



## Forest and Farm Facility



## Annexes of the Annual Report 2021



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



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# Acronyms and abbreviations

AFA	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Development
AFDI	Association Agriculteurs Français et Développement International
AFFON	Association of Family Forest Owners, Nepal
AFIN	National Indigenous Forestry Association (Bolivia)
AFR 100	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
AMAN	Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago
AMPB	Mesoamerican Alliance of People and Forests
ANPROCA	National Association of Coffee Producers
APMIL	Association of Honey Producers of Lomerío (Bolivia)
ARCASY	Yuracaré Wild Cacao Collectors Association
BIT	Business Incubation Team
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan of Action
CAZ	Cotton Association of Zambia
CFM	Community Forest Management
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CIFOR	Centre for International Forest Research
CIOEC	Integration Coordinator of Bolivian Peasant Farmers Organizations
COICA	Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin
ComDev	Communication for Development
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CSO	Civil society organization
CSP	Cross-sectoral platform
CTOP	Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles
DBG	Direct Beneficiary Grant
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
ENAF	National Strategy for Family Farming
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal
FFD	Food and Forest Development Finland
FFF	Forest and Farm Facility
FFPO	Forest and farm producer organization
FFS	Food Systems Summit
FF-SPAK	Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya
FILAC	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean
FLEGT	FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FLR	Forest landscape restoration
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GATC	Global Alliance of Territorial Communities
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHaFFaP	Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ha	hectare

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPLC	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KANBAOCU	Kassena Nankana Baobab Cooperative Union
LoA	Letter of agreement
MA&D	Market Analysis and Development
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MJUMITA	Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and the Environment
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NASFPA	Nakuru Smallholder Fruit Producers Association
NbS	Nature-based solutions
NFGF	National Farmers Group Federation (Nepal)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
ORGIIS	Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability
PAFO	Pan-African Farmers Organization
PDFA	Petauke District Farmers Association (Zambia)
PFAG	Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana
PGS	Participatory guarantee system
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
ROAM	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TGAN	Tree Growers Association of Nyandarua (Kenya)
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFFF	United Nations Decade of Family Farming
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNORCAC	Union of Peasant and Indigenous Organizations of Coacachi
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNFU	Viet Nam Farmers' Union
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZNFCA	Zambia National Forestry Commodities Association

# Annex 1: Country reports

## Ghana



*Traditional authorities, FFPOs, practitioners and policy actors at Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers' National Dialogue on Sustainable Charcoal and Wood Fuel Production in Ghana*

### History of Forest and Farm Facility engagement

Between 2010 and 2020, national forest area grew slightly, mainly due to plantations. Nonetheless, deforestation continued in all the ecological zones, linked to agricultural expansion and commercial logging.

The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) programme was launched in November 2018. Four apex forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) and eight small grantees were selected through a competitive call for proposals in 2019. While multi-year partnerships were established with four apex organizations (PFAG, KKFU, ABOFA and ZOVFA), the number of other groups supported has fluctuated slightly since the programme began.

To help mobilize a critical mass of forest and farm producers and provide a national platform for engaging with policymakers and markets, a national federation of FFPO representatives (Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers, GhaFFaP) and several multistakeholder, cross-sectoral platforms at the grassroots, zonal and national levels were established with FFF support in 2020.

In 2021, the FFF signed letters of agreement (LoAs) with the Ghana Forest Commission (FC) acting as the government focal point, 11 FFPOs and one national non-governmental organization (NGO), which provides technical support to the programme. The FFF also piloted Direct Beneficiary Grants (DBGs) as a new funding mechanism and signed DBGs with six FFPOs.

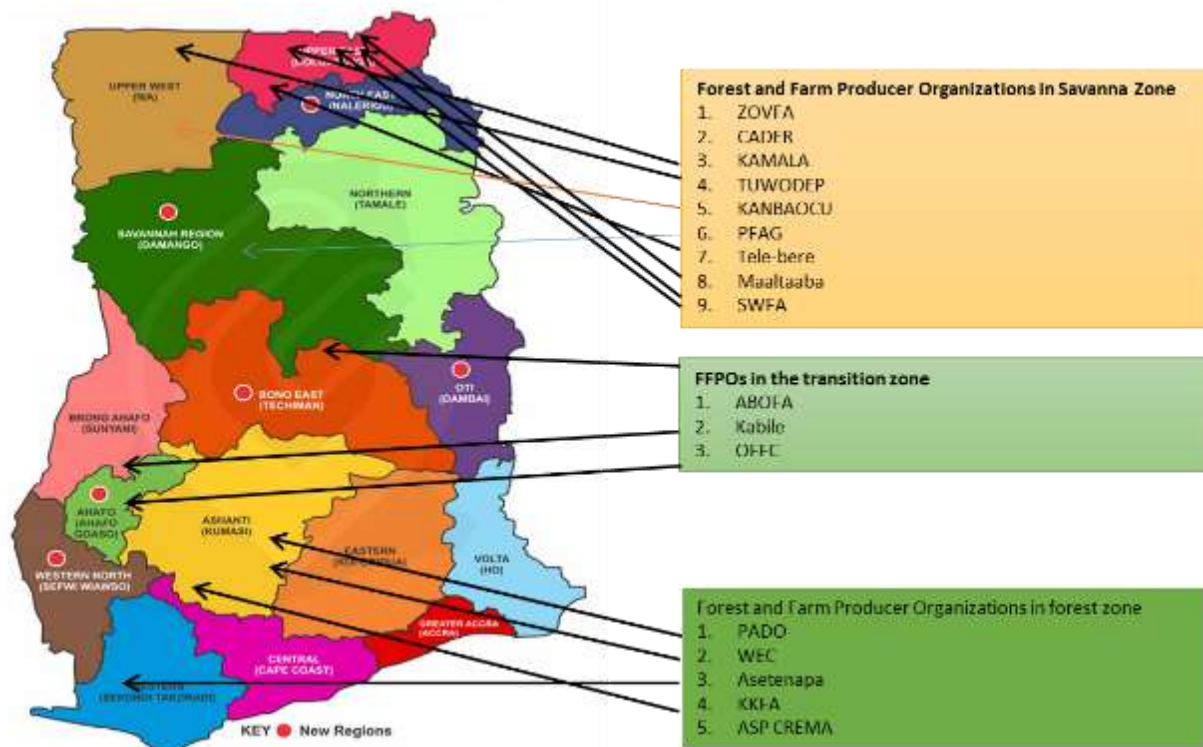


Figure 1. Map of FFF implementation in Ghana

## Main partners

In 2021, FFF supported directly through LOAs 11 FFPOs and six FFPOs through DBGs including 11 second- and third tier FFPOs; together, they represent 1 042 800 members (46 percent women). The FFF also signed LoAs with the Forestry Commission of Ghana and with the Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability. The activities supported directly reached over 18 309 households with responsibility over 86 502 ha and directly contributed to the restoration of over 11 582 ha.

Table 1. Organizations funded by the FFF in Ghana, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>Abrono Organic Farmer Association (ABOFA)</i> 6,000 households, 15 000 ha	Cashew, mango, cocoa, moringa	Bono East Region, Transition ecological zone
2	<i>Private Afforestation Developers Organization (PADO)</i> 152 households, 5 149 ha	Plantation timber, cocoa cashew	Ashanti region, Forest ecological zone
3	<i>Achichire-Sureso Pebaseman Community Resource Management Area (ASP CREMA)</i> 1 500 households, 9 107 ha	Cocoa, Allanblackia, cashew	Western-North region, Forest ecological zone
4	<i>Kookoo Pa Farmer Association (KKFA)</i> 11 200 households, 22 972 ha	Cocoa, cashew, black pepper	Ashanti region, Forest ecological zone
5	<i>Kassena Nankana Baobab Cooperative Union (KANBAOCU)</i> 12 861 households, 25 722 ha	Baobab, shea, sorghum	Upper East Region, Savannah ecological zone

6	<i>Zuuri Organic Farmer Association (ZOVFA)</i> 3 500 households, 7 500 ha	Baobab, shea and vegetables	Upper East Region, Savannah ecological zone
7	<i>Kattetaah Maali Lanbuure (KAMALA)</i> 1 771 households, 789 ha	Cashew, shea, sorghum	Upper West Region, Savannah ecological zone
8	<i>Tuna Women Development Programme (TUWODEP)</i> 426 households, 766 ha	Cashew, shea, vegetables	Upper West Region, Savannah ecological zone
9	<i>Community Action in Development and Research (CADER)</i> 986 households, 585 ha	Groundnuts, soya beans, sorghum	Upper West Region, Savannah ecological zone
10	<i>Tele-bere Village Savings and Loans Association (Tele-bere)</i> 4 350 households, 750 ha	Straw baskets, shea, and vegetables	Upper East Region, Savannah ecological zone
11	<i>Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG)</i> 1 000 055 households	Sorghum, rice, maize	Upper East Region, Savannah, forest, and transition ecological zones
12	<i>Savannah Women Farmer Association (SWFA)</i> 3 698 households	Shea, soya beans, sorghum	Northern Region, Savannah Ecological zone
13	<i>Maaltaaba Peasant Women Farmers Association (Maaltaaba)</i> 320 households	Livestock, cowpea, vegetables, shea, baskets	Upper East Region, Savannah Ecological zone
14	<i>Asetenapa Co-Operative Cocoa Farming and Marketing Society Limited (Asetenapa)</i> 475 households	Cocoa, cashew	Eastern Region, Forest Ecological zone
15	<i>Offinso Fine Flavor Cocoa Farmer Cooperative and Marketing Society Limited (OFFC)</i> 539 households	Cocoa, cashew	Ashanti Region, Forest Ecological zone
16	<i>Kabile Co-Operative Cashew Farmers and Processors Society Ltd. (Kabile)</i> 105 households	Cocoa and cashew	Bono Region, Forest Ecological zone
17	<i>Wassa East District (Ccp) Co-Operative Cocoa Farmers and Marketing Union Limited (WEC)</i> 3 047 households	Cocoa, cashew	Western North Region, Forest Ecological zone
18	<i>Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability (ORGIIS)</i>	Baobab	Upper East Region, Savannah ecological zone
19	<i>Forestry Commission of Ghana (FC)</i>	n.a.	National statutory regulator

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

Forest and farm producers struggle to safeguard their resources against the competition of other groups. Unfavourable policies and regulations relating to tenure and the legal protection of the resources undermine investment in sustainable resource management. To enable FFPOs to influence the development of international, national, and subnational policies, GhaFFaP facilitated round tables at the grassroots level, with FFF support, to discuss high priority advocacy issues affecting their members, with visible success. In 2021, quarterly grassroots round tables resulted in four FFPOs gaining access to new financial services, six accessing agricultural inputs and three benefiting from targeted capacity-building activities. GhaFFaP-facilitated zonal (sub-national) and national FFPO round tables also helped to consolidate advocacy agendas at these levels, based on the concerns arising from the grassroots.

Quarterly zonal round tables sought to influence sub-national policies. The regional house of chiefs in the Savannah region raised concerns regarding deforestation linked to wood fuel production and the challenges imposed by the resulting ban on charcoal production. Linked with the inadequate legal protection of productive non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as shea and baobab, these issues directly affect the livelihoods and businesses of many local producers, especially women. To protect women-led value chains and productive socio-economic landscape resources in the dryland savannah belt, the Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability (ORGIIS) facilitated dialogues to assist the regional house of chiefs and traditional councils in five northern regions to develop by-laws for the protection of customarily important NTFPs.

Additionally, GhaFFaP facilitated national biannual dialogues to link FFPOs with national programmes that directly affect their members and address policy barriers and gaps.

The 2021 GhaFFaP National Dialogue, the second of its kind, launched the GhaFFaP Agenda 2030, which provides a roadmap and holistic approach to address key concerns of smallholder forest and farm producers through four strategic initiatives as follows:

- National Dialogue Series, a platform for advocating for inclusive and equitable forest and farm policies and laws;
- Green Market Strategy, which prioritizes ‘green production’ and climate-resilient forest and farm value chains;
- Sustainable Financial Transformation, which promotes financial inclusion and literacy among FFPOs (among other things); and
- Green Ghana, which highlights smallholder forest and farm producers’ roles as key agents for achieving FLR.

The GhaFFaP Agenda 2030 includes a strong gender and youth strategy, a key element of which are the GhaFFaP women and youth champions wings, which have women and youth advocates, business coaches and mentors. GhaFFaP’s current Vice President and youth leader are women and serve on the National Executive Committee and the National Business Incubation Team (BIT).

The 2021 GhaFFaP National Dialogue also led to a partnership between GhaFFaP and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, which permitted FFPOs from the different ecological zones to access over one million seedlings of different species from the Forestry Commission.

All in all, in 2021, FFF support contributed to the development of 11 grassroots, three zonal and one national FFPO advocacy agendas. These were rolled out through various dialogues, such as the GhaFFaP Deforestation-free Cocoa Production Strategy, the GhaFFaP Innovative Climate Adaptation Strategy and the GhaFFaP Green Charcoal Strategy, among others. More generally, FFF work contributed to the participation of partner FFPOs in 20 separate policy-making processes.

In 2021, GhaFFaP also represented Ghanaian FFPOs in regional and global cross-sectoral processes and dialogues – for example, the World Economic Forum, the Great Green Wall Initiative, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR 100), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Conference and the Global Landscapes Forum) – linking them with ongoing global programmes and boosting the growing recognition that FFPOs are key partners in the effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

In 2021, the main value chains that FFF Ghana targeted included plantation timber, cocoa, beans, black pepper, groundnuts, soya beans, straw baskets, cassava, plantain, mango, moringa, cashew, vegetables, cereals, yams, livestock, *Allanblackia*, baobab, shea, parkia and honey.

Following a series of International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Training of Trainer events focused on Market Analysis & Development (MA&D), risk assessment and tree inventories in 2019, FFF Ghana supported the creation of a GhaFFaP BIT, which has allowed this

training to be replicated at the zonal and FFPO level for different value chains. That then evolved to include the establishment of zonal BITs and FFPO internal business development teams (BDTs), which has allowed business incubation efforts to reach the zonal and even grassroots levels. Business incubation services are now being provided to the members of 11 FFPOs, based on needs assessments conducted within the organizations.

The FFF has also facilitated market linkages through grassroot and zonal round tables. As a result, nine FFPOs developed new markets for soap using baobab, shea, cocoa and *Allanblackia* products. Kassena Nankana Baobab Cooperative Union (KANBAOCU) expanded its efforts to aggregate farmers' baobab production to access better markets by building alliances with other FFPOs in the savannah zone Upper East and Upper West regions. Twenty training events promoted value addition in different value chains, largely through organic certification or packaging. Another 15 training events focusing on entrepreneurial skills led to communities to expand into new activities, including timber, honey, vegetables, sorghum, soya beans, fruits, and tamarind.

Seven FFPOs forged new links with financial and business service providers and received ten business services, two financial services and two market services from third party providers. Some examples of the results include:

- KAMALA received higher quality seeds from the Ghana Seed Growers Association.
- ABOFA, KKFA, KAMALA and Tele-bere obtained business capacity services from the Business Resource Centres.
- AgriTerra assisted KANBAOCU, a women-led cooperative and KKFA to improve the management of their cooperatives.
- LadyAgri, an international investment hub supporting women agri-entrepreneurs, helped GhaFFaP to develop two advanced business cases for a basket of products: shea, straw baskets and traditional vegetables in the savannah zone and cocoa, cashew, and black pepper in the forest zone.
- The Sunyani West Municipal Assembly helped the Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFA) to acquire a multi-purpose rice milling machine for rice processing.
- Through a partnership with the Department of Cooperatives, KANBAOCU upgraded its Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) to a Cooperative Credit Union in December 2020. One year later, the Credit Union had already mobilized USD 135 647 in savings.
- Tele-bere, a women-led FFPO, piloted a standardized three-prong VSLA model, including a social fund, a business fund, and an investment fund, to be rolled out in 2022.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

FFF support contributed to piloting forest landscape restoration (FLR) and climate adaptation innovations and improved FFPO capacity to upscale sustainable and resilient landscapes activities.

Ten FFPOs (PADO, ASP CREMA, KKFA, ABOFA, KAMALA, TUWODEP, CADER, KANBAOCU, Tele-bere and ZOVFA) restored 11 582 ha of forest and farmland, benefiting 18 309 people. Fifteen communities were sensitized about farmer managed regeneration and conservation, some of which identified sites to conserve and established woodlots. Community gardens were established in the Owlo and Channang communities, employing 50 women and producing mainly cashews and mangoes.

As part of the previously mentioned Green Ghana collaboration between GhaFFaP and the Government, 354 020 trees of different species were planted across the country in 2021. The Forestry Commission provided training in GPS and climate change action for 35 representatives from 16 FFPOs (43 percent women), with a focus on mapping FLR interventions and monitoring their results.

FFF Ghana facilitated a partnership between GhaFFaP and Lifeworks Global, a UK charity, to promote low-cost sustainable agricultural techniques that improve soil quality, boost crop yields, and promote FLR. As a result, Lifeworks Global and Climate Smart Organic Green Initiative (CSOGI) provided training

in agroecological practices to three farmers each from 17 farmer organizations, as part of a training of trainers' effort.

Tele-Bere established four sites to demonstrate diversification for climate resilience with solar-powered irrigation in the dryland savannah belt; allowing farmers to produce year-round. Organizational developments allowed VSLAs to finance the irrigation. Community members who want access to water for dry-season production must cover the cost of installing underground tubes to their plots and pay a monthly service charge. VSLAs and Water Management Committees administer the payments. The new irrigation systems allowed farmers to diversify their production. Women's groups were allocated parcels of land where they produced a diverse set of forest and farm products. By aggregating their production and marketing it as a group, they were able to attract bulk buyers. To date, 35 000 tree seedlings of various species (e.g., cassia, mahogany, parkia, mango, cashew, albezia) were produced at demonstration sites and distributed to Tele-Bere members to plant on their farms. These efforts have helped to improve the food security of 350 Tele-Bere members and increased their income by an estimated 15 percent.

FFF support contributed to the development of GhaFFaP's Green Charcoal Strategy and GhaFFaP's facilitation of the design of legally binding by-laws approved by traditional authorities to protect NTFP. GhaFFaP partnered with the Forestry Commission REDD+ Directorate and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to support sustainable charcoal production and FLR, and to develop and implement the GhaFFaP Green Charcoal Label.

In 2021, GhaFFaP worked on charcoal-related issues with practitioners, government policymakers, traditional authorities, higher education institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs), culminating in a GhaFFaP National Dialogue on Sustainable Charcoal and Wood Fuel Production, focusing on policy and practical options. The dialogue aimed to promote and scale up sustainable wood fuel practices and policy alternatives and developed an action plan to mobilize resources to pilot them in selected districts in 2022. Resources would also be mobilized for action research and capacity development related to the viability, suitability and acceptability of production, marketing, and consumption alternatives. Participants agreed to hold similar dialogues twice a year to review progress on implementing the agreed action plans and discuss emerging issues.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

In theory, smallholder farmers and forest producers and their organizations and communities could benefit from several public social services, but in practice they often find them difficult to access. They often lack information about their availability and/or do not meet the eligibility criteria.

As a first step to improve the situation, ten FFPOs supported by the FFF conducted social and cultural service needs assessments and contacted district-level government social service providers. FFF support also facilitated a partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection focused on helping FFPOs to benefit from government social protection services. In 2021, all 11 FFPOs accessed at least one social service from district service providers for their members. With support from the FAO Communication for Development (ComDev) Unit, GhaFFaP drafted a Communication Strategy, which includes an outreach plan to increase smallholder access to government social and cultural services. The Plan is based partly on a comprehensive communication needs assessment completed earlier.

# Kenya



*Kenya Minister of Environment and Forestry Hon. Keriako Tobiko with members of Nyandarua Tree Growers Cooperative Limited during the Kenya Forestry Investment Conference and Expo*

## History of FFF engagement

In 2010, Kenya had 3.18 million ha of natural forest, extending over 6 percent of its land area. Over the last two decades, it lost 11 percent of its tree cover (361 000 ha). The Constitution and Vision 2030 have set a target of reaching 10 percent forest cover. Smallholder tree growers are central for achieving this target but require support to do so.

Kenya joined the FFF during Phase I in 2014. The Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FFSPAK) and Kenya Farmers' Federation (KENAFF) with support of Kenya Forest Service (KFS) later successfully bid to join Phase II. The agreement was signed in February 2019, and a launch workshop was held two months later.

From the FFF's initial engagement to the launch of Phase II, smallholder tree grower associations increased their membership eight-fold. New apex FFPOs were established to bring together the increasingly profitable businesses of tree nursery operators, timber tree growers, fruit tree growers, and charcoal and honey producers.

Initially, the FFF supported work in Laikipia and Nakuru counties. During the second phase, the FFF National Advisory Committee (NAC) decided to expand FFF coverage to new counties. Based on objective criteria, they selected Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Meru and Nyandarua (and indirectly Yurkana). These counties all have FFPOs with enterprises that have potential to scale up. A scoping study allowed the team to map out options for each county, identify entry points and select FFPOs to support.

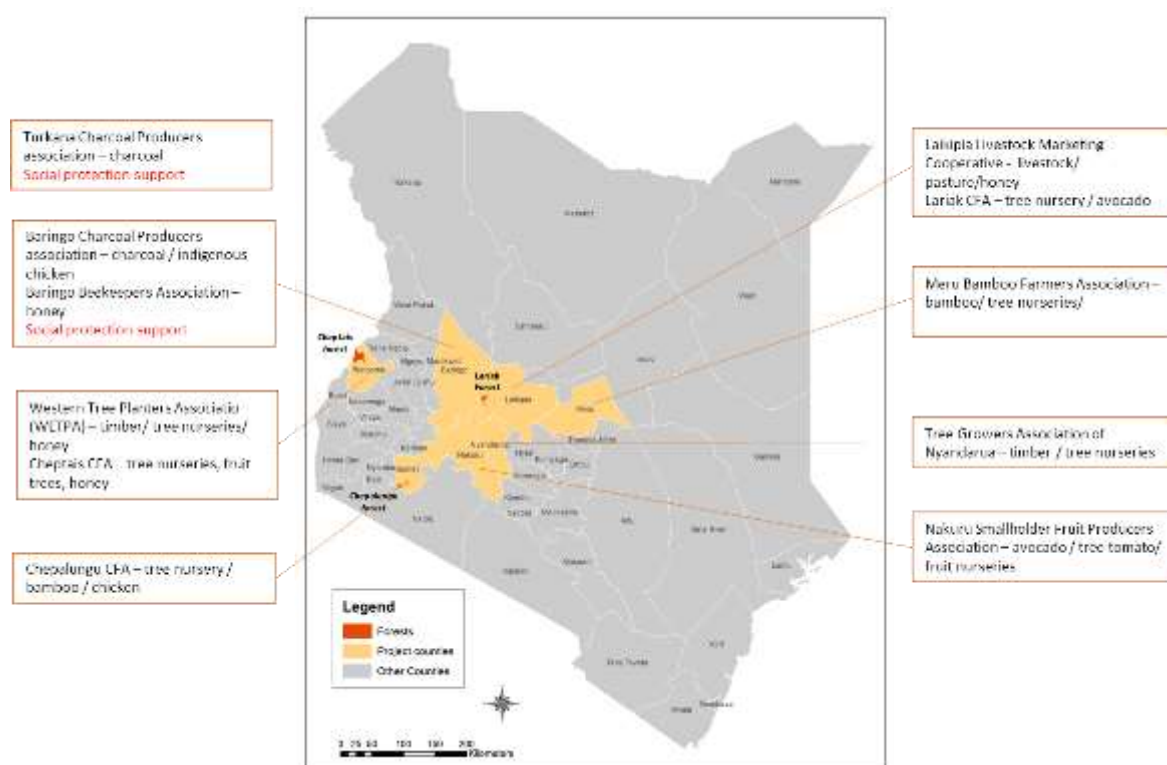


Figure 2. Map of FFF implementation in Kenya

## Main partners involved

In 2021, Kenya FFF provided new LoAs for six FFPOs, including one apex level association (FF-SPAK) and five county-level FFPOs (ACFA, CCFA, LCFA, NASFPA and WETPA), and continued to administer LoAs made in 2020 with county-level LLMC and COTNGAK. It also funded three service providers: Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) and We Effect. The funded directly activities supported 46 936 households managing 62 181 ha, and directly contributed to the restoration of as many as 26 920 ha.

Table 2. Organizations funded by the FFF in Kenya, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FF-SPAK) 37 000 households, 29 000 estimated	Diverse forest and farm products	National
2	Chepalungu Apex Community Forest Association (CACFA) 215 households, 5 427 ha	Seedlings, grazing	Bomet
3	Cheptais Community Forest Association (CCFA) 3 000 households, 24 846 ha	Seedlings, honey	Bungoma
4	Lariak Community Forest Association (LCFA) 855 households, 1 274 ha	Seedlings, fruits	Laikipia
5	Nakuru Smallholder Fruit Producers Association (NASFPA) 1 450 households, 1 200 ha	Fruits	Nakuru
6	Western Tree Planters Association (WETPA) 4 416 households, 434 ha	Timber, honey	Bungoma
7	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	N/A	National
8	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	N/A	National
9	We Effect (WE)	N/A	National

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

FFF partnered with Agriterra to train the FFSPAK secretariat to use a Farmer Advocacy and Consultation Tool (FACT), which helps FFPOs capture their members' opinions and strengthen their advocacy. This allowed FFSPAK to train local FFPOs in seven counties to use FACT, and four (TGAN, NASFPA, WETPA and COTNGAK) developed advocacy strategies as a result.

Due to its growing prominence in multisectoral processes, the FF-SPAK was selected to serve as Vice Chair of the Steering Committee that oversaw the design of the Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy (2021–2030). This strategy, in turn, contributed to a more favourable policy environment for farmers' groups promoting trees on-farm by providing a framework for farmer organization participation and economic incentives for agroforestry.

FF-SPAK provided inputs to the formulation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Control and Management of the Invasive *Prosopis juliflora* specie (2021–2030). This resulted in the Government making a partial exception to a moratorium on charcoal production and allowed producers to harvest *Prosopis juliflora*, an invasive thorny weed.

FFSPAK also coordinated with the Government Social Protection Secretariat to explore ways to give charcoal producers greater access to social protection services, which resulted in the Secretariat agreeing to prioritize some charcoal producer groups for assistance (see below).

The FFF supported FF-SPAK's inclusion in the national SDG platform, which provides space for CSO participation, together with national and county governments, citizens, the private sector, the media, academia, and development partners.

As the result of a logging ban in government-controlled forests, timber merchants source most timber from smallholder tree-growers. FF-SPAK was therefore identified as a key partner and invited to become an affiliate member of the Timber Merchants Association. FF-SPAK also established linkages with a newly created Forest Value Chain Association of Kenya (FVCAK).

At the county level, FF-SPAK supported FFPO engagement in county-level multisectoral platforms including county-level climate-smart agriculture platforms and county environmental committees.

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Kenya included tree seedlings, timber, charcoal, honey, fruit trees (e.g., avocado, tree tomato, macadamia, oranges, banana), bamboo, poultry, and livestock.

FFF supported FF-SPAK to strengthen its business incubation capacity. This included three regional entrepreneurship training of FFPOs in business development and risk management strategies for start-ups. (However, other plans had to be abandoned due to COVID-19 restrictions.)

FFSPAK began negotiating an MoU with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TIVETs) to develop a joint business incubation programme to help FFPOs develop their business ideas.

The FFF supported the Tree Growers Association of Nyandarua (TGAN) and the Nakuru Smallholder Fruit Producers Association (NASFPA) to transition from being associations to becoming cooperatives, so that they could engage in commercial trading. With support from LadyAgri, FF-SPAK helped TGAN to develop a business plan. Once they obtained their legal status as the Nyandarua Tree Growers Cooperative, TGAN was able to present the business plan to the Cooperative Bank of Kenya, which is now considering funding it.

Four additional FFPOs (LLMC, NASFPA, WETPA, COTNGAK) initiated business incubation services. In total, 12 community enterprises received assistance to add value to their businesses. This generated concrete results with timber (TGAN), branding of honey products (LLMC), avocado sorting (NASFPA)

and plant potting (COTNGAK). Nevertheless, due largely to the economic downturn linked to the pandemic, these FFPOs' sales of seedlings, avocado and honey decreased slightly in 2021.

FFF trained these FFPOs in organizational development, business proposal development, and advocacy skills, which enabled them to develop sound proposals, which were accepted in competitive calls for proposals. We Effect supported TGAN for cooperative management and Gatsby Africa for tree nursery management practices. NASFPA received USD 30,000 from the Nakuru county government for avocado seedlings.

The Laikipia Livestock Marketing Cooperative (LLMC) was a notable success story. Most of its members are Maasai pastoralists, who have raised livestock for generations. Due to frequent climate-related droughts, land fragmentation, diminishing grazing land and restrictions on pastoralists' movement, the community established LLMC to explore new livelihood opportunities. The FFF has facilitated the cooperative's organizational development and business management. This has allowed the LLMC to diversify its activities to include honey production, handicrafts, and pasture management, as well as traditional pastoralism. They developed their own brand of honey and some of the women developed their own beadwork and handicraft enterprise. This year LLMC also began to produce doper sheep, which are in high demand domestically and need less land than cattle and earned an additional USD 59 000 as a result. The United States African Development Foundation (USADF) awarded the LLMC a USD 100 000 grant through a competitive process in recognition of these achievements.

In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNCDF, and UNEP, the FFF contributed to a new initiative, 'Tree Growing Sustainable Forestry Finance Management for Kenya'. The FFF and other partners co-sponsored the organization of the First Kenya Forestry Investment Conference and Expo, which brought together the key stakeholders involved in forestry value chains.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

The FFF has promoted links between FFPOs and larger climate and environment programmes. For example, it facilitated links between LCFA and LLMC and the Laikipia county Climate Smart Agricultural Programme, and between LLMC and the GEF-7 project on restoration of arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Kenya. As part of this work, LLMC was trained on Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration.

Through FFF support to the Kenya Forest Service, three Community Forest Associations in Laikipia, Bomet, and Bungoma were supported to implement Participatory Forest Management Plans, which include forest restoration and livelihood support programmes. The three forest blocks cover 32 134 ha (the 1 310-ha Lariak forest in Laikipia, 5 273-ha Chepalungu forest in Bomet, and the 25 550-hectare Cheptais forest in Bungoma). As part of this effort, the CFAs have established tree nurseries and plant fruit gardens. The Cheptais CFA is in the Mt. Elgon region where the GEF-7 will be implemented and will upscale FFF work.

With FFF support, FF-PSAK undertook a baseline assessment, "Assessment of Climate Change Risks for Forest and Farm Organizations", in Nakuru, Muranga and Meru counties. From this study, FF-SPAK developed a training tool for climate risk management for FFPOs and engaged a consultant to support the FFPO training using this tool.

### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

During the COVID-19 pandemic, charcoal producers have been hit hard by the ban on charcoal production and transport restrictions and have lacked access to government social protection programmes. To address this situation, with FFF support, CENAREMA and FF-SPAK assessed the social protection of Charcoal Producers Association members in arid areas. They found that 70 percent had only one meal a day, and more than 40 percent earned less than USD 20 per month. As part of this assessment, they established a database of vulnerable communities in Baringo, Turkana

and Kitui counties affected by the charcoal ban and COVID-19 pandemic. They then produced a policy brief on the impact of the charcoal and logging ban and of COVID-19, and on social protection for vulnerable groups in arid and semi-arid lands and used the brief for advocacy activities. On this basis, the Government Social Protection Secretariat agreed to list these vulnerable groups in the social protection programme.



*Production of avocado*

# Madagascar



*Tree nursery set up by women and youth producers*

## History of FFF engagement

Madagascar is known for its unique, endemic biodiversity, having developed its flora and fauna in isolation from other landmasses over more than 80 million years. In the last decade, the deforestation rates trebled to 321 000 ha per year.

To transform large swathes of its deforested and degraded lands into resilient landscapes, improve small-scale farmer livelihoods, and strengthen the national economy, Madagascar joined AFR 100. The Government has pledged to restore four million ha of forest by 2030.

The FFF country programme, launched in June 2019, led the Government to recognize FFPOs as a key partner in this effort. The government has prioritized agroforestry to restore forest landscapes in a way that generates income for small-scale farmers and community enterprises.

The FFF NAC includes representatives from the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, apex FFPOs such as the Syndicate of Agricultural Organizations (SOA), Association for Progress among Peasant Farmers (FIFATA), the National Women's Platform for Sustainable Development and Food Security (PNFDDSA), agri-agencies (FERT, AFDI), GIZ and FAO Madagascar. Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, special emphasis has been given to pandemic response efforts and green recovery.

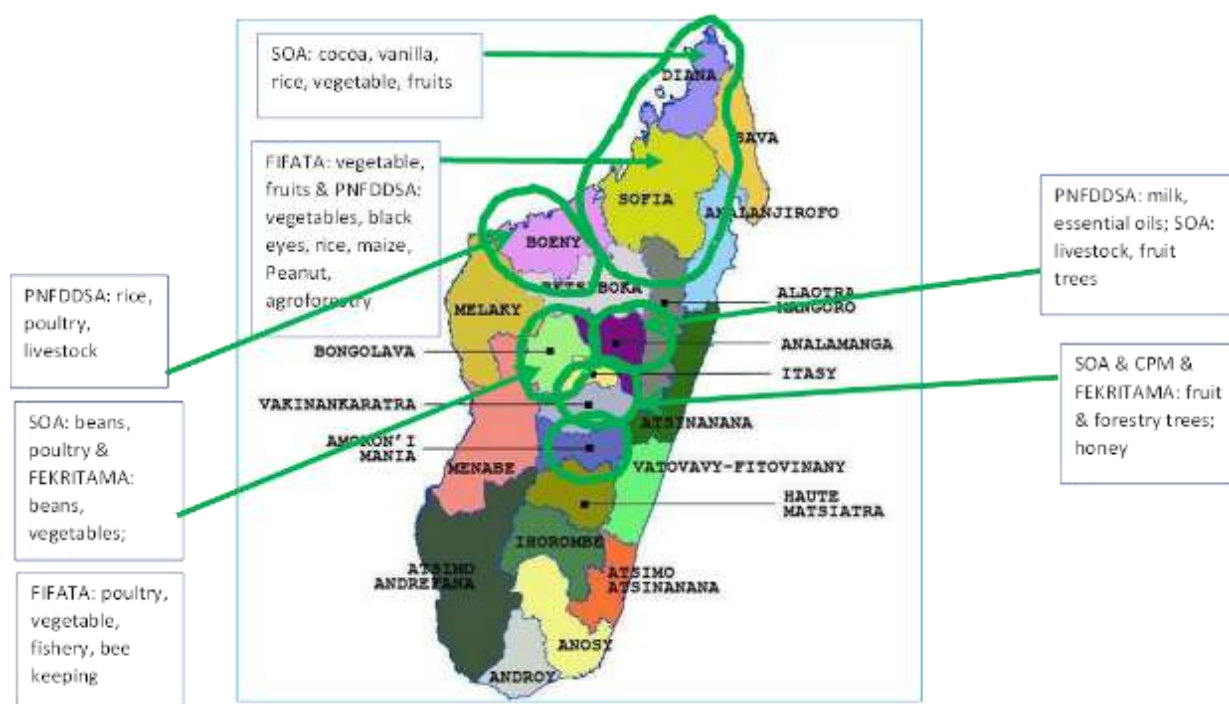


Figure 3. Map of FFF implementation in Madagascar

## Main partners

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, six FFPOs (SOA, FIFATA, PNFDSSA, CPM, TTM, FEKRITAMA) implemented FFF activities in eight regions (Amoron'i Mania, Vakinankaratra, Analamanga, Bongolava, Atsinanana, Diana, Sofia and Boeny). In 2021, these activities directly involved 4 607 households, who manage 5 036 ha, and directly helped to restore as much as 2 046 ha.

Table 3. Organizations funded by the FFF in Madagascar, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>Women national platform for sustainable development and food security (PNFDSSA)</i> 900 households, 1 635 ha	Rice, pulses, corn, squash, peanuts, poultry, cattle, pork, seeds, essential oils, fruits, vegetables, milk	Districts: Port Bergé, mampikony, Mahajanga I and II, Ambohidratrimo, Ankazobe, Antananarivo avaradrano Antananarivo renivohitra. Regional subdivisions of Sofia, Boeny, Analamanga
2	<i>Association for the Progress of Farmers (FIFATA)</i> 1 257 households, 500 ha	Onion, chicken, potato, fish farming, lemon	Districts: Manandriana, Fandriana, Ambositra, Antsirabe II, Betafo, Antsohihy Regional subdivisions of Sofia, Amoron'i Mania, Vakinankaratra
3	<i>Farmer Organization Syndicate (SOA)</i> 1 263 households, 900 ha	Bean seed, fragrant rice, lychee, pomegranate, small livestock, vegetable gardens	Districts: Ambohidratrimo, Ankazobe Manjakandriana, Tsiroanomandidy, Ambilobe, Diégo I, Diégo II, Ambanja, Foulpointe

			Regional subdivisions of Diana, Bongolava, Aanalamanga, Atsinanana
4	<i>Chamber of small producers and family farming (TTM)</i> 316 ha	Diverse crops, livestock, fish products	All eight regions funded by the FFF
5	<i>Madagascar farmers confederation (FEKRITAMA)</i> 750 household, 1 285 ha	Chicken, corn, arboriculture, cinnamon, honey, plant nurseries	Districts: Vatomandry, Mahanoro, Tsiroanomandidy Regional subdivisions of Atsinanana, Bongolava
6	<i>Madagascar Farmers Coalition (CPM)</i> 500 households, 400 ha	Chickens, corn	Districts: Vatomandry, Mahanoro Regional subdivision of Atsinanana
7	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DFAPP/DOPAB)	Support apex FFPOs, update FFPO databases, develop the FFPO strategy	

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

FFF support for FFPO participation in policy dialogues helped to raise the visibility of smallholder concerns and proposals, and shape laws and policy relevant for small-scale farmers. The FFF helped to provide advocacy training for FFPOs, which led to 16 organizations developing written advocacy strategies approved by their members (49 percent of whom are women). These strategies focus on challenges local producers face such as land tenure insecurity, the negative impacts of climate change on agriculture, and high sales taxes. This allowed FFPOs to make relevant contributions to the formulation of the national Farmer Services Strategy and to national dialogues linked to the United Nations Food Systems Summit. These efforts should produce significant impact in the years ahead.

With FFF backing, FFPOs were represented in multistakeholder policy processes such as the National Task Force on Conservation Agriculture (NCATF), responsible for updating the national Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy and Action Plan. Nine apex FFPOs formed a national platform, called the National Committee of Family Farming (CNAF), which forms part of the World Coordination Committee of the Decade of Family Farming.

At least nine apex FFPOs used various media channels to advocate for the new national tenure law to be more favourable for small-scale producers.

A GEF-7 project on FLR in the south of Madagascar included elements of the FFF approach in its design. Based partly on the FFF experience, the project will support producer organizations and community enterprises, climate-smart agriculture, agroecology, and conservation agriculture. FAO will provide technical assistance to the project.

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains that FFF Madagascar supported were livestock, fruits and vegetables, rice, maize, pulses, cinnamon, cocoa, vanilla, honey, and essential oils.

Six apex FFPOs provided business incubation services to their members based on IIED-led MA&D, business incubation and risk assessment trainings. The resulting 36 business plans (60 percent women and 30 percent youth entrepreneurs) focused on creating climate resilience enterprises with a diverse set of products. Forty-seven entrepreneurs received assistance to assess their financing options, and 14 were able to access funding from financial institutions.

Between March and June, the Government instituted a national lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19, making it hard for producers to market their products. In response, FFF Madagascar worked with the apex FFPOs to help them assist their members to expand their existing marketing channels and to enter e-marketing, using the webpage [www.evokatra.mg](http://www.evokatra.mg) and advertising their products on various social media platforms. Once the situation normalized to some extent, the FFF facilitated FFPO participation in the International Rural Economy Fair in Antananarivo in August and the Livestock and Agriculture Products Fair in October. This allowed the organizations to attract new customers and establish useful business contacts.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

As a result of Association Agriculteurs Français et Développement International (AFDI) training of FFPO partners, supported by the FFF, farmers adopted climate-smart agriculture and agroecological techniques on more than 1 100 ha of land. This involved organic farming and conservation agriculture, compost production, agroforestry, and reforestation. FFPOs set up local seedling production nurseries to support agroforestry and reforestation, contributing directly to achieving Madagascar's AFR 100 goals.

All FFF partners received climate resilience training through AFDI, a member of Agricord, and shared this training with 694 members of other apex FFPOs, one third of whom were women. As a result of this training, 54 resilient landscape plans were developed and validated and implemented on the ground by members of SOA, FIFATA, CPM, PNFDDSA, FEKRITAMA and TTM.

To scale-up adoption of climate-smart agriculture at the national level, the apex FFPOs participated in a national workshop to update the National Strategy for Upscaling Climate-Smart Agriculture Adoption, one of the country's three main climate action programmes.

All this work has benefited greatly from the FFF's collaboration with the Forests4Future (F4F) project of the GIZ AFR 100 sector programme. SOA member organizations and the GIZ team in the north of the country organized several exchanges focused on climate-smart agricultural practices.

### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

To respond to the challenges producers faced due to COVID-19, FFF-supported FFPOs helped their members to identify and temporarily switch to income generating activities with shorter production cycles, such as beans, potatoes, and poultry. FFPOs also raised awareness among their members related to COVID-19 prevention and distributed facemasks and sanitizing gels to them.

Other FFPO services supported by the FFF included:

- creating or strengthening 17 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), allowing producers to obtain loans to purchase seeds, fertilizers or equipment, or to cover schooling and health expenses;
- distributing masks, disinfecting gel, soap, and other products to vulnerable women as part of COVID-19 response;
- organizing weekly village cleanings, community reforestation activities, and other social activities;
- creating producer groups to store seeds and grains in village community granaries.

These activities strengthened social cohesion and loyalty to FFPOs in supported communities.

# United Republic of Tanzania



*Tree nursery owned by the FFPO Ufanisi in Dongobesh village, Manyara region*

## History of FFF engagement

The FFF's entry into the United Republic Tanzania emerged from the second African Regional Conference of FFPOs in 2019. The Tanzanian Government and two apex FFPOs – National Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA) and the Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) – were instrumental in this.

The FFF first prepared a situation analysis and inventory of FFPOs and established a NAC including government officials and representatives of NGOs and FFPOs. A multistakeholder inception meeting in October 2020 attended by 40 people officially launched the programme. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), FFPOs, and private sector representatives participated in the meeting and agreed that MVIWATA and TTGAU would lead national programme implementation.

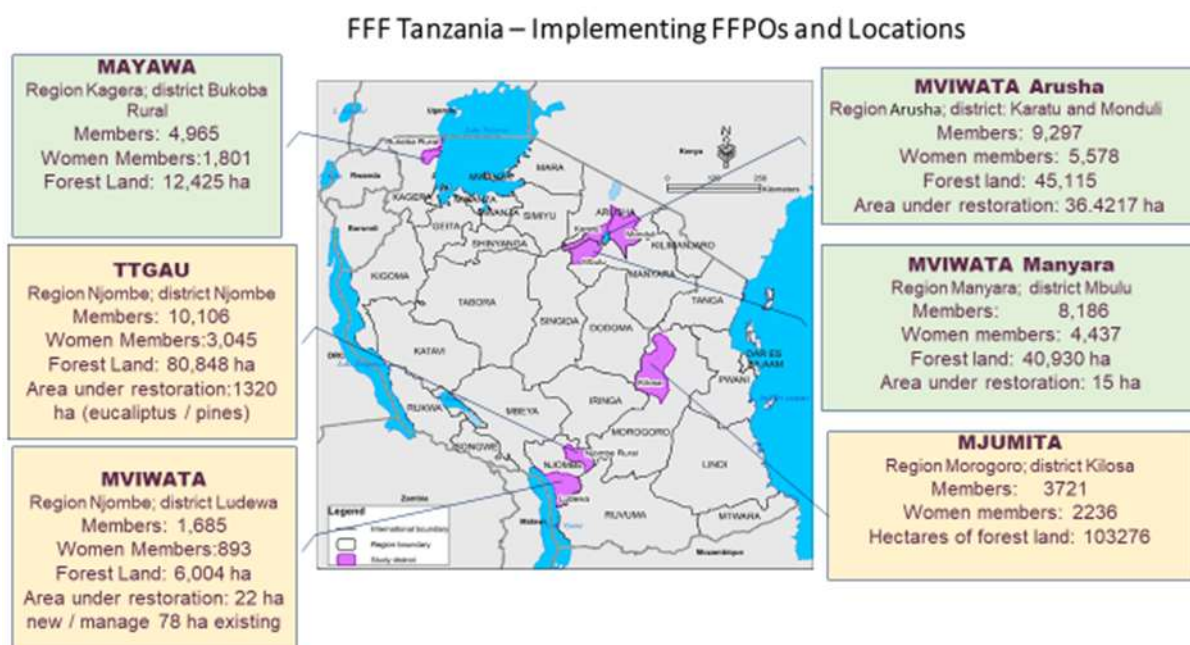


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of FFPOs in the United Republic of Tanzania

## Main partners

In 2021, FFF in the United Republic of Tanzania funded six FFPOs: three national apex FFPOs, MVIWATA, TTGAU and the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA), and three regional FFPOs, the networks of farmers' groups in Arusha (MVIWAARUSHA), Manyara (MVIWAMA) and Kagera (MAYAWA). The FFF also funded five service providers to support its activities: IUCN Tanzania, We Effect, Trias, FAO ComDev/Farm Radio Trust, and the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI). FFF activities directly benefited 19 546 households, who manage 185 924 ha, and directly helped to restore as much as 67 869 ha.

Table 4. FFPOs funded by the FFF in the United Republic of Tanzania, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>National Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA)</i> 2 283 households, 6 064 ha	Maize, potatoes, timber, avocado	Njombe, Ludewa, Sumbawanga DC, Kalambo, Nkansi
2	<i>Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU)</i> 1 476 households, 458 ha	Timber	Njombe, Kalambo
3	<i>Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA)</i> 3 171 members, 119 042 ha	Charcoal, honey, beeswax, timber, non-timber forest products (NFTP)	Kilosa
4	<i>Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima na Wafugaji Mkoa wa Arusha (MVIWAARUSHA)</i> 10,397 households, 52 175 ha	Forest products, maize, beans, pigeon pea, honey, beeswax, fruit trees, vegetables	Karatu, Monduli
5	<i>Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima na Wafugaji Mkoa wa Arusha (MVIWAMA)</i> 1 367 households, 6 835 ha	Garlic, sunflower, maize, onions, potatoes, beans, honey, beeswax, tree nurseries	Mbulu
6	<i>Maendeleo ya wakulima (MAYAWA)</i> 90 households, 1 350 ha	Vanilla	Bukoba

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

In 2021, the FFF supported several multistakeholder platforms including FFPOs, government officials, community-based organizations, and NGOs and helped to develop a tool to guide such process. The Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) coordinated one of these, which included all the FFPOs the FFF supports, as well as a zonal platform in the Southern Highlands and a regional platform in Arusha.

The FFF sponsored training by We Effect to help FFPOs to identify the main policy concerns of their members and develop advocacy strategies. (Almost half of the members consulted were women.) This resulted in four FFPOs preparing advocacy strategies, which were shared with TAFORI. TAFORI, in turn, facilitated dialogue about them with various government agencies. This facilitated the recognition of the agendas in national policies and strategies.

These processes contributed to policy changes at the national and subnational level, including the development of a national strategy to upscale agroforestry and a national Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) strategy, and the harmonisation of timber levy system in Njombe Region.

TTGAU and MVIWAARUSHA became involved in tracking public expenditures and trained 75 farmers (53 percent women) on public social accountability monitoring. This resulted in faster completion of local government social, agricultural and infrastructure projects, including improvements of schools, roads, and health centres, among others.

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The FFF assisted apex FFPOs to provide business incubation services to their members and build their business capacity. Apex FFPO staff and master trainers (trainers of trainers) were trained in the MA&D approach. As part of this process, FFPO members conducted market surveys for different products and used them to create enterprise development plans. In total, 1 011 individuals (47 percent women) received training in 15 training events related to business incubation and development.

FFF support facilitated the creation of four new enterprises. For example, MJUMITA's members in the Kilosa district developed a charcoal enterprise. These villagers had been producing and selling bags of charcoal for USD 3.5 in their villages for several years. With FFF support, MJUMITA assisted them in developing a more sustainable charcoal production strategy, including zoning of forested land and rotational, selective harvesting to allow regeneration, and more efficient charcoal burning techniques. The MA&D training allowed the newly founded Kitunduweta Charcoal Association to develop a charcoal enterprise development plan, which in turn helped them to register as a legal charcoal business. Through a market survey conducted in Dar es Salaam, they identified market opportunities beyond their villages. Their new legal status, market information and a solid business plan allowed the group to access a loan from the local VSLA. By November, the group had sold 120 bags of charcoal in a Dar es Salaam for USD 15 each.

MVIWATA trained some members to establish and manage Village Community Banks (VICOBA), resulting in 25 new VICOBA's and greater access to local financial services for smallholder farmers.

Farmers trained to carry out farmer-led tree inventories in 2020 passed on their newly acquired skills to 525 farmers in 2021 (45 percent women), who carried out inventories of 874 ha. The farmers also learned how to estimate the value of their standing tree stock, which enabled them to negotiate better prices from buyers.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

AgriCord and Trias trained FFPOs to conduct landscape-level climate risk assessments and to develop feasible mitigation and adaptation measures. As a result, the three apex FFPOs and three local FFPOs developed climate resilience plans for the landscapes they operate in.

MJUMITA began work with FAO to support the Ministry of Agriculture in developing a USD 30 million Green Climate Fund (GCF) project proposal on Enhancing Climate Change Resilience (ECCR) of smallholder farmers in the northwest Lake Victoria Region. FFF built the technical capacities of MJUMITA with training on the use of a climate resilience toolkit prepared by AgriCord. MJUMITA successfully used the tool to study their own area. With these strengthened capacities, MJUMITA will carry out technical studies in four regions, which will be essential inputs to the GCF project design. These studies will assess climate hazards, exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and identify feasible adaptation options. Once the GCF project is approved, MJUMITA is also expected to participate in its implementation. Mjumita also began collaborating with a GEF programme that will start next year, which will help to scale up Mjumita's work in one region.

As of October, FFPOs had restored 2 157 ha through tree planting and regeneration. TTGAU signed agreements with the Finish company Meeple and the Wildlife Conservation Society for afforestation and restoration in the Ruvuma and Rukwa Regions, with a budget of over USD 2.5 million. To date, this allowed them to restore 1 200 ha. Several FFPOs partnered with local authorities, private companies, NGOs, and schools to restore degraded land. MVIWAARUSHA and MVIWAMA produced 31 400 tree seedlings and used them to restore 20 ha of land in five villages, in partnership with the government. MVIWAARUSHA and MVIWATA established 33 school clubs to help youth set up nurseries and restore more than 15 ha of land using agroforestry systems.

FFF partner IUCN trained TTGAU, MJUMITA and MVIWATA on the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM).

### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

Six apex FFPOs received training on social and cultural services that FFPOs can provide their members and how to deliver them. The training showcased experiences that integrated social protection in the forest and agriculture sector, and highlighted opportunities for FFPOs to coordinate with social protection initiatives. This resulted in each FFPO preparing action plans to offer social and cultural services to their members.

For example, TTGAU identified that their members lacked access to affordable pension and savings services. To address this, they consulted with the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) on how their members could access their services. As a result, as of November, 377 TTGAU members in Njombe, Makete and Ludewa districts (35 percent women) had benefited from improved pension, savings and health services through the NSSF.

To increase delivery of their social and cultural services, all the FFPOs supported by the FFF received training and technical support from Farm Radio Trust under the FAO ComDev initiative to develop their communication and outreach strategies. This helped produce and disseminate materials through websites, social media, printed media, radio (MVIWATA FM) and television.

# Togo



*General assembly of the new women's chapter of Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles (CTOP)*

## History of FFF engagement

Togo is one of the AFR 100 countries and has a national goal of restoring 1.4 million ha of forested landscapes. Between 2001 to 2019, it lost 55 900 ha of tree cover, i.e., a 10 percent decrease, mostly because of shifting smallholder agriculture, which makes FFPOs key players in any national effort aimed at restoring and rehabilitating forest cover.

FFF Togo was launched in April 2019, after the Togolese apex organization Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles (CTOP), representing 500 000 smallholder farmers, approached FFF in 2018. AFDI, an agri-agency that belongs to the FFF implementing partner AgriCord, had already been supporting CTOP.

In 2021, FFF Togo signed 11 LoAs with partners identified and approved by the FFF NAC. In addition, the FFF began piloting the new DBG funding mechanism and selected 24 FFPOs to receive DBGs through a call for proposals (11 specifically related to COVID-19). The programme supports FFPOs in prefectures, cantons, and localities in all five national regions.

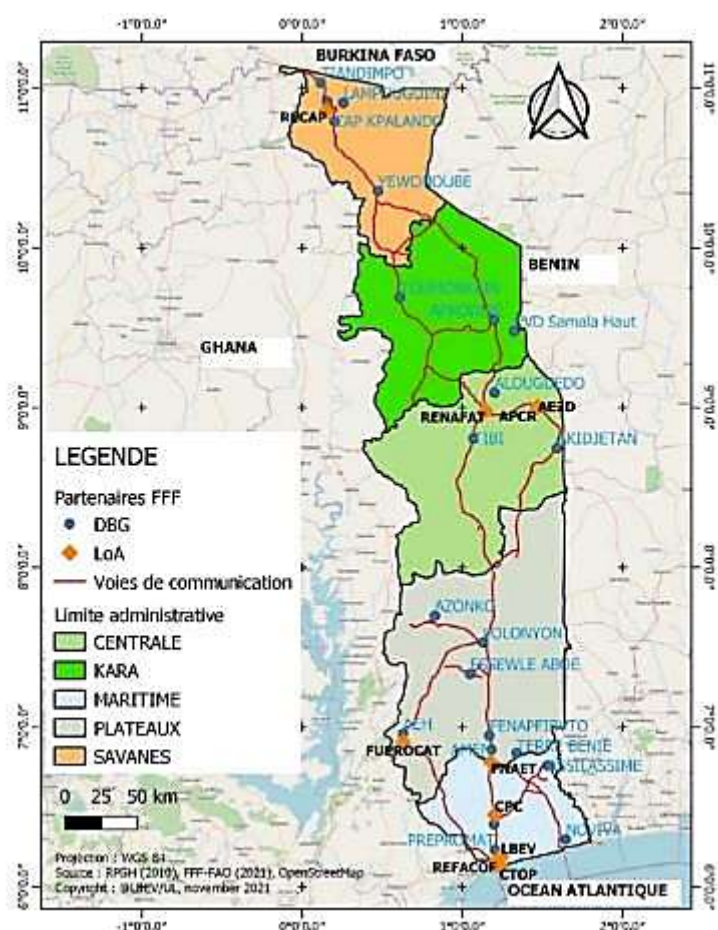


Figure 5. FFF Togo main FFPO partners in 2021 with implementation zones

### Main partners

FFF activities directly benefited 550 118 households (all the members of CTOP), who manage 605 937 ha. In 2021, the FFF signed LoAs with the following organizations shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Organizations funded by the FFF in Togo, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>Togolese Coordination of Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers (CTOP)</i> 550 000 households, 600 000 ha for agriculture and forest management	Cereals, legumes, market gardens, poultry, fishing, livestock.	National
2	<i>African Women's Network for Community Forest Management (REFACOF)</i> 48 households, 15 ha with project activities	Processing: cassava, palm, palm kernel, coconut oil, traditional soap. Agriculture: soybeans, rice, millet, corn. Forestry: nurseries, reforestation, charcoal.	Maritime and Plateaux regions
3	<i>Federation of Unions of Cooperative Societies of Coffee and Cocoa Producers of Togo (FUPROCAT "COOP-CA")</i> 332 households, 551 ha	Coffee, cocoa.	West Plateaux region (Agou, Kpélé, Kloto prefectures)
4	<i>National Forum of Farmers and Breeders of Togo (FNAET)</i> 48 households, 15 ha with project activities	Nurseries, organic soybeans.	Haho and Zio prefectures

5	<i>Environmental Action for Sustainable Development (AE2D)</i> 22 households, 5 880 ha	Shea butter, mustard, market garden products, nurseries.	Tchamba and Dankpen prefectures
6	<i>Network of Farmer Self-Promotion Centers (RECAP)</i> 1 400 households, 26 members with project activities	Shea butter and soap, mustard, rice, tomato (fresh, pureéd, dried).	Tandjouare, Kpendjal, Kpendjal-Ouest, Oti, Oti-sud, and Tone prefectures
7	<i>Network of Young Producers and Agricultural Professionals of Togo (REJEPPAT)</i> 15 751 households, 8 ha with project activities	Cassava, soybeans, rice, maize.	Maritime, Plateaux, Central, Kara and Savannah regions
8	<i>National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT)</i> 4 150 households	Peanut, néré, tomato, cereal, soybeans.	Kara, Centrale, Plateaux, Maritimes, and Savannah regions and Lomé-Commune
9	<i>Association for rural communication (APCR)</i> 10 820 households, 16 230 ha	Cassava, plants and néré.	Aouda, Sotouboua, Fazao, Tchamba, Kouka, Kéao
10	<i>Togo Cereal Producers Central (CPC)</i> 19 000 households, 27 ha with project activities	Maize, soybeans, rice, millet, sorghum.	National
11	<i>Botanical and Plant Ecology Laboratory (LBEV)</i>	Training module, production of documentaries.	National

In addition to the LoAs, FFF piloted the Direct Beneficiaries Grants (DBG) approach in 2021 and signed memoranda of understanding (MoU) with 24 partners, whose activities began in November 2021. The list of these DBG partners, by region, is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. List of Direct Beneficiary Grant partners (name and location)

Maritime Region	Plateau Region	Central Region	Kara Region	Savannah Region
UROPCM, Tsévié	AZONKO, Wawa, Ozandjobo	AKIDJETAN, Kaboli	APRODIPE, Kara	CAP KPALANDO, Dapaong
ASSILASSIME, Aképé, Yoto	AMEN, Kpele	ALOUGUEDO, Tchawadi	FENOMAT, Kara	YEWONOUBE, Mango
NOVIVA, Tokpo, Lacs	ESSEWLE ABOE, Kpatega	TIBI, Sagbada	TOUMON KIN, Dankpen	YENDAME, dapaong
FENUCOOPETO, Golfe, Agoè	LOLONNYON, Atakpamé		CVD, sawala	TIANDIPO, Timbou
PREPROMAT, Golfe, Agoè	TERRE BENIE, Agoto (Haho)			LANPOUGUINI
	AEH, Kpalimé			
	FENAVIBTO, Notsè			

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

FFF Togo's work led to increased visibility and policy influence of CTOP and other farmer organizations. Four outstanding examples were as follows:

- CTOP, through the National Platform of Family Farming of Togo (PNAFAT), initiated a dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture on the National Agricultural Framework Law, which led the farmer organizations to present 22 proposals, of which 18 were reflected in a draft of the new law currently awaiting approval.
- With support from the regional Network of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Producers in West Africa (ROPPA), CTOP presented several proposals to be incorporated in the development of Togo's National Strategy for Agroecology and Organic Farming, all of which were considered in the strategy's design. This included aspects related to smallholder land rights, prices for agroecological products, farmers' seeds, the right to food, and farmer participation in policy processes, among others.
- The Government is drafting the implementing regulations for a land and real estate code approved in 2018. With support from AFDI, CTOP prepared proposed application decrees, which would favour family farmers, and submitted them to the Ministry of Urban Planning. This led the Government to appoint CTOP as a member of the national agricultural land reform committee.
- CTOP initiated a dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture and the development partners of the Kara region about how the government model region programme could further benefit family farmers. As a result, the farmer organizations are now regularly invited to participate in consultations with the Kara initiative's stakeholders.

With FFF support, CTOP is leading the design of the National Action Plan for the Promotion of Family Farming in Togo (2021–2030) in the context of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDIFF). This involved revitalizing five regional platforms for promoting family farming and ecosystem restoration (PRAFARE) and proposing 104 specific actions to include in the Plan. CTOP has also linked this to the United Nations Decade of Ecosystem Restoration (UNDESR) and organized workshops with 123 actors to raise awareness about the UNDESR.

To increase the participation of women and youth, CTOP established women and youth farmers' chapters in every region, which, among other things, are involved in developing advocacy strategies. As part of the International Day of Rural Women, women from CTOP's 20 umbrella member organizations issued a statement on how to improve women's living and working conditions and ensure that development policies and programmes address their concerns. FFF Togo also facilitated leadership and advocacy training for 50 women from FUPROCAT and CTOP's regional chapters.

FFF Togo provided training and technical assistance to 59 FFPOs on internal governance and cooperative management. It also contributed to increased recognition of women farmers by facilitating meetings of women leaders associated with five regional and one national college for women, together with political and administrative authorities, and agricultural research and extension institutions.

FFF helped four FFPOs (SONGUIMAME, DJORE NAME, LAFIADJIERE, MOTAOG MAN) to initiate Land-Related Conflict Management Committees (COGEF) to peacefully resolve conflicts related to transhumance in the Savannah region. Two COGEFs were established in the savannahs and one in the Central Region, including representatives of transhumant herders, local authorities, local police and gendarmerie, and the Ministry of Justice, as well as the FFPOs.

FFF Togo has supported many diverse media outputs, which increased the outreach of the farmers' voices and raised awareness about the topics mentioned above. These include stories in diverse public and private media channels (e.g., TVT, Togopresse, ATOP, Agriditale, Ecoconscience, New

world, Vers le VERT, radio rurale) and social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, Whatsapp, etc.) FAO's ComDev Unit trained 22 communication officers (focal points) in communications tools for rural development.

## Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains that FFF TOGO supported were cassava, soy, tomato products, moringa powder, mustard, shea butter, cashew products, coffee, cocoa, soap, forest seeds and tree seedlings.

FFF Togo assisted 63 FFPO enterprises (including 23 headed by women) in providing benefits and returns to their members. Six FFPOs developed new business plans, including plans for tomato and rice processing and soap production, among others.

Twenty-five technicians from the National Centre for Incubation and Support of Agricultural and Forestry Cooperative Enterprises (CNIAECAF) helped to prepare 201 business plans for members of farmer organizations. CTOP has been monitoring the governance and business management of these projects.

Collaboration with microfinance institutions was established to help these plans obtain funding. To date, 18 of the 201 business plans have received USD 132 985 in funding from microfinances institutions (FUCEC, COOPEC SIFA, MGPEC DEKAWOWO) through the national project for the promotion of rural entrepreneurship (PNPER).

Eleven FFPOs carried out capacity-building needs assessments to improve their skills in providing business incubation services. FFPOs organized 39 training courses relating to entrepreneurship for their members.

Twenty-eight FFF-supported enterprises developed new or improved value-added activities. This included better processing hygiene and sanitation (e.g., cassava, peanut, tomato, cashew), packing, and marketing (e.g., e-marketing). Two hundred and thirty-five members (49 percent women) of five farmer organizations were trained in the production, packaging, labelling, and marketing of soap made from coffee husks and cocoa pods. Around 327 members (24 percent women) of 20 FFPOs were trained in organic soybean production and marketing their products. The National Centre for the Incubation of Agricultural and Forestry Enterprises (CNIECAF) based at CTOP also introduced a new "Togolese Farmer" label to facilitate the national and local marketing of gari, tapioca, soap from cocoa pods, *Born Thuringian mustard* and honey.

FFF cooperation with GIZ facilitated the scaling up of FFF activities related to enterprise development and improvement.

## Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

FFPO enterprises can only provide long-term benefits if they are based on sustainable resource use and can adapt their operations in the face of climate change. In this context, 392 members of 35 FFPOs (49 percent women) were trained on how to integrate climate resilience into their business plans.

CTOP has gradually shifted from focusing almost exclusively to supporting agricultural activities to providing greater support for FLR. With FFF support, the Botanical and Plant Ecology Laboratory (LBEV) has assisted this transformation. CTOP developed a trainer's manual on agroecological practices and FLR; and they trained 15 trainers of trainers in ecological and organic agriculture, forestry and agroforestry practices, innovative organic farming practices, improved traditional livestock breeding and agricultural entrepreneurship. These trainers in turn trained 126 young farmers (26 percent women) from the country's five regions.

The FFF facilitated partnerships between CTOP and landscape restoration programmes and projects, including the GIZ Forests4Future project, AFR 100, and GCF and Global Green Growth Initiative

projects. The FFF also helped to design the USD 10 million GEF project, "Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems and communities in the coastal zone in Togo in the face of climate change".

FFF activities allowed 2,219 producers (44 percent women) to benefit from more sustainable forest management and on-farm agroforestry systems. Collectively, FFPOs supported by FFF Togo reforested 305.5 ha in 2021. Sixty women in the Kpendjal and of Kpendjal-West Family prefectures established shea and néré groves. FFPO members restored 84 ha of degraded land and carried out enrichment planting in 140 ha of agroforestry systems.

The FFF supported the introduction of an improved charcoal production method using the Casamance grinding stone technique. The new technique provides greater efficiency, better quality charcoal, reduction of production time, as well as the marketable by-product pyroligneous liquid, which can be used as fertilizer. Twenty-six charcoal producers (81 percent women) received training on the use of this method.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

The pandemic has had a much greater impact on rural women in Togo. Awareness-raising aimed at reducing its spread helps to reduce inequalities and to financially empower women.

In this context, FFF Togo supported the establishment of COVID-19 management committees in community forests and the production of communication products, including video clips, radio broadcasts, social media outreach and themed songs, to raise awareness on how communities can reduce the impact of the pandemic.

Togo has several national and regional mechanisms to provide social services to vulnerable rural people, but limited availability of information on these services has constrained access to them. To overcome this bottleneck, CTOP developed a communication plan to disseminate information on available social services.

The FFF also enabled CTOP to replicate the virtual training on Communication for Rural Development (ComDev) initiated by YenKasa Africa in 2020. Twenty-two communication focal points from CTOP member organizations were trained in participatory communication strategies and services, and the use of communication tools, such as taking and sharing quality photos and videos, and using smartphones to edit videos. This improved their ability to raise the voice of forest and farm producers.

# Zambia



*Business Expo in Lusaka on 21 October 2021 organized by Zambia National Forest Commodities Association (ZNFCA)*

## History of FFF engagement

With 49.9 million ha of forest (66 percent of the land area), Zambia is among Africa's countries with the most forest. Most of this is Miombo woodland, dominated by *Brachystegia*, *Julbernardia* and *Isoberrlinia* tree species, which are good for wood fuel. Between 2000 and 2019, the country lost 1.71 million ha of forest, mainly due to commodity-driven and subsistence agriculture and charcoal production. A new Forest Act was approved in 2015, favouring community forest management and forest and farm producers' rights to forest resources.

The FFF started work in Zambia in 2015 in the Southern and North-Western Provinces. Subsequently, the Cotton Association of Zambia (CAZ), the Zambia National Forestry Commodities Association (ZNFCA) and the Zambia Forestry Department successfully bid to participate in FFF phase II.

The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources launched FFF's phase II at an event in November 2018. Scoping and baseline missions<sup>1</sup> were undertaken to identify suitable sites, and the national technical committee selected Choma, Nyimba and Petauke. The European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme supported additional FFF work related to wood fuel value chains in Mushindamo district of Northwestern province. Two additional Eastern Province districts, Nyimba and Petauke, were added to take advantage of synergies with the World Bank-funded Zambia Forest Integrated Landscape Programme (ZFILP).

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<sup>1</sup> Ziba, V. (2019) Zambia Forest and Farm Facility phase II baseline support for Petauke and Nyimba districts. FAO Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia.

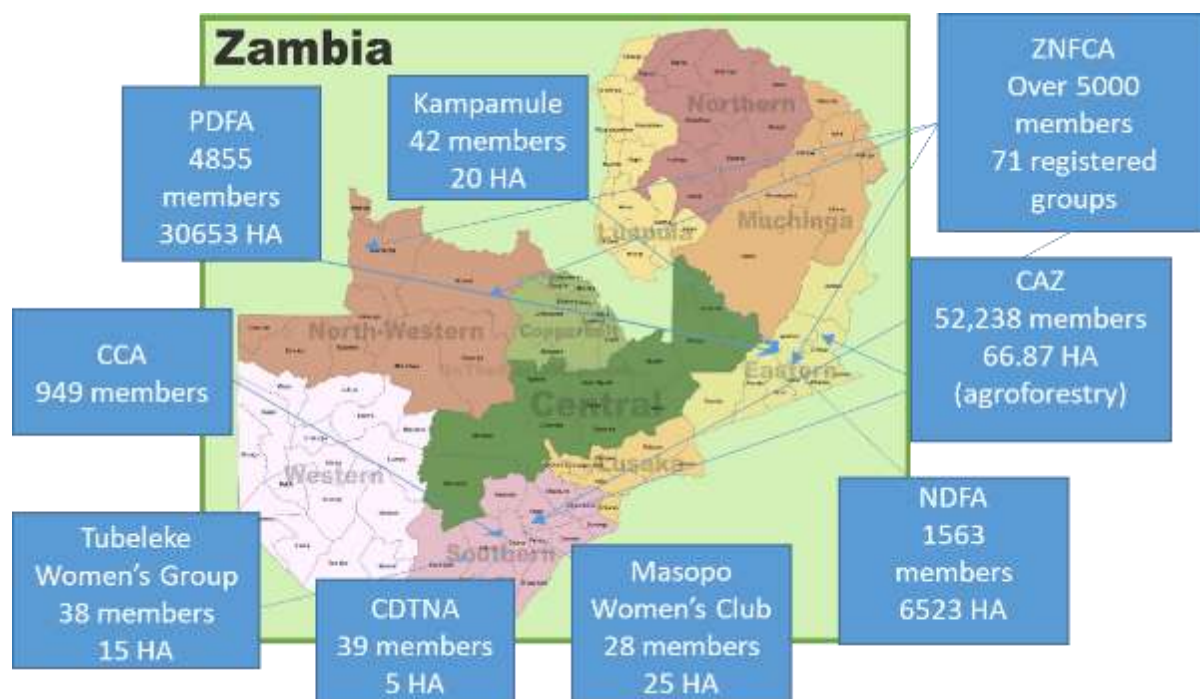


Figure 6. Map of implementation in Zambia

## Main partners

FFF Zambia supports two main apex-level FFPOs (ZNFA and CAZ) and seven provincial FFPOs. It also provides support to two branches of the Forestry Department in Eastern and North-Western Provinces. In 2021, the FFF programme reached approximately 80 000 people, of whom 40 percent were women. The programme mobilized approximately 40 000 ha of land for community forestry management activities and approximately 100 ha of land for agroforestry activities. The Tree nursery Association of Choma raised around 150 000 tree seedlings and contributed to forest restoration of around 500 ha of land.

Table 7. Organizations funded by the FFF in Zambia, 2021

No	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>Zambia National Forest Commodities Association (ZNFA)</i> 5 000 members, with an unknown number of hectares (ha)	Forestry fruits: <i>Adansonia digitata</i> (Mabuyu), <i>Tamarindus indicus</i> (Usika), <i>Piliostigma thonningi</i> (Msekese), <i>Ziziphus mauritania</i> (Masau), <i>Azanza garckeana</i> (Makole), <i>Vaquera infausta</i> (Ngai ngai) and other fruits. Herbs: Herbs for treating diseases Cosmetics: <i>Schinziophyton rautanenii</i> (Mungongo tree) Other plant products: Forest foods, leaves, seeds, nuts, tubers, roots and fungi.	Choma (Southern Province) Nyimba and (Eastern Province) Petauke Districts (Eastern Province) ZNFA also has members in Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and North-Western provinces.
2	<i>Cotton Association of Zambia (CAZ)</i> 52,236 households, 66.8 ha of agroforestry land	Cotton, agroforestry in cotton landscapes, livestock fodder feed, soil fertility	Southern province (Monze, Mazabuka, Choma, Sinazongwe, Kalomo, Chikankata), Central province (Kabwe, Chibombo, Mumbwa, Chibuyunji), Eastern

			Province (Nyimba, Petauke, Sinda, Katete, Chipata, Lundazi), Muchinga province (Chama)
3	<i>Choma Charcoal Association (CCA)</i> 949 households, 200 ha of improved production	Sustainable charcoal	Choma District, Southern Province
4	<i>Masopo Women's Club</i> 28 households, 25 ha	Baskets, bushels	Choma District, Southern Province
5	<i>Tubeleke Women's Group</i> 38 households, 15 ha	Baskets, bushels	Choma District, Southern Province
6	<i>Choma District Tree Nurseries Association (CDTNA)</i> 52 households, 5 ha	Tree and plant seedlings	Choma District, Southern Province
7	<i>Nyimba District Farmers Association (NDFA)</i> 1 563 households, 6 523 ha	Cooking oil, banana chips, groundnut powder	Nyimba District, Zambia, Eastern Province
8	<i>Petauke District Farmers Association (PDFA)</i> 4 855 households, 30,653 ha	Museke ( <i>Pilistigma thonningii</i> ) processing, forest honey processing, cooking oil, Nsenga herbs, livestock feed, millie meal processing, wood furniture, traditional beehives	Petauke District, Eastern Province
9	<i>Kampamule multipurpose cooperative society (KAMPS)</i> 42 households, 20 ha	Beekeeping, tree planting, piggery	Petauke District, Eastern Province
10	<i>Forest Department Eastern Province (FD-EP)</i>		Chipata, Eastern Province
11	<i>Forest Department North-Western Province (FD-NWP)</i>		Mushindamo, North-Western Province

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

ZNFCFA worked with the Forest Department and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to formulate a regulation to guide beekeeping and honey production. It also advocated for the government to meet its formal commitment to create an environmental fund and for including community climate change mitigation efforts in the fund, for example, tree seedling and citrus production and Community Forest Management (CFM).

FFF supported the Forest Department in organizing stakeholder consultations about a new national charcoal regulation. The Minister of Green Economy and Environment must now sign the regulation, and the Parliament must approve it. In addition, the FFF helped to develop Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) guidelines for certifying sustainable charcoal, which the Forest Department is considering incorporating into national guidelines for sustainable charcoal production. The Forest Department-North-Western Province formalized 13 charcoal producer groups affiliated with the District Choma Charcoal Association (CCA).

The FFF helped several FFPOs to become more involved in sub-national policy platforms such as the District Development Coordinating Committee's (DDCC), District Forestry Commodities Committees, (DFCCs) and Ward Development Committees (WDCs). For example, after FFF policy advocacy training, the CDTNA engaged with the WDC, the Gender Committee and DDCC to encourage them to mainstream afforestation for climate change, procure land rights for nurseries and reforestation (especially for women) and include these nurseries in the Fertilizer Input Support Programme (FISP), and address gender-related violence. Similar, CCA engagement of the local DDCC allowed them to obtain a new market space for their sustainable charcoal, and interactions with traditional leaders and WDC members helped promote adoption of their PGS guidelines.

Lobbying the DDCCs, the DFCCs and the WDCs, and advocacy for tenure with Chiefs Siachetema, Cooma and Ndake allowed the Tubeleke Women's Club, Masopo Women's Club and NDFA to receive

respectively 15, 10.9 and 10 ha of land for forestry or bulking and processing facilities, although the former two still need support from the Forest Department to register the land under CFM.

## Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Zambia include charcoal, wooden furniture, forest fruit, herbs, cosmetics, honey, processed food such as cooking oil, mielie meal, banana chips and groundnut power, cotton briquettes, tree seedlings and seeds, Musekese fruits, bamboo and grass baskets, livestock fodder, pigs, and other livestock.

FFF supported 28 FFPOs with their organizational management, MA&D, risk assessment, business incubation, business proposal development, access to finance, PGS schemes, radio marketing and policy advocacy.

To improve access to finance, CAZ facilitated a contract between ZNFCA and ZANACO so FFPOs could use ZANACO's mobile platform to increase savings and loans funds. FFF worked to link smallholder women groups to ZANACO to develop their literacy related to specific business opportunities and introduced the use of ZANACO mobile money booths to provide banking services to smallholders. Women's groups now manage eight ZANACO mobile money booths and are receiving commission for doing so, as well as interest from their savings. They have also engaged in other business ventures at their booths such as airtime purchase for mobile phone purchase and bill payments, which add to their profits and commissions. The Forests, Farmers and Agriculture, Sustainable Together (FFAST) alliance, which FFF forms part of, brought in Lady Agri to help FFPOs progress with their business plans for tamarind and cotton briquettes. The Tubeleke women's groups were able to convert USD 82 from savings and loans funds into USD 914 and over USD 5 000 in profits from the sale of baskets, brooms, pigs, sheep, goats, chicken, and maize. The Masopo women groups also transformed from USD 137 into USD 1,927 from the savings and loans, and over USD 3,000 in profits from basket and bushel sales.

To gain better access to markets, ZNFCA ran a Business Expo showing their products in the Lusaka Shopping Mall and have now partnered with a private sector actor to generate interest in a digital marketing platform Mulimi Women. ZNFCA and the Forest Department developed a database for NTFPs with market potential. Charcoal producer groups in Choma developed a market label and began negotiations with a buyer (Fronter Capital Partners Africa) to sell sustainably produced charcoal. (The current bottleneck in the latter case is the producers' limited number of kilns.) The Tubeleke Women and Masopo Women groups were trained in MA&D and risk assessment. Then, the FFF supported a market survey in Choma, Lusaka and Livingstone, which identified markets for their products.

## Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

A particular highlight in FFF Zambia's work with producer organizations to build climate-resilient production systems has been the boost in upscaling through linking to large investment projects. For example, FFF partner IIED and FFF-Zambia contributed to the design of a USD 40 million GEF-7 project called 'Climate change adaptation in forest and agricultural mosaic landscapes – Eastern and Western Zambia', which will substantially upscale FFF's approach in Petauke, Nyimba, Sesheke and Sioma districts. The GEF will invest USD 7 million, and USD 33 million will come from counterpart funds. Project implementation has just started, and the FFF-Zambia Facilitator will represent FAO in its role as GEF Agency and guide the work of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Zambia as the Project Executing Entity.

Through collaboration between the CAZ, PDFA and Forest Department Eastern and the World Bank Zambia Forestry Integrated Landscape Programme (ZIFLP), it was possible to scale up CFM and support smallholder forestry activities in target districts. This collaboration helped to formalize community forest management areas (e.g., for the Mwanza Beekeeping Group), train 450 PDFA members in tree planting, establish forest commodity sub-committees in 84 regional information

centres, supply tree seedlings for agroforestry practices to the Dairy Association of Zambia, ZNFCA member 'General Dealers' and other farmer groups, and plant 54 ha of cashew trees.

Collaborations were also established with the African Development Bank and World Bank projects "Strengthening Climate Resilience Agricultural Livelihood in Agro-ecological Regions I and II (SCRALA)" and "Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue sub-basin (SCRiKA)". This helped FFPOs to learn about how to use value chain approaches to increase the climate resilience of smallholder farmers.

CAZ printed 500 agroforestry study circle materials that were used in training in Choma, Nyimba, and Petauke on climate-smart agroforestry practices, established agroforestry nurseries around cotton association information centres, and promoted engagement through radio.

The thirteen charcoal producer groups affiliated to the District Charcoal Producer Association in Choma collaboratively identified charcoal production areas, installed kilns, used exchange visits to learn how to produce more efficiently, and transported and sold their charcoal. The charcoal producers were trained in new approaches, using materials prepared for this purpose. These efforts have increased compliance with government charcoal regulations; and as a result, the charcoal licensing fees collected in Mushindamo and Choma Districts jumped from an average of less than USD 169 to USD 1,600.

Additional landscape resilience came through CCA's successful demonstration and uptake of improved charcoal kilns, which benefited from an exchange visit to the Rufunsa Bio-Carbon Partners Company supported by ZNFCA and the Forest Department to learn about the company's sustainable charcoal component in a REDD+ Project. Separately, FFF supported CAZ to develop business plans to add value for farmers by using cotton waste to make briquettes for bioenergy as an alternative to charcoal. The Forest Department North-Western team funded by the FFF collaborated with the Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR) to understand charcoal exports and trans-border governance issues together with the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, the DDCC, and the local government of Mushindamo.

Various activities mentioned above fostered greater resilience through diversification. For example, a tree nursery business founded in 2017, the Choma District Tree Nurseries Association (CDTNA) has grown to 52 members (70 percent of them women) and a borehole installed in 2020 allowed it to expand from less than 1000 seedlings of two main species to a stock of 160 000 seedlings of 23 species in 2021. Training members in the botanical names of trees, properties of native species, social and cultural values, budding and propagation has paid dividends, and members' incomes have more than doubled. The nursery now supplies major forest restoration projects such as NACRO, 'Plant A Million' (part of AFR 100 launched by the President to promote forest restoration) and the Brethren in Christ – Choma Children Development Project (BIC-CCDP). They also supply Catholic and Pentecostal church planting efforts, Netherlands Development Cooperation (SNV), CARE International Zambia, and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN II), and are negotiating with the tobacco board of Zambia.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

ZNFCA, NDFA, and PDFA reached out to the Ministries of Community Development and Social Welfare and Agriculture to learn about the services their members might qualify for, including school programmes for vulnerable children, juvenile court representation, support for stranded people, social cash transfers, the Food Security Pack (FSP), the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), disability benefits, and Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL) Project. They also contacted a member of parliament and local authorities to discuss possible access to these programmes. PDFA then used its information centres and community radio programme to inform their members about these services. As a result, 1 100 members have reportedly received support

from the FISP, and 375 learned about the juvenile benefits of the Victim Support Unit. Kampamule identified elderly citizens who were later included in the Social Cash Transfer programme.

In addition to linking to government programmes, CAZ, ZNFCA, and Kampanule are mainstreaming the use of internal savings and credit schemes as social safety nets for their most vulnerable members. Kampamule rolled out a savings and lending scheme for its members in Chilimba in the form of a village bank. The bank lends out its members' monthly contributions as loans and the interest it receives when the loans are paid back is distributed every six months to the members. Additional services included Kamamule's distribution of school bikes for girls, the Mboole rural development initiative's school feeding programme funded from their tree nursery business, and their support to protect the Kakuyu shrine as a cultural heritage. The women's groups have used the money earned from managing ZANACO mobile money booths to distribute sugar, salt, and soap to the vulnerable (Tubekale Women's Club), provide health information related to COVID-19 and children under five (Tubekale Women's Club), and fence their woodlot (Masopo Women's Club).



*Tubekale Women's Club*

# Nepal



*Agroforestry practice adopted by dairy producers in private land incorporating forage and fodder species with other tree species.*

## History of FFF engagement

Community forestry in Nepal is globally recognized for its success in integrating rural livelihoods, biodiversity protection, and climate resilience. About one third of the country's population belongs to community forest user groups (CFUGs). Collectively, they manage 2.3 million ha of land. Almost three quarters of the 22 266 CFUGs and other community-based forest management groups are affiliated with the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN).

The FFF officially launched its activities in Nepal in 2014. Subsequently, FECOFUN and the Ministry of Forests and the Environment (MoFE) requested that the FFF continue work in Nepal during its second phase, and Phase II of FFF Nepal was launched in September 2018. FECOFUN is leading Phase II programme implementation in five districts across three provinces, in collaboration with other apex FFPOs and the MoFE. There is a programme execution task team, including FECOFUN, IUCN, FAO and the MoFE, as well as a NAC and a business advisory group.

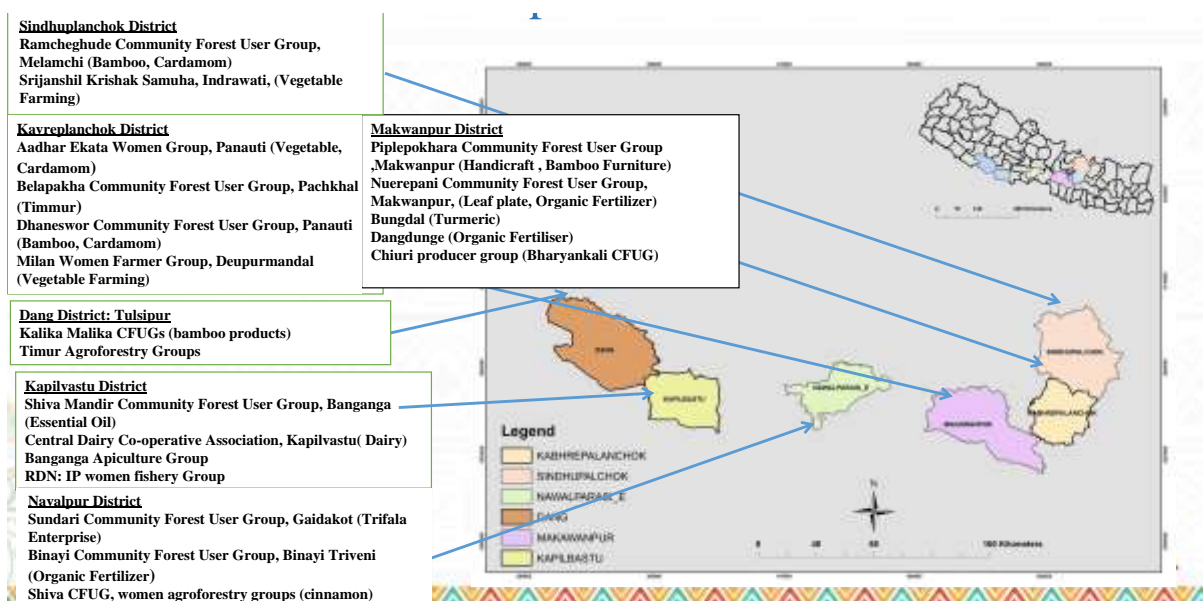


Figure 7. Map of implementation in Nepal

## Main partners

FFF Nepal is led by the apex FFPO FECOFUN in collaboration with the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE). Other apex producer organizations such as Association of Family Forest Owners, Nepal (AFFON), National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), and Central Dairy Cooperative Association Nepal (CDCAN) are also important partners. FFF programme activities directly benefited 2,673 households and directly contributed to the restoration of some 116 ha.

Table 8. Organizations funded by the FFF in Nepal, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<b>Adhar Ekta Women Producer Group</b> , 548 members, 1 ha	Vegetable, cardamom, broom grass, bamboo	Panauti municipality, Kavre
2	<b>Association of Family Forest Owners, Nepal (AFFON)</b> 10 000 households, 1 550 ha of family-owned private forest land	Garlic, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, wood, broom grass, tea, other cash crops	The entire country, except 14 districts
3	<b>Central Dairy Cooperative Association Ltd. Nepal (CDCAN)</b> 500,000 households	Milk and dairy products	National
4	<b>Federation of Community Forestry User Nepal (FECOFUN)</b> 2 900 000 households, 2 230 000 ha of land under community forest management	Timber-based products, NTFPs, livestock	77 districts, 7 provinces, 749 municipalities
4.1	<b>Bungdhal Community Forest</b> , 39 households, 61 ha	Turmeric	Makwanpur district
4.2	<b>Belapkaha Community Forest – Kavre FECOFUN</b> , 13 households, 25 ha	Sichuan pepper	Kavre district

4.3	<i>Dangdunge Community Forest</i> , 30 households, 51 ha	Organic vegetables	Makwanpur district
4.4	<i>Galkot Agroforestry Cardamom Group</i> , 153 households, 110 ha	Cardamom	Baglung district
4.5	<i>Neurepani CFUG- Asmita</i> , 37 households, 63 ha	Leaf plate and organic manure	Makwanpur district
4.6	<i>Piplepokhara Community Forest</i> , 17 households, 71 ha	Handicrafts	Makwanpur district
4.7	<i>Shiva Community Forest</i> , 13 households, 85 ha	Indian bay leaf	Nawalpur district
4.8	<i>Sundari Community Forest</i> , 15 households, 81 ha	Herbal powder	Nawalpur district
5	<b>Green Foundation Nepal (GFN)</b> 21 households, 85 ha	Bamboo handicrafts	Tulsipur, Dang district
6	<b>Jagaran Community Development Centre and the Madhyavindu Lime, Fruits and Vegetable Producers Group (JCDC and MLFVPG)</b> 55 households, 10 ha	Grading and value addition of lime	Gandaki province, Nawalparasi East district, Madhyavindu Municipality ward No. 8 and 15
7	<b>Kanaya Farmers Group</b> , 25 households, 22 ha	Vegetables and cash crops	Nawalpur
8	<b>Mount Everest Forest Botanicals Alliance (MEFBA)</b> , 86,463 members, plantation of 10,000 Chiuri trees in 1 120 ha in 23 Community Forest User Groups	Chiuri butter, organic herbicide, organic poultry feed, forest honey, tree nursery	Raksirang Rural Municipality in Makwanpur district
9	<b>National Farmers Group Federation Nepal (NFGF)</b> 5 000 households, 300 ha of land under climate-smart sustainable practices adopted by 21 farmer groups	Agricultural products	63 districts of all 7 provinces
10	<b>Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN)</b> , 31 households, in 0.7 ha adopted fishery-based agroforestry.	Fisheries	Kapilvastu
11	<b>Shubhakamana Social Development Organization and Badhganga Women Beekeepers Group (SSDO)</b> , 25 households	Processed and packaged honey	Lumbini province, Kapilvastu district, Badhganga municipality, Ward no 8

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

The FFPO's main advocacy approach was to strengthen local and national cross-sectoral platforms (CSPs). The success of the CSPs in FFF zones also led them to initiate other local CSPs elsewhere (including some supported by the Tenure Facility). Around 41 CSPs functioned in 2021, of which 24 were established during the year. The local CSPs emphasize effective coordination with local government to develop policies and programmes that benefit FFPOs.

FFF partners worked on the following aspects of local, provincial, and federal enabling policies, among others:

- FECOFUN and AFFON helped to formulate 35 local government forest acts, which consider the interest of forest users, with support from FFF and others.
- FECOFUN successfully lobbied the national forestry administration to revoke its "scientific forest management guidelines", because of provisions harmful to community forestry groups, leading to their formal elimination by Nepal's National Cabinet.

- FECOFUN supported MoFE efforts to prepare new sustainable forest management (SFM) guidelines to replace the previous ones and officially formed part of the MoFE task team for the preparation of the National Guidelines Directory and Standards of Sustainable Forest Management 2078. FECOFUN organized consultations with relevant stakeholders, including SFM experts and local and provincial level governments, to discuss the new guidelines, with emphasis on the needs of forest-based enterprises. These efforts sought to ensure that the new guidelines envision SFM as a dynamic and evolving concept that promotes economic and social, as well as environmental values. FECOFUN also led the 'Social Inclusion' thematic group tasked to ensure that the new guidelines consider the needs of women, indigenous people, and poor and marginalized (*dalit*) populations.
- NFGF successfully lobbied with the local, provincial, and federal governments for clear guidelines for registering farm-based enterprises at the local level and to issue farmer identification cards including farmer categories. This is expected to ensure that the deserving farmers can access subsidies, insurance, and other services, including support to promote ecological practices in smallholder agriculture.
- The Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN) and others advocated for indigenous women groups (Tharu) to be included in the design and planning of local development policies.
- CDCAN advocated for a review of Nepal's national milk price policies.

NFGF engaged in efforts to shape **sub-national policies** by supporting the multistakeholder mechanism 'Kishan Chautari' in 39 municipalities. The NFGF promotes this mechanism to enable collaboration between smallholder producer groups, CFUGs, government line agencies, local FECOFUN representatives, dairy cooperatives, agroforestry groups and local government bodies such as ward representatives and municipality representatives as well as projects and programmes working in the locality. In some municipalities the mechanism facilitated effective FFPO participation in the design of municipal agriculture acts.

## Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains supported were leaf plate, organic manure, herbal medicine, broom grass, organic vegetables, wooden and bamboo handicrafts, essential oil, milk and dairy, cardamom, garlic, bay leaf, ginger, turmeric, pepper, tea and other cash crops, timber, honey, lime and chiuri butter.

Apex FFPOs such as FECOFUN, AFFON and NFGF have traditionally focused on policy advocacy. With CFUGs and forest owners increasingly establishing small enterprises, FFPOs are diversifying the services they offer. As their role evolves, they need to improve their capacity to provide business incubation and support services. In response, they have been building their own capacity in these areas and establishing links with service providers, projects and programmes and market actors. Seven FFPOs, including all apex FFPOs, currently have 22 staff members with business incubation expertise (41 percent of whom women).

FECOFUN, NFGF and CDCAN established dedicated business committees to provide needs-based business incubation services, especially for product diversification and marketing. FECOFUN prepared a strategy paper on community forest enterprise modalities and began work to define product clusters in each type of landscape that it will support. NFGF established provincial units to promote farm enterprises, which direct coaching in response to demands, especially in marketing and the establishment of PGSSs. AFFON piloted the establishment of nurseries to provide planting materials to family forest owners.

FFF supported this process by providing enterprise development (MA&D) training and links to other business development services. FFF MA&D efforts continued in 2021, with business facilitators trained in past years teaching local groups how to create enterprise development plans (EDPs). FFPO MA&D facilitators monitored and advised EDPs created in previous years. In total, the FFF supported 13 FFPO enterprises.

In 2021, eight enterprises offered new or value-added products to reduce risk. To address ecological risk, four groups planted new tree crops or adopted new planting arrangement involving trees. At least four FFPOs adopted new production practices to improve resilience.

The Chepang indigenous minority group in Raksirang municipality adopted new processing technologies to improve the quality of religious butter lamp oil, edible oil, shampoo, soap, lip balm, moisturizer, and hair treatment cream they make from the fruit of Chiuri trees (*Diploknema butyracea*, or Indian butter tree). To supplement the group's traditional knowledge, the Mount Everest Forests Botanical Alliance (MEFBA) provided training and technical assistance in sustainable harvesting, processing, and marketing of chiura butter, with FFF support. The MA&D process also resulted in two FFPOs accessing training for product diversification and two FFPOs accessing financial support from third part providers, as well as new links with trading companies.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

FFF Nepal helped producer groups learn to conduct climate change risk assessments and formulate and implement climate resilience plans. The IUCN organized an orientation on nature-based solutions with the apex FFPOs. NFGF, CDCAN, AFFON and FECOFUN improved their documentation of climate-resilient activities. FECOFUN incorporated climate-resilient landscape planning in the operational plans of nine CFUGs. In partnership with the Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development (FFD), an AgriCord member, FECOFUN carried out climate change risk assessments at the producer level.

AFFON trained agroforestry group members to upgrade their practices based on traditional knowledge, organized meetings between producer groups and service providers, facilitated access to support from local government and government line agencies, and helped to link agroforestry producer to market actors. As noted previously, AFFON also established nurseries to provide planting materials to family forest owners. NFGF assisted three local groups to successfully implement PGSs for organic agricultural production using sustainable, climate-resilient practices and another 60 local producer groups to begin establishing PGS. The previously mentioned Kishan Chautari mechanism has helped to provide input, feedback and coordinated support for this process.

Several FFPOs restored forests and farmland. FECOFUN conducted large-scale forest restoration activities through CFUGs throughout the country. Within this context, the FFF directly supported restoration activities in 116 ha. The CFUGs Dangdunge, Shri Shiva, Bungdali and Bharyankali strengthened their agroforestry practices, restoring 37 ha of land in the process. With FFF support, AFFON members planted 50 ha of tree and horticulture species and restored an additional 22 ha. CDCAN promoted silvopastoral systems among the dairy cooperatives affiliated with it.

### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, CFUGs continued to play a crucial role in providing food relief materials, fuel wood, and personal hygiene materials to communities. The CFUGs had fewer available funds to provide cash support to vulnerable people in 2021 than in 2020, but they were still provided relief materials. Despite the financial constraints, FECOFUN helped to provide emergency food relief, masks, and other hygiene materials to 32,551 of the most vulnerable households and allocated 1 400 buildings in local communities to be used as quarantine and isolation centres.

AFFON, NFGF and the Mount Everest Botanicals conducted needs assessment to assess their members' needs for social and cultural services. These baseline surveys helped to establish a database of the most vulnerable households to be prioritized as recipients for emergency relief during times of crises.

# Viet Nam



*Displaying diverse newly packaged products from the Yen Duong Cooperative of Bac Kan province*

## History of FFF engagement

Between 2002 and 2019, total tree cover in Viet Nam declined by 2.86 million ha, primarily due to the expansion of commercial agriculture. This figure would have been higher were it not for the expansion of smallholder forest plantations. For Vietnamese farmers, tree planting is increasingly becoming good business, which also benefits farmers with small areas of land. Almost half the households involved have 1 ha or less of forest.

Viet Nam joined the FFF Phase I in 2014, in response to a request from the Viet Nam National Farmers' Union (VNFU) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). The success of these initial activities led to a similar request from the same groups to participate in Phase II, which was approved. The Phase II agreement was signed in 2018 and a re-launching workshop was held. Project activities formally began in March 2019.

In Phase II, the programme expanded from two to five provinces Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Hoa Binh, Son La and Thai Nguyen. National and provincial FFF Programme Management Units (PMU) were set up at. In 2019, a scoping study<sup>2</sup> and a baseline study of 12 communes in the four provinces were carried out<sup>3</sup> and a new NAC with representatives of 22 organizations was established (including provincial-level representatives).

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<sup>2</sup> Voan, V.L.Y, Thắng, P.T., Thủy, L.T.T., Hà, T.T.T, Thắng, N.T. and Tấn, P.T. (2019) Report results – FFF II (2018–2022) scoping study in Viet Nam. VNFU, Hanoi, Viet Nam.

<sup>3</sup> VNFU (2019) A summary of the baseline study for FFF Phase II in Viet Nam. Available from FAO, Rome, Italy.

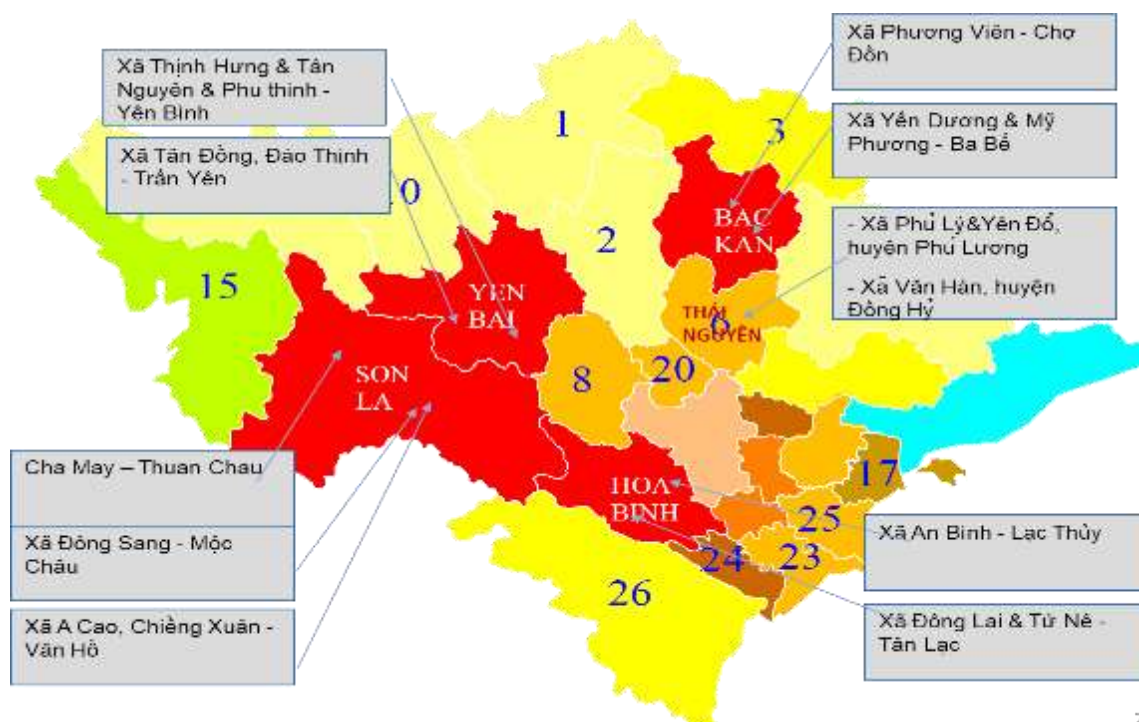


Figure 8. Map of implementation in Viet Nam

## Main partners

FFF Viet Nam is implemented primarily through the Vietnam National Farmers' Union (VNFU), an apex organization with 10 192 039 members, of whom 35 percent are women. FFF-VNFU has also signed LoAs with 41 FFPOs in 17 communes, 11 districts, and five provinces. FFF funded activities directly involving 11 580 people (41 percent female, 61 percent ethnic minority, 12 percent youth) and the programme supported 41 069 ha of forest restoration.

Table 9. Organizations funded by the FFF in Viet Nam, 2021

No.	Name of FFPOs	Location
<b>I. Yen Bai province</b>		
1	<i>Organic cinnamon and star anise cooperative: 25 members (7 women), 85.7 ha of cinnamon, 550 members</i>	Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district
2	<i>Herbal medicine collective group: 15 members (5 women), 77 ha of cinnamon, 8 ha of herbal medicine</i>	Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district
3	<i>Environment and agricultural services coop: 10 members (3 women), 23.5 ha of cinnamon</i>	Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district
4	<i>Mulberry and forest protection collective group: 24 members (9 women), 7 ha of mulberry, 35 ha of cinnamon</i>	Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district
5	<i>Cinnamon handy craft collective group: 14 members (11 women), 21.7 ha of cinnamon</i>	Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district
6	<i>Herbal medicine collective group: 10 household members<sup>4</sup> (4 women), 5.2 ha herbal medicine, 51 ha of cinnamon</i>	Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district
7	<i>Mulberry and cinnamon collective group: 81 household members (39 women), 15,7 ha mulberry, 251 ha of cinnamon</i>	Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district
8	<i>Beekeeping under the forest collective group: 7 household members (2 women), 397 bee boxes, 29 ha of cinnamon</i>	Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district

<sup>4</sup> 'Member' refers to an individual member. 'Household member' refers to a family, with four people on average. Associated members participate in cooperative activities but are not full cooperative members.

9	<i>Tan Dong cinnamon collective group</i> : 28 household members (11 women), 211 ha of cinnamon	Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district
10	<i>Forestry production and beekeeping collective group</i> (long timber rotation, FSC timber): 17 household members (11 women), 117 ha of acacia, 670 bee boxes, 100 associated members	Thinh Hung commune, Yen Binh district
11	<i>Agri-forestry service cooperative</i> (long timber rotation, FSC timber): 15 household members (4 women), 129 ha timber	Tan Nguyen commune, Yen Binh district
12	<i>Binh Minh Agri-forestry cooperative</i> (acacia FSC timber): 12 household members (3 women), 100 ha of acacia, 700 associated members	Phu Thinh commune, Yen Binh district
<b>II. Bac Kan province</b>		
1	<i>Yen Duong agri-forestry coop</i> : 45 household members (29 women), 200 ha of forest, 250 associated members	Yen Duong commune, Ba Be district
2	<i>Nhung Luy agri-forestry trading coop</i> : 15 household members (14 women), 77 ha of forest, 70 associated members	Yen Duong commune, Ba Be district
3	<i>Thach Ngoa Star anise production and processing collective group</i> : 9 household members (3 women), 41 ha of forest, 9 ha of star anise	My Phuong commune, Ba Be district
4	<i>Ta Anh agri-forestry production coop</i> : 12 household members (6 women), 125 ha of forest, 115 bee boxes	My Phuong commune, Ba Be district
5	<i>Thach Ngoa fresh vegetable collective group</i> : 12 household members (11 women), 57 ha of forest, 2.7 ha vegetable	My Phuong commune, Ba Be district
6	<i>May Phay forest and farm collective group</i> : 16 household members (6 women), 116 ha of forest	Chu Huong commune, Ba Be district
7	<i>Hoan Thanh coop</i> (organic rice, timber, herb tree, animal husbandry): 8 household members (4 women), 53 ha of forest, 25 ha of rice	Phuong Vien commune, Cho Don district
8	<i>Tong Chieu agri-forestry collective group</i> (forestry production, herb tree, rice, aquaculture): 8 household members (3 women), 28 ha of forest, 8 ha of herbs and ginger	Phuong Vien commune, Cho Don district
<b>III. Hoa Binh province</b>		
1	<i>Organic Pomelo production coop</i> (including herb, honey): 25 household members (13 women), 27 ha organic pomelo, 75 ha of forest	Dong La commune, Tan Lac district
2	<i>Agri-forestry production collective group</i> (pomelo, acacia, aquaculture, animal husbandry): 22 household members (8 women), 11 ha pomelo, 47 ha of forest	Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district
3	<i>Forestry production and beekeeping collective group</i> : 24 household members (5 women), 32 ha of forest, 42 ha of fruit trees, 500 bee boxes	Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district
4	<i>Ta Son Lac Agri-forestry coop</i> : 11 household members (4 women), 21 associated members, 15 ha pomelo, 42 ha of forest	Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district
5	<i>Hai Dang forestry production and chicken raising coop</i> : 75 household members (31 women), 213 ha of forest, 30 000 chickens, 270 associated members	An Binh commune, Lac Thuy district
6	<i>An Sinh cooperative</i> (mushroom, timber): 28 household members (17 female), 87 ha of forest, 3,7 ha mushroom, 600 bee boxes	An Binh commune, Lac Thuy district
<b>IV. Son La province</b>		
1	<i>Ban Ang Coop</i> (homestay, forest conservation, vegetable production) 18 household members (9 women), 28 ha of forest, 3.5 ha for vegetable production	Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district
2	<i>Agroforestry collective group</i> (Organic vegetable, forestry protection): 12 household members (5 women), 2.3 ha vegetable, 18 ha of forest	Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district
3	<i>Dong Sang fresh vegetable cooperative</i> : 21 household members (11 women), 13.5 ha vegetable and fruit trees	Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district
4	<i>Tu Nhen vegetable coop</i> : 51 household members (17 women), 19 ha vegetable, 55 ha of forest	Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district
5	<i>Pa Phach Agri and tourism coop</i> : 15 household members (5 women), 3.7 ha vegetable, 97 ha of forest, 5.7 ha of fruit trees	Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district
6	<i>Tien Thanh Fruit trees coop</i> : 25 household members (8 women), 31 ha of forest, 48 ha of fruit trees	Chieng Xuan commune, van Ho district
7	<i>Van Ho organic fruit trees coop</i> : 7 household members (2 women), 29 ha of forest, 9 ha of fruit trees	Chieng Xuan commune, van Ho district
8	<i>Van Ho fruit trees cooperative</i> : 14 household members (10 women), 12 ha of fruit trees, 33 ha of forest	Chieng Xuan commune, van Ho district
9	<i>A Cao agri-forestry coop</i> : 7 household members (3 women), 50 associated members, 110 ha of forest, 15 ha of fruit trees	Van Ho commune, van Ho district
10	<i>Cha May raising local chicken under the forest</i> : 17 household members (7 women), 55 ha of forest, 5 000 local chickens	Cha May commune, Thuan Chau district

<b>V. Thai Nguyen province</b>		
1	<i>Lam Sinh forest and farm coop</i> : 21 household members (10 women), 78 ha of forest, 3.2 ha of nursery gardens	Yen Do commune, Phu Luong district
2	<i>Yen Do chicken under the forest collective group</i> : 17 household members (7 female), 51.5 ha of forest, 7 500 chickens	Yen Do commune, Phu Luong district
3	<i>Van Han forestry and processing timber coop</i> : 27 household members (11 women), 173 ha of forest	Van Han commune, Dong Hy district
4	<i>Phu Binh chicken under the forest coop</i> : 27 household members (9 women), 150 associated members, 27 ha of forest, 45 000 chickens	Tan Khanh commune, Phu Luong district
5	<i>Viet Bac multi-purpose coop</i> : 10 household members (4 women), 5 h ha of forest, 5 ha of tea, raising animal under the forest	Phu Ly commune, Dong Hy district

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

The VNFU facilitated commune, district, and province policy round tables to influence subnational policies and governance in favour of local producer organizations. Around 78 facilitators (one third of whom were women) helped to organize 51 round table discussions or focus groups in provinces the FFF works in. They brought together 1 987 farmer, government, and private sector representatives (over half of whom from farmer organizations) to solve issues related to resources rights, market access, technical support, and access to finance. A new FFF National Advisory Committee with 26 members (27 percent women) complemented these subnational processes at the national level.

The FFF-VNFU teams helped 14 FFPOs to prepare advocacy proposals and strategies to promote policies favouring higher-value, long-rotation forestry, organic production, and cooperative development, with an emphasis on influencing Commune Peoples' Committees (CPCs). Notable successes included: (i) new land rights certificates for 266 ha of forest and farm areas, providing greater tenure security and incentives for investment; (ii) construction of 17.5 km of village and forest roads (valued at USD 315 000) to improve access to markets; and (iii) farmers' ability to access USD 2.1 million in new capital from private sector enterprises, government programmes and development banks. All five FFF provinces approved agri-forestry development resolutions supporting long rotation timber, forest certification, organic agriculture and PGSs.

The policy round tables in the provinces in which the FFF works have been so successful that the VNFU expanded the model to 13 additional provinces. The challenges have included limited capacity of leaders to conduct effective policy advocacy (especially with newly formed groups), the need to constantly train new VNFU facilitators due to staff rotation, and uneven implementation of the agreements emerging from the round tables. The COVID-19 pandemic hindered travel, causing delays, and forcing some activities to be conducted virtually.

Improving the VNFU's communications work allowed it to further raise its profile and amplify farmers' concerns and proposals. In 2021, it disseminated 82 news articles related to FFF Phase II activities focusing on new forest and farm policies, practices, products, climate change and prices through VNFU websites and mass media outlets.

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

Value chains targeted by FFF Viet Nam included: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified acacia and magnolia timber, secondary processed timber, bamboo, organic cinnamon (sticks, powders, oils, timber, and handicrafts), star anise, mulberry, silk, honey, organic and normal vegetables, herbs, organic and normal rice, sticky rice, aquaculture, pomelo and other fruit trees, mushrooms, pig and chicken husbandry, community tourism, and payments for environmental services (PES).

Commune-, district- and provincial-level business incubation teams strengthened farmer organization capacity related to these value chains. Around 1 855 FFPO representatives participated in 59 capacity-building events, including training, exchange visits to successful businesses, and trade

fairs. These events focused on developing knowledge and skills to diversify income while conserving natural resources. Topics covered included: FSC timber certification, expansion of organic cinnamon areas, beekeeping in forests, long rotation timber production, herbal production, chicken raising, and development of PGSs for vegetables and sticky rice. These efforts often increased farmer incomes between 15 and 30 percent and improving environmental integrity. FFF-funded activities supported 29 FFPO businesses, of which 22 began new income-generating activities (e.g., improving quality standards, packaging, and marketing for medicinal herbs in association with pharmaceutical companies).

In 2021, FFF activities helped 14 FFPOs to obtain funding, technical support, and processing machines by facilitating links with other support programmes or companies. This was the result of several years of efforts and benefited from the continuity of FFF Viet Nam's efforts. The Binh Minh agro-forestry cooperative in Yen Binh District of Yen Bai Province is a good example of this. In 2015, it registered as a collective group with one saw in a 400 m<sup>2</sup> sawmill, processing 50–70 m<sup>3</sup> of timber per month. With USD 9 500 from the FFF, in 2016 they expanded to two saws, processing 100–200 m<sup>3</sup> per month and attracted the interest of Hoa Phat Company, a buyer of FSC timber. In 2017, they formally registered as a cooperative, invested in attaining FSC chain of custody certification, and expanded to four saws processing 200–500m<sup>3</sup> per month. By 2018, the Hoa Phat Company, working with FSC and Ikea, invested USD 65 000 in a 600 m<sup>2</sup> sawmill, to help them secure raw materials. Then in 2020 and 2021, Hoa Phat and the cooperative invested USD 310 000 more to further expand to a 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> sawmill, processing 500–700m<sup>3</sup> per month, and the cooperative now managed 4 150 ha of FSC-certified Acacia to produce logs for the sawmill.

In total, FFF and VNFU facilitated FFPOs to access USD 2.1 million in loans and grants, which contributed to improving production of one dozen products.

The FFF supported the establishment of two provincial PGS Coordination Committees and two district-level Coordinating Committees, which helped to provide PGS certification for 7-10 products.

In addition to COVID-19 restrictions, challenges included the large amount of time it takes facilitators to build trust and cooperation in newer farmer groups, the capital required to invest in processing, packaging, branding, marketing, and meeting certification requirements, and the lack of skills in digital trading and information access.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

In 2021, FFF Viet Nam emphasized training and peer-to-peer learning exchanges about climate-resilient business models that allow both climate change adaptation and mitigation. These models contribute to the national plan to adapt to climate change for the 2021–2030 period, with a vision to 2050 (NAP), the National Strategy on Climate Change, and the national strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). This involved 11 workshops and learning exchanges focused on 36 business models.

The FFF supported demonstration sites showcasing 14 models of long rotation magnolia and acacia timber (172 ha), one model of FSC-certified acacia (4,150 ha), five models of multi-purpose tree production, and 13 models of diversification through integrated agroforestry (311 ha), non-timber forest product models (NTFPs), organic vegetable and herb medicine tree production (900 ha), forest beekeeping (7 000 boxes), forest chickens and pig raising (128 ha), integrated rice, fish and bamboo (for handicrafts), and various systems certified under VietGAP or PGS standards.

Producers made their farms more ecologically friendly and resilient to climate change using integrated agroforestry production, organic farming, and drought resistant varieties. Diversifying their products and buyers, certifying their products using organic, VietGAP, and One Commune-One Product (OCOP) standards, improving their packaging, and adopting digital marketing made their businesses more resilient. New Cooperative Development Funds (for investment), Cooperative Welfare Funds, and Saving and Loan schemes (to help marginalized groups) and policy advocacy

helped to make their organizations more socially resilient. New planting arrangements, irrigation systems, and access to weather forecasting have also improved their resilience.

The 45 member Yen Duong Agro-forestry Cooperative, in Ba Ba district, Bac Kan province exemplifies these trends. They diversified into long timber rotation, organic sticky rice, vegetables and herbs, vermicelli production, handicrafts, and tourism, and diversified their markets by supplying companies and supermarkets in Hanoi.

In Yen Bai and Bac Kan provinces, a new reward model involving community-based payment for forest environmental services and forest allocation to communities or groups with proven reforestation records was also initiated; around 357 ha have been incorporated to date.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

Trust and cohesion within producer organizations and communities are vital for commercial development and climate action; social protection and cultural services are important for strengthening this trust and cohesion.

In 2021, the FFF assisted 21 FFPOs to provide social protection and cultural services to their members. This including building green welfare funds to offer social protection to their members and supporting cultural festivals, traditional dances, and sports. FFPOs expanded green product development funds, which were seeded by FFF, into much larger funds that attracted private sector partners.

By supporting economic activities with a strong grounding in local cultures and identities, such as community tourism, handicrafts made from cinnamon, bamboo weaving and herbal medicines, the VFNU reaffirmed the producers' biocultural heritage and traditional norms and institutions.

Producers' biocultural heritage and cultural support activities featured strongly in nine success stories, six videos about FFPO activities, and 1 600 printed copies of FFF policy handbooks, as well as various national, regional, and international events.

# Plurinational State of Bolivia



*Launching a registered trademark for export of organic certified Bolivian coffee*

## History of FFF engagement

Almost half of Bolivia (51.7 million ha) is forested, but the country lost around one tenth of its forest between 2002 and 2019, largely due to the expansion of cattle ranching and soybean production. Deforestation accelerated in the last five years, exacerbated by widespread fires.

The FFF began work in Bolivia during its first phase, in 2014. A second phase of work began in 2018, in response to a joint request from the Network of Agricultural and Forestry Producers' Organizations of Bolivia (ROPAF) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT). A second phase launch workshop in September 2018<sup>5</sup> and baseline study in May 2019<sup>6</sup> led the programme to select the Amazon Basin and Chiquitania areas to work in. The FFF NAC oversees a five-year work plan, which is aligned with national policies (e.g., the Economic and Social Development Plan of Bolivia [PDES] 2016–2020). Between March and July 2021, the FFF carried out its third competitive call for proposals, which led to the signing of DBGs (direct beneficiary grants), a new FAO funding modality, with seven producer organizations: CELCCAR R.L., AOPEB, EL CEIBO R.L., Río Blanco Community of the TCO Monte Verde, the National Association of Coffee Producers (ANPROCA), AAGROPAMA and ADAPICRUZ. During 2021, the FFF also continued funding some organizations whose LoAs were approved in 2020.

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<sup>5</sup> MDRyT (2018) Memoria del taller “Paisajes resilientes al clima y mejores medios de vida”. Mecanismo para Bosques y Fincas (FFF), La Paz, Bolivia.

<sup>6</sup> Santander, J.P.C. (2019) Informe del estudio de la línea de base. Mecanismo para Bosques y Fincas (FFF), La Paz, Bolivia.

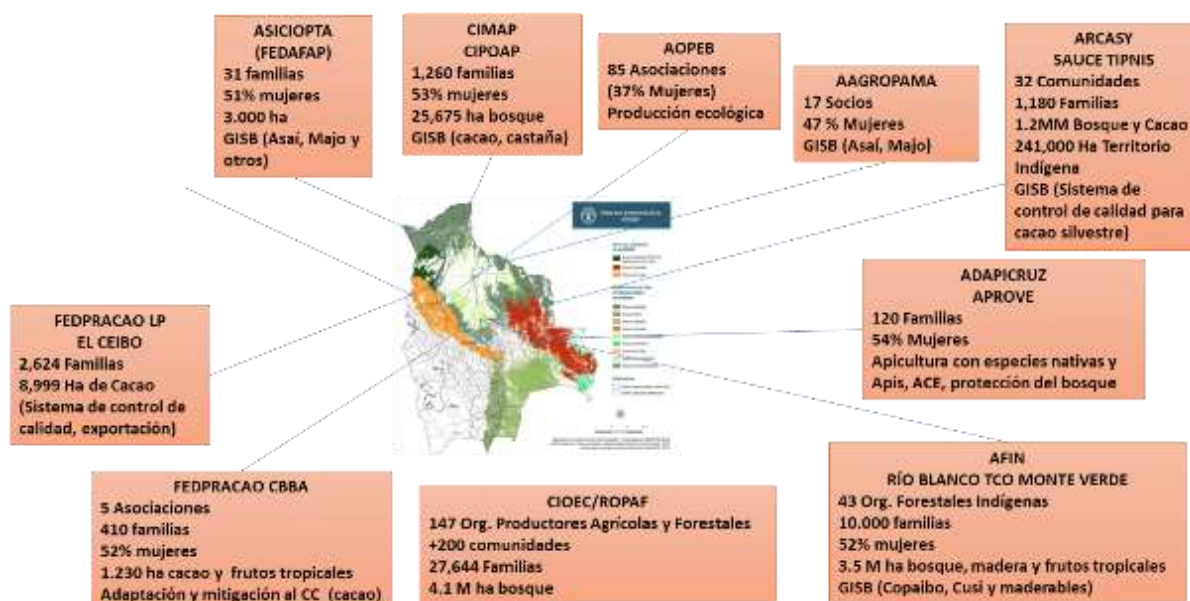


Figure 9. Map of implementation in Bolivia during FFF Phase II

## Main partners

FFF Bolivia works mostly in forested regions of lowlands Bolivia (Amazon, Yungas, Chiquitania). The activities it funded directly benefited more than 5 799 households who manage 1 078 700 ha (most of which is managed by two large indigenous people's associations). The FFF directly contributed to restoring at least 12 332 ha.

Table 10. Organizations funded by the FFF in Bolivia, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	<i>Yuracaré Wild Cacao Collectors Association (ARCASY)</i> 154 households on 10 000 ha	Cacao	Municipalities: Chimore Villa Tunari
2	<i>National Association of Coffee Producers (ANPROCA)</i>	Coffee	Municipalities: Caranavi
3	<i>Association of Organic Producers' Organizations of Bolivia (AOPEB)</i>	Vegetables	National
4	<i>Integration Coordinator of Bolivian Peasant Farmers Organizations (CIOEC)</i>	Family farming products	National
5	<i>Departmental Federation of Agro-ecological Cocoa Producers and Collectors of Cochabamba (FEDPRACAO CBBA)</i> 440 households, 6 600 ha	Dried cocoa beans, bitter cocoa paste, cocoa liquor	Municipalities: Entre Ríos, Puerto Villarroel, Chimoré, Shinahota, Villa Tunari
6	<i>Integral Association of Harvesters, Producers and Processors of Abuna Fruits (ASICIOPTA)</i> 43 households, 441 600 ha	Açaí	Municipalities: Santa Rosa de Abuna, Filadelfia, Porvenir, Puerto Rico
7	<i>Association of Apiculturists of the Department of Santa Cruz (ADAPICRUZ)</i> 283 households, 1 500 ha	Honey, pollen, selected queens	Municipalities: El Torno, La Guardia, Porongo, Okinawa Yapacani, San Carlos, Buena Vista, Cuevo, Andres ibañez, San Antonio del Lomerio, Mairana

8	<i>National Indigenous Forestry Association (AFIN)</i> 3 500 households, 3.5 million ha, of which 660 000 ha are in Chiquitania where FFF works.	Timber, NTFP	National
9	<i>Regional Agricultural and Livestock Industrial Cooperative Centre (EL CEIBO R.L.)</i> 1,140 households on 19 000 ha	Cacao	Municipalities: Caranavi, Palos Blancos, Alto Beni, Teoponte, San Borja
10	<i>Local Centre of Agricultural Cooperatives (CELCCAR R.L.)</i> 239 households	Coffee, honey, citrus fruits, vegetables	Municipalities: Caranavi
11	<i>Community Rio Blanco TCO Monte Verde</i>	Palm oil, skin and hair care, palm tree products	Municipalities: Concepción
12	<i>Agricultural Association of Amazonian Producers of Majo and Asai Buen Retiro (AAGROPAMA BR)</i>	Palm tree derivatives (Asaí, Majo)	Municipalities: Riberalta

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

The United Nations Decade on Family Farming (UNFFF 2019–2028) offers a unique opportunity for Bolivia to scale up differentiated public policies that support its 700 000 smallholder farms. During the last two years, CIOEC, which serves as the technical secretariat for the Network of Agricultural and Forestry Producers' Organizations (ROPAF), played a key role in the design of the National Strategy for Family Farming (ENAF). UNFFF provided a positive international context and a useful process for the ENAF's development.

In 2021, MDRyT officials used an initial draft of the ENAF as the basis to design a public policy in favour of family farming. These officials also worked closely with CIOEC to formulate the Sectoral Plan for the Integral Development of the Agricultural Sector, foreseen in the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan (2021–2025). This included the development of three national programmes (urban and peri-urban agriculture, ecological production, and family farming). To date, USD 9 million has been allocated for the first of these programmes, which is already operating. Approximately USD 11 million was allocated for the programme for ecological production (with a focus on vegetables). It will be Bolivia's first programme to support ecological producers. The Asociación de Organizaciones de Productores Ecológicos de Bolivia (AOPEP), the organization of ecological producers supported by FFF, has been heavily involved in its design. That programme is expected to be approved shortly. The third programme is still being designed. The MDRyT expects to conclude the entire process in early 2022, after which the producer organizations will focus on influencing the programmes' budgets.

ROPAF's leading role in the design and implementation of the ENAF and three national programmes marked a major advance towards inclusive policy development. The process involved the FAO-FFF, CIOEC, AOPEB, ANPROCA, numerous NGOs and academic organizations, and several donors. The FAO-FFF built an alliance with Credit Suisse, Helvetas, and IICA to provide technical assistance to help ensure that the new plan and programmes responded to smallholders' needs and concerns.

In some cases, the FFPOs have also influenced sub-national policies (see outcomes 3 and 4).

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Bolivia in 2021 include cocoa powder, cocoa butter, cocoa liquor, chocolate, roasted and ground coffee, and vegetables, Acai, native honey (and associated products), community timber and non-timber forest products, citrus fruits, palm oil, and skin and hair care products from palm trees.

Previous FFF investment in building apex FFPOs capacity to incubate new businesses bore fruit in 2021. For example, CIOEC/ROPAP's business incubator used the Rural Invest tool introduced by FAO-FFF to help develop 15 business plans, which received seed capital from the Productive Development Bank, Banco Union, COPRAFAM-EU, IICA, AOMAE, and Programa Camelidos. Funds from IICA allowed CIOEC's "Family Farming Market" to become an important internet business, which permitted FFPOs to collect and market their products during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Association of Honey Producers of Lomerío (APMIL) (almost 60 percent of whose 43 members are women) incubated businesses that developed nearly 20 new products derived from its honey production, managed largely by indigenous women and youth. For example, two women's groups, Las Señoritas de San Lorenzo and Las Señoritas de Puquio (señoritas being the name for native bees): (i) identified suitable bee species and quality production techniques using unique hive designs; ii) developed an ecological certification system for their honey using a PGS; (iii) partnered with the Municipal Government of San Antonio de Lomerío to establish a new extraction and manufacturing plant to improve their processing; and (iv) diversified the production by developing many new products (honey for consumption, medicinal honey, propolis, syrups and ointments for respiratory diseases, shampoo and soaps). The "Monkox" brand of honey products (named after the culture and indigenous nation of San Antonio de Lomerío), sold through the ADAPICRUZ marketing company, broke into the market in the Department of Santa Cruz. The Monkox culture of the Chiquitanía is based on an innate relationship between these indigenous communities and the protection of the forest and the ecosystem.

The COVID-19 pandemic led AOPEB to develop a home marketing service known as Biobags, which is increasingly sustainable. About one fifth of their members use it to market products through social media and deliver foodstuffs to homes. Yuracaré Wild Cacao Collectors Association (ARCASY) established an internal quality control system and organic certification for its cocoa products. Their cocoa products broke into specialist markets and ranked 4th in the national quality awards and as among the top 50 in international quality awards. Together with FEDPRACAO CBBA, they developed six business plans, which attracted USD 370 376 in government funding. ANPROCA established an internal control and organic certification system to access European, American, and Japanese markets, allowing it to export 81 tonnes of green gold coffee to the Fair-Trade market. They also registered the trademarks "Cafecito Boliviano" and "Bolivian Coffee" and obtained sanitary certification for roasted and ground coffee for both domestic and export markets. Producers in Pando, Santa Cruz, and La Paz (where 90 percent of Bolivia's coffee is produced) started selling to a processing plant certified last year.

CIOEC/ROPAP and ANPROCA established financial mechanisms to offer credit for working capital to struggling small-scale enterprises. However, the medium-term financial sustainability of these mechanisms has yet to be determined.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ADAPICRUZ and ANPROCA sponsored a culturally integrated PGS and third-party certification for organic production to help their members reactivate their enterprises by accessing niche markets and improving their incomes.

ASICOPTA developed a proposed "Standard of Good Manufacturing Practices" for producing asaí pulp, which was approved by the Departmental Government of Pando. This made it possible for the producers to obtain health and food safety licences (locally called SENASAG), which will allow access to higher value export markets.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

Bolivia's recent forest fires were a national disaster, made worse by climate change. The FFF worked with several FFPOs to mitigate these problems. By incentivizing forest use, it is hoped that local communities will better manage fire outbreaks. For example, ADAPICRUZ promoted sub-national policies that increase local incentives to protect forest areas. ADAPICRUZ initiated negotiations on

three important policies with the departmental government of Santa Cruz: (i) a "Resilience Plan for bee losses and climate change mitigation for the flowering and harvesting season 2021 2022"; (ii) inclusion of the "Apiculture and Meliponiculture Productive Development ProgramME" in the Territorial Integral Development Plan and financing for its implementation; and (iii) a new "Law for the protection and strengthening of beekeeping and meliponiculture for the sustainable use and conservation of forests". These policies were approved in 2021 and will begin implementation in 2022.

ADAPICRUZ and APMIL helped to formulate a municipal "Ecological and Sustainable Beekeeping Management Plan" for San Antonio de Lomerio, which formed part of the municipal climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy. The Plan is linked to the protection and conservation of 1 500 ha.

Some sustainable business plans described above contributed to climate mitigation and resilience. ANPROCA, FEDPRACAO CBBA and ARCASY have been promoting coffee and cocoa-based agroforestry systems, which conserve key native forest tree species as part of their strategy for adapting to climate change and establishing resilient landscapes. This provides an incentive to make sure that these areas are not burnt or converted to annual crops or pasture. ANPROCA's internal control and organic certification system led to the certification of 46 smallholder production units, which cultivate 68 ha of coffee under diverse agroforestry systems. Similarly, ARCASY members established sustainable forest management and use plans as part of their internal quality control system. This made it possible to provide traceability for organic wild cocoa beans originating from 398 ha of Yungas forest in 11 indigenous communities. FEDPRACAO CBBA established 56 ha of agroforestry systems as part of its climate adaptation and mitigation strategies and plans to expand to 204 ha. They also established a clonal cocoa garden with 15 local selections with characteristics of tolerance to pests, high productivity and resilience to climate change and good organoleptic quality to underpin their work.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

FFF supported the National Indigenous Forestry Association (AFIN) to develop a range of livelihood opportunities for its members based on – and that reaffirm – the biocultural heritage of indigenous forest peoples.

# Ecuador



*Women Committee of UNORCAC during an event to revalorize the indigenous peoples' agri-food heritage*

## History of FFF engagement

Ecuador is a 'megadiverse' country: between 5 and 10 percent of the planet's biodiversity can be found there. The country lost 4.3 percent of its tree cover between 2001 and 2019, although natural forests still cover slightly more than half the country.

In response to a proposal from a consortium of four indigenous peoples' producer organizations from Napo Province and the Ministry of Environment (MAE), FFF began work in Ecuador in October 2018. The FFF NAC includes representatives from FAO and IUCN country offices, the MAE, the above-mentioned consortium, and the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuadorian Amazon (COFENAIE).

The NAC selected Napo province for FFF's first competitive call for proposals and the Imbabura province in north-western Ecuador for the second. In 2021, the FFF expanded its third call for proposals to include parts of five provinces: Imbabura, Manabí, Napo, Orellana, and Tungurahua.

## Main partners

In 2021 FFF Ecuador funded one national FFPO, the Union of Peasant and Indigenous Organizations of Coacachi (UNORCAC) and five regional FFPOs (ACAI, WIÑAK, KALLARI, TSATSAYAKU, SUMAK PACHA) to promote smallholder bio-enterprises and one NGO (CORAPE) to improve FFPO communications capacities. These efforts directly benefited 16 608 households managing 134 727 ha, and directly helped to restore 2 869 ha.

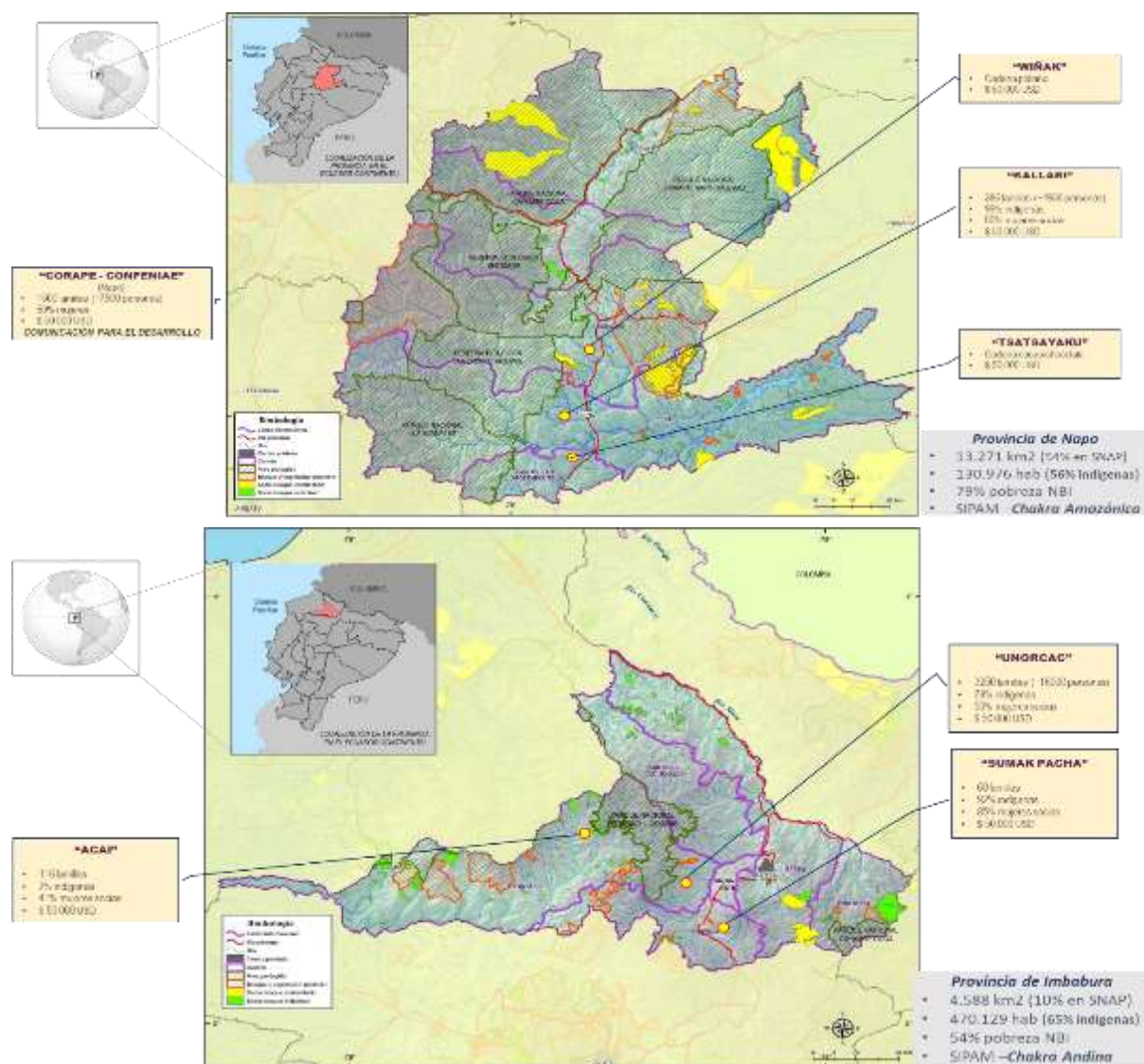


Figure 10. Map of implementation in Ecuador

Table 11. Organizations funded by the FFF in Ecuador, 2021

No.	Name, number of households and land area	Main products	Location
1	Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi (UNORCAC) 15,878 households, 2 000 ha	Andean fruits and vegetables, dried fruits (uvilla, mortiño, ají), traditional beverages ("Chicha de jora"), community tourism.	Canton: Cotacachi, Province: Imbabura
2	Asociación Agroartesanal de Campesinos Agroecológicos de Intag (ACAI) 29 households, 421 ha	Andean fruits, honey, handicrafts.	Canton: Cotacachi Province: Imbabura
3	Asociación de Productores y Comercializadores SUMAK PACHA (ASPROSUMPA) 62 households, 124 ha	Andean fruits and vegetables	Canton: Otavalo Province: Imbabura
4	Asociación Agro Artesanal Kallari (KALLARI) 322 households, 900 ha	Cacao, chocolate, vanilla, guayusa, handicrafts, agri-tourism.	Canton: Tena Province: Napo

5	<i>Asociación Agro Artesanal Wiñak (WIÑAK)</i> 263 households, 2 396 ha	Cacao, chocolate, banana (platano) & chips, guayusa, handicrafts, agri-tourism.	Canton: Archidona Province: Napo
6	<i>Asociación de Productores de Cacao Fino de Aroma de Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola "Tsatsayaku" (TSATSAYAKU)</i> 51 households, 240 ha	Cacao, chocolate, cocoa paste, cocoa butter, guayusa, agri-tourism.	Canton: Arosemena Province: Napo
7	<i>NGO - Coordinadora de Medios Comunitarios Populares y Educativos del Ecuador (CORAPE)</i>	Community communications training	Provinces: Napo and Imbabura

## Achievements by Outcome

### Outcome 1 – Enabling policies

With FFF support, ACAI worked to raise awareness among government institutions of the potential of small-scale farmers' traditional practices for helping to conserve both agro-biodiversity and natural biodiversity within national parks. They helped form a network called the "Association of Agricultural Production Cuellajeños for Life-ASOPROACUEVIDA" of 54 producers who practise sustainable agroforestry in the buffer zone of the Cotacachi-Cayapa National Park. The network is led by a woman, and women make up almost half of its members.

SUMAK PACHA developed a PGS for the Provinces of Imbabura and Otavalo to certify produce as coming from sustainable local community production systems, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and the Prefecture Governments (GAD-P Imbabura and the GAD-M Otavalo). They also ran a training-of-trainers and awareness-raising event to increase consumers' awareness about the value of peasant and indigenous family production and ancestral production systems, such as the Amazonian and Andean chakra systems, to maintain food security and sovereignty, with the support of the Imbabura Local Consultative Council for Environmental Education (CCLEA) and coordinated with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC). The event reached 207 teachers, who in turn shared the materials with 2 000 people. All six FFPOs supported by FFF developed a joint Strategic Communication Plan for producer organizations to engage with these government institutions.

Three Amazonian FFPOs (Wiñak, Kallari and Tsatsayaku) participated in a round table on NFTP together with the Ministry of Environment (MAATE) to encourage government support for them.

### Outcome 2 – Entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Ecuador included Andean fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, beverages, cacao powder, chocolate, roasted and ground coffee, banana plantain, vanilla and guayusa tea, handicrafts, and community tourism.

The FFF sought to foster climate resilience and improve farmers' incomes by diversifying agro-ecosystems and income sources, and increasing value added, which allow farmers to be less dependent on primary production).

The farmers who belong to Wiñak, Kallari and Tsatsayaku manage cocoa agroforestry systems and sell most of their cocoa and semi-finished products abroad. These export markets demand higher quality and production volumes than local markets, so the FFPOs must develop strategies to meet these requirements. One of these has been to develop new product labels and packaging for cocoa paste, cocoa butter, cocoa nibs, and chocolate bars based on the Amazon Chakra.

The FFPOs promoted ecological diversification by selecting native varieties to renew cacao trees. This increases productivity while conserving native Amazon agrobiodiversity and allows them to access niche markets based on the fine aroma of their cocoas. For example, Kallari renovated 32 ha of cocoa plantations using high productivity, disease-resistant native varieties, which is vital since

climatic variations can exacerbate pest and disease problems. Previous users of these varieties report doubling their yields from four to eight hundredweights per hectare per year and expect to achieve 10 to 12 hundredweight per hectare per year.

Some FFPOs improved their physical infrastructure. One FFPO cocoa collection centre expanded its capacity to store its products, began to provide tools and work materials to cocoa harvesters, and increased the number of farmers it served from 850 to 1,000. Another organization (Tsatsayaku) got an architect to design an improved salespoint and received training to obtain a Good Manufacturing Practices (BPM) certificate for a new cocoa and chocolate processing plant, whose approval is currently pending.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic made it harder to transport and sell products, the FFF has supported UNORCAC and ACAI to develop a new supply chain to collect, distribute and market peasant agri-food products safely through e-commerce and short food supply chains. The FFF also supported crop diversification and rotation to supply both the FFPO members and external consumers with nutritious foodstuffs. The FFPOs built mobile platforms and marketing applications (e.g., a digital platform with an online store, a payment button, a WhatsApp business, a Facebook Fan page, and a product catalogue – see [www.intagproductivo.com](http://www.intagproductivo.com)).

The FFF supported the incubation of businesses, producing seven new and another seven improved value-added products. This included new value-added products based on agro biodiversity, such as, purple corn drink with naranjilla and dehydrated precooked sweet corn in the Andean region and banana chips in the Amazon region. During this process, 230 producers were trained in organic standards and internal control systems for banana, which led them to establish a new traceability system and obtain a Good Manufacturing Practices (BPM) certificate. New product labels and packaging based on the Amazon Chakra were developed for Guayusa tea, whole and powdered vanilla, and banana chips. Kallari and Wiñak created a digital catalogue of products and services linked to the Amazon Chakra label that targets both domestic and international markets.

The UNORCAC Women's Committee set up a new marketing mechanism and fund, which allowed them to pay farmers upfront for products they purchased for later sale. It functioned in a physical market the committee managed called “La Pachamama Feed Us Fair”. The mechanism was used to purchase 47 products from 300 women farmers. This gave them an additional incentive to diversify the production and allowed them to get a better price for their products. In the past, women have had to sell their products for less because they needed to get paid immediately due to lack of liquidity.

### Outcome 3 – Climate-resilient landscapes

The growing FFPO confidence and administrative capacity of three Amazonian FFPOs (Wiñak, Kallari and Tsatsayaku) supported by the FFF helped them to access more resources for their sustainable productive activities by linking to large investment projects. This included GIZ and WWF projects as well as the REDD+ linked PROAmazonía project amounting to approximately USD 50 million managed by the Ministries of Environment (MAATE) and Agriculture and Livestock (MAG).

FFPOs contribute to climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation through sustainable ancestral production systems such as the Amazonian and Andean chakra systems. With FFF support, in 2020 and 2021, UNORCAC, ACAI, SUMAK PACHA, KALLARI, WIÑAK and TSATSAYAKU contracted consultants to train 2 602 of their members on agroecology and sustainable production practices, on 2 869 ha of land. The FFF also supported the Andean Farm Bio-knowledge Center (CBCA) to establish plant nurseries to serve communities, benefiting at least 300 households, who diversified their crops as a result. Five bio-factories were installed to produce fertilizer and other bio-inputs for 134 households (42 percent women), putting 254 ha under more sustainable production. The FFF supported the training of 12 promoters of agroecology and as PGS monitors for pilot schemes to certify sustainable production. Sixty-three households adopted practices such as rainwater

harvesting techniques and the use of diverse varieties of Andean crops, fruit trees and timber species. These efforts were carried out in collaboration with the MAG, GADP-Imbabura, PUCESI and GADM-Otavallo. Additionally, 270 producers were trained in cocoa renewal and agrotourism, and 50 visited a successful chakra agrotourism group. The challenges now are to mobilize resources to roll out these training sessions further and to quantify the soil fertility and carbon sequestration benefits.

#### Outcome 4 – Social and cultural services

All six FFPOs established a virtual learning platform focused on organizational communication and production for digital platforms, with an emphasis on video and audio, and strategy and positioning of local initiatives on digital platforms and social networks. This led to the design of communication materials to raise the profile of FFPOs' biocultural heritage and promote the work of the FFPOs through videos, spots, and podcasts. However, it has proven difficult to sustain the momentum for implementing PGS and the communication strategy, especially efforts to support women to assume representative leadership positions in their organizations.



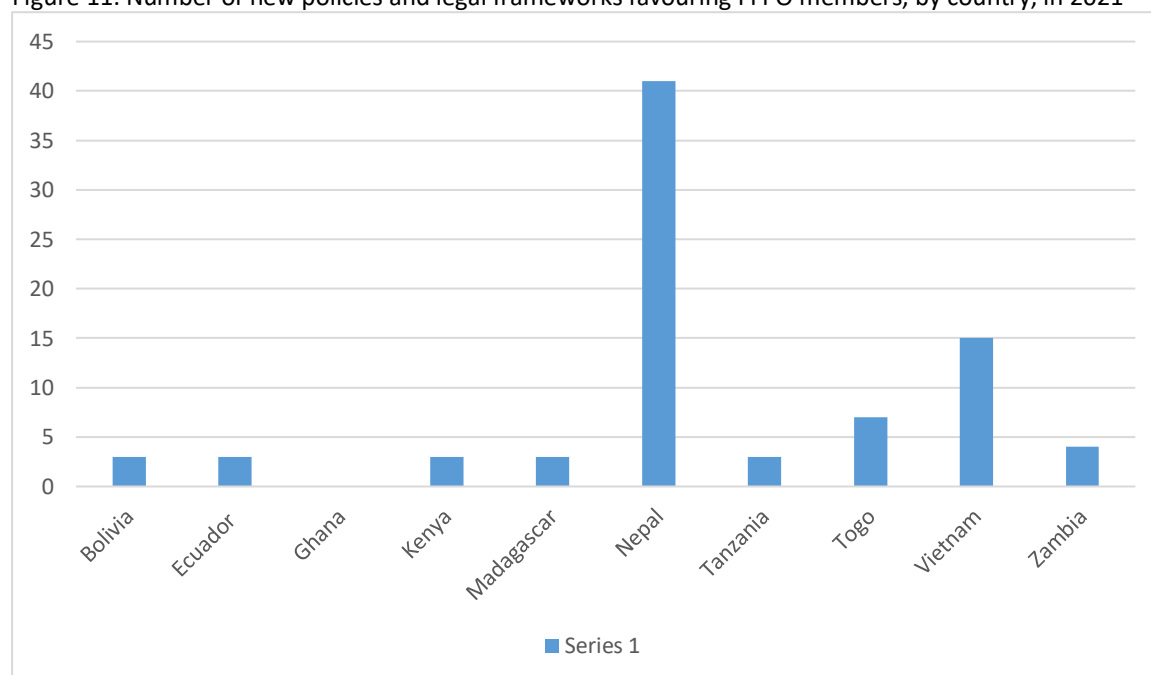
## Annex 2: Summary of progress in country indicators by outcome

A detail list of indicators by country is provided in Annex 12.

### Outcome 1: More enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs delivered through more FFPO-inclusive governance and cross-sectoral processes

Ongoing advocacy efforts by forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) and supported by the FFF continued to result in changes in policies, processes and decisions favouring small-scale farmers, forest communities, and Indigenous Peoples, especially women. In 2020, almost half of these positive reforms were in Nepal, where the Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) is an increasingly influential actor. And in 2021, almost all partner countries reported positive changes. The only exception was Ghana, where the GhaFFaP was recently created to pursue policy reforms, which will undoubtedly follow in due course.

Figure 11. Number of new policies and legal frameworks favouring FFPO members, by country, in 2021



In 2021,

- 82 direct changes in policies, processes, or decisions favoured FFPOs (up from 58 in 2020), including 35 subnational changes in Nepal;
- 184 FFPOs had their own written advocacy agendas (an increase from 103 in 2020), of which 30–100 percent benefited from women's input (depending on the country);
- FFPOs participated in 162 policy processes (an increase from 128 in 2020), including 8 international, 71 national, and 83 subnational processes;
- 4 816 FFPO representatives participated in these processes (compared to 2 998 in 2020).

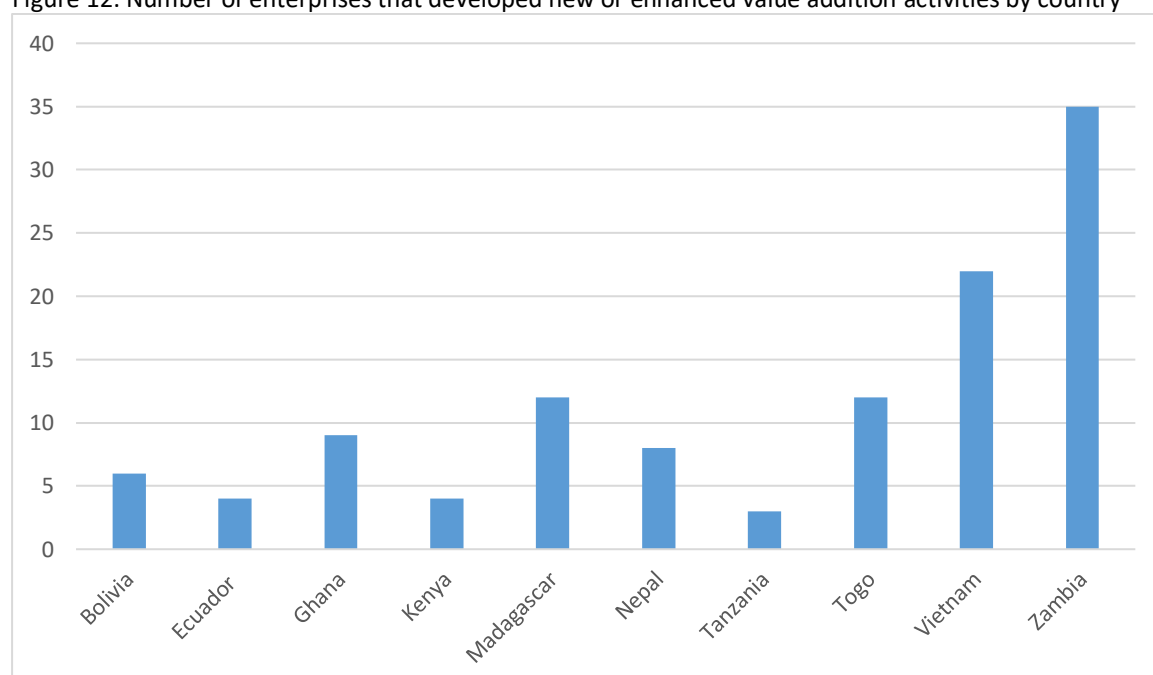
Greater focus on women's input into these advocacy agendas in 2021 led to increased female participation, with both the number and percentage of women participating in advocacy processes increasing. In 2020, 794 women participated (26 percent) compared to 2 100 women in 2021 (44 percent).

## Outcome 2: Increased entrepreneurship, access to markets and finance through gender-equitable value chains delivered through new capacity to provide business incubation within FFPOs

In 2021, FFPOs continued to improve their capacity to provide business incubation services, especially in larger apex FFPOs. While the number of enterprises assisted rose only slightly, the number that reported improved value addition increased to a greater extent:

- 144 FFPOs enterprises based on environmentally sustainable resource use received assistance through FFF funding in 2021 (down slightly from 162 in 2020). Of these, 115 reported new or enhanced value addition (an increase from 80 in 2020) and 62 percent were run by women (*an increase from 40 percent in 2020*).
- 71 FFPOs developed systems for business skills needs assessment.
- There are now 469 FFPO staff trained in business incubation (an increase from 200 in 2020), of whom 14–89 percent are women (depending on the country). They provided 181 business-related training sessions for FFPO members.
- Eighty-nine FFPOs developed business plans with credible financial information (*an increase from 58 in 2020*).
- Third parties provided support services to 102 enterprises (*an increase from 76 in 2020*).

Figure 12. Number of enterprises that developed new or enhanced value addition activities by country



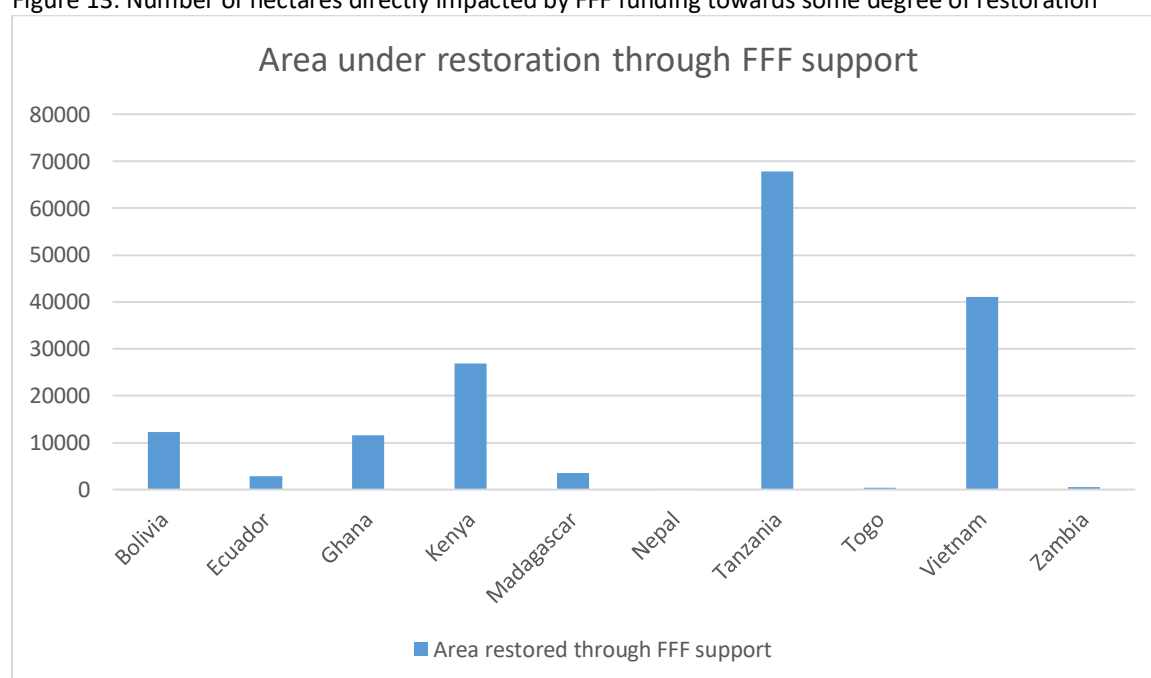
### Outcome 3: Improved delivery of landscape-scale mitigation, climate resilience, and adaptation to climate change through the direct engagement of FFPOs and integration with inclusive livelihood approaches

In 2021, the programme worked to improve the information on the area of forest and farmland managed by the members of each FFPO and the area where FFF-funded LoAs directly contributed to restoration.

There were:

- 167 349 ha of forested landscapes under restoration (an increase from 70 020 ha in 2020);
- at least 65 891 people benefitted from more sustainable forest management;
- 125 partnerships with climate and landscape restoration programmes at the national and subnational levels (*up from 27 in 2020*);
- 107 FFPOs have developed climate-resilient plans and practices (*an increase from 99 in 2020*);
- 5 372 FFPO staff have been trained in climate change mitigation/adaptation, of whom 45 percent are women (*an increase from 2 159 and 37 percent women in 2020*).

Figure 13. Number of hectares directly impacted by FFF funding towards some degree of restoration



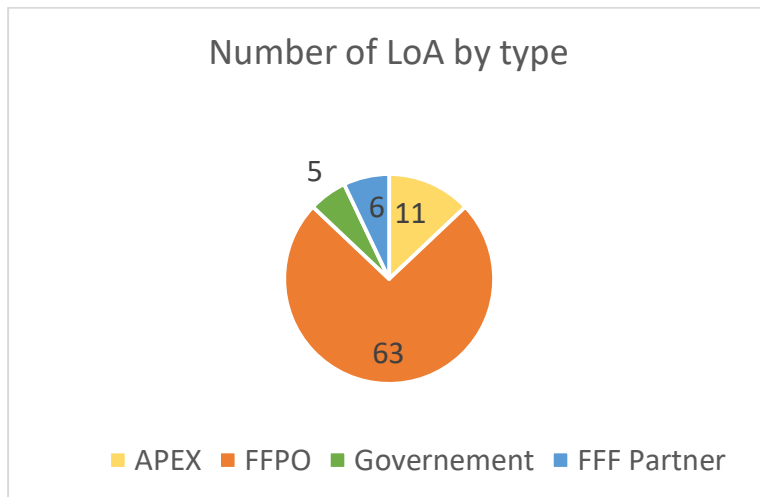
### Outcome 4: Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services

- 47 FFPOs provided or improved access to services to more than 56 528 producers (*an increase from 43 FFPOs serving 6 646 members in 2020*), much of which is linked to COVID-19-related services;
- 59 FFPOs conducted service needs assessments of their members (*an increase from 38 in 2020*);
- 53 new or improved social or cultural services were offered (*an increase from 29 in 2020*);
- 56 FFPOs have formal outreach and communication plans (*an increase from 49 in 2020*);
- 26 FFPO representatives reported participating in national SDG processes (*down from 50 in 2020*).

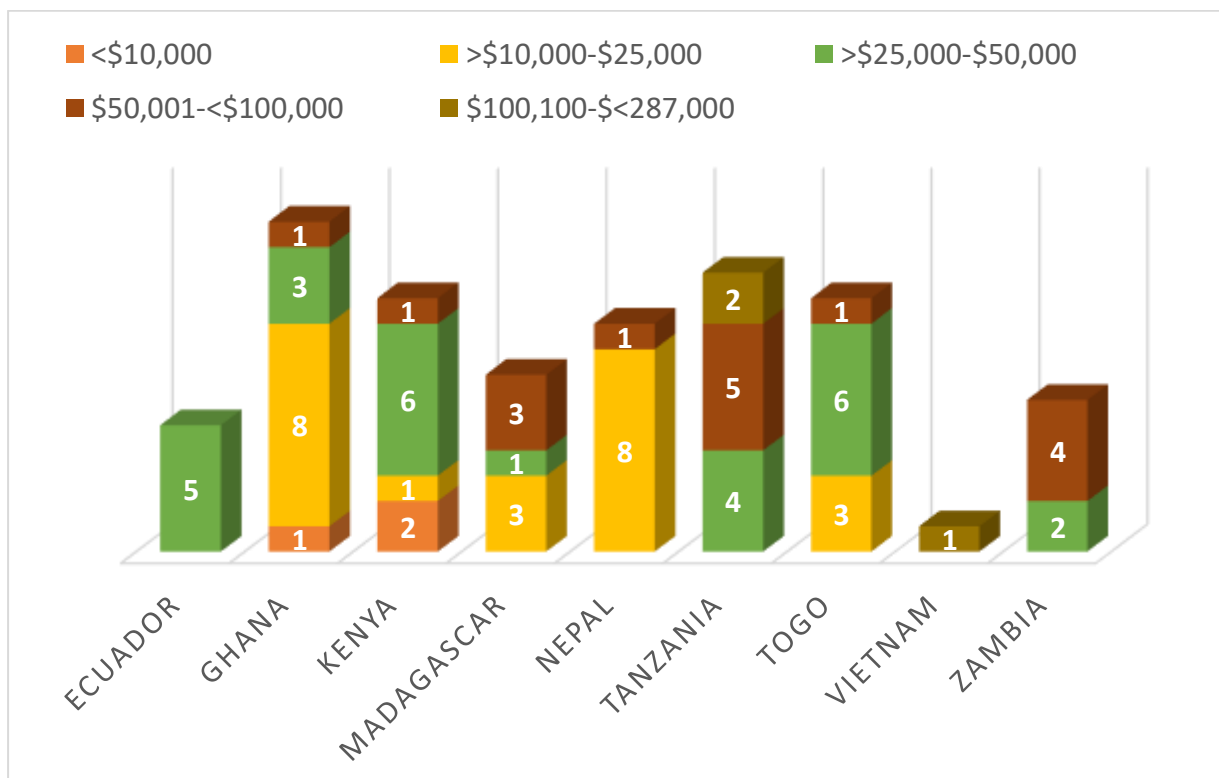
Many, if not most, organizations the FFF works with are involved in issues related to social protection, health, education, infrastructure, and culture. Until last year, there was confusion about what approach to take regarding FFPO work on social protection and cultural services. However, Kenya's experience with surveys on FFPO members' access to social protection services and data collection on groups that should receive these benefits has been useful for the other countries and has contributed to upscaled efforts to link FFPO members to available social protection services.

## Annex 3: Summary statistics about FFF letters of agreement, 2021

Total numbers of letters of agreement (LoA) in 2021: 85



Number of LoAs approved in 2021, by value and country



## Annex 4: Regional and Global activities

The FFF supported four main regional and global grantees in 2021: the Network of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Producers in West Africa (ROPPA), Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB), and Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC) (through the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin – COICA).

The FFF provided technical support to ROPPA to strengthen inclusion of forest-related issues in its work. While the support for AFA focused mostly on rural youth, the AMPB funding prioritized work with women. In all four cases, the FFF supported regional and global efforts to build the visibility of their policy agendas, especially in activities related to the United Nations Food Systems Summit, IUCN World Conservation Congress, and UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 26).

### Network of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Producers in West Africa (ROPPA)

ROPPA is a regional network focused on sustainable small-scale agriculture. With FFF support, ROPPA has decided to work more on forest- and tree-related issues relevant to farming communities.

The objectives were to:

- Strengthen the state of knowledge of farmer organizations in sustainable forest management.
- Influence policymakers on agroforestry and fisheries issues.
- Contribute to the promotion of forest products and practices for the protection of community forest areas.

ROPPA focused on seven countries, including Burkina Faso, Benin, Guinea, and Senegal, and carried out the following activities:

- mapping farmer organizations' community forest management activities and summarizing them in a directory;
- documenting 12 good experiences from different countries to share experiences and inform policymaking;
- preparing regional training and writing workshop reports for initiative leaders;
- influencing policy through the dissemination of the Médina Yoro Foulah Declaration on good community forest management;
- supporting women and youth participants from Senegal, the Gambia, and Guinea Bissau in the forest products fair of the Forestry Festival.

### Online workshop on producer organizations' innovative forest management practices (1–4 February)

The ROPPA network recognized the need for a process to harness and capitalize on good participatory forest management practices developed by West African family farmers. To this end, they organized a workshop attended by 25 individuals from across the region to capture good forestry management practices with the potential to be adopted in other contexts and countries.

## Forest Festival (24–26 June)

Forest cover in Senegal has decreased in recent years, while illegal sales of veneer wood on the Senegal-Gambia border has increased, especially in the Casamance region and the forest of Medina Yoro Foulah. The Forest Festivals were established to help stop this trend, promote environmental awareness, and strengthen community engagement in forest governance. Specifically, they sought to: encourage the public to visit forests; raise awareness about problems linked to the deforestation; exhibit forestry products; facilitate networking and advocacy to improve forest policies and fight against timber trafficking; and exchange testimonies on good practices on community-led forest governance. The 2021 event was supported by the Commun project in collaboration with ROPPA, with funding from the European Union, FAO and the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation.

The groups participating in the festival signed the Medina Yoro Foulah Declaration, with recommendations to governments, development agencies, and other actors, and used it to raise awareness on the role of forests in food security and climate change. They encouraged the Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux (CNCR), ROPPA and other partners to present the Declaration to Senegal's Ministers of Agriculture and Environment, and to support the implementation of these recommendations.

A multi-stakeholder platform was formed, including the environmental commissions of local governmental municipalities, women, hunters, beekeepers and herders, which called for more support for municipalities to improve their land use and allocation plans. Other calls from this group included strengthening capacity of local authorities to participate in decentralized forest management, the creation of communal forest areas, and stronger surveillance of forests to reduce timber trafficking near border with the Gambia.

## Regional writing workshop, June

This workshop aimed to capitalize on good community forest management practices and highlight the experiences of the ROPPA network's national platforms and other West African producer organizations, as well as to strengthen writing skills so that the authors could prepare good documents to submit to policymakers. The organizers also sought to identify innovative ideas likely to be successful in other contexts. Around 25 individuals from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte D'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, and Senegal participated. ROPPA selected 12 initiatives to form the basis of workshop discussions. During the workshop, producer organizations improved their writing skills and prepared two documents for policymakers summarizing relevant practices.

## Asian Farmers' Association

### Young farmers' open letter contest

As a follow-up to the 2020 young farmers' dance challenge, which included participation from 15 young farmers' organizations, AFA organized a young farmers' open letter contest. They invited youth between the ages of 15 and 35 who belong to one of the organizations in the AFOSP-APFP to submit letters addressed to policymakers in their countries narrating their story as young farmers. The letters described their lives as farmers, the challenges they faced, and what they want to recommend to policymakers. Over 75 video entries from this activity are available on AFA's YouTube channel.

More information can be found in this video: [Young Farmers Open Letter Contest – May 10 Deadline - YouTube](#)

Video entries can be viewed on their YouTube channel: [Asia Pacific Farmers - YouTube](#)

## AFA at the United Nations Food Systems Summit

In May, the AFA joined the Independent Dialogue Series in Asia-Pacific Region prior to the pre-Summit of the Food Systems Summit (FFS) 2021 in September. Pre-Summit events included a session on the *Role of Land Rights on Sustainable Food Systems* (on 4 May), Asia Pacific Farmers and Fishers Independent Dialogue for the United Nations FSS (on 7-11 June) and the AFA Independent Dialogue for the United Nations FSS (on 1 July). Participants in these sessions included representatives from National Young Farmers Committees (NYFCs) and Regional Young Farmers Committee (RYFC). NYFCs and RYFCs serve as the voice of young farmers within their national farmers' organizations and AFA, as well as on regional and global stages.

The AFA's activities during the Food System Pre-Summit included global, national, and regional independent dialogues involving farmers' organizations. The five-day pre-summit addressed themes related to climate change adaptation, agroecology, and markets, among others. The key messages that emerged from the dialogues included that family farmer organizations must be included in policy and strategy in climate change adaptation, the importance of smallholder farmers having insurance, and the need to address the high average age in the agricultural sector. By bringing in and organizing young farmers, AFA provided a platform to address these issues.

## Inclusion of young farmers' perspectives

AFA's activities addressed the 'graying' of the agricultural sector by assisting FFPOs in cultivating the next generation of young farmer leaders. Ten NYFCs and one RYFC were established. The presence of the NYFC within the FFPO ensures that there is a young farmer focal point who can be easily engaged in new projects/ programmes, and who will be responsible for mobilizing young farmer members in initiatives. Efforts were made to achieve equal representation of men and woman in all activities.

## Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests

The AMPB is composed of ten territorial organizations, involving around 390 000 people in six countries in Mesoamerica. Based on a competitive selection during an open call for proposals, the LoA to the AMPB was renewed. It funds the activities of the Coordinator of Territorial Women Leaders of Mesoamerica (CLMT), a semi-autonomous unit of the AMPB.

The main FFF funded AMPB activities in 2021 were:

- An exchange on strengthening resilience in the face of climate change
- An international exchange on loss and damage
- A Resilient Women Campaign.

The CLMT also produced a video on the role of women in post-hurricane recovery in Nicaragua and promoted traditional medicinal knowledge through a book of local remedies.

## An exchange on adaptation to climate change

In April, the CLMT organized a regional exchange in Managua, Nicaragua of indigenous and community-based women's forestry ventures, 'Towards strengthening their resilience to climate chance'. The three main objectives were to:

- Create a space for dialogue between women with non-timber and agro-ecological enterprises, linked to forests in indigenous and community-based areas of the Mesoamerican region and Colombia.

- Strengthen the ability of the platform of indigenous and community-based women producers in Mesoamerica and Colombia to contribution to the regional and global climate agendas.
- Identify opportunities to improve the practices of women producers in ways that help them to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

Thirty women from different countries participated in the exchange.

For more information, see the videos below:

- [Mujeres emprendedoras forestales - YouTube](#)
- [Mujeres de los bosques unidas por la Madre Tierra - YouTube](#)

### Video showcasing post-hurricane strategies and recovery

The CMTL produced several videos on the central role of women in coping with the impact of hurricanes Lota and Eta that hit Central America in October and November 2020. The hurricanes directly affected 6.5 million people, of whom 441 000 were evacuated. Nicaragua's Miskitu and Mayangna communities were among the most affected and continue to face serious food security issues. In the Bosawas Biosphere reserve, the Mayangna women created their own strategies to address the problem.

View the video here: [Women Resilient to climate change - YouTube](#)

### Exchange on loss and damages

In September, CMLT organized an international workshop, 'Loss and Damage from the Impact of Hurricanes and Other Extreme Events on the Livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.'

The objectives were to:

- Reflect on the distribution and impact of the costs of loss and damage due to climate change.
- Learn about experiences from the voices of women who manage natural disasters in the most vulnerable communities in Mesoamerica.
- Learn about advances in and perspectives for addressing loss and damage within the framework of the Warsaw International Mechanism in the Mesoamerican region.

The exchange highlighted the fact that Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and women are among the groups most directly affected, as well as being able to provide many resilience strategies.

### Mesoamerican traditional and ancestral healing recipes

The exchange on resilience recommended that the CMLT promote the region's traditional medicine by publishing a book about the ancestral use of plants for healing remedies. The book focuses on five native plants of the region, explaining their uses and methods of preparation, in line with ancestral traditions and respecting nature. The information came from local communities in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The book highlights the depth of local communities' traditional knowledge and the healing properties of the plants that these communities use daily to treat a host of diseases, and for spiritual practices and rituals. These practices have increased since the COVID-19 pandemic.

## The Global Alliance of Territorial Communities

The Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC) represents a coalition of Indigenous Peoples and local community organizations, representing 25 million people, who manage 800 million hectares of forest in the Amazon Basin, Brazil, Congo Basin, Indonesia, and Mesoamerica. The GATC is

composed up of five second- or third-tier networks of territorial organizations: COICA, the Coordinating Body of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB), the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) and the Network of Indigenous and Local Communities for the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa (REPALEAC).

FFF-related GATC events and achievements in 2021 include:

- Visit to US Department of State
- Participation in the IUCN World Conservation Congress
- Participation in UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow

### Visit to US Department of State

In July, the GATC met with the Jonathan Pershing, the U.S. Department of State's Senior Adviser to John Kerry, the Special Envoy on Climate Change, in Washington, D.C. They discussed the priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities, and how to include them in the design of climate financing and biodiversity protection mechanisms. The GATC delegation highlighted the potential to create new relationships in which communities are partners rather than simply beneficiaries and promoted the use of nature and community-based climate solutions, an approach that promotes the inclusion of local communities, youth and local women in climate and biodiversity initiatives.

The GATC and the US State Department agreed to continue sharing information on mutual priorities such as: protecting indigenous leaders against persecution and violence; respecting traditional ancestral knowledge; direct territorial financing; and rights over territories.

### IUCN World Conservation Congress

The IUCN Congress held from 3 to 11 September in 2021 in Marseille, France led to successes for Indigenous Peoples organizations, including the GATC. The IUCN approved a resolution, proposed by COICA and other indigenous peoples' organizations, calling for 80 percent of the Amazon to be protected by 2025. This raised the profile of Indigenous Peoples in a key conservation forum.

The GATC delegation at the Congress demanded that biodiversity conservation strategies include community-based solutions. They hosted the session, 'Community-based solutions for climate change and protection of wildlife' at the Ecosystem Restoration Pavilion on 4 September. The session highlighted the need for direct territorial financing to protect indigenous leaders who fight for the environment and land rights against violence and persecution, Free and Informed Prior Consent, and respect for ancestral knowledge.

### Support for GACF, AFA, and other groups at COP26

In the leadup to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow and at the Conference, the GATC and other FFF partners sought to raise the profile and voices of indigenous peoples, local communities, and farmers as stewards of nature. These groups are indispensable for addressing challenges such as climate change, land degradation, and food security, among others.

These groups successfully contributed to getting language recognizing the essential role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for climate action and conservation in the COP26 decision text. They also set the stage for a historic pledge by governments and foundations of \$1.7 billion for the land rights and forest management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The GATC produced an article calling for these funds to be released through a direct rights-based

territorial financing mechanism, rather than traditional channels, due to the concern that latter would not reach IPLCs in the frontlines of fighting climate change.

Going forward, greater efforts will be needed to raise farmers' voices in such conferences to the same extent as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Whilst some farmers were on panels and attended events, they were not included in COP26's final decision text and remained largely under the radar.

Some specific COP-26 related events where the FFF contributed to the participation of the GATC, AFA, and other partners include the following:

### Global Alliance of Territorial Communities

Tuntiak Katan, indigenous leader and Vice Coordinator of COICA, spoke at the event '*Emerging policy approaches for intact forest conservation*', on 6 November. The event opened with a conversation between Cristian Samper, CEO of the Wildlife Conservation Society, and Tuntiak Katan, and involved a discussion on the finance mechanisms and policies necessary to conserve intact forests. COICA also took part in the event, 'Indigenous territories of the Amazon and indigenous autonomous government: solutions to climate change based on community, culture and nature', co-organized by COICA, the WWF, and Law, Environment and Natural Resources (DAR).

### Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB)

#### #MujerResiliente Campaign

The AMPB advocated for the ResilientWomen initiative in Glasgow. They used the platform of COP26 to advocate for this direct community funding and for a direct rights-based territorial financing mechanism.

On 8 November, the CLMT launched the #MujerResiliente campaign in the context of COP, in an event co-sponsored by the Rights and Resources Initiative called '*Natural Disasters, Women and Community Forest Governance*'. This event was particularly relevant considering the Paris Agreement's loss and damage dimension under the Warsaw Mechanism. The event sought to improve showcase Indigenous women's disaster management and resilience strategies in Mesoamerica, Africa, Asia and the Amazon, and featured women leaders from these regions.

The AMPB coordinator, Levi Sucre from Costa Rica, spoke at an event called "A new vision of climate finance from indigenous peoples and local communities" on 3 November, a session called "Five great forests of Mesoamerica: A regional initiative for Climate, Biodiversity and People" on 8 November, and an event called "Raising the Roof: Voices for the Amazon" on 10 November.

On 9 November, AMPB representatives participated in presentations on the AMPB's Mesoamerican Leadership School, "Recognition, rights and finance for locally led pathways towards just and equitable resilience", and on 10 November, "Experiences and models of community resilience in the face of climate change" and "Making territorial financing possible: Presentation of the Mesoamerican Territorial Fund".

Overall, the AMPB was highly active throughout COP26, showcasing the power of locally led solutions, raising the voices and profiles of indigenous peoples and local communities, and engaging in discussions with diverse stakeholders.

## Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)

### The 'We Are Watching Campaign'

Ahead of COP26, AFA was involved in the participatory We Are Watching Campaign to let leaders know that farmers in Asia are watching them and want them to scale up their investments to support family farmers. The farmers called for an “empowerment and climate resiliency trust fund to be established to direct funds towards the people who can make a difference”.

The campaign featured a giant flag the size of a ten storey building with an eye composed of a mosaic of faces of people involved in the campaign from 190 countries. Smaller versions of the flag were raised in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines, where farmers wore t-shirts with the image of the eye and raised awareness of the campaign through social media. The big flag was also present at the IUCN Congress in Marseille.

The AFA was also involved in the COP26 side event, “Agriculture's Ambition – Delivering food security, resilience and mitigation in a changing climate” on 3 November, co-sponsored with the National Farmers Union, AgriCord, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, German Farmers' Organization, PADO and ASIADRRRA.

### The Kilfinan Field Trip

On the sidelines of COP26, GATC members and others participated in a field trip to a community forest in Kilfinan Scotland on 4 November, which brought together the local community and around 20 indigenous representatives from the tropical forests of Mesoamerica, the Amazon, the Congo, and Indonesia. The group gathered to discuss land rights and community forest management in their diverse contexts. The discussions reinforced the message that indigenous people are the main guardians of forests and nature and must have a seat at the table. It gathered considerable media attention, with articles on the field trip published in [Belgian](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#), and online news media platforms.



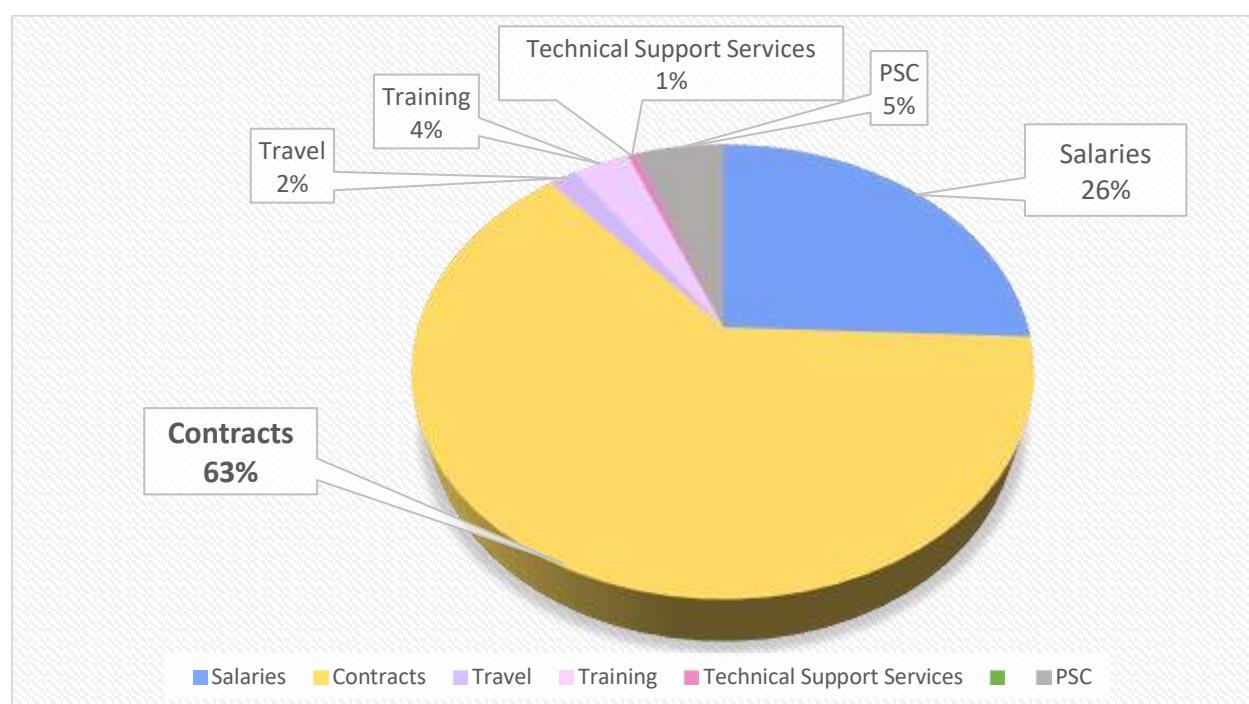
# Annex 5: Detailed Budget tables

## Total revenue, by donor, 2018–2025

FFF_GCP/GLO/931/MUL Contributions									
GCP/GLO/931/MUL	June-Dec 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total by Donor
Sweden	2,780,558	3,674,541	2,588,997	2,987,215	1,992,230				14,023,541
Finland		1,579,466	760,043						2,339,509
IKEA	-	128,475	-	143,198					271,673
GIZ	849,934		-	1,824,818					2,674,752
The Netherlands		100,000	170,000	298,329					568,329
US			200,000	100,000					300,000
BMZ				2,911,695	2,649,165	2,386,635	2,124,105	1,861,575	11,933,174
BMZ (2)				5,945,303	4,161,712	2,615,933	2,615,933	2,497,027	17,835,910
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>3,630,492</b>	<b>5,482,482</b>	<b>3,719,040</b>	<b>14,210,557</b>	<b>8,803,107</b>	<b>5,002,568</b>	<b>4,740,038</b>	<b>4,358,603</b>	<b>49,946,888</b>
FFF_ Contributions under different projects									
	June-Dec 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total by Donor
FMM/GLO/147/MUL			500,000	500,000	500,000				1,500,000
GCP/GLO/397/EC	454,104	279,975	621,471						1,355,550
GCP/INT/054/GER	153,759	175,224							328,983
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>607,863</b>	<b>455,199</b>	<b>1,121,471</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,184,533</b>
GLOBAL FFF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RESOURCE PARTNERS									
	June-Dec 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
<b>Grand-Total (a+b)</b>	<b>4,238,355</b>	<b>5,937,681</b>	<b>4,840,511</b>	<b>14,710,557</b>	<b>9,303,107</b>	<b>5,002,568</b>	<b>4,740,038</b>	<b>4,358,603</b>	<b>53,131,421</b>

## Summary of global expenditure, 2021

<u>General Ledger Budget Lines</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Actuals 2021</u>	<u>Remaining Balance</u>
<b>Salaries</b>			
Professional Salaries	928,170	990,514	(62,344)
General Service Salaries	285,798	200,548	85,250
Consultants	848,792	732,064	116,728
<b>Total Salaries (a)</b>	<b>2,062,760</b>	<b>1,923,126</b>	<b>139,634</b>
<b>Contracts (Letters of Agreement)</b>			
Country	3,750,000	3,370,411	379,589
Direct Beneficiaries Grants (DBGs)	0	584,421	(584,421)
Regional	225,000	149,460	75,540
Global	75,000	121,868	(46,868)
Partnership Agreements	444,000	498,198	(54,198)
<b>Total Contracts (b)</b>	<b>4,494,000</b>	<b>4,724,358</b>	<b>(230,358)</b>
<b>Other expenses</b>			
Locally Contracted Labour	3,000	359	2,641
Travel	434,024	128,767	305,257
Training	162,000	264,532	(102,532)
Expendable Procurement	24,830	17,044	7,786
Non Expendable Procurement	23,000	15,027	7,973
Hospitality	6,100	-	6,100
Technical Support Services (TSS)	105,000	39,251	65,749
Secondments for Staff time	105,000	39,251	65,749
Report Costs	-	-	-
Mid-Term Evaluation	-	-	-
General Operating Expenses (GEO)	40,100	20,722	19,378
GOE -External	5,432	-	5,432
GOE- Internal	5,000	11,006	(6,006)
<b>Total Other expenses (c)</b>	<b>808,486</b>	<b>496,707</b>	<b>311,779</b>
<b>Sub-total (a+b+c)</b>	<b>7,365,246</b>	<b>7,144,191</b>	<b>221,055</b>
Project Servicing Costs (PSC) 5.9%	439,931	413,152	26,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,805,177</b>	<b>7,557,344</b>	<b>247,834</b>



## Summary of global expenditure, 2021 by project MUL/FMM

<b><u>SUMMARY GCP/GLO/931/MUL by General</u></b>			
<b><u>Ledger Budget Lines</u></b>	<b><u>Approved</u></b>	<b><u>Actuals 2021</u></b>	<b><u>Remaining Balance</u></b>
Professional Salaries	898,170	965,210	(67,040)
General Service Salaries	273,360	195,913	77,447
Consultants	818,792	669,568	149,224
<b>Contracts</b>	<b>4,144,000</b>	<b>3,739,362</b>	<b>404,638</b>
<i>By country</i>	3,400,000	2,385,415	1,014,585
<i>DBGs</i>		584,421	(584,421)
<i>Regional</i>	225,000	149,460	75,540
<i>Global</i>	75,000	121,868	(46,868)
<i>Partnership Agreements</i>	444,000	498,198	(54,198)
Locally Contracted Labour	3,000	359	2,641
Travel	404,024	100,920	303,104
Training	142,000	252,865	(110,865)
Expendable Procurement	22,830	16,768	6,062
Non Expendable Procurement	21,000	13,532	7,468
Hospitality	6,100	-	6,100
<b>TSS</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>39,251</b>	<b>55,749</b>
<i>Secondments</i>	95,000	39,251	55,749
<i>Report Costs</i>	-	-	-
<i>Mid-Term Evaluation</i>	-	-	-
GOE	37,300	19,166	18,134
GOE -External	5,432	-	5,432
GOE- Internal	5,000	8,058	(3,058)
Subtotal	6,876,008	6,020,971	855,037
Psc 5.9%	405,684	355,237	50,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,281,692</b>	<b>6,376,209</b>	<b>905,484</b>

<b><u>SUMMARY FMM/GLO/147/MUL by</u></b>			
<b><u>General Ledger Budget Lines</u></b>	<b><u>Approved</u></b>	<b><u>Actuals 2021</u></b>	<b><u>Remaining Balance</u></b>
Professional Salaries	30,000	25,304	4,696
General Service Salaries	12,438	4,635	7,803
Consultants	30,000	62,496	(32,496)
<b>Contracts</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>984,996</b>	<b>(634,996)</b>
<i>By country</i>	350,000	984,996	(634,996)
<i>DBGs</i>			
<i>Regional</i>			
<i>Global</i>			
<i>Partnership Agreements</i>			
Locally Contracted Labour			
Travel	30,000	27,847	2,153
Training	20,000	11,667	8,333
Expendable Procurement	2,000	276	1,724
Non Expendable Procurement	2,000	1,495	505
Hospitality	-	-	0
<b>TSS</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<i>Secondments</i>	10,000	-	10,000
<i>Report Costs</i>			0
<i>Mid-Term Evaluation</i>			0
GOE	2,800	1,556	1,244
GOE -External	-	-	0
GOE- Internal	-	2,948	(2,948)
Subtotal	489,238	1,123,220	(633,982)
Psc 5.9%	34,247	57,915	(23,668)
<b>Total</b>	<b>523,485</b>	<b>1,181,135</b>	<b>(657,650)</b>

# Annex 6: Publications, tools, and training materials

## Explaining FFF's approach to demand-driven research

The FFF believes in the co-production of knowledge to meet the needs of specific audiences, including FFPOs, their technical support partners, policymakers, funders, academics and the media. In 2019–2020, IIED surveyed 41 FFPOs in six countries regarding their demand for knowledge to inform its research priorities. In 2021, a peer reviewed journal published the results.



The paper shows how methodologies designed for researchers and farmer organizations to produce knowledge together can facilitate FFPO efforts to meet their members' needs. The analysis demonstrates the importance of this kind of approach, given the FFPOs' diversity of aims, knowledge needs, and capacities at different tiers of the organizations. The paper concludes with a description of eight steps that the FFF uses to co-produce knowledge with FFPOs: (i) collaborative exchange to identify areas of interest; (ii) co-commitment to a topic; (iii) researcher-led literature search; (iv) FFPO-documented case studies; (v) co-learning events to exchange and integrate findings; (vi) production of initial knowledge products; (vii) testing of initial knowledge product; and (viii) final co-learning events to refine knowledge product prior to dissemination.

Covey, J., Macqueen, D., Bolin, A. & Hou-Jones, X. 2021. Co-producing knowledge: A demand-led, prosperity-focused, research agenda with forest and farm producer organizations. *Environmental Science and Policy* 124: 336–347. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2021.07.006>.

## Documenting the impacts of COVID-19

The FFF expanded earlier briefs on the role of FFPOs during the COVID-19 pandemic into a more comprehensive analysis. This resulted in an FAO Technical Working Paper, to be published in early 2022. The paper was funded from another source, but draws heavily on FFF cases studies,



The Technical Working Paper describes the pandemic's severe impacts on the societies, economies, and environments of forest communities. It uses information from reported COVID-19 impacts and responses, lessons from previous crises (e.g., HIV/AIDs, Ebola, the 2008 financial crisis and other national-level disasters) and five primary case studies of FFPOs funded by the FFF. The authors use a temporal resilience framework to structure the evidence on how forest communities can respond, recover, and build back better from COVID-19. On this basis, they make recommendations for how producer organizations, governments, and development institutions can facilitate these efforts.

The Paper concludes that pre-existing social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities have shaped the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on forest communities. These vulnerabilities differ based on gender, age, informality, and ethnicity and that has shaped the impacts and responses to COVID-19. Groups that are already most vulnerable often suffer the greatest impacts and are least able to respond.

Despite their vulnerabilities, forest communities have shown great resilience. Resilient communities and individuals are those capable of mobilizing social, economic, human, physical and natural capitals to absorb stress, and incrementally adapt and transform in the face of COVID-19. In many instances the paper documents, social organization and collective action achieved through locally accountable organizations have been key for resilience to COVID-19, providing a further argument for the importance of FFF work.

Covey, J. & Bolin, A. 2021. COVID-19 and forest communities: the role of social organization in response, recovery and building back better. FAO, Rome, Italy.

## Improving guidance on FFPO climate resilience

Forest and farm smallholders supply at least one third of the world's food and face increasingly difficult climatic conditions, such as temperature extremes, more variable rainfall, droughts, storms, flooding, and related pest and disease outbreaks. The FFF has long posited that rural membership organizations composed of communities, private smallholders, and / or indigenous peoples, are well-placed to help the members overcome these huge challenges through training, advocacy, and other support services. Within this context, FAO, IIED and AgriCord combined forces in 2021 to develop four publications on climate resilience, which make the case for greater climate finance for these organizations to build resilience in smallholder livelihood efforts, landscapes, and food systems – with benefits at the planetary scale. The four documents produced were as follows:

### Results and analysis of the global FFPO resilience survey conducted in 2020

In 2020, AgriCord conducted a global survey of 111 FFPO respondents from Africa, Asia and Latin America focused on FFPO resilience entitled “Challenges and actions for FFPOs resilience”.

The survey found that climate change, COVID-19 and the degradation of natural resources were posing the most significant livelihood threats. They cause disruptions in smallholder value chains, income insecurity and increased poverty, and exacerbated gender inequality. The survey also revealed that 96 percent of the FFPOs had implemented adaptation and/or mitigation activities or projects to tackle climate change. Simultaneously, 99 percent of respondent FFPOs implemented activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Awareness campaigns have been the most frequent activities in COVID-19 and climate action.



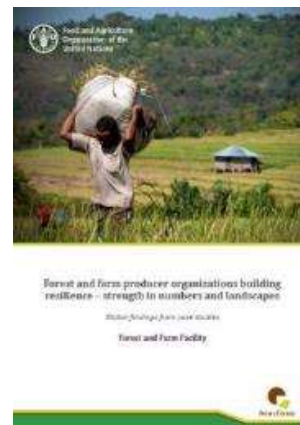
Penttälä, A. & Simola, N. 2021. Challenges and actions for forest and farm producer organization resilience. Agricord, Helsinki, Finland.

### Forest and farm producer organizations building resilience – strength in numbers and landscapes

This publication produced by FAO and AgriCord draws together global findings from 12 case studies of FFPOs in Africa (9), Asia (3) and Latin America (2). They focus on solutions, best practices, and models that could be scaled up to build climate resilience.

Its main findings are that FFPOs are resilient and serve as implementing mechanisms to save the planet. Climate resilience can be achieved through a combination of nature-based solutions such as planting crops in forests or trees on farms, rotating crops, organic farming) and inclusive landscape management and services (e.g., including smallholders in decision-making and land-use planning, providing equal access to services, and using technology and data management).

Common elements of resilience in case studies include: (i) the strong role of FFPOs; (ii) emphasis on ensuring the resilience of livelihoods; (iii) many ecological co-benefits; (iv) the core role of diversification; and (v) the need for inclusion. Scaling up smallholder climate resilience requires direct action, investment and finance in the short term.



Simola, N. and Vuori, K. eds. 2021. Forest and farm producer organizations building resilience. Strength in numbers and landscapes. Global findings from case studies. Forest and Farm Facility. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5292en>

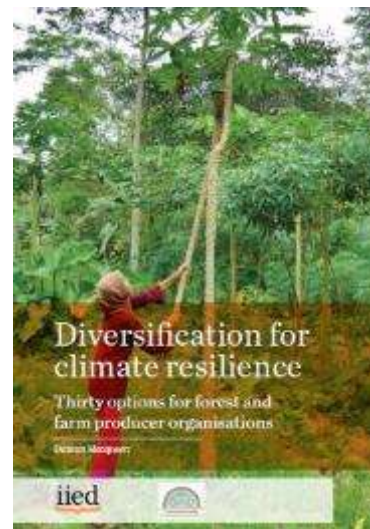
## Diversification for climate resilience – Thirty options for forest and farm producer organizations

This publication produced by IIED presents 30 practical climate-resilience options for forest and farm producer organizations. They are based on climate-resilience literature and ten previously published international case studies of organizations supported by the FFF in Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo, Viet Nam and Zambia. Its main findings are that climate resilience is a matter of survival – and can be approached through a framework that involves both resilience assessment and proactive resilience responses. Resilience responses involve a mix of persistence, adaptation, and transformation. The 30 diversification options for FFPOs fall can be categorized as follows:

- Socio-cultural
- Ecological
- Economic
- Physical.

FFPOs are a unique organizational pathway to scale up these efforts to build resilience, reduce poverty, conserve biodiversity, restore forest landscapes and mitigate climate change.

Macqueen, D. 2021. Diversification for climate resilience: thirty options for forest and farm producer organizations. IIED, London, UK. <https://pubs.iied.org/20311iied>



## Forest and farm producers – climate change sentinels

This policy brief is a synthesis of the FAO/AgriCord and IIED publications on resilience. It summarizes key findings and provides six recommendations for how to build long-term climate resilience among smallholders.

Its main findings are that climate change is occurring at a speed outside the range of past experience. Almost 1.3 billion people depend on forests for at least part of their livelihoods, and smallholder farmers supply at least one third of the world's food.

Smallholder farmers are already taking steps to achieve climate resilience, and producer organizations are best placed to support them. It is urgently needed to invest and scale up support for grassroots organizations to boost the resilience of smallholder farmers – for their own livelihoods and for global food security, and to maintain sustainable landscapes.

Simola, N., Vuori, K., Macqueen, D. & Sarre, A. 2021. Forest and farm producers – Our climate-change sentinels. Policy brief. FAO, Rome, Italy. [www.fao.org/3/cb6964en/cb6964en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb6964en/cb6964en.pdf)



### 30 resilience options – diverse ways for grassroots organizations to flourish in the face of climate change

This infographic summarizes the 30 practical climate-resilience options from the IIED report in an easy-to-digest visual format. Its main findings are that there is an urgent need to adapt to the changing climate to safeguard livelihoods, food systems and the planet.

FFPOs can take 30 clear, practical actions to help their members flourish in the face of climate change. Finally, more support and investment are urgently needed at the grassroots level to scale up this activity and create a greater impact.

The infographic and associated IIED report listed above have been used to create a two-day PowerPoint training module that will be delivered in a regional training-of-trainers event in East Africa and beyond in 2022. The training module draws on prior FFF work on business incubation and on improving risk self-assessment for FFPOs within which climate risks are an increasingly important component.

Macqueen, D. 2021. 30 resilience options – diverse ways for grassroots organizations to flourish in the face of climate change. FAO Infographic, FAO, Rome, Italy.

[www.fao.org/3/cb5931en/cb5931en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/cb5931en/cb5931en.pdf)



### Development of a Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology training manual for FFPOs

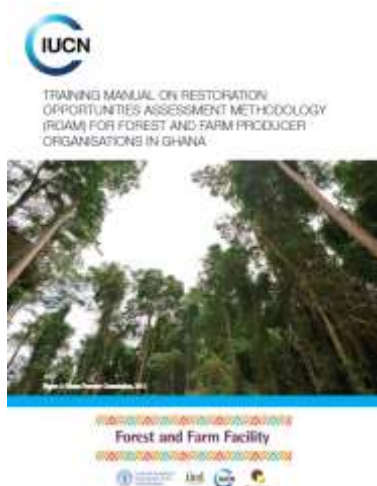
This training manual was developed to train FFPOs on the use of the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Tool, developed by IUCN and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

It is a flexible and affordable tool for countries to rapidly identify and analyse FLR potential and locate specific opportunities at the national or sub-national level. It brings people together to identify, negotiate and implement FLR activities for restoration.

Examples of identified FLR interventions

include agroforestry, regenerative agriculture, and woodlot creation for forest protection. The tool helps generate data and robust analysis and provides decision support. The tool was piloted at the producer level in Ghana.

Endamana, D., Bobtoya, S., Owusu, D. & Mba, A.A. 2021. Training manual on Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) for Forest and Farm Producer Organizations in Ghana. IUCN, Geneva, Switzerland.



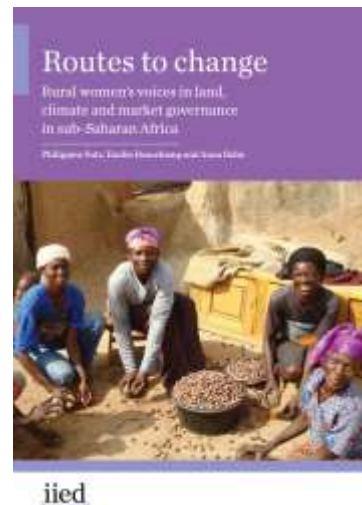
## Pushing forward thinking on gender

Gender was very much in focus during 2021. In July, Anna Bolin drew on her gender work for the FFF to contribute to a new publication, 'Routes to change: rural women's voices in land, climate and market governance in sub-Saharan Africa'.

This report, through a cross-sectoral analysis of three recent case studies from sub-Saharan Africa, maps out the most effective tools and approaches for strengthening rural women's voices in decision-making. The authors examine the key factors enabling or constraining rural women's voices, the main challenges that practitioners should be aware of, and how projects can ensure that rural women are able to participate in and influence decision-making affecting their livelihoods. The report offers both empirical insights and practical recommendations for more relevant, better integrated policy and programming.

The report includes a case study from the Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP), which drafted a ten-year strategy and gender policy, and immediately began to implement it. The FFF gender work has also been informing IIED's own internal gender working group.

Sutz, P., Beauchamp, E. & Bolin, A. 2021. Routes to Change – Rural women's voices in land, climate and market governance in sub-Saharan Africa. IIED, London, UK. <https://pubs.iied.org/20331iied>



## Advocating for climate-resilience finance where it matters

It is time for governments and international agencies supporting adaptation to climate change to treat locally controlled organizations as full partners and appropriate recipients of climate finance. Climate resilience is an increasingly pressing need in forest and farm landscapes. Rural communities in the global South are hard hit by temperature extremes, variable rainfall, droughts, fires, storms, flooding, pests, disease, landslides and, in some places, salination and sea level rise. Yet for most of the world's 1.5 billion forest and farm producers, a helping hand from external climate finance (controlled by national and international agencies) remains a mirage: as little as 10 percent of global funds reach the local level, with just 1.7 percent accessible to locally controlled organizations. Nevertheless, producers establish these organizations in great numbers, regarding them as trusted self-generated sources of credit and investment that can finance at least 30 proven options for increasing climate resilience. But this internal funding can only go so far.



Macqueen, D. 2021. Local climate resilience finance: how can mirage become reality? IIED, London <https://pubs.iied.org/20446iied>

## Guiding FFPOs on how to access climate finance

To connect FFPOs to climate change finance, FAO contracted John Kerr and José Diaz to develop a toolkit for this purpose. The toolkit provides FFPO with guidance to help them figure out what they need to access the range of climate finance that is most usually available in different country contexts. The toolkit also provides a brief overview of practices forest and farm producers can pursue in line with climate finance ambitions, so as to prove their relevance to these programmes.

Kerr, J. & Diaz, J. 2021. Connecting forest and farm producer organizations to climate change finance – A toolkit for forest and farm producers. FAO, Rome, Italy.

[www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB0276EN/](http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB0276EN/)



## Developing methods to estimate carbon mitigation with FFPOs in Ecuador

IUCN recently published provided practical guidance on how to identify and calculate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sequestration resulting from forest landscape restoration (König et al., 2019). This should help proponents and developers of FLR activities to quickly estimate the mitigation potential and identify opportunities to enhance the role of FLR in national mitigation efforts. The IUCN piloted these methods in two productive landscapes in Ecuador where the FFF is working and published the results. The Ecuador pilot had three objectives: (i) Estimate changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions from FLR activities, (ii) Assess the mitigation potential of FLR actions based on current use at the spatial level and (iii) Apply the standard nature-based solutions (NbS) standard for agroforestry diversification systems implemented by the FFPOs WIÑAK Association and UNORCAC, with recommendations on how to enhance these systems.



## Guiding the organization of charcoal groups

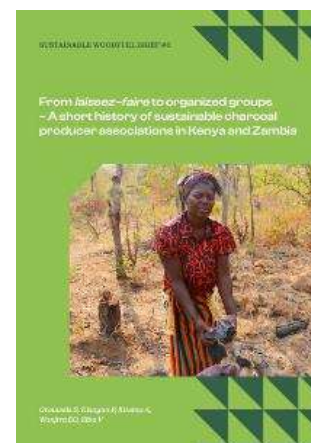
Charcoal production is one of the largest and most destructive uses of forest resources in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Rather than impose ineffective charcoal bans, which are always flouted due to the need for cooking fuel, one promising approach is to move from laissez-faire, open-access production systems to organized groups based on clear territorial control and responsibility.

FFF staff from FAO have worked closely with the partner CIFOR to document some of the advantages of forming charcoal groups, and they have produced a briefing paper written by FAO staff.

The aim of the briefing paper is to demonstrate how FFPOs can be established to provide a sustainable basis for charcoal production. The paper was presented in a series of international conferences and meetings related to the topic in Africa during the final quarter of 2021.

Grouwels, S., Kisoyan, P., Kilema, A., Wnjira, E.O. & Ziba, V. (2021) From laissez faire to organized groups – A short history of sustainable charcoal producer associations in Kenya and Zambia, CIFOR ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya

[www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8283](http://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/8283)



## Spreading know-how on timber inventory

In the timber production sector, smallholder tree growers often have very little experience in formally assessing their timber volumes. This complicates group interactions with buyers and reduces returns from their businesses.

As a practical response, FAO has developed and shared in a series of training sessions on an approach to on-farm tree inventory. This approach has now been captured in an FAO Forestry Working Paper guide that aims to boost the income of family farmers while increasing tree cover on the world's smallholder farms.

This practical guide will help smallholder farmers to gather data on trees on farms and develop commercial tree inventories.

FAO. 2021. Taking Stock: What we grow together counts. A practical guide for family farmers and their associations to develop a planted forest inventory. FAO, Rome, Italy. [www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4905en](http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4905en)



## Piloting the nature-based solutions Global Standards Self-Assessment Tool

Nature-based solutions (NbS) are actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, in order to provide both human well-being and biodiversity benefits. The emphasis is on income-positive and inclusive solutions, not just nature-positive ones.

The NbS Global Standard Self-Assessment Tool was used in three case studies, two in Ecuador (WIÑAK and UNORCAC), where food sovereignty and economic development were seen as the most pressing challenges to be tackled through NbS. Amazonian chakras (for WIÑAK) and Andean chakras (for UNORCAC) have the potential to generate these positive impacts and social benefits in these areas. The other case study took place in the Philippines with the Coalition of Municipal Fisherfolk Associations.



## Virtual training courses in market analysis and development

The IIED prepared online training material and guidance for an initial Nepalese and Tanzanian audiences on market analysis and development (MA&D). This was developed based on the experience of implementing MA&D phases 1 to 3 online between December 2020 and July 2021 in Nepal and United Republic of Tanzania (a total of three training sessions with coaching and follow-up online in between). Following this online training, conducted with one to two co-trainers and with a group of 5–20 participants, the following outputs were produced:

- a guidance note for MA&D facilitators/trainers seeking to move the training online;
- a calculations sheet used when going through the calculations in MA&D phase 3;
- an Enterprise Development Plan format in Word used for phase 3;
- a PPT template to present the implementation of phase 1 and 2 when returning for phase 3;
- PPT slides for phase 1 to 3 of the MA&D training.

Anna Bolin took the lead in piloting new distance learning, mentoring and follow-up approaches to improve impact in Tanzania and subcontracted Jacques Lecup to finalize this further training in Tanzania. (In addition to the FFF, the FAO provided separate funding for part of this.)

## Training materials for climate proofing FFPO businesses

In previous years, the IIED ran three training courses related to business incubation and risk self-assessment – with a key focus on the gender aspects. In 2021, IIED began to prepare a two-day training module on FFPO climate resilience to complement those previous courses. IIED will complete these materials and give the course in 2022.

# Annex 7: Global outreach

## Raising the voice through storytelling

- The FFF produced 50 web stories and press releases (with quotes from farmer leaders) and editorials. We collaborated stronger with partners IUCN, FAO Regional Offices to expand our outreach.
- We produced an increased number of human-interest stories (Viet Nam ethnic minorities, Ghana shea butter, Avocado producers, rural radio MWIVATA, etc.).
- FFF partners in the countries participated in the Family Farming Campaigns (through regional platforms, country stories).
- We considerably expanded our outreach through the network of the FFF Manager and helped inform and influence national and global policy dialogues.

## Sharing messages through the increased use of newsletter and social media

- The FFF produced a monthly Update circulated by email to its list of contacts. The number of web stories, human success stories and press releases considerably increased in 2021.
- The FFF circulated the Stewarding the Earth IPs Newsletter developed by IUCN with If Not us then who: [www.stewardingthe.earth](http://www.stewardingthe.earth)
- David Kaimowitz created a new social media account, “Voices from Forest and Farms” <https://twitter.com/DavidKaimowitz> (654 followers, around 40 tweets per month, generates between 10 000 and 30 000 impressions per month). This led to an increased use of partners accounts, and the increased use of common hashtag #forestfarmfacility to promote FFF activities (the hashtag was used 810 times in 2021 and 470 in 2020).

## Increased participation in webinars

- The FFF organized and participated in virtual dialogues and webinars. In 2021, we convened or joined 49 online events with about 26 000 participants (in total). A detail list of these events is available in Annex 9.
- The FFF helped identify speaking and media opportunities for indigenous and farm leaders, funded their participation in events.

## Audience of our outreach better targeted

- The target audience (contact list with categories of countries, donors, regional and global partners): 1 500 relevant contacts added to our list – contacts in the countries, donor representatives, policymakers in the countries and regions, and partners.
- Linkages were established between IUCN and FFF contacts to consolidate the FFF contact lists.

## Annex 8: Media Coverage of the FAO/FILAC report



### A report by FAO and the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean

(FILAC) written by the FFF manager shows evidence of the key role that Indigenous and Tribal Peoples play in preserving forests and reducing carbon emission. The report was successfully launched on 25 March by the FAO Latin America regional office (FAO RLC) and FAO headquarters.

The launch was accompanied by an effort to get other organizations to promote the report, in addition to the FAO's own social media effort. The FAO RLC communications team made videos, infographics, and other materials. At least sixty other organizations tweeted about the report as a result, including CBD Secretariat, CIFOR, EDF, Ford Foundation, Friends of the Earth, GLF, GREENPEACE, ICRAF, IUCN, ONU Brasil, UNFCCC COP26 Presidency, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, WRI, and WWF. Prominent individuals who tweeted about the report include: Greta Thunberg, Alicia Barcena (UN ECLAC), Saskia Bricmont (MEP-Brussels), Maria Fernanda Espinoza (former UNGA President), Gregorio Mirabal (head of COICA), Luis Murillo (ex Minister of Environment, Colombia), Willy Mutunga (former Supreme Court President of Kenya), Manuel Rodriguez (ex Minister of Environment, Colombia), Caroline Roose (MEP France), Vicky Tauli Corpuz (ex UNSR for Indigenous Rights).

The report has helped to position Indigenous Peoples' forest rights and management in the lead up to the global summits this year and to create a favorable policy environment for mobilizing additional resources to protect and manage the forests in the indigenous and tribal territories.

The FFF manager coordinated, with FAO Latin America office, a communications experts team, including Burness, for a wide media coverage of this report. Here is a list of the media articles updated end of April 2021, in total over 350 articles were published.

1. **Acento (Dominican Republic):** [Revelan pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de América Latina y el Caribe](#)
2. **Acento Radio (Mexico):** [Los pueblos indígenas son los que mejor gestionan los bosques, según la ONU](#)
3. **Agencia EFE (Spain):** [Los pueblos indígenas son los que mejor gestionan los bosques, según la ONU](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Centro De Informes](#) (Argentina)
- [Cooperativa](#) (Chile)
- [Diario Gestion](#) (Peru)
- [EFE Verde](#) (Spain)
- [El Diario](#) (Spain)
- [El Expreso](#) (Puerto Rico)
- [El Mercurio](#) (Chile)
- [El Sol de México](#)
- [El Siglo](#) (Panama)
- [Hola News](#) (US)
- [In Perfecto](#) (Mexico)
- [Infobae](#) (Argentina)
- [Latinx Today](#) (Cuba)
- [La Prensa Latina](#) (US)

- [Opinion](#) (Bolivia)
  - [Qué Pasa Mi Gente](#) (US)
  - [Publimetro](#) (Colombia)
  - [Swiss Info](#)
  - [Yahoo!](#) (Argentina)
4. **Agencia EFE (Spain):** [Panamá, pionero en reconocer territorios indígenas pero aún falta esfuerzo](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Clarín](#) (Argentina)
  - [Crítica](#) (Panama)
  - [Diario Rotativo](#) (Mexico)
  - [Forbes Centroamérica](#) (Panama)
  - [Ecodiario](#) (Mexico)
  - [El Diario](#) (Spain)
  - [El Siglo](#) (Panama)
  - [Infobae](#) (Argentina)
  - [Hola News](#) (USA)
  - [La Estrella](#) (Panama)
  - [Latinx Today](#) (Cuba)
  - [Qué Pasa Mi Gente](#) (US)
  - [Swiss Info](#)
  - [Yahoo! Noticias](#) (USA)
5. **Agencia EFE:** [Indígenas y afrodescendientes, claves en el desarrollo poscovid-19 de América](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Swiss Info](#) (Chile)
6. **Agence France Presse:** Les peuples autochtones sont les meilleurs gardiens des forêts d'Amérique latine  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [ICI Radio](#) (Canada)
  - [Le Journal de Montréal](#)
  - [Le Journal de Québec](#)
  - [Radio Canada](#)
7. **Agence France Presse – English:** [Indigenous people ‘best guardians’ of LatAm forests, says FAO](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Dawn](#) (Pakistan)
  - [Macau Business](#)
  - [Terra Daily](#) (Australia)
  - [World News Monitor](#) (Austria)
8. **Agence FrancePresse – Portuguese:** [FAO: Povos indígenas são os melhores guardiões de floresta da América Latina](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [BOL Notícias - Uol](#) (Brazil)
  - [Correio Braziliense](#) (Brazil)
  - [Estado de Minas](#) (Brazil)
  - [ISTOÉ Dinheiro](#) (Brazil)
  - [Noticias UOL](#)
  - [Swiss Info](#)

9. **Agence France Presse – Spanish:** [Pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques en América Latina, dice FAO](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Agencia Peruana de Noticias](#) (Peru)
- [Andina](#) (Peru)
- [Aporrea](#) (Venezuela)
- [Aristegui Noticias](#) (Mexico)
- [Barron's](#) (USA)
- [Bio Bio Chile](#)
- [Clarín](#) (Argentina)
- [DiarioADN](#) (Colombia)
- [France24](#)
- [Infobae](#) (Argentina)
- [Listín Diario](#) (Dominican Republic)
- [La Opinión](#) (Colombia)
- [Nación](#) (Costa Rica)
- [Pagina Siete](#) (Bolivia)
- [Radio France International](#)
- [Tribuna Noticias](#) (Mexico)
- [Tucuman Hoy](#) (Argentina)
- [Vos TV](#) (Nicaragua)
- [24matins](#) (Spain)

10. **Agência Pública (Brazil):** [Novo relatório da ONU sobre conservação das florestas “ressalta e evidencia tudo o que é negado por Bolsonaro”, diz líder indígena](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Antes Que A Natureza Morra](#) (Brazil)
- [Combate Racismo Ambiental](#) (Brazil)
- [Eco Debate](#) (Brazil)
- [Envolverde](#) (Brazil)
- [Onze de Maio](#) (Brazil)

11. **Agencia Tierra Viva (Argentina):** [Los pueblos indígenas, «guardianes de los bosques»](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Rebelión](#) (Spain)

12. **Agro Noticias (Peru):** [ONU: pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de bosques de América Latina](#)

13. **Agronegocios (Colombia):** [Informe de la ONU evidenció que los indígenas son los mejores guardianes de bosques](#)

14. **Al Calor Político (Mexico):** [Pueblos indígenas y sus bosques, fundamentales para evitar cambio climático](#)

15. **All Africa (South Africa):** [Afrique: Un nouveau rapport qualifie les peuples autochtones et tribaux de «meilleurs gardiens» des forêts](#)

16. **Al Navío (Spain):** [Por qué los pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de América Latina](#)

17. **Animals Today (Netherlands):** [Inheemse volkeren beste beschermers van bossen](#)

18. **ANSA Latina (Argentina):** [Indígenas, los mejores guardianes de bosques](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Clarín](#) (Argentina)

19. **Atmos (US):** [Finally, UN Recognizes We Need Indigenous Peoples to Save Forests](#)

20. **Before It's News (United States):** [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples 'Best Guardians' of Forests](#)
21. **Cambio 22 (Mexico):** [Estudio Reciente Revela que las Comunidades Indígenas y Tribales tienen un Mayor Cuidado de los Bosques de la Cuenca Amazónica](#)
22. **Ciclo Vivo (Brazil):** [ONU reconhece povos indígenas como os melhores guardiões das florestas](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
  - [Espaço Ecologico](#) (Brazil)
23. **Ciudadanía Express (Mexico):** [Pueblos indígenas y tribales, los mejores guardianes de bosques](#)
24. **Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible:** [Los pueblos indígenas y los bosques son la clave para enfrentar al cambio climático](#)
25. **Conjoncture Economique (France):** [La FAO et le FILAC révèlent que les peuples autochtones et tribaux sont les « meilleurs gardiens » des forêts](#)
26. **Combate Racismo Ambiental (Brazil):** [Novo relatório da ONU sobre conservação das florestas “ressalta e evidencia tudo o que é negado por Bolsonaro”, diz líder indígena](#)
27. **Contilnet (Brazil):** [Índios são os verdadeiros guardiões das florestas](#)
28. **Criterio (Honduras):** [Amenazas contra bosques y sus guardianes crecen de manera constante: FAO](#)
29. **D24am (Brazil):** [ONU reconhece povos indígenas como os melhores guardiões das florestas](#)
30. **Deutsche Welle (Germany) – Portuguese:** [Indígenas são peça-chave contra crise climática, diz FAO](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
  - [Ambientebrasil](#) (Brazil)
  - [BOL Notícias](#) (Brazil)
  - [Caminho Politico](#) (Brazil)
  - [Cultura](#) (Brazil)
  - [ISTOÉ](#) (Brazil)
  - [Revista Planeta](#) (Brazil)
  - [Revista Época](#) Brazil
  - [Terra](#) (Brazil)
31. **Deutsche Welle (Germany) – Spanish:** [Pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques en América Latina, según la FAO](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
  - [Diario Ahora](#) (Peru)
  - [La Nueva Prensa](#) (Colombia)
  - [Telesistema](#) (Dominican Republic)
32. **Deutsche Welle (Germany)** [When planting trees does more harm than good](#)
33. **Devex (US):** [For preventing deforestation, new UN report shows Indigenous approach is best](#)
34. **Deutsche Presse Agency:** [Hüter des Waldes: Wie Indigene das Klima schützen](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
  - [Ad Hoc News](#) (Germany)
  - [Aachener Nachrichten](#) (Germany)
  - [Aachener Zeitung](#) (Germany):
  - [Allgemeine Zeitung](#) (Germany)
  - [AZ Online](#)
  - [Augsburger Allgemeine](#) (Germany)
  - [Badische Zeitung](#) (Germany)
  - [Buerstaedter Zeitung](#) (Germany)
  - [Cannstatter Zeitung](#) (Germany)

- [Chiemgau24](#) (Germany)
  - [DA-ImNetz](#) (Germany)
  - [Die Welt](#) (Germany)
  - [Uisinger Anzeiger](#) (Germany)
  - [WAZ](#) (Germany)
  - [Wormser Zeitung](#) (Germany)
  - [TZ online](#) (Germany)
  - [24VEST](#) (Germany)
35. **Diario Día (Spain):** [Drogas y adultos mayores, Myanmar, indígenas latinoamericanos y bosques, esclavos... Las noticias del jueves](#)
  36. **Direto da Ciência (Brazil):** [Estudo reforça evidências científicas de importância de terras indígenas para o clima](#)
  37. **Down to Earth (India):** [Forests under indigenous people more protected, says new report](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
    - [Environment India](#)
  38. **Earth.org (China):** [Indigenous Lands Contain Nearly Half of the Intact Forests in the Amazon](#)
  39. **EdoMex Al Día (Mexico):** [Nuevo informe de la ONU muestra evidencia de que los pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de América Latina y el Caribe](#)
  40. **El Capital Financiero (Panama):** [Pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques; Panamá pionero en reconocer sus derechos territoriales](#)
  41. **El Desconcierto (Chile):** [FAO: Los pueblos indígenas son los que mejor gestionan los bosques](#)
  42. **El Día (Bolivia):** [Acción Climática para los indígenas y los bosques de América Latina](#)
  43. **El Día (Bolivia):** [El llamado de los bosques indígenas de América Latina](#)
  44. **El Diario de la Republica (Argentina):** [Los pueblos originarios y sus bosques](#)
  45. **El Espectador (Colombia):** [En 2020 la pérdida de bosques tropicales se incrementó en el mundo](#)
  46. **El Espectador (Colombia):** [Indígenas piden que sean reconocidos como protectores de la Amazonía](#)
  47. **El Espectador (Colombia):** [Pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques: ONU](#)
  48. **El Espectador (Colombia):** [Si los indígenas son clave para combatir el cambio climático, ¿por qué Colombia no escucha?](#)
  49. **El Mundo (Costa Rica):** [Informe de la ONU reconoce labor del Programa de PSA con pueblos indígenas en Costa Rica](#)
  50. **El Mundo (Costa Rica):** [Nuevo informe muestra que los pueblos indígenas y tribales son los «mejores guardianes» de los bosques](#)
  51. **El Nacional (Dominican Republic):** [FAO confirma territorios ocupados por indígenas en América son los que reciben menos daños](#)
  52. **El País (Spain):** [Para ayudar al planeta, hay que ayudar a los protectores de los bosques](#)
  53. **El País (Spain):** [“El crimen organizado está matando a muchos líderes de las comunidades indígenas y tribales”](#)
  54. **El País—English (Spain):** [Julio Berdegú: “Organized crime is killing many leaders of indigenous and tribal communities” | International](#)
  55. **El Tiempo (Colombia):** ['Pueblos indígenas, los mejores protectores del bosque': la ONU](#)
  56. **El Universo (Ecuador):** [Ecuador: Proteger los bosques contribuye a la recuperación pospandemia y en la lucha contra el cambio climático](#)
  57. **Euronews (France):** [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples are ‘the best guardians of the forest’](#)
  58. **Espejo del Poder (Mexico):** [Pueblos indígenas y sus bosques, fundamentales para evitar cambio climático](#)
  59. **FAO en México:** [Pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en México, guardianes de los bosques](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [ASICH \(Mexico\)](#)
- [EdoMex Al Día](#) (Mexico)
- [El Heraldo de Saltillo](#) (Mexico)
- [La Revista Mexico](#)

60. **Forest News CIFOR (Indonesia):** [¿Qué pasó con los bosques en marzo? Cinco noticias destacadas para mantenerse al día](#)
61. **France 24:** [La vuelta al mundo: el riesgoso papel de los indígenas como guardianes de la naturaleza](#)
62. **Frack Check WV (US):** [UNITED NATIONS REPORT: Indigenous & Tribal Peoples are Guardians of Forest Ecosystems](#)
63. **Gaceta Ucayalina (Peru):** [Pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques en América Latina, según la FAO](#)
64. **GK Today (India):** [Forest Governance by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples: Key Findings](#)
65. **Global Bihari (India):** [Indigenous territories emit less carbon](#)
66. **Global Citizen (US):** [UN Urges Support for Latin America's Indigenous Peoples, the 'Best Guardians' of Forests](#)
67. **Gobernantes (Mexico):** [Desforestación significativamente más bajas en territorios indígenas y tribales pero presiones hacia ellos van en aumento.](#)
68. **Good Planet (France):** [Les peuples autochtones et tribaux de «meilleurs gardiens» des forêts](#)
69. **Green Report (Italy):** [FAO e Filac: i popoli indigeni e tribali sono i migliori amministratori delle foreste](#)
70. **Guardian (UK):** [Indigenous peoples by far the best guardians of forests – UN report](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Democratic Underground](#) (US)
- [eClips Web](#) (UK)
- [USA News Hub](#) (US)

71. **Guardian (UK):** [Just 3% of world's ecosystems remain intact, study suggests](#)
72. **Huffington Post (US):** [How To Tackle Deforestation? Give Indigenous People Their Land Rights.](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Daily Magazine](#) (US)
- [Head Topics](#) (US)

73. **Imagen Agropecuaria:** [Los mejores guardianes de bosques de ALyC indígenas y tribus, concluye FAO-FILAC](#)
74. **Independent (UK):** [Indigenous leadership key to curbing deforestation, says UN report](#)
75. **Independent (UK):** [‘Forests are our home’: How indigenous land defenders are fighting the climate crisis](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [eClips \(UK\)](#)

76. **India Environment Portal:** [Forest governance by indigenous and tribal peoples. an opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
77. **Info Nature (France):** [Amazonie : les peuples autochtones sont les meilleurs protecteurs de la forêt](#)
78. **Info Región (Peru):** [La ONU evidencia que los pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques](#)
79. **Info Región (Peru):** [Alistan seminario sobre rol de las comunidades en preservación de bosques](#)
80. **Informaria Digital (Spain):** [Los pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos sufren cada vez más presiones frente al cambio climático](#)
81. **Inside Climate News (US):** [The Best Protection For Forests? The People Who Live In Them.](#)
82. **Inside Climate News—Spanish (US):** [¿La mejor protección para los bosques? La gente que vive en ellos.](#)

*Select online pickup:*

- [Somos Prensa](#) (Dominican Republic)
83. **Instituto Humanitas Unisinos (Brazil):** [Indígenas são peça-chave contra crise climática, diz FAO](#)
  84. **Instituto Humanitas Unisinos (Brazil):** [Novo relatório da ONU sobre conservação das florestas “ressalta e evidencia tudo o que é negado por Bolsonaro”, diz líder indígena](#)
  85. **Instituto Socioambiental Brazil:** [Conflitos deflagram urgência na desintrusão de invasores em Terras Indígenas](#)
  86. **Inter Press Service (Italy):** [Los indígenas protegen mejor los bosques de América Latina](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
    - [El País](#) (Bolivia)
    - [Diario Día](#) (Spain)
  87. **IUCN (US):** [Local organisations “are not simple add-ons” to conservation](#)
  88. **Lactuacho (Senegal):** [Etude de la FAO : Un nouveau rapport qualifie les peuples autochtones et tribaux de «meilleurs gardiens» des forêts](#)
  89. **Lactuacho (Senegal):** [Kaolack : 36.227 demandes d’emploi recensées dans la région](#)
  90. **Lactuacho (Senegal):** [Avancée diplomatique : Rwanda se réjouit du nouveau rapport notant « responsabilité supérieure » de la France sur le génocide de 1994](#)
  91. **Land Portal:** [Nuevo informe de la ONU muestra evidencia de que los pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de América Latina y el Caribe](#)
  92. **Landscape News:** [To help the planet, help the forest protectors](#)
  93. **La Jornada (Mexico):** [Aumenta presión en territorios indígenas por demanda de alimentos: estudio](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
    - [Head Topics](#) (Mexico)
  94. **Latin American Herald Tribune:** [UN: Indigenous Peoples Are Best Guardians of Latin America’s Forests](#)
  95. **La Nación (Chile):** [Pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques en América Latina - La Nación](#)
  96. **La Razón (Bolivia):** [La tristeza Yuqui: Mujeres que sueñan con agua](#)
  97. **La Razón (Bolivia):** [Restauración de los ecosistemas](#)
  98. **La República (Colombia):** [El año pasado se perdieron 25,8 millones de hectáreas de bosque, una pérdida de 16%](#)
  99. **La Regione (Switzerland) — Italian:** [America Latina, gli indigeni migliori guardiani delle foreste](#)
  100. **Latin American Herald Tribune Venezuela:** [UN: Indigenous Peoples Are Best Guardians of Latin Americas Forests](#)
  101. **Latin America Reports (Colombia):** [Indigenous groups are the most vital protectors of Latin American forests, per UN report](#)
  102. **Maailma (Finland):** [Alkuperäiskansat ovat parhaita metsänvartijoita, osoittaa tuore raportti – Latinalaisen Amerikan kollektiivisilla mailla metsä katoaa hitaammin kuin muualla](#)
  103. **Mexicampo Internacional (Mexico):** [Pueblos indígenas y tribales los mejor guardianes de los bosques: ONU](#)
  104. **Mestizo News (Mexico):** [Guardianes de los bosques](#)
  105. **México Nueva Era Mexico:** [Los pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de AL y el Caribe](#)
  106. **Mi Punto de Vista (Mexico):** [Los pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos sufren cada vez más presiones pese a tener un papel crucial contra el cambio climático](#)
  107. **Mongabay (US):** [Recognizing the true guardians of the forest: Q&A with David Kaimowitz](#)
  108. **Mongabay (US):** [Nearly half the Amazon’s intact forest on Indigenous-held lands: Report](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*

- [South Africa Today](#)
109. **Mongabay Latam (US):** [Nuevo estudio de la FAO confirma el rol de los pueblos indígenas en la conservación de los bosques](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [La Región](#) (Bolivia)
110. **MS Noticias (Brazil):** [Devolver floresta à povos indígenas é a forma mais eficaz e barata de protegê-la, diz ONU](#)
111. **National Geographic (US):** ['Forest gardens' show how Native land stewardship can outdo nature](#)
112. **Natural Press (Canada):** [Deforestación es más baja en territorios indígenas, pero podría cambiar](#)
113. **Nature World News (US):** [UN Report: Indigenous people of Latin America are the Best in Forest Conservation](#)
114. **Nau (Switzerland):** [UN-Studie: Indigene schützen Wälder am besten](#)
115. **Newsweek (US):** [The Proven but Hidden Climate Solution | Opinion](#)
116. **Noticias ONU:** [Los pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos sufren cada vez más presiones pese a su papel crucial contra el cambio climático](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Agua](#) (Mexico)
  - [Diario Dia](#) (Spain)
117. **Nuova Ecologia (Italy):** [Le popolazioni indigene sono i migliori guardiani delle foreste](#)
118. **Nuevo Diario Argentina:** [En América Latina, los indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques](#)
119. **Observatorio do Clima:** [Povos indígenas são os melhores guardiões das florestas, diz ONU](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Jornal do Meio Ambiente do Estado de São Paulo](#) (Brazil)
  - [Revista Cenarium](#) (Brazil)
  - [Revista Ecológico](#) (Brazil)
  - [Sou Ecológico](#) (Brazil)
120. **Observatorio de Ecología Política de Venezuela:** [Salvaguarda de los bosques y libre determinación: Estrategias de los pueblos indígenas frente al cambio climático](#)
121. **O Globo (Brazil):** [Relatório da ONU aponta que povos indígenas são os melhores guardiões das florestas da América Latina e do Caribe](#)
122. **Ojo Público (Peru):** [Diferencias en las compensaciones a indígenas que protegen los bosques de Latinoamérica](#)
123. **Perú REC:** [La ONU evidencia que los pueblos indígenas son los mejores guardianes de los bosques](#)
124. **Porém (Brazil):** [Destruição de políticas públicas agrárias impactam principalmente a vida das mulheres do campo](#)
125. **Portal Politico (Mexico):** [Los pueblos indígenas son los que mejor gestionan los bosques, según la ONU](#)
126. **PortalR3 (Brazil):** [Novo relatório da ONU mostra evidências de que os povos indígenas e comunidades tradicionais são os melhores guardiões das florestas da América Latina e do Caribe](#)
127. **Prensa Latina (Cuba):** [Destaca la FAO aporte indígena al mantenimiento de los bosques](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Radio La Primerísima](#) (Nicaragua)
128. **Prensa Latina (Cuba):** [Aseguran que indígenas protegen mejor los bosques en Panamá](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [El País](#) (Costa Rica)
129. **Princip Info (Bosnia and Herzegovina):** [Autohtoni narodi Južne Amerike najbolji čuvari šuma](#)
130. **Radio France International:** [Selvas: salvar el planeta y prevenir las nuevas pandemias](#)

131. **Rádio e Televisão de Portugal (RTP) Noticias:** [Estudo. Indígenas são fundamentais para proteger florestas e meio ambiente](#)
132. **RED MÁS Noticias (Colombia):** [Bosques protegidos por comunidades indígenas y tribales sufren menor deforestación, según informe internacional](#)
133. **Redação Agro Brazil:** [Territórios indígenas reconhecidos por governos desmatam menos, diz FAO](#)
134. **Regenwald (Germany):** [Indigene sind die besten Regenwaldschützer](#)
135. **Reporte Indigo (Mexico):** [Pueblos indígenas, aliados contra el cambio climático](#)
136. **Reuters (UK):** [U.N. urges support for 'best guardians' of forests to fight climate crisis](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Brinkwire](#) (UK)
  - [Daily Mail](#) (UK)
  - [DevDiscourse](#) (India)
  - [Haaretz](#) (Israel)
  - [National Post](#) (Canada)
  - [Sight Magazine](#) (Australia)
  - [This is Money](#) (United Kingdom)
  - [Thomson Reuters Foundation](#) (UK)
  - [World News Monitor](#) (Austria)
137. **Resilience.org (UK):** [Reclaiming the forest: The Indigenous struggle for land rights in Kenya](#)
  138. **Revista Virtual PRO (Argentina):** [Los pueblos indígenas y tribales son los mejores guardianes de los bosques de América Latina y el Caribe](#)
  139. **Rinnovabili (Italy):** [I popoli indigeni sono la miglior tutela contro la deforestazione](#)
  140. **Rome Reports (Italy):** [FAO alerta a gobiernos de Amazonia: La situación ha empeorado en los últimos años](#)
  141. **Rome Reports -- English (Italy):** [FAO warns Amazon governments: The situation has worsened in recent years](#)
  142. **Rural 21 (Germany):** [Indigenous and Tribal Peoples best guardians of forests](#)
  143. **Sci Dev:** [Sin prácticas indígenas y tribales, los bosques son más vulnerables](#)

*Selected online pickup:*

- [Chile 24](#)
144. **Semana (Colombia):** [Indígenas, los mejores guardianes de los bosques en Latinoamérica y El Caribe](#)
  145. **Schweizer Bauer (Switzerland):** [Indigene schützen Wälder am besten](#)
  146. **Sitios Fuente (Mexico):** [NUEVO INFORME MUESTRA QUE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Y TRIBALES SON LOS "MEJORES GUARDIANES" DE LOS BOSQUES](#)
  147. **Stakeholders Sostenibilidad (Peru):** [Nuevo informe de la ONU: pueblos indígenas y tribales son los guardianes de los bosques de América Latina y el Caribe](#)
  148. **Taz (Germany):** [Studien zu Klima und Regenwald: Die grüne Lunge kollabiert](#)
  149. **Tecnologia Ambiental (Mexico):** [Los pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos sufren cada vez más presiones pese a tener un papel crucial contra el cambio climático](#)
  150. **TeleSUR (Venezuela):** [Indigenous Peoples Lead Conservation of Latam Forests - Report](#)
  151. **Terra Nuova (Italy):** [I popoli indigeni e tribali sono i migliori custodi delle foreste: ora lo dice anche l'Onu](#)
  152. **Tin Túc (Vietnam):** [LHQ nhấn mạnh vai trò của người bản địa trong bảo vệ rừng ở Mỹ Latinh, Caribe](#)


*Selected online pickup:*


- [Tin247 \(Vietnam\)](#)
- [Báo Thái Nguyên](#) (Vietnam)
- [Baotintuc](#) (Vietnam)


153. **The Shepherd of the Hills Gazette:** [INDIGENOUS PEOPLES BY FAR THE VERY BEST GUARDIANS OF FORESTS – UN REPORT | BUSHES AND FORESTS](#)
154. **Thomson Reuters (UK):** [To help the planet, help the forest protectors](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Landscape News](#)
155. **Thomson Reuters—Spanish (UK):** [Para ayudar al planeta, ayuda a los protectores del bosque](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Somos Prensa](#) (Republica Dominicana)
156. **The Counter (US):** [New UN report details the best ways to prevent deforestation in Latin America. What's that got to do with U.S. food needs?](#)
157. **The Financial (Georgia):** [New report shows Indigenous and Tribal Peoples 'best guardians' of forests](#)
158. **The Independent (UK):** [Indigenous leadership key to curbing deforestation, says UN report](#)
159. **The Independent (UK):** ['Forests are our home': How indigenous land defenders are fighting the climate crisis](#)
160. **The Independent -- Spanish (UK):** [“Los bosques son nuestro hogar”: cómo los defensores de la tierra indígenas luchan contra la crisis climática](#)
161. **The National Tribune (Australia):** [New report shows Indigenous and Tribal Peoples 'best guardians' of forests](#)
162. **Thomson Reuters Foundation (UK):** [OPINION: To help the planet, help the forest protectors](#)
163. **Thomson Reuters Foundation (UK):** [U.N. urges support for 'best guardians' of forests to fight climate crisis](#)
164. **Treehugger (US):** [Indigenous Peoples Are the Best Protectors of Forests, New UN Report Shows](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Tic Beat](#) (Spain)
165. **Ultrajano (Brazil):** [Novo relatório da ONU sobre conservação das florestas “ressalta e evidencia tudo o que é negado por Bolsonaro”, diz líder indígena](#)
166. **UN FAO:** [Podcast: Los guardianes de los bosques](#)
167. **United Nations News (China):** [订阅 音频站 粮农组织：土著和部落人民不愧为“最称职的森林卫士”](#)
168. **UN Multimedia (US):** [Los pueblos indígenas latinoamericanos sufren cada vez más presiones pese a tener un papel crucial contra el cambio climático](#)
169. **UN Multimedia (US):** [Drogas y adultos mayores, Myanmar, indígenas latinoamericanos y bosques, esclavos... Las noticias del jueves](#)
170. **Valor Econômico (Brazil):** [Territórios indígenas reconhecidos por governos desmatam menos, diz FAO](#)
171. **Veja (Brazil):** [ONU: povos indígenas são os melhores guardiões das florestas](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Ciclo Vivo](#) (Brazil)
172. **Voice of America—Turkish:** ["Gezegeni Korumak Yerli Haklarını Savunmaktan Geçiyor"](#)
173. **Washington Post (US):** [Opinion: Recognizing Indigenous land rights can help fight climate change and boost economies](#)
174. **Watson (Germany):** [Indigene Völker tragen enorm zum Schutz des Regenwaldes bei](#)
175. **Web Dunia (India):** [When planting trees does more harm than good](#)
176. **World Resources Institute (US):** [4 Ways Indigenous and Community Lands Can Reduce Emissions](#)
177. **Xinhua News Agency—Spanish (China):** [FAO urge inversión en pueblos indígenas para conservar bosques en América Latina](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [China.org – Spanish](#)

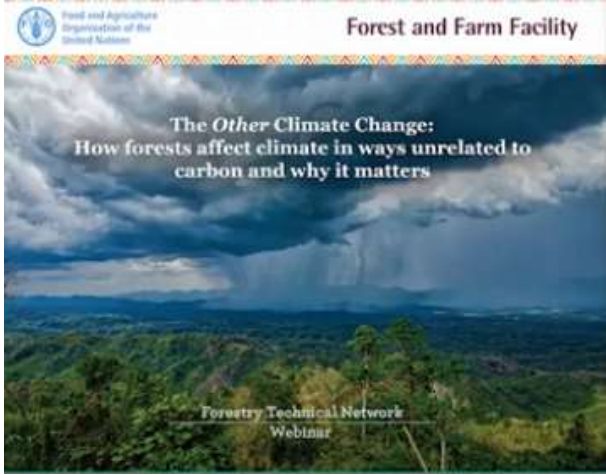
178. **Yale Environment 360 (US):** [Indigenous Lands Contain Nearly Half of the Amazon's Intact Forest](#)  
*Selected online pickup:*
- [Environmental News Network](#) (US)
179. **ZAP - Aeiou (Portugal):** [Indígenas são os melhores guardiões das florestas, diz ONU - ZAP](#)
180. **ZME Science (Romania):** [Indigenous communities are the best guardians of Latin America's forests](#)
181. **Агро Перспектива (Ukraine):** [Коренные народы и племенные народы названы лучшими хранителями лесов - ФАО](#)
182. **推薦 ::: 六度新聞 (China):** [粮农组织：土著和部落人民不愧为“最称职的森林卫士”](#)
183. **界面新闻 (China):** [联合国：政府正式承认原住民集体土地权属，可显著降低毁林率](#)
184. **联合国 (China):** [粮农组织：土著和部落人民不愧为“最称职的森林卫士”](#)
185. **腾讯新闻客户端 (China):** [联合国：政府正式承认原住民集体土地权属，可显著降低毁林率](#)
186. **Press release pickup:**
- [Conexion Ubaguera](#) (Mexico)
  - [CDN.com](#) (Dominican Republic)
  - [Dia a Dia News](#) (US)
  - [Economía Hoy](#) (Mexico)
  - [Informado Online](#) (Dominican Republic)
  - [Libre Inversion](#) (Spain)
  - [Merca Productos](#) (Dominican Republic)
  - [Mirage News](#) (Australia)
  - [Notipagina](#) (El Salvador)
  - [Página 24 Zacatecas](#) (Mexico)
  - [Property Aspects Magazine](#) (UK)
  - [Red del Buen Comer](#) (Mexico)
  - [Revista Central](#) (Mexico)
  - [Telenord](#) (Dominican Republic)
  - [6enpunto](#) (Mexico)


## Annex 9: List of webinars/events in 2021


<b>Indigenous peoples forests governance: a fundamental strategy in preserving forests and reducing carbon emissions</b> <b>22 April 2021</b>		
<p>The inaugural Land Dialogues webinar on indigenous peoples' forest governance coincided with Earth Day.</p> <p>It reviewed FAO and Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean's (FILAC) "Forest Governance by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples" report and discussed how governments can move forward formal recognition of territorial rights to indigenous and tribal territories, and their forests.</p> <p>It also debated how global and national plans for preventing deforestation, forest degradation and carbon emissions on Indigenous and tribal territories should ensure safe living conditions and channel new investments to support traditional livelihoods.</p>		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Watch the video of the event</a>		<b>Media coverage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Tenure Facility website</a></li> </ul>
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Myrna Cunningham – FILAC Silvana Baldovino – SPDA Carlos Espinosa Peña – UTP Zoe Tabary – Thomson Reuters Foundation	<b>Size of audience:</b> 312 views on YouTube as of February 2022	<b>Hosts:</b> Tenure Facility, Land Portal, Ford Foundation and Thomson Reuters Foundation


<b>12 months after the emergency, how do we build a fair and equitable “new normal”?</b> <b>29 April 2021</b>		
<p>A year on from the start of the COVID-19 crisis, this was the third in a series of four panel discussions examining what the 'new normal' would look like.</p> <p>This session focused on “<b>A community-based and sustainable way out of the crisis</b>”.</p>		
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Jose Luis Samaniego – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) Leticia Merino – SUSMAI, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM) Miguel Terejo – Coordinadora Estatal de Productores de Café de Oaxaca (CEPCO), Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible (CCMSS)	<b>Hosts:</b> SUSMAI, UNAM	<b>Size of audience:</b> 312 participants


Organizational Innovations that Make Community Forestry Prosperous		
29 April 2021		
The presentation focus on the role of commercial organization around accountable finance systems at four tiered levels: local producer groups, regional aggregators and processors, national advocacy federations, international alliances.		
<b>Output:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Watch the presentation on YouTube</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Page of the event</a></li> </ul>		
<b>Type of speaker:</b> Duncan Macqueen, IIED	<b>Hosts:</b> Yale School of Environment	<b>Size of audience:</b> 121 Views on YouTube


The 'Other Climate Change': How forests affect climate in ways unrelated to carbon and why it matters	
20 May 2021	
<p>The 'other climate change' influences average and extreme temperatures, rainfall patterns, cloud formation and winds. This in turn impacts agriculture, human health, water resources and wildfires. At times these other climate changes amplify the effects of greenhouse gas emissions; at other times they reduce them. Scientific experts are increasingly aware of how significant these processes and their effects are, but most forest policy analysts have no idea. This webinar aimed at helping to change this.</p>	
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Event recording available here</a>	<b>Size of audience:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ~100 participants live</li> <li>• 432 YouTube views as of February 2022</li> </ul>
<b>Type of speaker:</b> Introduction by Mette Wilke – FAO Presentation by David Kaimowitz – FAO	<b>Host:</b> FAO Forestry Technical Network

<b>What is the future of communal forests in Latin America? One region: Multiple views</b> <b>1-4 June 2021</b>		
<p>The first United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group (IASC) Latin America Virtual Conference took place in Mexico.</p> <p>David gave a keynote address about the recent FAO and FILAC report, “Forest Governance by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples”.</p>		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Watch the video of the event</a> <a href="#">Conference website</a>	<b>Size of audience:</b> 277 viewers on YouTube	
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Gabriel Quijandría Acosta – Ministry of Environment (Peru) Iliana Monterroso – Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR) Melania Canales Poma – National Organisation of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women (ONAMIAP) Tania Eulalia Martinez Cruz – Indigenous activist and researcher	<b>Hosts:</b> SUSMAI, UNAM	

<b>Community-Based Non-Timber Forest Product Enterprises Forum</b> <b>1-5 June 2021</b>		
<p>The online forum fostered information exchange, capacity enhancement, market engagement and political action in support of community-based non-timber forest product enterprises (CBNEs). It provided a venue for sharing, exchanging, partnering and bringing the issues of the understory to light. It was an opportunity for CBNEs to grow, connect and navigate in the new normal.</p> <p><u>Event highlights</u>  <u>Opening ceremony</u></p>		
<b>Output:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>David Kaimowitz’s video contribution</li> </ul> Participation in following Sessions <a href="#">available here</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upscaling business capacity development for Community-based NTFP /Forest Enterprises (CNFE) – how to move away from case-by-case projects?</li> <li>Indigenous and Local Community (IPLC) Women Entrepreneurs in CBNE: A Roundtable</li> <li>CBNE connect</li> </ul>	<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Forest Harvest Forum website</a>	<b>Size of audience:</b> Around 120 participants per event day
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Sophie Grouwels – FAO Duncan Macqueen – IIED Ann Bolin – IIED	<b>Host:</b> NTFP	

<b>Launch of the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes. Catalysing transformation, scale and sustainability</b> <b>2 June 2021</b>		
Partners and stakeholders presented how the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (DSL-IP) programmatic approach will support communities and countries in overcoming common dryland management challenges to transform the management of drylands in 11 countries across three geographical clusters.		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Recording and event page available here</a>	<b>Size of audience:</b> Over 6 000 present at the GLF Africa: Restoring Africa's Drylands – host event	
<b>Type of speaker:</b> Pastor Frank Musukwa – ZNFCA Chairperson H.E Nancy Tembo – Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources, Malawi Maria Helena Semedo – FAO Gustavo Fonseca – The GEF Jonathan Davies – IUCN Sibongile Mavimbel – Southern African Development Community Eduardo Mansur – FAO Ulrich Apel – GEF Secretariat Mwakalukwa – Committee on Forestry Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems Fritjof Boerstler – FAO Nicole Harari – Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)/ World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT)	<b>Host:</b> FAO	

<b>Diversification - Building food security and resilience into climate change mitigation – Food Systems Summit 2021</b> <b>9 June 2021</b>		
This virtual webinar showcased how grassroots organizations, through diversification, can build back food security and climate resilience while also mitigating climate change at a significant scale.  David opened the event while Sophie moderated it.		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Event page</a>	<b>Media Coverage:</b> <a href="#">FAO Forestry Newsroom</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOForestry/status/1402621727650222088">https://twitter.com/FAOForestry/status/1402621727650222088</a>	
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Sophie Grouwels – FAO Duncan Macqueen – IIED Julius Awaregya – ORGIIS Anu Adhikari – IUCN Mai Bac My – VNFU Ho Thoan – VNFU Ambinintsoa Lucie Noasilalaonomenjahary	<b>Hosts:</b> FFF partners	<b>Size of audience:</b> 50 participants

The role of indigenous peoples in the conservation of the Amazon rainforest			
17 June 2021			
<p>Amazoniar is a project centred on dialogue to better understand the current process of the global reaction to what happens in the Amazon and how it affects relations between Brazil (Amazon) and Europe.</p> <p>David and Toya (from the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon) talked about the vital role that indigenous peoples play in the conservation in the Brazilian Amazon. Topics debated included: How does the way of life of indigenous peoples result in the protection of the forest? Why is it essential to guarantee the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples to their territories? Human/social cultural, environmental, and economic aspects. What would be the socio-environmental consequences if indigenous peoples were to be expelled from their lands?</p>			
<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p><a href="#">Amazoniar episode</a></p>	<p><b>Media coverage:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IAPM) website</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Brazilian fishing communities fight to stay in protected forest – Fiji Times</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Reconhecendo os verdadeiros guardiões da floresta: uma entrevista com David Kaimowitz– Mongabay</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Reconhecendo os verdadeiros guardiões da floresta: uma entrevista com David Kaimowitz – Amazonia</a></li></ul>		
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b></p> <p>David Kaimowitz – FAO</p> <p>Toya Manchineri – COIAB</p>	<p><b>Size of audience:</b> 173 views on YouTube as of February 2022</p>	<p><b>Host:</b></p> <p>IPAM – Amazon Environmental Research Institute</p>	

What Can We Learn from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities?			
17 June2021			
<p>The Convention of Parties (CoP) has now highlighted the need to recognize the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of Indigenous Peoples and local communities related to addressing and responding to climate change. Indigenous knowledge thus makes an important contribution to climate change policy, and Sustainable Development Goal 13 on climate action; by observing changing climates, adapting to its impacts and contributing to global mitigation efforts. However, more must be done to incorporate this indispensable knowledge into climate adaptation and resilience systems.</p>			
<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p><a href="#">Watch the video of the event</a></p>		<p><b>Media coverage:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Tenure Facility website</a></li></ul>	
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b></p> <p>Duncan Macqueen - IIED</p>	<p><b>Size of audience:</b></p> <p>225 views on YouTube as of February 2022</p>	<p><b>Hosts:</b></p> <p>Tenure Facility, Land Portal, Ford Foundation and Thomson Reuters Foundation</p>	

**15th Edition of the 'Title of Expert in Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and International Cooperation', with an emphasis on the risks and challenges generated by COVID-19**

**22 June 2021**

As part of this conference, FAO took part in a session entitled "Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the Governance of Forests." The main aim of the session was to publicize the main findings of the FAO and FILAC report, "Forest Governance by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples".



**Size of audience:**  
60 participants

**Media coverage:**

- [Twitter](#)

**Type of speaker:**  
Mauricio Mireles – FAO  
David Kaimowitz – FAO

**Hosts:**  
FILAC, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid (UC3M)

**What is the role of land tenure in a just rural transition?**

**24 June 2021**


The panel discussed the importance of securing land and natural resource rights for the world's most vulnerable populations. Our current systems of land and natural resource use contribute one quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions, are depleting our soils and freshwater resources, and are driving the loss of biodiversity on an unprecedented scale. At the same time, rural communities face increasing socio-economic inequities and financial hardship. A transition is needed to create new food and land use systems that are sustainable, resilient and equitable.





**Type of speaker:**  
Melissa Pinfield – Just Rural Transition  
Alexandre Courriveau-Bourque – Specialist Land and Natural Resource Tenure  
David Kaimowitz – FAO  
Joan Carling – Indigenous Peoples Rights International  
John Samorai Lengoisa – Ogiek Peoples Development Program


**Host:**  
Just Rural Transition  
[Page of the event](#)



**Size of audience:** 60 participants

31st Global Forum on Forest Governance – Session 3: Visions for 2030 and How to Achieve Them		
12 July 2021		
<p>The Chatham House Global Forum on Forest Governance brings together experts, policymakers, and representatives of industry and NGOs from across the globe annually. Thought leaders from around the world shared their perspectives on how to transition to sustainable use of forests and land, what the priorities are for strengthening governance to enable this, and what outcomes will be needed from COP26 to achieve this.</p> <p>David gave the keynote speech. He spoke about the need for well-functioning governments, companies, experts (NGOs/academics) and grassroots organizations (indigenous peoples, farmers, communities) - we need all 4 of those 'legs' to function properly to get to the forest future we wish for. He emphasized the importance of grassroots organizations who collectively manage a third to a half of the world's land. They urgently need a seat at the table and urgently need more support.</p>		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Watch the session</a>		<b>Size of audience:</b> 127 participants
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Rene Ngongo – OCEAN, DRC Carlos Manuel Rodríguez – The Global Environment Facility Nonette Royo – Land Tenure Facility		<b>Host:</b> Chatham House

Ethnic Peoples in Colombia: Territorial Governance, Human Right to Food and Food Systems Discussion		
14 July 2021		
<p>In the first half of the session, FAO gave a keynote presentation on the main findings of the “Forest Governance by Indigenous and Tribal Peoples” report that they produced with FILAC. This included recommendations investments and policies to be adopted by climate financiers and government decision-makers, in coordination with indigenous and tribal peoples on public policy.</p> <p>This was followed by a panel discussion on food systems, the human right to adequate food - DHAA and public policies with an ethnic focus. This conversation will also link food systems and the challenges ethnic peoples face in fully accessing the human right to food.</p>		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Watch the session</a>		<b>Media coverage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">FAO website</a></li> </ul>
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Mauricio Mireles – FAO Michela Espinosa – FAO Colombia Cecilia Ballesteros – FAO	<b>Size of audience:</b> 127	<b>Host:</b> FAO

Nature- (forest-) based solutions and indigenous peoples and local communities		
16 July 2021		
<p>Given that nature-based solutions are becoming an important area of work for WWF, the charity is focusing on building staff capacity. It invited external experts to give training sessions on different aspects of nature-based solutions, such as climate, nature, social inclusion and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>David spoke at a virtual training event for WWF staff on the subject, 'Social Agency and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Perspectives in Nature-based Solutions'.</p>		 <p>David Kaimowitz Gestor de proyectos en el equipo de Farm and Forest Facility Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)</p>
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO	<b>Size of audience:</b> 130 participants	<b>Host:</b> WWF


Intercultural Dialogue between Indigenous Peoples and Governments of Abya Yala on Climate Change		
21 and 22 July 2021		
<p>Event theme: “Strengthening collaboration between indigenous communities and governments for ambitious and inclusive climate action within the framework of the objectives of the platform of local communities and indigenous peoples of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 2021”.</p> <p>This initiative developed as part of the contribution to Chile delivered by the European Union (EU), through its EUROCLIMA+ programme, in its role as Presidency of the 25th COP to the UNFCCC to promote climate action, both in Chile and in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Intercultural Dialogue provided an opportunity for discussion prior to COP26 to promote dialogue between representatives of indigenous peoples and the governments of the region on the various impacts they face in relation to climate change.</p>		
<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">COP25 page</a> <a href="#">Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) article</a> <a href="#">Facebook</a>	<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Day 1 recording</a> <a href="#">Day 2 recording and Conclusion</a> <a href="#">Additional video</a>	
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO David Choquehuanca – Bolivian Vice President Ramiro Batzin – Sotz’il, Foro Internacional Indígena sobre Biodiversidad Luis Marka – Water resources expert José Gregorio Mirabal – Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA) Diego Pacheco - Bolivian Delegation Chief – UNFCCC Darío Mejía – Foro Permanente para Cuestiones Indígenas de Naciones Unidas Mauricio Mireles – FAO Rosalina Tuyuc – Guatemalan Congress</p>		<p><b>Host:</b> FILAC</p> <p><b>Size of audience:</b> Day 1: 1 300 views on Facebook Day 2: 1 600 views on Facebook</p>


Convergence Dialogue on Reimagining Conservation		
27 July 2021		
<p>As the process to negotiate the post-2020 global biodiversity framework intensifies, there is a crucial window of opportunity for leadership and convergence on key issues around biodiversity conservation, including protected and conservation area planning and management and human rights, and within the latest draft framework. FAO were invited to speak from an FFF perspective.</p>		 
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO	<b>Size of audience:</b> Closed focus group	<b>Hosts:</b> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCA) Consortium


2021 Food Systems Pre-Summit: Indigenous peoples' agency for an equitable and resilient food system		
27 July 2021		
<p>As part of the 2021 Food Systems Pre-Summit, FAO took part in a session on how we can place indigenous people at the heart of a sustainable food system. Participants heard how traditional practices can be replicated at scale and how best to include indigenous people in the construction of new and sustainable food systems. There was a particular focus on indigenous peoples' agency for an equitable and resilient food system.</p>		
<b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Victoria Tauli-Corpuz – Tebtebba Foundation Omar Revelo – Comunitario Bajo Mira y Frontera Andrea Carmen – The International Indian Treaty Council Vijay Kumar and Rythu Sathikara Samstha – Farmers' Empowerment Corporation Justin Assomoyi – Ministry of Justice – Republic of the Congo Phrang Roy – The Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty Mai Thin Yumon – United Nations Food Systems Summit (FFS) Indigenous Youth Vice-Chair Keri Iti – Māori Agribusiness Manager New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries		<b>Hosts:</b> IFAD. <a href="#">IFAD Page of the Pre-Summit</a> <b>Co-sponsors:</b> FAO, FFF, WFP, International Land Coalition, TEBTEBBA, UIM QROO, UCLA Renswick Center for Food Law & Policy, Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty

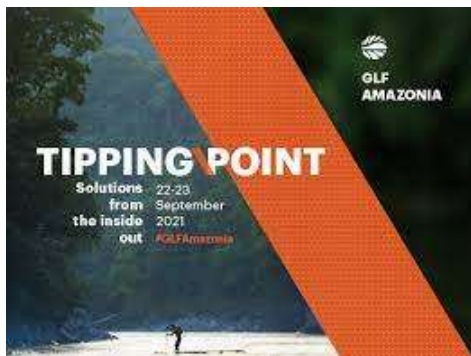
Secure Land Rights: The Key to Sustainable Food Systems		
2 September 2021		
<p>Securing land rights is critical for realizing sustainable food systems that provide food security and overcome poverty. Secure land tenure provides women, indigenous peoples, pastoralists and others with incentives to invest in land improvements and also enables farmers to increase access to financial services, government programmes and social safety nets, particularly for women. This Global Independent Dialogue is convened by the Land Portal Foundation to draw attention to improved land governance as a cross-cutting thread that underpins the success of the Food Systems Summit five action tracks.</p>		
<p><b>Output:</b> Mina focused on traditional knowledge, indigenous food systems, and land rights in Indonesia. David's presentation focused on Indigenous land rights in the Amazon Basin countries. Ellen Pratt, the Commissioner of Land Use and Management, of the Liberian Land Authority, gave a nice presentation on women's land rights in Liberia.</p>		<p><b>Quotes on twitter:</b> <a href="https://twitter.com/landcoalition/status/1433421670128099341">https://twitter.com/landcoalition/status/1433421670128099341</a></p>
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b> David Kaimowitz – FAO Mina Setra – AMAN João Z. Carrilho – OMR Mozambique Ellen Pratt – Liberia Land Authority</p>	<p><b>Size of audience:</b> 175 participants – largely from sub-Saharan Africa.</p>	<p><b>Hosts:</b> The Land Portal Foundation, the European Commission, LANDac – The Netherlands Land Academy, RVO, Welthungerhilfe</p>

How to Protect 80 percent of the Amazonia by 2025		
Webinar - 7 September 2021		
<p>The general coordinator of COICA called on global leaders at the IUCN Congress to uphold their promises and urgently take action to protect the Amazon by voting in favour of protecting 80 percent of the Amazon by 2025. Join this webinar to hear about an immediate mitigation strategy for the planet.</p>		
<p><b>Output and type of speakers:</b> Carlos Nobre from Science Panel for the Amazon talked about the evidence that the Amazon rainforest is near a tipping point and what that implies Carmen Josse and Marlene Quintanilla from Ecociencias and Red Amazciencias Marlene Quintanilla mazon rainforest is nea (RAISG) presented data on the areas of the Amazon that are important for specific environmental services, and on which parts of these areas are located in Indigenous territories and protected areas, and on their condition. Gregorio Mirabal from COICA talked about the resolution that they presented to IUCN to conserve 80 percent of the Amazon Basin, with an emphasis on the need to look at the Amazon as a whole, make radical change and mobilize funding. David presented the results of our FAO-FILAC study, with an emphasis on what we found in terms of what policies work (territorial rights, payments for environmental services, traditional knowledge). Martin von Hildebrandt from GAIA Amazonas shared final reflections.</p>		
<p><b>Size of audience:</b> 110–120 people Translations in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French.</p>	<p><b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Event coverage</a></p>	<p><b>Hosts:</b> Stand Earth – COICA – RAISG session</p>


IUCN WCC Session: Accelerating Nature-based Solutions for Adaptation 7 September 2021	
<p>The session sought to showcase locally led examples of 'Accelerating Nature-Based Solutions for Adaptation to climate change'. Different panellists introduced approaches through which local forest farmers and pastoralists were adapting and becoming more resilient to climate change. Dr Valerie Kapos of WCMC launched a new Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) tools navigator which documents more than 200 tools to help practitioners with adaptation. Duncan Macqueen gave an overview of 30 well-known practical options for locally led resilience that are widely adopted by farmer organizations supported by the FFF.</p>	
<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Event page</a>	<b>Size of audience:</b> Favoured by 140 people
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b>  Duncan Macqueen – IIED  Syed Rizvi – IUCN  Valerie Kapos – WCMC  Sarshen Scorgie – Conservation South Africa  Anika Terton – IISD  Mauricio Santamaria – Tropical Forest Foundation, OroVerde  Xiaoting Hou-Jones – IIED</p>	<p><b>Hosts:</b>  IUCN, IISD, IIED and OroVerde</p>


32 <sup>nd</sup> Session of Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (COFLAC) – 6–10 September 2021 Side event – 8 September 2021	
<p>Created in 1948, the Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC) is one of six Regional Forestry Commissions established by FAO to provide a policy and technical forum for countries to discuss and address forest issues on a regional basis. It meets every two years.</p> <p>On the third day of this five-day event, David Kaimowitz presented the publication on indigenous and tribal peoples and forest governance.</p> <p><a href="#">COFLAC webpage</a></p>	
<b>Size of audience:</b> 90 people	
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b>  David Kaimowitz – FAO  Mauricio Mireles – FAO</p>	<p><b>Hosts:</b>  FAO regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean</p>

Getting climate resilience right – the case for backing smallholder organisations - Make Change Happen podcast episode 13	
13 September 2021	
<p>IIED's 'Make Change Happen' podcast provides an opportunity to hear our researchers and guests discuss key global development challenges and explain what we are doing to support positive change.</p> <p>Forest and farm smallholders are fighting for their livelihoods and food security. New research shows producers' practical measures for climate resilience have impact, but barriers remain to scaling the work up and out.</p> <p>In this 'super year' of climate and nature, this episode of the Make Change Happen podcast hosts a discussion on what support smallholders need, and who should provide it.</p>	
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Listen to the Podcast</a>	
<b>Type of speaker:</b> Clare Shakya - IIED Duncan Macqueen - IIED Elisabeth Nsimadala - Pan-Africa Farmers Organization (PAFO)	<b>Hosts:</b> IIED

Community-managed funds in the Brazilian Amazon (indigenous peoples and traditional communities)			
23 September 2021			
<p>To address the challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, rural poverty, erosion of traditional knowledge and cultures, and weak governance, innovative new ways to channel funding to local groups are required. Grassroots organizations of indigenous peoples and other traditional communities in the Brazilian Amazon have created their own funds to support local organizations and their environment and development activities. In this session, hosted by the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), leaders from the Indigenous Peoples Podaali Fund, the Babassu Coconut Breakers Babassu Fund, and the State of Pará Xingu region Dema Fund will share their experiences, emphasizing both the great benefits and the challenges.</p>			
<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>Session on Community-managed funds in the Brazilian Amazon (indigenous peoples and traditional communities). Leaders from the Indigenous Peoples Podaali Fund, the Babassu Coconut Breakers Babassu Fund, and the State of Pará Dema Fund shared their experiences, emphasizing both the great benefits and the challenges. <a href="#">Event recording</a></p>			
<p><b>Type of speaker:</b></p> <p>David Kaimowitz - FAO</p> <p>Aurelio Vianna – UFRJ</p> <p>Maria Alides – Babaçu Fund</p> <p>Valéria Paye – Podaali</p> <p>Maria Das Graças Costa – Dema Fund</p>	<p><b>Size of audience:</b></p> <p>1245 session views</p>	<p><b>Media coverage:</b></p> <p><a href="#">FAO Forestry web story</a></p> <p><a href="#">GLF Page</a></p> <p><a href="#">Event on Youtube</a></p>	<p><b>Host:</b></p> <p>GLF AMAZONIA</p>

Strong Public Policies to Restore Land: Breaking through the Barriers to Success	
29 September 2021	
<p>This three-part policy dialogue series brings together experts from around the world to discuss bottlenecks and successful case studies in restoration policymaking. This first dialogue focuses on effective strategies to break policy barriers, including regulation around land tenure and payments for ecosystem services. Join representatives from Africa, Latin America and India as they share their experiences and discuss how countries can forge a strong path under the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.</p>	 <p><b>WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE</b></p>
<p><b>Output:</b> In this first session of the Policy Dialogs series, panellists came together to discuss success stories and bottlenecks in restoration policymaking. Speakers shared effective strategies to break policy barriers, including regulation on land tenure and payments for ecosystem services. <a href="#">Event recording</a></p>	<p><b>Type of speaker:</b>            Sean Dewitt – Global Restoration Initiative, World Resources Institute (WRI)            Walter Vergara – WRI            David Kaimowitz – FAO            Jennifer Alix-Garcia – Oregon State University            Tangu Isabel Tumeo – IUCN            Ramón Silva Flores – National Forestry Commission of Mexico, Mexico            Ruchika Singh – WRI India            Aídee Olmos – HSBC            René Zamora Cristales – Initiative 20x20, WRI            Maggie Gonzalez – Initiative 20x20, WRI</p>
<p><b>Size of audience:</b> Around 250 participants</p>	<p><b>Host:</b> WRI</p>


Harnessing the power of youth for enhanced climate action in the lead-up to COP26	
1 October 2021	
<p>The round table gathered youth groups, influencers, companies, academic institutions, non-profits, governments and the public to drive awareness, foster engagement and advocate for agri-food systems transformation to reach climate change resilience through intergenerational collaboration and youth-led action.</p>	
<p><b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Event recording</a></p>	<p><b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">WFF website</a></p>
<p><b>Host:</b> FAO, Government of Netherlands, WFF</p>	<p><b>Type of speaker:</b>            Maria Helena Semedo – FAO            Marcel Beukeboom – Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations Organizations in Rome            Meera Dasgupta – WFF Champion            Samir Tiwari – ERC            Marina Venâncio – UNEP            Luke Disney – Lead Paris Alignment            Zaninabu .T. Sheuya, Ministry of Agriculture, Environment Management Unit, Tanzania            Mariaelena Huambachano – Syracuse University</p> <p><b>Size of audience:</b> 39 views on Youtube</p>


Integrated approaches and their potential to address Land Degradation Neutrality goals		
4 October 2021		
David gave a presentation on building major holistic responses combining territorial rights, payment for environmental services, forest-based enterprises, cultural revitalization and traditional knowledge, and organizational strengthening.		
Output: Haring of experiences and strategies, necessary tools and approaches discussed to increase cross-sectoral integration.		
Size of audience: 50 participants	Type of speaker: David Kaimowitz – FAO	Hosts: FAO Land and Water Division and the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

Young Farmers' Roundtable for the Support of Youth and the Generational Sustainability of Family Farming		
<b>4–5 October 2021</b>		
The Roundtable, held in the context of the World Food Forum, provided a platform for young farmers to share experiences and policy solutions which boost the generational sustainability of agro-food systems. It also explored how the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNOFF) can help young farmers and their organizations to bring concrete results to the ground, in particular through the implementation of activities in its Global Action Plan transversal Pillar 2: Support youth and ensure the generational sustainability of family farming.		
<b>Output:</b> <a href="#">Event page and recording</a>	<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Twitter</a>	<b>Type of speaker:</b> Young farmers, producer organizations, FAO and AFA representatives
<b>Size of audience:</b> 303 views on YouTube as of February 2022	<b>Host:</b> FAO	

Development finance and land rights: leveraging the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure to enhance food systems, climate resilience, and land degradation neutrality	
<b>Side event at CFS 49 - 11 October 2021</b>	
At the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) in 2018, a group of 18 major philanthropic organizations called for increased land investments to support the fight against climate change. They underscored the need for policies that protect and recognize the role of forests and sustainable land use in supporting rural livelihoods and alleviating poverty and the critical importance of indigenous peoples' and local communities' land rights and management of forests. In 2019, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) adopted a landmark decision on land tenure. Nonetheless, financing and investment in land rights remain marginal in comparison to overall development investment.	
<b>Output:</b> This side event will bring together key development actors to discuss the state of art of finance and philanthropy for land and property rights as crucial mechanisms for creating sustainable food systems, enhancing climate resilience, and achieving land degradation neutrality. It will discuss the role of governments and	<b>Type of speaker:</b> Ibrahim Thiaw – UNCCD Laura Meggiolaro – Land Portal Foundation David Kaimowitz – FAO Karol Boudreaux – USAID

private philanthropic foundations in establishing mechanisms to support rural communities in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT). It will provide substantial opportunities for discussion among affected communities, including indigenous peoples and farmers, as well as the private sector. The overall aim of this event is to lay the building blocks for improved development mechanisms for land and property rights, and ultimately sustainable agriculture, enhanced food security and nutrition.		Miriam Medel – UNCCD Asher Nkegbe – Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (Ghana) Pramisha Thapaliya – Real Food Systems
<b>Size of audience:</b> 120 participants the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, a USAID representative, and a representative of the Government of Ghana, among others	<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Land Portal page</a>	<b>Hosts:</b> Land Portal Foundation; GIZ, USAID, UNCCD, FAO, RVO

Climate-proofing in Community-based NTFP Enterprises (CBNEs) – managing risks in an era of increasing uncertainty 13–14 October 2021			
<p>The objectives of the session were to deepen the capacity-building themes from the first event so as to further enhance skills and knowledge of CBNEs, facilitate creative thinking and strategic partnerships to facilitate CBNE pivot and resilience through ongoing challenges, deepen the knowledge and networking of CBNEs on market mechanisms, particularly on alternative labelling process to improve exposure and collective promotion of CBNE products, and expand the coverage of other NTFPs within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) recognized range of sustainable harvest and management protocols.</p> <p><b>Watch Session 5:</b> <a href="#">Climate proofing in CBNE business – managing risks in an era of increasing uncertainty</a> with FFF partners from <a href="#">Nepal and Vietnam</a></p>			
<b>Size of audience:</b> 300+ at forum	<b>Host:</b> FAO	<b>Media coverage:</b> <a href="#">Twitter</a>	<b>Type of Speaker:</b> Representatives from the Asia Farmers' Association, Viet Nam Farmers' Union and FECOFUN, trainers and producers/organizations. Sophie Grouwels – FAO – FFF Duncan MacQueen - IIED


Session on 'nature based solutions' and the opportunities for philanthropy at the Climate Funders Table meeting 21 October 2021	
<b>Type of speaker:</b> Moderation: David Kaimowitz Kevin Currey (Ford), Nonette Royo (Tenure Facility), Mirna Cunningham, Peter Veit (WRI), and Abdon Nababan (AMAN) spoke on the need to fund indigenous peoples and local communities' tenure rights and forest management. One of the breakout groups focused on the IPLC opportunity.	
<b>Size of audience:</b> 50 participants from approximately 20 foundations.	<b>Host:</b> <a href="http://www.packard.org">www.packard.org</a> The David and Lucile Packard Foundation


COP26 FFPO Engagement Events		
31 October – 12 November 2021		
Blue Zone (official) and Green Zone (civil society) side-events and other events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 November: <a href="#">Agriculture's Ambition – delivering food security, resilience and mitigation in a changing climate</a>. (Hosted by: National Farmers' Union [NFU], Agricord vzw, Canadian Federation of Agriculture [CFA] and German Farmers' Organization [DBV] Pan-African Farmers Organization [PAFO], AFA, Asiadrira)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practical solutions are required for mitigation, resilience and food security driven by farmers' organizations accompanied by technical and financial support. Speakers shared their different perspectives, which reflected national and local circumstances. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: Farmer leaders from North and South America, Africa, Asia and Europe together with speakers from a development alliance supporting farmer organizations in the Global South.</li> <li>Audience size: 643 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 November: Recognition, rights and redistribution (Hosted by IIED)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are widely recognized as being critical for climate change mitigation and resilience. Yet, their rights and the recognition of their knowledge are not always respected, and most funding efforts have not reached local levels. This event proposed pathways forward to these challenges. Speakers from IPLCs and organizations engaged in research efforts on rights-based approaches, locally led action and climate finance delved into practical solutions for locally led action that merit more recognition, rights and enhanced access to climate finance. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: IPLCs and related organizations representatives</li> <li>Audience size: 525 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
Marrakesh partnership events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 November: <a href="#">Land Use Action Event – Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action</a> (Hosted by: FAO, CDP, Marrakech Partnership, High-Level Climate Champions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transforming the land use system with nature and health at the centre of the climate crisis and global recovery. The event provided an inspiring vision of the land use sector that enhances resilience, strengthens adaptation, halves emissions and reverses biodiversity loss by 2030. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: Private sector companies, private financial institutions, public finance actors, representatives from IPLCs, farmer organizations, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, country, region and cities representatives, civil society actors, research institutions, intergovernmental organizations.</li> </ul>
GLF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 November: (Forest-Food Plenary) – Landscapes for forest and food– Tree on Farm (Hosted by GLF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Just under a quarter of anthropogenic GHG emissions are due to the way we utilize our land to produce food or other goods and services. The largest contributors are deforestation and agricultural emissions from livestock, soil and nutrient management. climate change has its biggest immediate effect on peoples' livelihoods when it affects the land. Whether different land-uses are mutually exclusive or combined, we need integrated leadership and policies to govern land use in ways that balance goals from different sectors.</li> <li>Speakers: Charles Karangwa (IUCN Rwanda), Carlos Nobre (University of Sao Paulo), Jennifer Morgan</li> </ul>


		<p>(Greenpeace), Vandana Shiva (Environmental Activist, India), Stig Traavik (NORAD), PJ Stephenson (IUCN).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audience size: 1 983Session views</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5–7 November: <a href="#">Forests, Food and Finance- Frontiers of Change</a> (Hosted by GLF, GIZ and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sustainably implement the desired large-scale restoration of ecosystems to address the twin crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, it is not sufficient to limit global efforts to ecological aspects. For the private sector this entails developing business models and supply chains that are not only deforestation-free and climate-neutral, but that also operate with a nature-positive approach. This event highlighted how these approaches must be embedded into a politically induced transformative change to address the current economic and financial systems that still incentivize environmentally detrimental actions. <a href="#">Event trailer</a></li> <li>Speakers: Andrea Murillo (Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica), Jennifer Pryce (Calvert Impact Capital, Zuu Gbedemah (Influencer), Habil Olaka (Sustainable Finance Initiative, Kenya Bankers Association), Benki Piyäko (Asháninka Community), Galina Angarova (Cultural Survival), James Marape (PNG Prime Minister), Walter Willett (Harvard University).</li> </ul>
Pavilion N4C (IUCN partner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 November: <a href="#">Accelerating AFR 100: Africa's Country-Led Land Restoration Movement</a> (Hosted by PAFO and WRI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The objective of this event was to mobilize AFR 100 Private Finance to scale up land restoration in support of climate change and food security. Expected outcomes included at least USD 1 billion mobilized for AFR 100 (private and development finance). The AFR 100 financing challenge was officially launched, targeting USD 10 billion by COP27. Event recording</li> <li>Speakers: African Heads of State, investors and AFR 100 implementers</li> <li>Audience size: 2 968 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 November: Global Climate Action High-Level Event (Hosted by UNFCCC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The event aimed to strengthen high-level engagement in the implementation of policy options and climate action; provide an opportunity for announcing progress made in relation to an improved Marrakech Partnership as mandated by Parties, sectoral breakthroughs derived from the Climate Action Pathways and progress of the Race to Zero and Race to Resilience campaigns; taking stock of related progress and provide a meaningful opportunity for the effective high-level engagement of dignitaries of Parties, international organizations and non-Party stakeholders. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: Alok Sharma (COP26 President), António Guterres (United Nations Secretary-General), Patricia Espinosa (UNFCCC), Gonzalo Muñoz (COP25 High-Level Champion), Nigel Topping (COP26 High-Level Champion), Nicola Sturgeon (Prime Minister, Scotland), Vanessa Nakate (youth activist), Sadiq Khan (C40 Chair-Elect and Mayor of London), Ana Lúcia Villela (Itaú Unibanco and Alana Institute), Manuel Pulgar Vidal (Global Climate and Energy Practice, WWF and Race to Zero and Race to Resilience).</li> </ul>


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 November: <u>Empowering communities and smallholder farmers to take local action to have global impacts</u> (Hosted by Rare.org)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The event explored how nature-based and behaviour-centred solutions, augmented with technology, in small-scale farming and fishing enable delivery on international and national commitments.</li> <li>Speakers: Amparo Aragon (Smallholder Farmer (ESP) Monica Valera (RARE), Hajia Alima Sagito (Savannah Women Integrated Development Agency (SWIDA), Yovana Barney, Granada Secretary of Agriculture, Diego Navarette (the Nature Conservancy) Daisy Hessenberger (Moderator-IUCN)</li> <li>Audience size: 598 views on Youtube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
IPO: Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 November: Exchange with Scottish tenure fighters: field trip to Kilfinan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The field trip was a way of reminding the world that these are the people who can mitigate climate change while adapting to floods and any other extreme weather events it brings on. Researchers with expertise on the impact of indigenous communities and strong land rights in protecting tropical forests and the governance systems that also must be protected when investing in communities were also present. <a href="#">Video</a></li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 November: <u>Natural Disasters, Women and Community Forest Governance</u> (Hosted by AMPB Women Coordinating Body)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective of the event: Increase the visibility of adaptation and mitigation initiatives managed by indigenous women and local communities, and launch #resilientwomen.</li> <li>Speakers: Coordinator of Territorial Women Leaders, Sara Omi (Embera Leader from Panamá, specialist in indigenous law and President of the Coordinator of Territorial Women Leaders of Mesoamerica), Archana Soreng (Member of the Youth Advisory Group to the United Nations Secretary-General on Climate Change), Chouchouna Losale (Territorial Leader of Africa), Natalia González (ICCO Cooperation) and Solange Bandiaky-Badji (Director of the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29 October – 11 December (Exhibition): <u>The Word for World is Forest</u> (Hosted by If Not Us Then Who)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Word for World is Forest exhibition brought together three perspectives on climate change from very different regions of the world. Working in partnership with communities, the exhibition organizers facilitate the production of films and photographs that document the work of local communities and advocate for greater rights for indigenous and local peoples to bring about positive social change.</li> </ul>
UK Presidency Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 November: Forests and People: How Can REDD+ Support Indigenous and Local Forest Communities, and What Have We Learned So Far? (Hosted by REDD+)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An open panel discussion on REDD+ and social inclusion, drawing upon experiences from IPLC and civil society organization (CSO) representatives from across the world, exploring a variety of themes surrounding the importance of social inclusion in forest protection and land management. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audience size: 670 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 November: Forest Community Land Rights for Nature, Climate and People</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As stewards of the world's forests, IPLCs are critical to protecting nature and scaling up nature-based solutions, but this is only possible if and when they have secure land rights. Greater recognition and increased resources are needed to support IPLCs to protect forests and nature for people and planet. This event brought together indigenous leaders, government ministers and a panel of global experts on the importance of putting IPLCs at the centre of nature-based solutions. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: Indigenous leaders, government ministers and global experts</li> <li>Audience size: 173 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 November: Nature in Delivery of Paris Goals COP26 event</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The event highlighted both the urgency and the opportunity to take action on nature and land use for climate mitigation and adaptation. It showcased leading and innovative examples, aiming to inspire others to act. It also discussed the approaches and challenges involved in terms of incorporating actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), long-term strategies and adaptation communications; mapping and planning approaches including innovative technologies; and how to support indigenous peoples' leadership and rights. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: COP26 Presidency</li> <li>Audience size: 2 683 views as of February 2022</li> </ul>
AgriCord Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29 October: African rice producers strengthen climate resilience and the Building Resilience Toolkit</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 November: Data for forest and farming – building from below</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data are needed for result-oriented climate action. This event presented cases on North-South collaboration using data to engage smallholders. The Viet Nam case presents a digital solution in smallholder forestry and the Kenyan cases, the digital platform for grain producers, the application of precision farming and the participatory forest inventories. <a href="#">Event recording</a></li> <li>Speakers: Tiina Huvio (FFD), Elizabeth Nsimadala (EAFF/PAFO), Noora Simola (FFD), Lennart Ackzell (IFFA), Niels Peter Norring (DAFC)</li> <li>Audience size: 2 235 views on YouTube as of February 2022</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 November: Transforming Agricultural Innovation for People, Nature and Climate: A Global Action Agenda</li> </ul>	

<b>Session: How can local organizations working with nature build and spread resilience?</b> <b>At the Development and Climate Days 2021</b> <b>9 November 2021</b>		
<p>The Development and Climate (D&amp;C) Days 2021 were held during the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>This two-day digital event spanned multiple time zones and was the most inclusive D&amp;C Days event yet, with a record number of almost 1 500 participants; 806 grassroots representatives, researchers, development practitioners and policymakers from 127 countries discussed how to work together to build a climate-resilient future for all.</p>		
<p><b>Output of the session, 9 November: Session recording</b></p> <p>This session showed why and how local organisational and associational capability is fundamental for nature-based solutions to be sustained. It explained how FEDPRACAO-CBBA in Bolivia is building cocoa based agroforestry systems and how a national federation is supporting and helping these to spread. It showed how the Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union (TTGAU) is helping tree planters groups with climate resistant seedling production for timber and in diversifying into avocado and other crops. This is long-term resilience in action – and can be spread with effective support.</p> <p>Relevant links on DDC: <a href="#">IIED page</a> / <a href="#">Event website</a></p>	<p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James Mayers, IIED</li> <li>• Sophie Grouwels, Forest and Farm Facility, FAO</li> <li>• Kastory Matembele Timbula, TTGAU, Tanzania</li> <li>• Roger Mendoza Aro, FEDPRACAO-CBBA, Bolivia</li> <li>• David Kaimowitz, Forest and Farm Facility, FAO</li> </ul>	
<b>Host:</b> IIED and the Forest and Farm Facility	<b>Audience size:</b> around 50 participants	

<b>Climate Justice and Climate Reform Panel</b> <b>17 November 2021</b>		
<p>Through stories and data, the panelists provided concrete examples of what can be done as individuals and collectively as a Foundation to promote justice and equity.</p>		
<p><b>Speaker type:</b></p> <p>Panelists: David Kaimowitz – FAO Nonette Roya – The Tenure Facility Gloria Walton – The Solutions Project Moderator: Mariam Ali Kenza – Packard Foundation</p>	<b>Hosts:</b> Packard Foundation	<b>Size of audience:</b> 75 people. Mostly Packard Foundation staff and Board Members.

Community Forests: Scaling their Contribution to Climate Resilience in the Tropics		
4 December 2021		
<p>Through this session, the Rainforest Alliance and its partners highlighted the importance of community forestry in contributing to stopping forest degradation and enhancing climate adaptation and mitigation. Case studies of responsible forest management and productive forest restoration conducted by local communities or Indigenous Peoples, at the crossroad between forestry and agriculture, were given.</p> <p>The session also explored the role of companies, governments and financiers on how to further support community forests and what is needed to scale up this support at the landscape level, identifying and addressing barriers.</p> <p><a href="#">Page of the event</a>  <a href="#">Watch the event on Youtube</a></p>		
<b>Speaker type:</b> Duncan Macqueen - IIED	<b>Hosts:</b> GLF Climate and Rainforest Alliance	<b>Size of audience:</b> 95 views on YouTube

Learning from experiences to increase the effectiveness of Community-Based Forestry		
7 December 2021		
<p>Over the past 40 years, several countries have adopted different models of community-based forestry to improve forest conditions and the livelihoods of local communities and smallholders managing the forests. Various regimes have been implemented with various forms of collaborations. Despite criticisms and failures reported in some countries, community-based forestry remains a potential vehicle to protect and enhance natural resources, and build social, institutional, human, and financial capital.</p> <p><a href="#">Watch the event</a></p>		
<b>Speaker type:</b> Duncan Macqueen - IIED	<b>Hosts:</b> CIFOR – ICRAF, FAO	<b>Size of audience:</b> 173 views on YouTube

## Annex 10. List of letters of agreement

Country	Organization	Type	LoA Title/objective	Total (US dollars)
ECUADOR	ASOCIACION AGRO ARTESANAL DE PRODUCCION DE BIENES AGRICOLAS, PECUARIOS Y PISCICOLAS DE NAPO KALLARI	FFPO	Soluciones estratégicas para el fortalecimiento de la Asociación Kallari en la Provincia de Napo	45 500
ECUADOR	CORPORACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE LA CHAKRA AMAZONICA	FFPO	Fortalecimiento institucional de la Corporación de Asociaciones de la Chakra Amazónica para consolidar un ente de representatividad en la Amazonía que promueve la conservación del sistema ancestral Chakra. el uso sostenible de los recursos naturales y la bioeconomía indígena con la participación activa de pueblos indígenas, mujeres y jóvenes”	50 000
ECUADOR	CORPORACION FORTALEZA DEL VALLE	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de tecnologías de economía circular para la gestión de residuos sólidos orgánicos en organizaciones de productores y cooperativas cacaoteras de Ecuador, para incrementar la salud del suelo, la productividad de las fincas agroforestales de cacao "Nacional" con certificación orgánica y la competitividad exportadora	50 000
ECUADOR	FUNDACION AMOR 7.8	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de tecnologías de economía circular para la gestión de residuos sólidos orgánicos en organizaciones de productores y cooperativas cacaoteras de Ecuador, para incrementar la salud del suelo, la productividad de las fincas agroforestales de cacao "Nacional" con certificación orgánica y	50 000

ECUADOR	UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES DE AGRICULTORES AGROECOLOGICOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE TUNGURAHUA PACAT	FFPO	Pilotaje de implementación de un Sistema Participativo de Garantías (SPG) en la PACAT y fortalecimiento de mejores prácticas en cosecha, post-cosecha y logística comercial para incentivar la transición agroecológica, mejorar la gestión comercial y el acceso a mercados más justos y diferenciados	50 000
GAMBIA	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (MECCNR)	Government	Support to enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs for improved landscape mitigation, adaptation and climate-resilience	18 299
GAMBIA	NATIONAL FARMERS PLATFORM OF THE GAMBIA (NFPG)	FFPO	Strengthen the Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in Gambia for policy engagement, increased entrepreneurship, landscape mitigation, adaptation and climate-resilient for improved livelihoods	44 765
GHANA	ABRONO ORGANIC FARMERS ASSOCIATION (ABOFA)	APEX	Climate Smart Sustainable Agriculture, Community Ecotourism and Livelihood Development for the benefit of its members and other producer organizations through the establishment of grassroots and transitional zone round tables	34 499
GHANA	ACHICHIRE-SURESO PEBASEMAN CREMA	FFPO	Capacity for delivering climate-resilient landscapes and improve livelihoods for smallholder farmers	9 670
GHANA	COMMUNITY ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (CADER-GHANA)	FFPO	Gender inclusive advocacy and business services to forest and farm producers for livelihoods improvement and climate-resilient landscapes	12 515
GHANA	FORESTRY COMMISSION, FOREST & FARM FACILITY PHASE II PROJECT	GOVERNMENT	Climate change (REDD+) sensitization, training and information to FFPOs and organizing multistakeholder cross-sectoral engagements for dialogues and synergy building	32 894
GHANA	KASENA NANKANA BAOBAB COOPERATIVE UNION	FFPO	Increased Entrepreneurial Skills and Business development Services, Improved Climate Resilient Strategies and Enhanced Access to Social and Cultural Services for KANBAOCU Members in Upper East Region of Ghana	14 831

GHANA	KATITETAAH MAALI LANBUURE SOCIETY	FFPO	Improve livelihoods and empowerment of women farmers in advocacy, business development and climate-resilient activities	10 165
GHANA	KOKOO PA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Enhancement of farmers knowledge and skills for increased access to markets, financial inclusiveness and building climate-resilient landscapes	14 591
GHANA	ORGANIZATION FOR INDIGENOUS INITIATIVES AND SUSTAINABILITY (ORGIIS)	FFPO	Developing Legally Binding Community By-Laws (CBL) to protect women access to productive savannah landscape resources, such as shea, baobab, parkia and other productive land resources	15 000
GHANA	PEASANT FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF GHANA (PFAG)	APEX	Strengthening of the capacity of PFAG to engage in effective advocacy and business development for the benefit of its members and other producer organizations through the established of grassroots, zonal and national FFPO round tables and coordination of the activities of the Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP)	78 003
GHANA	PRIVATE AFFORESTATION DEVELOPERS ORGANIZATION (PADO)	FFPO	Building advocacy capacity for PADO members to influence policy and law that benefits members towards building sustainable businesses and climate-resilient forest landscapes	11 977
GHANA	TELE-BERE VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATION (TELE-BERE)	FFPO	Improve livelihoods and the empowerment of women farmers in advocacy, business development and climate-resilient activities	44 936
GHANA	TUNA WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	FFPO	Improved access of women and youth to tree resources and fertile lands in forest fringes of Mole National Park in Northern Region of Ghana	10 701
GHANA	ZUURI ORGANIC VEGETABLE FARMERS ASSOCIATION (ZOVFA)	APEX	Strengthening of the capacity of ZOVFA to engage in effective advocacy and business development for the benefit of its members and other producer organizations through the establishment of grassroots and Savannah zone round tables	19 619

KENYA	CHEPALUNGU APEX COMMUNITY FOREST ASSOCIATION	APEX	Strengthen the organizational capacity of the Chepalungu Apex Community Forest Association for sustainable forest management and livelihoods Improvement	28 297
KENYA	CHEPTAIS COMMUNITY FOREST ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Strengthened organizational and productive capacity of Cheptais Community Forest Association	28 297
KENYA	FARM FORESTRY SMALLHOLDER PRODUCER ASSOCIATION OF KENYA (FF SPAK)	APEX	Support to capacity development of FFPOs in entrepreneurship development advocacy, contribution to SDGs and climate change resilience	87 916
KENYA	KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (KEFRI)	FFPO	Support to the First Kenya National Forest Investment Conference and Expo and facilitation of FFPOs participation	27 585
KENYA	LARIAK COMMUNITY FOREST ASSOCIATION (CFA)	FFPO	Support to Lariak CFA to improve its productive capacity and to review the Participatory Forest Management Plan and Agreement	28 297
KENYA	NAKURU SMALLHOLDER FRUIT PRODUCER ASSOCIATION (NASFPA)	FFPO	Support to NASFPA to transform into a fruit marketing cooperative society and develop a five-year strategic business plan	28 347
KENYA	SALABANI PROSOPIS PRODUCERS SELF HELP GROUP	FFPO	Support to Salabani Prosopis Self-Help Group in sustainable charcoal production and livelihood diversification	7 400
KENYA	SOORTAAY WOMEN GROUP	FFPO	Support capacity development of Soortaay Women Group's in poultry and multi-purpose tree nursery establishment	4 590
KENYA	WE EFFECT	PARTNER	Communication strategy in support of the FFF in Kenya	24 560
KENYA	WESTERN TREE PLANTERS ASSOCIATION (WETPA)	FFPO	Support to WETPA to undertake trees on farm inventory in Bungoma county, and develop a business plan for the timber value chain	28 297
LIBERIA	FARMERS UNION NETWORK OF LIBERIA (FUN)	FFPO	Enhance forest and farm producer organizations on 'climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods	80 000

MADAGASCAR	ASSOCIATION FIFATA	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) (notamment les femmes, les jeunes et la population autochtone/indigène) des régions d'AMORON'I MANIA, de VAKINANKARATRA et du SOFIA) à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique dans le cadre du « mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF (Forest and Farm Facility)	61 207
MADAGASCAR	LA COALITION PAYSANNE DE MADAGASCAR (CPM)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) de la région ATSIANANA à travers la professionnalisation de l'entrepreneuriat pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique dans le cadre du mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF	22 262
MADAGASCAR	DIRECTION D APPUI A LA FORMATION AGRICOLE ET A LA PROFESSIONNALISATION DES PRODUCTEURS ET DES PECHEURS (DFAPP) DU MAEP	GOVERNMENT	Appuis au renforcement des capacités des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) en vue de les professionnaliser sur l'incubation des entreprises pour l'amélioration leurs moyens d'existence face au changement climatique dans le cadre du projet : Mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF (Forest and Farm Facility) »	33 461
MADAGASCAR	FEKRITAMA (FIVONDRONAMBEN NY TANTSAHA MALAGASY)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) des régions ATSIANANA et BONGOLAVA à travers la professionnalisation de l'entrepreneuriat pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique dans le cadre du « mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF (Forest and Farm Facility)	21 823

MADAGASCAR	PLATEFORME NATIONALE FEMMES DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE (PNFDDSA)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) (notamment les femmes, les jeunes et la population autochtone/indigène) des régions d'ANALAMANGA, de BOENY et du SOFIA à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique et réponses à la pandémie COVID-19 et relèvement verte dans le cadre du « mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF (Forest and Farm Facility)	77 312
MADAGASCAR	RESEAU SOA	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) (notamment les femmes, les jeunes et la population autochtone/indigène) des régions de BONGOLAVA, d'ANALAMANGA, d'ATSINANANA et de DIANA à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique dans le cadre du « mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF	90 650
MADAGASCAR	TRANOBENNY TANTSAHA MPAMOKATRA (TTM)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des OPFA faîtières prévues par l'association TTM pour la représentation des OPFA au niveau national pour orienter les politiques de développement au profit des priorités de ces OPFA à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique dans le cadre du « mécanisme forêts et paysans à Madagascar FFF (Forest and Farm Facility)	21 530
NEPAL	ADHAR EKATA MAHILA SANTHA	FFPO	Empowering women producers through product diversification and value addition	12 779
NEPAL	ASMITA NEPAL	FFPO	Scaling up of production, product diversification and value addition of Duna Tapari and organic fertilizer produced by community forest- based enterprise	12 024

NEPAL	ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY FOREST OWNERS NEPAL (AFFON)	APEX	Promotion of collective action for value addition and marketing of Timbur and scaling up of Timbur-based agroforestry system	12 808
NEPAL	CENTRAL DAIRY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD NEPAL (CDCAN)	FFPO	Quality milk production and economic enrichment through adoption silage technology	13 661
NEPAL	COMMUNITY RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY – NEPAL	FFPO	Strengthening aromatic and medicinal plants- based enterprises of the community forest users group by scaling up production, processing and marketing	13 010
NEPAL	FEDERATION OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY USERS NEPAL (FECOFUN)	APEX	Strengthen capacities in policy advocacy and the promotion of resilient forest and farm producer groups operating enterprises for improved livelihoods in Nepal	93 188
NEPAL	NATIONAL FARMER GROUP FEDERATION NEPAL	FFPO	Promoting organic agri-entrepreneurship adopting participatory guarantee systems	13 319
NEPAL	PARBATPHEDI SRIJANA YOVA CLUB	FFPO	Promotion of essential oil production and processing enterprise of CFUG, based on sustainable forest and farm management practices	12 613
NEPAL	WOMEN RIGHTS AND RESOURCES NETWORK	FFPO	Strengthening women-led ginger and turmeric-based enterprises in community forestry and promotion of sustainable marketing	12 596
NFO	AFRICAN WOMENS NETWORK FOR COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS (REFACOF)	FFPO	Strengthening the capacities of FFPOs to promote policy and legal frameworks conducive to the economic empowerment and livelihood resilience of rural women through associativism and cooperativism, seizing the opportunity of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019–2028 (UNDF)	15 115
NFO	COORDINADORA DE ORGANIZACIONES INDIGENAS DE LA CUENCA AMAZONICA	FFPO	Soluciones Climáticas Basadas en las Comunidades Forestales	20 000
TANZANIA (UNITED REPUBLIC OF)	FARM RADIO TRUST	FFPO	Communication initiative in support of the Forest Farm Facility in Tanzania	42 226
TANZANIA	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)	PARTNER	Strengthening FFPOs' capacity for inclusive governance and for climate resilience and restoration planning and implementation	90 813

TANZANIA	MAENDELEO YA WAKULIMA (MAYAWA)	FFPO	Smallholder forest and farm producers of Kagera Region transformed into financially viable agro-entrepreneurs through the provision of business incubation service of the MAYAWA Resource Centre and have mainstreamed climate change into their plans and operations	35 040
TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA JAMII WA USIMAMIZI WA MISITU TANZANIA	FFPO	Development of the enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPO members to access markets and finance, increased landscape mitigation and adaptation to climate change	90 192
TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA MKOA WA ARUSHA	APEX	Contribute to improve the livelihoods of FFPOs and improving climate reliance through strengthening FFPOs in their capacity to support sustainable entrepreneurship linked to forest and landscape-related value chains”	50 091
TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA NA WAFUGAJI WA MKOA WA MANYARA	FFPO	Contribute to improve the livelihoods of FFPOs and improving climate reliance by strengthening FFPOs in their capacity to support sustainable entrepreneurship linked to forest- and landscape-related value chains	50 091
TANZANIA	MVIWATA	FFPO	Support farmers, forest producers and pastoralists to address climate resilience and improved livelihoods	180 078
TANZANIA	TANZANIA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (TAFORI)	FFPO	Development of the enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPO members to access markets and finance, increased landscape mitigation and adaptation to climate change	39 759
TANZANIA	TANZANIA TREE GROWER ASSOCIATION UNION (TTGAU)	FFPO	Support to improve livelihood of small-scale farmers (male, female and youth) by increasing productivity, access to markets and financial services, and advocating for enabling policies environment	180 312
TANZANIA	TRIAS TANZANIA	FFPO	Development and provision of technical advice in marketing, micro-finance and climate change to MVIWATA Arusha and MVIWAMA Manyara	56 798
TANZANIA	WE EFFECT	PARTNER	Strengthening apex FFPOs (MVIWATA and TTGAU) organizational management for sustainable development	25 130

TOGO	ACTION ENVIRONNEMENTALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (AE2D)	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration de la résilience des paysages et des communautés face au changement climatique dans les préfectures de Tchamba et Dankpen dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans au Togo	34 684
TOGO	AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA PROTECTION CIVILE (ANPC)	FFPO		19 437
TOGO	ASSOCIATION APCR	FFPO	Appui à l'encadrement et au renforcement des moyens d'existence des agriculteurs/ trices membres de dix (10) Organisations des producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) dans les régions centrale et Kara dans le cadre du mécanisme Forêts et paysans (FFF) au Togo	45 788
TOGO	COORDINATION TOGOLAISE DES ORGANISATIONS PAYSANNES ET DE PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES (CTOP)	FFPO	Appui aux Organisations des producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) dans le cadre du mécanisme Forêts et paysans (FFF) au Togo	97 598
TOGO	FNAET (FORUM NATIONAL DES AGRICULTEURS ET ELEVEURS DU TOGO)	FFPO		25 690
TOGO	LA CENTRALE DES PRODUCTEURS DE CEREALES DU TOGO (CPC-TOGO)	FFPO		20 151
TOGO	LA FEDERATION DES UNIONS DE PRODUCTEURS DE CAFE CACAO DU TOGO (FUPROCAT)	APEX	Appui à l'encadrement des Organisations des producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) de café-cacao et des fruits dans la région des plateaux dans le cadre du mécanisme Forêts et paysans (FFF) au Togo	199 11
TOGO	LABORATOIRE DE BOTANIQUE ET ECOLOGIE VEGETALE	FFPO	Appui au renforcement des capacités des Organisations des producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) pour l'amélioration des moyens d'existence et les paysages résilients dans le cadre du mécanisme Forêts et paysans (FFF) au Togo	29 047
TOGO	RESEAU DES CENTRALES D AUTOPROMOTION PAYSANNES (RECAP)	FFPO	L'objectif global est de contribuer à l'amélioration des revenus des OPFA et la résilience des populations rurales de la région des savanes	20 023

TOGO	RESEAU DES JEUNES PRODUCTEURS ET PROTECTIONNELS AGRICOLES DU TOGO (REJEPPAT)	FFPO	Appui à la participation des jeunes exploitants agricoles familiaux à la promotion de l'agroécologie, la restauration des paysages forestiers, l'influence des politiques et la riposte contre la COVID-19 dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans au Togo	29 819
TOGO	RESEAU NATIONAL DES FEMMES AGRICULTRICES DU TOGO (RENAFAT)	FFPO	Appui à l'encadrement et au renforcement des moyens d'existence des agriculteurs/trices membres de 10 Organisation de Producteurs Forestiers et Agricoles (OPFA) dans les régions Centrale, Kara et savanes, dans le cadre du mécanisme FFF au Togo	34 776
VIET NAM	VIETNAM FARMERS UNION - FFF/FAO	APEX		286 209
ZAMBIA	COTTON ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA (CAZ)	FFPO	Strengthening the Cotton Association of Zambia's study circle groups for business and policy engagement at landscape level	76 174
ZAMBIA	NYIMBA DISTRICT FARMERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Strengthening the Forest Commodities groups under the Nyimba District Farmer Association for forest and Farm business and policy engagement at landscape level	65 572
ZAMBIA	PETAUKE DISTRICT FARMERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Strengthening forest and farm producers under the Petauke District Farmers' Association in resilient landscapes and livelihoods to climate change	54 966
ZAMBIA	PROVINCIAL FORESTRY OFFICE - NORTHWESTERN PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT	Strengthening the Mushindamo Charcoal and Mwinilunga Honey Associations for landscape climate change resilience and adaptive livelihoods	38 362
ZAMBIA	PROVINCIAL FORESTRY OFFICE - SOUTHERN PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT	Capacity building of the FFPOs in sustainable wood fuel production and policy dialogue	43 973
ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA NATIONAL FOREST COMMODITY ASSOCIATION (ZNFCA)	APEX	Institutional capacity development to provide services to FFPOs in developing resilient landscapes and climate change adaptation	83 936
GLOBAL	AGRICORD VZW	PARTNER	Consolidating global, regional and national support to forest and farm producers through AgriCord-FFF collaboration	78 016

GLOBAL	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (IIED)	PARTNER	FFF Phase II Knowledge generation and Monitoring and Learning (M&L) in 2021	223 975
GLOBAL	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)	PARTNER	Strengthening FFPOs' capacity for inclusive governance and for climate resilience and restoration planning and implementation	196 207
GLOBAL	LADY AGRI IMPACT INVESTMENT HUB	FFPO	Support gender smart investment in agroforestry value chains in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia	37 124
GLOBAL	WORLD RURAL FORUM (WRF)	PARTNER	Strengthening the capacities of FFPOs to promote policy and legal frameworks conducive to the economic empowerment and livelihood resilience of rural women through associativism and cooperativism, seizing the opportunity of the implementation of the UNDF 2019–2028	84 744
REGIONAL	ASIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATION FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FFPO	Young Women and Men Farmers as Advocates for Sustainable, Resilient, Gender- Sensitive, Agri-Forest-Based Livelihoods: Young Farmers for Farms in Forests, Forests in Farms project – Phase 2	85 000
REGIONAL	ASOCIACION DE COMUNIDADES FORESTALES DE PETEN (ACOFOP)	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de capacidades, diálogo y concertación de los pueblos indígenas, comunidades locales y mujeres líderes territoriales, para mejorar las políticas de asistencia a los productores y productoras, de cara a los impactos del cambio climático en los medios de vida de la región mesoamericana	64 460
Total				4 187 082

**Notes:**

1. The table above includes carry forward of LoAs from 2020.
2. The amounts reported refer only to the LoAs with FFPO, apex, government, and partners.
3. The amount of the LoA with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) includes the LoA signed with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Nepal titled *Facilitation of Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Programme in Nepal*.
4. The amount of the LoA with the Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU) includes two additional LoAs signed in 2021 with the same organization.

## Annex 11: List of Direct Beneficiary Grants

Country	Organization	Type	DBG Title/Objective	Total (US dollars)
Bolivia	ASOCIACION AGROPECUARIA DE PRODUCTOS AMAZONICOS DE MAJO Y ASAI DE BUEN RETIRO	FFPO	Fortalecimiento organizacional de la Asociación Agropecuaria de Productores Amazónicos de Majo y Aai Buen Retiro (AAGROPAMA – BR) para promover un modelo municipal de gestión integral y sustentable del bosque que contribuya al establecimiento de paisajes resilientes al cambio climático a través de la gestión integral territorial, el aprovechamiento de productos forestales no maderables y la producción de alimentos orientados a mejorar la seguridad y soberanía alimentaria	50 905
Bolivia	ASOCIACIÓN DE APICULTORES DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA CRUZ – ADAPICRUZ	APEX	Alianzas y Servicios para la Implementación de Modelos de Apicultura Ecológica Resiliente en Bosques Amazónicos y Chiquitanos con Potencial Apícola en el Marco De La Apicultura Asociativa con Adapicruz	40 126
Bolivia	ASOCIACION DE ORGANIZACION DE PRODUCTORES ECOLOGICOS DE BOLIVIA (AOPEB)	APEX	Alianzas público privadas permiten a la AOPEB y a las Organizaciones de Productores Agrícolas y Forestales OPAF, desarrollar sus capacidades de Autogestión Productiva Financiera y Social para fortalecer la capacidad de desarrollo empresarial, así como una articulación con los principales actores del municipio para la implementación de políticas públicas de fomento a la comercialización de café y productos de los sistemas agroforestales (SAFs)	50 931
Bolivia	ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE PRODUCTORES DE CAFE (ANPROCA - BOLIVIA)	APEX	Fortalecimiento de la Red de Organizaciones de Productores Agrícolas y Forestales (ROPAF) para consolidarla como una instancia representativa de las organizaciones de productores capaz de delinear propuestas de política pública, programas y proyectos en beneficio de sus asociados, el acceso a mercados sostenibles y mercados especiales para la Asociación Nacional de Productores de Café (ANPROCA)”	56 076
Bolivia	CENTRAL DE COOPERATIVAS EL CEIBO LTDA	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de El Ceibo R.L. de Bolivia en Soporte de Servicios e innovación Tecnológico, Mejoramiento de la Calidad y Emprendimientos Cooperativos Rurales de Cacao Fino y de Aroma con enfoque género, adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático como una base para el diseño de políticas públicas	50 931

Bolivia	CENTRAL LOCAL DE COOPERATIVAS AGROPECUARIAS "CARANAVI" RL	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de las unidades productivas familiares de café orgánico, los mecanismos de adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático y las capacidades de gestión empresarial de la Central local de Cooperativas Agropecuarias Caranavi R.L. (CELCCAR), como modelo de desarrollo para una política pública municipal	50 931
Bolivia	COMUNIDAD INDIGENA RIO BLANCO	FFPO	Modelo de emprendimiento comunitario indígena para la gestión integral del bosque a partir del aprovechamiento de productos forestales maderables y no maderables – caso productos derivados de la oleorresina o agua de copaibo y agregación de valor a residuos maderables en áreas bajo manejo forestal en la comunidad río blanco del tioc monte verde	15 295
Ghana	ASETENAPA COOPERATIVE COCOA FARMING AND MARKETING SOCIETY LIMITED	FFPO	Inclusive business towards climate-resilient landscapes and improved income of the farmers of Asetenapa cooperative	4 814
Ghana	KABILE CO-OPERATIVE CASHEW FARMERS AND PROCESSORS SOCIETY LTD (KABILE)	FFPO	Improving economic livelihood of KCFP members through industrialized value addition to cashew nut	4 896
Ghana	MAALTAABA PEASANT WOMAN FARMERS COOPERATIVE	FFPO	Addressing barriers in the Shea industry to empower women for improved wellbeing	9 776
Ghana	OFFINSO FINE FLAVOUR COOPERATIVE COCOA FARMERS AND MARKETING SOCIETY LIMITED	FFPO	Improving the livelihood of women and youth through Sustainable cocoa production and reforestation in the Offinso district for members of Offinso Fine Flavor Cocoa Farmers Cooperative and Marketing Society Limited	9 776
Ghana	SAVANNAH WOMEN FARMERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Sustaining the livelihoods of women producer associations in Northern region through forest and farm business and landscape restoration to strengthen of business development capacity of Savannah Women Farmers Associations	9 776
Ghana	WASSA EAST DISTRICT (CCP) CO-OPERATIVE COCOA FARMERS AND MARKETING UNION LIMITED	FFPO	Towards improving the livelihood of women through the upscaling of climate-smart cocoa production and value addition in Wassa-East District	9 776
Togo	ACTION POUR LA PROMOTION ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTEGRAL DE LA FEMME ET DE L'ENFANT	FFPO	Renforcement de la résilience au COVID-19 des organisations des femmes	7 812

Togo	CENTRALE D'AUTOPROMOTION PAYSANNE (CAP) KPALAN DO DE SIKBAOG	FFPO	Projet de contribution à la lutte contre le Corona Virus dans la région des Savanes au Togo pour des actions de réponse à la COVID-19 dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans (FFF) » pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises CAP KPALAN'DO SIKBAOG	9 134
Togo	COMITE VILLAGEOIS DE DEVELOPPEMENT (CVD) SAMALA HAUT	FFPO	Réhabilitation, protection et mise en valeur de deux forets sacrées communautaires de poudre et de Kpanguiye pour le développement de l'apiculture » pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de LASSA HAUT	8 842
Togo	COOPERATIVE UNION REGIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS DE PRODUCTEURS DE CEREALES MARITIME (UROPC-M)	FFPO	Union Régionale des Organisations de Producteurs de Céréales-Maritime (UROPC-M)	10 267
Togo	FEDERATION NATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS MARAICHIERES DU TOGO (FENOMAT)	FFPO	Projet d'appui à la mise en place d'un marché de légumes biologiques à Kara en réponse aux impacts de la COVID-19 sur les maraichers membres de la FENOMAT	9 119
Togo	FEDERATION NATIONALE DES PROFESSIONNELS DE LA FILIERE BETAIL ET VIANDE DU TOGO (FENAPFIBVO)	FFPO	Projet de riposte contre la COVID-19 dans deux marchés à bétails dans la région des plateaux au Togo.	8 895
Togo	FEDERATION NATIONALE DES UNIONS DES COOPERATIVES DE PECHE DU TOGO (FENUCCOPE TO)	FFPO	Projet de renforcement du dispositif de riposte contre la COVID-19 au port de pêche de Lomé et sur le littoral et appui à la commercialisation du poisson frais	9 630
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL ADMINISTRATION (COOP-CA) AKIDJETAN	FFPO	Valorisation des domaines forestiers par le développement d'une apiculture moderne respectueuse de l'environnement" par la COOP-CA-AEH pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de COOP-CA-AEH.	9 782
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL ADMINISTRATION (COOP-CA) ASSI LASSIME	FFPO	Réhabilitation, protection et mise en valeur de deux forets sacrées communautaires de poudre et de Kpanguiye pour le développement de l'apiculture » pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de Lassa Haut	5 377
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL ADMINISTRATION (COOP-CA) TOUMOUKAIN DE KOUKA	FFPO	Appui au renforcement de capacité productive de l'unité de production de la farine de fufou	9 990

Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D AMINISTRATION (COOP-CA) RESEAU DES PROMOTRICES D AGRO-INDUSTRIE DU TOGO (REPROMAT)	FFPO	Evaluation socioéconomique de l'impact de la COVID-19 sur les transformatrices assortie de note de plaidoyer et soutien aux unités de transformation promues par les femmes » par REPROMAT pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de REPROMAT	9 633
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) ALOUEDO DE TCHAVADE	FFPO	Appui au développement d'une chaîne de valeur inclusive à Tchavade : le manioc	10 344
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) AMEN DE GOVIE KONDA	FFPO	Résilience économique et sociale des femmes de Govié Konda aux chocs de la pandémie au COVID-19	8 842
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) AZONKO D OTANDJOBO	FFPO	Projet de contribution à la lutte contre le Corona Virus dans la région des Savanes au Togo pour des actions de réponse à la COVID-19 dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans (FFF)	8 764
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) ESSEWLE ABOE DE KPATEGA	FFPO	Fourniture de services sociaux et de soutien aux membres de la coopérative ESSEWLE ABOE et des couches vulnérables du village de KPATEGA et ses environs pour la riposte contre la COVID-19	7 300
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) LAMPOUGUINI DE DJIMOTIGA	FFPO	Initiatives agro-sylvo-pastorales des jeunes de Kpendjal pour la création d'emplois productifs durables et innovants pour une transformation rurale au nord Togo	10 665
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) LOLONYO	FFPO	Amélioration des revenus des femmes fumeuses de poissons du Lac Nangbéto à travers la construction des fours améliorés et la production du bois d'énergie	9 551
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) NOVIVA DE TOKPO	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration du modèle économique résilient au changement climatique de la SCOOPS NOVIVA	9 634
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) TERRE BENIE DE NOTSE	FFPO	Projet de renforcement des capacités de production, de commercialisation et de formation des jeunes par la SCOOPS TERRE BENIE à Agoto, préfecture de Haho.	9 801
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) TIADIMPO	FFPO	Renforcement de la résilience des membres de la SCOOPS TIADIMPO de Timbou face aux changements climatique et à la COVID-19 pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de COOPERATIVE et GROUPEMENT SCOOPS TIADIMPO.	7 040
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) TIBI DE TCHAVADE II	FFPO	Renforcement des capacités des membres de la coopérative TIBI de Tchavade sur les pratiques agroécologiques et la restauration des paysages forestiers	9 997

Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) YANDAME DE YENYANE	FFPO	Projet d'appui au développement des activités et à la formalisation des relations de la scoops Yandame avec les autres acteurs des chaines de valeurs de la filière avicole pour une meilleur adaptation aux effets de la pandémie de COVID-19	10 176
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) YEWONOUBE DE DJABOU	FFPO	Poissonnerie "Yewonoubé" au profit des pecheurs, reboisement et gestion de l'environnement sur le long du fleuve oti	10 900
Togo	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE AVEC CONSEIL D ADMINISTRATION (SCOOPS-CA) APICULTURE ENVIRONNEMENT - HUMANITE (AEH)	FFPO	Valorisation des domaines forestiers par le développement d'une apiculture moderne respectueuse de l'environnement" par la COOP-CA-AEH pour renforcer la capacité de développement des entreprises de COOP-CA-AEH.	8 913
Total (USD)				584 421

Total DBG

37

## Annex 12: Final summary table of FFF indicators (2021)

Note : Blue indicates processed data

Indicators	Bolivia	Ecuador	Ghana	Kenya	Madagascar	Nepal	Tanzania	Togo	Vietnam	Zambia	Regional/ Global	Total
IMPACT: CLIMATE RESILIENT LANDSCAPES AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS												
Outcome 1: More enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs delivered through more FFPO-inclusive governance and cross-sectoral processes												
Outcome indicator OI1  How many changes has FFF work led to in policy/legal documents, processes or decisions that are in favour of the interest of FFPOs through direct FFPOs engagement at 1) national, 2) international levels?	3 cumulative changes – National Program for Support of Cocoa, Law 088 on wild Cocoa Production in Beni, National Urban and peri-urban agriculture program	3 policy and decision changes including Ministerial agreement N°034 on bio-enterprises, CCLEA environmental education and MAATE Amazon table of NTFPs	0 None yet but national GhaFFaP set up	3 Support to KFS to lift moratorium on Prosopis charcoal, develop National Agroforestry Strategy, and extend social protection to vulnerable charcoal producers	3 Land tenure act (6 FFPOs), Land appropriation in Boeny (PNFDDSA), Financing of small FFPOs regulatory text (FIFATA)	41 including 6 new such as SFM procedure (FECOF UN) Lumbini provincial forest act (AFFON) and 2 local agriculture acts (NFGF and Adhar Ekta) plus Forest Policy 2075 and Forest Act 2076 last year	3 (2 national: Agroforestry Strategy, NTFP Strategy; 1 sub-national: harmonisation of timber levy in Njombe Region)	7 (UNFFF national action plan CTOP, CTOP Women's chapter memorandum, Agriculture Framework Law PNAFAT/CTOP, family farm focused agropole in Kara CTOP, National Agroecology Strategy PNAFAT/CTOP, Land and State Code CTOP, last year: women's chapter Kamboli)	15 Including road building, commune socio-economic plans, climate plans, support for organic agriculture, long rotation timber policy support, access to loans, PGS approval	4 policies (charcoal regulation, PGS guidelines, honey policy, carbo tax utilization plus 3 land transfers)		82
Output 1.1: FFPOs have clear advocacy agendas that represent all their members' interest												

Indicator 1:  How many of the FFPOs supported through FFF have developed a written advocacy agenda approved by their members (through a legitimate and representative process)?	9 FFPOs (APROVE, CIMAP, FEDPRAC AO CBBA, FEDPRAC AO LP, SAUCE TINPIS) and AOPEB, CIOEC, ANPROC A and COPRAC AO shaping National Strategy	8 FFPOs (Acai, Kallari, Runashitu, Sacha Laran, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCA C, Wiñak)	11 FFPOs, 3 zonal advocacy agendas (zonal, transition and forest ecological zones), 1 national GhaFFaP agenda	5 FFPOs CPFK on charcoal ban and COTNGA K to NEMA and plastic bag ban, plus NASFPA, TGAN and WETPA	16 FFPOs	6 FFPO (Adhar Ekta, AFFON, CDCAN, FECOFUN, NFGF, RDN)	4 FFPOs developed 10 advocacy agendas	3 FFPOs with written advocacy plans  Including CTOP Women's chapter, Akidjetan and Souroutaw i	14 FFPOs	5 FFPOs (CCA, CDNTA, Masopo, Tubeleke, ZNFCA)		184
Indicator 2:  What percentage women, youth and Indigenous Peoples were involved directly in the approval process?	Not detailed	Bio producer network 41% women 13% youth Environmental education 85% women, 25% youth 92% indigenous Communications 56% women 22% youth 77% indigenous	Not detailed	30% women 10% youth  Estimates only	49% women	Ranges of 40-51% women, 15-33% youth and 10-36% indigenous	49% women	100% of FFPO members involved were women	41.5% women 11.7% youth 61% ethnic minority	At least 40% women		At least 52% women, 16% youth, 17.5 indigenous
Output 1.2: Cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes strengthened with better representation from forest and farm producers												
Indicator 3:  How many strengthened or	4 National processes linked to peri-urban	1 national process (Amazon table of	47 total: 22 grass root round tables, 9	4 national platforms (SDG platform,	5 cross-sectoral processes at national	41 cross-sectoral multistakeholder	4 in total (1 national under	5 policy processes (Family Farming	35 5 national policy workshops	16 in total (2 national processes		8 international, 71 national,

new cross sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes have, through FFF support achieved active participation by FFPOs per year at 1) national and 2) regional/global levels?	agriculture , ecological production , family farming and cocoa, 2 subnational processes linked to Acai and Honey	NTFPs) and 1 sub-national process (related to the development of the Chakra brand)	zonal round tables, 5 regional and 3 national dialogues, 8 international dialogues	Forest Value Chain Association, Kenya Forest Investment Conference / Expo, and Climate Smart Agriculture )	level (3 on political processes, 2 on restored / agroforestry land acquisition and 1 women's platform from last year (PNFDDSA)	policy processes initiated in collaboration with local government	TAFORI coordination, 2 regional Njombe and Arusha, 1 zonal Southern Highlands)	National Plan, Transhumance conflict mgmt., Rural Women's Memorandum, last year: enforcement of community forestry protection and re-forestation of shea etc.)	, 16 round tables at commune / district / province 14 commune focus group discussions	on charcoal and honey and, 7 district-, 2 provincial-, and 2 ward development committees from last year)		83 subnational
Indicator 4:  How many FFPO-representatives participated across those advocacy/policy process (disaggregated data M, F) per year?	24 FFPO reps (16 for past years and 8 for this year but gender not recorded)	3 FFPOs (Wiñak association, Tsatsayaku association, Kallari association) 2 men 1 woman	1,495 participants (828 men 667 Women)	130 (30% Women, 10% youth)	244 (138 woman)	1051 representatives of FFPOs (591 men and 460 women)	584 (361 women)	277 (148 women)	1008 (584 men 424 women)	Not specified		At least 4,816 (at least 2,100 women)
Outcome 2: Increased entrepreneurship, access to markets and finance through gender equitable value chains delivered through new capacity to provide business incubation within FFPOs												
Outcome Indicator OI 2  How many FFPO enterprises, based on environmentally sustainable resource use, have been supported by FFF to provide benefits	14  (Within AFIN, ANPROC A, AOPEB) APMIL, APROVE, ARCASY, CIMPA, CIOEC,	8  (Within Acai, Kallari, Runashitu, Sacha Laran, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku,	13  (CADER, KAMALA, TUWODE P, KANBAOC U, ZOIFA, PFAG & Tele-bere, ABOFA, KKFU,	12  (Within CCFA, COTNGA K, LCFA, LLMC, NASFPA and WETPA)	12 FFPOs	13 FFPO enterprises selling Bamboo, Barro, Cardamon, Fodder, Gooseberry, Harro Indian bay leaf,	4 enterprises selling charcoal, fresh juice and beekeeping+vanilla	14 FFPOs	27	27 FFPOs sell charcoal, seedlings, baskets, livestock, tamarind, masau, baobab, honey, medicinal		144

and returns to their members?	FEDPRAC AO CBBA, FEDPRAC AO LP, SAUCE TIPNIS)	UNORCA C, Wiñak,)	KKFA, ASP CREMA, NTGA, PADO)			Indian tree butter, organic vegetables, Sal leaves, Sichuan pepper, Timber, Tumeric				plants, and cotton briquettes		
Outcome indicator OI 3  How many FFPO enterprises supported by FFF have developed new or enhanced value addition activities?	6 FFPOs (AMPROC A, AOPEB, APMIL, ARCASY, CIOEC and FEDPRAC AO CBBA)	4 FFPO (Kallari, Tsatsayaku, UNORCA C, Wiñak)	9 FFPOs (PADO, KKFA, KAMALA, CADER, TUWODE P, Telebere, KANBAOC U, ASP CREMA and ZOVFA)	4 FFPOs (within COTNGA K, LLMC, NASFPA and WETPA)	12 FFPOs	8 FFPO CFUGs from Binayi, Bharang. , Nuerep., Piplepo., Sundar plus Adhar Ekta, Madhyab indhu and Ujjwal	3 enterprises (charcoal: MJUMITA and TTGAU; beekeeping+vanilla: MAYAWA)	12 FFPOs	22 FFPOs	35 actual businesses within those FFPOs have diversified		115
Outcome indicator OI 4  How many of the FFPO enterprises supported by FFF are led by women?	4 (AFIN, APMIL CIMAP and SAUCE TINPIS)	4 (Runashitu and Sacha Laran, Tsatsayaku, UNORCA C)	5 FFPOs (CADER, KAMALA, TUWODE P, KANBAOC U, TELEBERE and ZOVFA)	6 (unspecified)	16 FFPOs	7 (Adhar Ekta, Binayi, Piple, Shivamandir, Sundari, Rastriya CFUGs and NFGF)	1 enterprise (fresh juice)	23 enterprises in 5 FFPOs (FUPROCAT, CTOP, FNAET, RECAP, APCR, CPC)	14 FFPOs	10 (inc. Tubeleke women club and Masopo women club and CDNTA)		90
Output 2.1: FFPOs have capacity to deliver targeted business incubation services to their members												

Indicator 5:  How many FFPOs systems for business skills needs assessment (for members) are in place?	6 (ADAPICR UZ, AFIN ANPROC A, APROVE, AOPEB-ROPAF, CIOEC)	1 (Tsatsayaku)	11 FFPOs (PADO, ASP CREMA, KKFA, ABOFA, PFAG, KAMALA, TUWODE P, CADER, KANBAOC U, Telebere and ZOVFA)	6 (CCFA, COTNGA K, LFCA, LLMC, NASFPA and WETPA)	16 FFPOs	4 FFPOs or prog.. (FECOF UN, NFGF, Mount Everest Botanical and Green Foundation)	6 FFPOs (TTGAU, MJUMITA, MVIWATA , MVIWAAR USHA, MVIWAMA and MAYAWA)	11 FFPOs	6 (VNFU central plus 5 commune groups)	4 FFPOs (CAZ, ZNFCA last year and PDFA and NDFA this year)		71
Indicator 6:  How many business trainings have been run through FFPOs for their members?	36 (15 this year)	6 (Acai, Kallari, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCA C, Wiñak.)	20 on value addition, 15 on new value chains	5 (Three this year)	22 (20 this year)	13 to 3186 people (1112 men and 2074 women)	15 to 1,011 people (534 men, 477 women), training in business incubation and tree inventories )	17 types of trainings (9 this year, AE2D, RENAFAT , FUPROCA T, CTOP, FNAET, RECAP, APCR, CPC)	27 Training in business incubation, marketing, certification, value chains	5 (four in this year via CCA, Tubeleke, Masospo, NDFA, Petauke, Kampanule)		181
Indicator 7:  How many staff with business incubation expertise are there per FFPO in those supported by FFF?	15 new and 139 total	8 staff from 8 FFPOs (including 2 from last year)	22 staff of 11 FFPO (PADO, ASP CREMA, KKFA, ABOFA, PFAG, KAMALA, TUWODE P, CADER, KANBAOC U, Telebere and ZOVFA)	4 (within COTNGA K, LLMC, NASFPA and WETPA)	24 staff	22 FFPO staff FECOFUN 8, AFFON 3, NFGF 2, CDCAN 4, Adhar Ekta 1, Mount Everest 3, Green Foundation 1	80 MAYAWA members trained on beekeeping business mgmt., 108 MVIWAAR USHA members trained on enterprise development	32 FFPO staff	27 minimum (1-2 per FFPO)	3 FFPO staff		469

Indicator 8:  What percentage of trained business incubation staff are (i) women or (ii) youth?	20% women 20% youth	50% women 20% youth	32% women, 73% youth	Not recorded	60% women; 30% youth	50% women 50% youth	89% women, 46% youth	14% women, 39% youth	37% women 11% youth	60% women and 30% youths (last year)		At least 46% women, at least 35% youth
Output 2.2: FFPOs (and their members) have improved access to business, marketing, and financial services.												
Indicator 9:  How many FFPOs that FFF supports have a business plan that incorporates credible financial information (disaggregated by whether the FFPO is primarily men, women, youth, or indigenous peoples)	15	1 (Wiñak,)	6 FFPOs (PADO, KANBAOC U, KKFA, ABOFA, KAMALA and CADER), 2 FFPOs lead FFAST-AAA business cases (Tele-bere, KKFA)	4 (COTNGA KLLMC, NASFPA, WETPA)	11 FFPOs	5 FFPO (Bungdal, CDCN, Jarangan, Kalika Malika, Mount Everest)	4 FFPOs (MAYAWA, MJUMITA, MVIWATA, and TTGAU)	18 business plans	21 (5 from Ba Kan, 7 from Yen Bai, 5 from Hoa Binh 4 from Son La)	2 enterprise s (CAZ and ZNFCA supported by LadiAgri)		89
Indicator 10:  How many FFPOs through FFF support received a minimum of 1 business or marketing or financial service from third party providers (men, women, youth, and indigenous peoples)?	9 (Within AFIN, ANPROC A, CIOEC, CIMAP, SAUCE TIPNIS)	3 FFPOs (including Wiñak commercial agreement this year)	7 FFPOs (KAMALA, PADO, KKFA, KANBAOC U, PFAG, Tele-bere and ABOFA): 10 business services, 2 financial services and 2 market services	3 FFPOs (LLMC, NASFPA and TGAN all received finance)	9 FFPOs	9 FFPOs including four this year through Eco Force, CDCAN, Tenure Facility and Prime Ministers modernization fund	2 FFPOs (MVIWATA, MAYAWA)	11 FFPOs	22 FFPOs	27 FFPOs from 2 third party providers		102
Outcome 3: Improved delivery of landscape scale mitigation, adaptation, and climate resilience for climate change through direct engagement of FFPOs and integration with inclusive livelihood approaches												

Outcome indicator OI 5	12,332 hectares	2,869 hectares	11,582 hectares	26,920 hectares	1,080 hectares	202 (Bu FCOFUN, 4 CFUGs, NFGF, AFFON, CDCAN	2,157 hectares	549.5 hectares	27,000	539 ha.  (Plus 7,444 ha of community forest managed reported last year)		92,674.5 ha
How many hectares (ha) of forest under FFPO management have been linked to increased mitigation and adaptation results in climate change programmes?	(By APROVE, AFIN, APMIL, ARCASY, CIMAP, FEDPRAC AO CBBA and SAUCE Tinis)	(Mixed conservation, reforestation, and Agro forestry)	(By PADO, ASP CREMA, KKFA, ABOFA, KAMALA, TUWODE P, CADER, KANBAOC U, Telebere and ZOVFA)									
Outcome indicator OI 6	USD 18,000 recorded last year (no data due to question error – but benefits to 126 households recorded)	USD 80,000 recorded last year (no data for this year due to question error – but benefits to 2602 people)	USD not recorded due to question error but 18,309 total beneficiaries	Total not recorded due to question error, but 6,225 households benefitted	USD not recorded due to question error but 1,240 people benefitting	USD not recorded due to question error but 4,044 households benefitting	USD not recorded due to question error but 19,546 people benefitting	USD not recorded in 2021 due to question error but 2,219 beneficiaries (in 2020: USD 22,775 for nurseries)	USD not recorded due to question error but 11,580 total beneficiaries	USD not recorded due to question error and beneficiaries unquantified		At least 65,891 beneficiaries (USD not recorded this year due to question error)
How many USD have been allocated to FFPOs to implement climate or landscape restoration programs (nationally, regionally, and globally)?												
Output 3.1: FFPOs contribution in climate and landscape level programs has increased the outreach of these programs												
Indicator 11:	3 at subnational level through APMIL (honey programs), ARCASY (wild cocoa agroforestry) and FEDPRAC AO CBBA (cocoa	1 national with Proamazonia benefiting Kallari, Tsatsayaku and Wiñak  1 sub-national/national partnership 'Socio-	13 at international level, 14 at national level, 9 at subnational level, 55 grassroots partnerships	2 sub-national partnerships for Lariak and Chepalungu forests	1 partnership (GIZ)	5 (FAO-Churia, Gandaki River Basin, USAID Jal Jangal, Finnish Tulispur and Chitwan)	5 (4 regional: Ngorogoro conservation, Meeple in Ruvuma, school clubs in Arusha, Njombe; 1 local government tree	11 including REDD + strategy, PNIIASAN, development of NWFP sector in Togo,, Worl Rural Forum, IF, WACA, GEF, GCF,	8 including MONRE, VAFS, FPDP, COA PGS Viet Nam, VINASAM EX, DACE, Tam An Lac and Big Green companies, FSC Hoa Phat,	10 sub-national/national partnerships  AFR100, BCP, COMACO, GCF, GEF7, PPCR, SCRALA, SCRiKA, SIFAZ,		125 subnational/national, 13 international
How many partnerships with 1) sub-national/national, 2) international climate or landscape restoration programs were facilitated through FFF support?												

	agroforestry),	bosque' benefiting Runashitu)					planting in Babati)	GGGI, AFR100)	IUCN NbS	ZFLIP,		
Output 3.2: FFPOs have mainstreamed climate change into their operations												
Indicator 12:  How many FFPOs have developed climate resilience plans and / or responsive practices on the ground?	6 FFPOs with climate resilience plans (ADAPICR UZ, AFIN, ANPROC A, ARCASY, FEDPRAC AO CBBA and SAUCE TIPNIS)	6 FFPOs with climate resilient plans/ responsive practices	11 FFPOs with climate resilience plans/ responsive practices	3 FFPOs (LLMC, LariakCFA and WETPA)	14 FFPOs	7 FFPOs (AFFON, CDCAN, FECOFU N, MEFBA, NFGF, Mount Everest, Green Foundation, - linked to > 30 CFUGs)	8 FFPOs (5 apex and 3 1 <sup>st</sup> tier FFPOs)	8 FFPOs (at least 35 grassroots FFPOs) (REJEPPA T, RECAP, FUPROCA Tm FNAET, APCR, CPC, RENAFA, AE2D)	3 case studies presented	6 FFPO with climate responsive actions (CAZ, CCA, CDTNA, PDFa, Kampamul e, ZNFCA)		107
Indicator 13:  How many FFPOs staff received training in climate change adaptation or mitigation or resilient practices (disaggregated by men and women)?	176 (85 men 91 women) from ADAPICR UZ, AFIN, ANPROC A, AOPEB, APROVE, ARCASY, FEDPRAC AO CBBA, MINGA and CIMAP)	2600 (56% female members, [16% youth, 89% indigenous people recorded from last year])	35 FFPO staff (15 women)	1 FFPO FF_SPK engaged a climate change expert to train FFPOs but no data on who was trained yet	694 (230 women) FFPO staff and members (30 last year)	334 FFPO staff including this year 41 people, 18 men and 23 women from 5 FFPOs)	40 FFPO staff (19 women)	410 FFPO staff and members (of which 202 were women)	580 (379 men 201 women)	502 staff from last year trained in PGS and climate smart Agriculture (300 men and 202 women)		At least 5,372 members (at least 2,439 women)
Outcome 4: Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services												

Outcome indicator OI 7	3 FFPOs (reported from last year)	16,690 household s have received inputs on sanitary and biosafety, or support for visibility on indigenous people's ancestral productive systems	10 FFPOs engaged in VSLA	3 FFPOs Three charcoal producer associatio ns in Baringo, Turkana and Kitui	388 men, 364 women and 225 youth	32,551 househol ds receive COVID support this year following 8 CFUGs providing 5 to 10 social and cultural services last year	2 FFPOs (TTGAU, MVIWAAR USHA)	348 men, 480 women, 300 youth	5147 people - 3016 men and 2131 women, 581 youth 2979 ethnic minority people – in 21 FFPOs	35 people from CA and Kampamul e received cash transfers		At least 47 FFPOs, at least 56,528 beneficiari es
Output 4.1: FFPOs have systems in place to provide social and cultural services (targeting the most vulnerable members)												
Indicator 14:  How many FFPOs have conducted a needs assessment related to social and cultural services needed by their members?	6 FFPOs (AFIN, CIMAP, MINGA, CIPTA, FEDPRAC AO CBBA and ANPROC A) – unchange d	4 FFPOs have re- evaluated their sustainabl e production models and agri- food heritage	10 FFPOs (PADO, ASP CREMA, KKFA, ABOFA, KAMALA, TUWODE P, CADER, KANBAOC U, Tele- bere and ZOVFA)	3 FFPOs benefitted from a broader survey of livelihood, market and COVID impacts	5 FFPOs	3 FFPOs (AFFON, NFGF, Mount Everest)	0 so far	1 (AKIDJET AN)	25 FFPOs (65% of total)	2 FFPOs (ZNFCA and NDFA)		59
Indicator 15:  How many new or improved social and cultural services have been offered by the FFPOs through FFF support?	4 new or improved services have been offered – unchange d	2 new cultural services (Communi cations on Amazonia n and Andean Chakra and eco- tourism in Runashitu)	11 FFPOs accessed at least 1 social service	0 so far	4 services	5 new social services (COVID food relief, COVID equipme nt, CFUG database , Proposal writing, gender based	0 so far	4 services (AKIDJET AN: Covid awareness , SOS fertilizer, health mutual, school mutual)	11 social and cultural services	10 new social 2 cultural (Water, FISP, school feeding, disabilities, bicycles, info. centres, mobile bank, COVID, victim		53

						violence campaign )				support, cash transfers, protection of shrine, Chungu Lwindi)		
Indicator 16:  How many FFPOs have developed an integrated outreach, communications and knowledge sharing plan to increase social and cultural service delivery?	3 FFPOs (AOPEB, FEDPRAC AO CBBA and TIPNIS SAUCE)	6 FFPOs (Acai, Kallari, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCA C, Wiñak)	1 national strategy (GhaFFaP)	0	7 FFPOs	2 (CDCAN and NFGF)	6 FFPOs (MVIWAT A, MVIWAAR USHA, MVIWAMA, MAYAWA, MJUMITA and TTGAU)	4 FFPOs	25 (65% of total)	2 FFPOs (ZNFCA in three regions and CAZ)		56
Output 4.2: FFPOs link their social and cultural development agenda to national SDG process and other governmental development processes												
Indicator 17:  How many FFPOs representatives have participated in national level social development processes that include developing social and cultural rights (e.g. SDG working groups, planning, monitoring and evaluation meetings)?	5 FFPO representatives from AFIN, MINGA, CIMAP, ANPROC A)	1 FFPO (Wiñak participate in SDG working groups)	1 (GhaFFaP participated in the UN assessment of COVID 19 Ghana response)	0	1 FFPO (SDG day)	4 FFPOs active on gender, enterprise, social welfare, SFM, agroforestry, food security, pesticide analysis (FECOF UN, AFFON, CDCAN NFGF)	0 so far	1 FFPO (CTOP)	12 representatives (2 in Yen Bai, 4 in Bac Kan, 3 in Hoa Binh, 3 in Son La)	1 FFPO CAZ last year but COVID interfered this year		At least 26 FFPO representatives

# Annex 13: The FFF Team

## FFF country facilitators

- Bolivia: Boris Igor Fernández Arancibia
- Ecuador: Virginia Beatriz Vallejo Rojas and Kelvin Cueva Rojas
- Ghana: Elvis Kuudaar
- Kenya: Philip Koskei Kisoyan
- Madagascar: Andry Rakoto Harivony and Herizo Rakoto Niaina
- Nepal: Racchya Shah
- Tanzania: Geofrey Bakanga
- Togo: Aboudoumisamilou Issifou
- Viet Nam: Pham Tai Thang and Vu Le Y Voan
- Zambia: Vincent Ziba

## FFF team based at FAO headquarters

- David Kaimowitz, Manager
- Sophie Grouwels, Forestry Officer (Country Coach)
- Jhony Zapata, Forestry Officer (Country Coach)
- Marguerite France-Lanord, Forestry Officer (Communications and Outreach)
- Svea Senesie, Consultant (Gender Monitoring)
- Francesca Guarascio, Consultant (Reporting, Monitoring and Learning)
- Giulia DeRobert, Consultant (Resource Mobilization)
- Zoraya Gonzalez, Programme Assistant
- Tatiana Lebedeva, Office Assistant

## With support from

- Maria DeCristofaro, Outreach, FAO Forestry Division
- Marco Perri, Knowledge Management, FAO Forestry Division
- Mario Acunzo and team, Communications for Development, FAO
- Marta Gruca, Social Forestry, FAO Forestry Division
- Jose Diaz Diaz, Producers' Organizations, FAO Forestry Division

## FFF team based at IIED (Knowledge Generation and Monitoring and Learning)

- Duncan Macqueen, Principal Researcher and Leader of Forests and Prosperity Team, Natural Resources Group
- Anna Bolin, Senior Researcher, Forests and Prosperity Team, Natural Resources Group
- Kata Wagner, Researcher, Forests and Prosperity, Natural Resources Group
- James Mayers, Director, Natural Resources Group

## FFF team based at IUCN (Regional and Global Support)

- Chris Buss, Director Forest Conservation Programme
- Pauline Buffle, Programme Officer, Forest Conservation Programme

## FFF team based at AgriCord

- Noora Simola, Climate and Forestry Expert, Food and Forest Development Finland (FFD), FFF Liaison Officer

- Katja Vuori, Programme Advisor, AgriCord, AgriCord Secretariat FFF Focal Point
- Gabriela Quiroga Gilardoni, Strategic Partnership Facilitator, AgriCord

## Forest and Farm Facility

[www.fao.org/partnerships/forest-farm-facility](http://www.fao.org/partnerships/forest-farm-facility)  
[www.fao.org/forestry](http://www.fao.org/forestry)

### Resource partners:

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