil society organizations carried out from June 14 to 23, 2016. Also, activities to promote environmental education were conducted on April 18 to 19, 2017. Five schools (Lapara/boromo, Douroula, Lery/Gassan, Matiacoli and Nadiabonli are engaged in the tree regeneration¹⁰⁵.

106. In **Peru**, the DGM project “Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism” aims to support indigenous peoples in the Peruvian Amazon in their efforts to establish the enabling conditions for sustainable forest management practices. The NEA is WWF Peru.
107. DGM Peru approved 11 sub-projects, with a collective value of approximately US\$548,163, focused on recognition of and land titling for native communities¹⁰⁶. By December 2016, these projects had already achieved legal recognition for 59 native communities (final target is 147), which should benefit 5,000 families and many of the land titling projects had completed their fieldwork. The rest are in progress. DGM Peru has also worked with other sub-project applicants to strengthen their proposals for projects focusing on sustainable forest management, food security, and income generation. There is one¹⁰⁷ native community that has been demarcated and had the title registered (final target is 21) in SUNARP. The remaining 20 native communities have completed all the steps but are waiting on soil classification¹⁰⁸. Other project components, including community forestry are ongoing.
108. The DGM Global Learning and Knowledge Exchange (**DGM Global**) is implemented by Conservation International (Global Executing Agency, GEA), and in 2016 supported knowledge sharing events. These events are critical opportunities for some of the less advanced projects to learn from those that have already progressed into implementation. These events also gave participants an opportunity to learn more about the current status of climate change discussions, develop important negotiating skills, and map out their networks for information sharing to identify gaps and key opportunities. These events included: (i) the Africa Regional Exchange, held in Burkina Faso in July 2016; (ii) the Global Exchange – DGM Global held its first Global Exchange in November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco immediately prior to UNFCCC COP22; (iii) UNFCCC COP22 – Following the Global Exchange, the DGM Global Executing Agency and several members of the Global Steering Committee attended UNFCCC COP22; (iv) the Second Annual GSC Meeting was held in Kinshasa, DRC in April with assistance from Caritas Congo (the NEA); (v) GEA-NEA Planning and Coordination Meeting: The GEA hosted a planning and coordination meeting with the five established DGM NEAs in Arlington, Virginia (USA) in January¹⁰⁹.

¹⁰⁵ FIP focal point in Burkina Faso’s results report (2016) submitted to the CIF Administrative Unit

¹⁰⁶ Conservation International. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Semi-Annual DGM Progress Report. July 1 –December 31 2016

¹⁰⁷ [IBRD. Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru \(P148499\). Seq No: 4 | ARCHIVED on 28-Sep-2017 | ISR29552](#)

¹⁰⁸ [IBRD. Saweto Dedicated Grant Mechanism in Peru \(P148499\). Seq No: 4 | ARCHIVED on 28-Sep-2017 | ISR29552](#)

¹⁰⁹ Conservation International. The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Semi-Annual DGM Progress Report. January 1-June 30 2016