



FFF Retreat, December 7,8, 9

## Day 1

### Best examples on Influencing sub-national policies / Governments (Outcome 1)

**Guiding question: How has FFF's work with local and provincial Governments made specific places more climate resilient and supportive of farmer needs?**

**In Vietnam:** Policy advocacy is most important result in Vietnam

Round table discussions are very key – at all levels.

**In Nepal:** Multistakeholder participation PGS – NFGF Identify and implement good practices in different parts of Nepal – add value and scale up – sustainable practices like agroforestry; Basket of goods – increase food security and collective nature of this kind of farming systems helps multiple streams of incomes. Local Government is autonomous in designing and budgeting and legal and regulatory framework – PGS is incorporated in local Government regulations.

**In Ghana:** The root causes of charcoal is linked with livelihoods of women. Energy need + NTFPs needed for income. There is no legal framework for NTFP

#### Questions:

##### Q1

**What is the advantage of influencing subnational policies as compared to national policies? Which is more effective?**

**Answer:** Thang (Vietnam). Both are good but Sub national have a faster impact rather than the national level. FFPOs can influence also national level policies - Vietnamese System to influence policies is from central – provincial – district – common and vice versa.

##### Q2

**Can FFPOS also influence national policies?**

**Answer:** Absolutely. FFPO's at the local level work in the villages and far from the city hence have a more localized outreach.

**In Nepal:** Federal governance is new. We realize that if we document things this helps. Policies are more of a guiding document. When FFPO want to influence, it has different impact in different regions. Eg FECOFUN lobbying for SFM and against scientific Forest management. The local governments are increasingly getting voice as they want to contextualize and make policies implementable. So, it's more relevant for FFPOs to influence local govern acts. (from policies to acts to procedures). In case of Nepal, we have realised that policy and regulatory framework that FFPO's

want to influence. Therefore, national policies are more relevant. The local Governments are making their own and more issue based and local based which helps a very specific demographic.

**In Zambia,** smallholder FFPO's have more influence at more localized locations where they form bylaws and when you climb higher, apex organizations have more influence. E.g. Cotton Association

**In Ghana:** Influencing policy is an intension to do something. There are also Laws. Policy is done at national level. There are 3 levels: National, Subnational and grassroot levels. Depending what is at stake: grassroot roundtables are focus on practical issues e.g. tree tenure. From there you need to go up. Advocacy strategy starts at grass root level and goes up to that.

Responding to question of Geoffrey: multiple approaches in Ghana: supporting FFPOs on livelihoods, tenure issues, ... there is a need to address issues – each policy has a barrier or gap that needs to be addressed. E.g. protecting NTFP and combining sustainable charcoal.

Vietnam: If the roundtable at commune level can't bring a solution, we go to the next level: the district. And if this is not working, we move to the provincial level. Note that it is important to also prepare the FFPOs how to do advocacy – We do trainings on this.

### Question 3:

**There are interesting policy wins happening at national and subnational level. What is mechanism to spread these results over the country.**

**In Zambia,** most land is under customary rule – local chiefs allocate land. Women leave the homestead to join the men. Women are not giving land in the new location. There is focused advocacy ongoing to change this. At national level- there are campaigns to allocate min. 30% land to women. Campaign with local chiefs works well.

**In Vietnam:** VNFU is a national organization and is interested to spread good practices to other provinces where FFF is not working - Such as the round tables.

Andry: advocacy at subnational level is easier for FFPOs.

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## Best examples on Resilience / diversification

**(Outcome 2) Guiding question: What are some examples that show how FFF's work is helping farmers to cope with climate change, market fluctuations, pest and diseases, or other threats to their livelihood**

**Bolivia – indigenous women – protected area for honey production in Chiquitania 1000 Ha**

Miel melipones use for medicinal, jarabes, etc - 20 productos derivados de miel

This has been picked up by 20 other groups

Noora: which systematic approaches you have used to plan your interventions?

Nick Mahanga: exp. Bolivia: women are engaged in honey productions. Women have poor access to equipment.

Vietnam: weather forecast access for FFPOs? Which media is used?

We identified the different species of honeybees – over 50 types + which were most known. Selected 2 or 3. Inventory of meliponas trees – production calendar; due to lack of fire management → close to the family – they are not dangerous.

The boxes are much smaller than normal one. The women were not very active but due to FFF support, ACMIL included more women and youth.

A (funding) Coalition between IP Government and FFF supported the demonstration centre for honey production which will be a school for other groups later.

**In Vietnam** we have worked with the Northern Savanna Biodiversity Conservation project between 2015-2016, some of the challenges faced by the village tree enterprises was access to Shea and Baobab products because the resources are in private lands and culture of working together was as challenging. Are the above-mentioned challenges still relevant?

**Questions:**

**Philip.**

**How do we measure the resilience of communities in terms of climate change?**

Noora

Behind the examples, how systematic, pay of assessment needs  
What are the hotspots of the resilience do we need to focus on?

Geofrey:

Honey.

Out of the species they have selected 2 types of bees.

Vietnam.

They have facilitated farmers from the FFPOS to get weather updates. Which mediums are they using to share the weather updates?

**Raising the local voice through Global/regional events and communication**

**(Outcome 1) Guiding question: What were key lessons from the FFF experience with global and regional conferences this year?**

Foley has been coordinating the multiple efforts together with operate on out range so that again short presentation to walk us through the work to be done this year I am she was joining me change protest at the speed of change the claimants conference of parties in Glasgow and it was great fun there are 100,000 people indigenous people that were at the front playing drums and then news extinction themselves to the roads torrential Glaswegian rain rap turned out.

**Highlights of the year 2021.**

- AFR100 Annual Partnership Meeting – pledge of 35 African countries
- Launch of Decade for Ecosystem Restoration
- IUCN IPO Summit & IUCN Congress -
- UN Food systems Summit

- GLF Amazonia Countryside COP
- UNFCCC COP26 - 1.7 bn pledge for IPLC – high level dialogues
- REGEN10- coalition of global farmer communities – 2030 food that drives regenerative results.
- AFR100 funding pledged
- IIED D&C days
- Regional partners
- National partners: GhaFFaP / Winak / TGAN / FEDPRACAO
- FFF Monthly FFF Newsletter
- Voices from Forest and Farm – Twitter 630 followers
- Media coverage – level of outreach globally and local outreach

**In Ghana:** Climate finance is going to Government – it is a major problem as it is not relating to FFPOs.

Lots of pledges were done. How can we follow up with this outreach? We need to showcase what we are capable of. We should as FFPO led forum that is regional and global – can FFF consider this at regional or global level? What can we do better?

**Pauline:** Main learning of this year:

1) Power of media

2) There has been a big difference of outreach capacity of IPs and Farmers 'organizations. We need the money pledged directly to farmers' organizations.

**Noora:** We should learn from the advocacy efforts of IPs. Farmer organizations are not so recognized in land management.

Big difference between forestry and agriculture. Exception: Nature based can also channel funds – could be way forward for agriculture and forestry interface.

Big lessons: documenting evidence combined with advocacy.

### Key policy milestones:

1. A motion to save 80% of the forests. We had more than
2. We organized 13 webinars. More than 10 stories and 8 videos.
3. The global alliance of 150+ media presence of global alliance

### Communication impact.

There was some success which were joint efforts.

1. We have added 1000 contacts in our list.
2. Donor representatives, activists, policy level etc.
3. We did a cross analysis between IUCN and other. 1500 contacts.

## DAY 2

### Best examples on Getting to scale - Linking to large public investment projects (Outcome 3)

#### Guiding question:

*Based on your own experience, what opportunities and challenges does working with large international or Government investment programs, like GEF, GCF, GIZ, or national Government projects present for the FFF's work?*

**In Zambia:** GEF7 is now signed. Vincent will be focal point for FAO of this GEF project.

**In Tanzania:** Results of the assessment report based on the AgriCord Climate Building resilience toolkit – empowered Mjumita. Assessment for climate resilience is difficult - it was well facilitated and seems for me the best tool. Mjumita made a good report. Contributed with the country program and they are part of the GEF program.

**In Togo:** We worked together to have FFF involved 10 million USD including the prep phase which will be launched in Feb 2022. ODEF and AVSF (Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières ), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) : Shear value chain project will be the implementers of the project.

AFR100 programme – 1 FFPO has been selected

Synergy with GIZ project in Togo: F4F and ProDRA (Programme for Rural Development and Agriculture)– green business: will build capacity of FFPOs and scale up

**Kenya:** In Kenya FFF is a partner in GEF-7 project in Integrated Landscape Management for conservation of Mt. Elgon Transboundary Ecosystem. The project will focus on coffee and maize value chains working with farmer cooperatives, Community Forest Associations and Indigenous people living in Mt. Elgon.

#### Questions

#### What are some of the challenges being faced when trying to get to scale?

1. The modalities of the GEF project makes it difficult to give money directly to FFPO's.
2. Problem with infrastructures.
3. In Gambia, CFM Tenure transfer is still an issue.
4. FFPO's need to have capacity building to prepare them for opportunities of working with programs like the GEF.
5. In Bolivia change of Government.

## Session 2 – CHARCOAL

### Best examples on Charcoal (Outcome 3)

#### Guiding question:

*Based on your experience, what have we learned about how to promote sustainable charcoal production to increase farmers' incomes and avoid forest destruction?*

**Togo's experience** –In Togo, there is improved charcoal production techniques and pyro ligneous liquid. The Casamance Kiln reduces reduced wood consumption + additional benefit of fertilizer liquid.

#### In Ghana:

1. There is focus on big outcomes of the national dialogue in Ghana.
2. There is consensus to move away from talk shops and go to practice and influence policies.
3. We have involved TeleBere FFPO in Savana region and Millar University: Discussions are focusing on:
  - a. How to mobilize the producers
  - b. Build their capacity through trainings
  - c. Improve Production – quality assessments
  - d. Climate smart
  - e. Focused Marketing and consumer uptake
  - f. Policy and local Government's institutions need to be involved to begin test phase
4. E.g., Use of dried grass for bricks. What other raw materials can be used?
5. They agreed on an institutionalized national monitoring and learning hub / core group - meet quarterly and review pilots.
6. Developing network, exchanges, and discussions:
  - a. GIZ, FFF, GhaFFaP are meeting early January to discuss further common steps
  - b. FFF Ghana received a request of regional house of Chiefs how to implement these sustainable practices for Charcoal.
  - c. Energy Commission contacted GhaFFaP to discuss further.
  - d. IUCN Ghana is organizing exchange visit for Ghanaian stakeholders to Zambia to learn from PGS charcoal.

**In Zambia:** We are trying to create market for sustainable charcoal production.

Recent works on charcoal – sustainable charcoal production and linking to SFM.

New experience of private sector interest in working with Choma Charcoal Association (CCA). Frontier Capital Partners is interested to work with them. They came to visit and understood better the production cycle of CCA. They are now in process to finalize an agreement of 200 bags/ months.

## Challenges:

1. There are lots of illegal charcoal on market and competition is huge.
2. Challenge: capacity. Equipment is only for pilot demonstration. FCP will pre-finance them so that they can produce and buy additional equipment. (CEO FCP is in isolation for Omicron virus). We see interest from bank – Zanaco. Meeting between Zanaco, FCP and CCA is scheduled.

**In Liberia:** There is new technology. An Improved Kiln

Description and advantages:

The Kiln Oven is as a recommendation of a research for an improved method of local charcoal production in Liberia. The oven capacity is 50 bags of coal per production cycle. Each production cycle is 24 hrs with 8-16hrs of cooling and bagging. This can run twice a week and it goes with sustainable harvesting for good forest management (biomass and woodlot for future).

- Time and labour saving
- Cost effectiveness
- Moveable oven (can be transported from one place to another)
- Women are fully able to handle their own production activity adequately with limited to no support
- Reduced sexual harassment and gender-based violence in sight
- More yields in short period (400 bags per month compare to 400 bags in three months using the traditional method)
- No damage to the environment compares to traditional method (good soil management tech)

## Discussion:

-Experience sharing between Zambia and Ghana on PGS Charcoal- ongoing.

**-Question What are the resource management strategies are put in place for the Charcoal producers?**

**In Zambia** we are supporting the Charcoal producers in natural regeneration. Type of Miombo woodland easily regenerates. We have a video on how one person is doing the regeneration Charcoal PGS work: ongoing in CCA and Mushindamo. We have been working more on the production part and looking at the recovery with different methods. We have a certification scheme that needs to be rolled out.

Kasisi will support on institutional support; label is there, they have an area where they can market, we need to do a lot of awareness raising activities to increase consumer awareness. CIFOR has done research work on the PGS areas. 40 groups / 900 peoples. Some are more advanced than others. There are positive trends now.

FFF Zambia is now getting more recognition for PGS charcoal e.g., Stockholm Environment institute.

**In Togo:** The Casamance kiln uses less wood and quality of charcoal is better. Also, EU is using improved cooking stoves to use less charcoal – so there is work on both sides of the value chain.

**In Tanzania:** GEF project experience: sustainable charcoal production – scale up. Mjumita: is working on sustainable charcoal – It was difficult to sell this. Now, using monitoring and evaluation they have

assured market in Dar Es Salaam; price of 1 bag moved from 2 to 17 USD. They also invested in aggregation between groups (alliance) and can now produce more.

FFF supported the African Conference that took place from 23-25 November 2021: Most of the FFF countries participated in the practitioners' sessions. Outcomes of this Conference will be multiple products on research, policy and documenting good practices.

Q3

### Best examples on Gender

#### Guiding question:

*What caught your attention the most this last year about efforts to improve gender equity in the context of your work?*

Challenges Gender:

- **In Zambia:** Literacy level of women - it takes more time to get their buy in – they can't speak mainstream language, so they don't speak up in policy advocacy meeting.
- **In Togo,** literacy level of women – social and cultural barrier to involve women in some areas. Women are not allowed to express themselves in the group. This is a challenge for us.
- **In Ecuador:** similar challenges: cultural barrier and women has less educational level. FFF support with strategy that women should participate in technical trainings. Good results as they get more technical skills and improve their participation in their organization. We can see difference between peasants' organizations then indigenous peoples – the latter are more empowered due to cosmos vision – defends more their rights.
- **Ghana/Elvis:** strategic gender lens in Ghana: total 50% 2020 and now in 2021- increase to 70% funding. Also, in Ghana there is lower literacy of women.

### Knowledge management

#### Looking back to the achievements 2021 and looking forward to the workplan 2022

*Guiding question: How can best build on this year knowledge generation, and proposed future to best serve FFPOs?*

**Jhony:** A lot has been produced, need to systemise now and see how knowledge material can be delivered in local communities; need a better system to share what is available with facilitators; the issue is also the accessibility of information for FFPO members; suggested the establishment of a global and country level knowledge sharing platforms.



**Sophie:** We need to think about how to overcome the challenges in delivering trainings when HQ staff cannot travel; there are many requests for training and many tools available, so we should find solutions to enable capacity building in country; training packages might have to be adjusted to reflect this

**Thang:** FFF Vietnam found tree inventory toolkit very useful and together with risk management and business incubation toolkits have delivered better income for FFPOs

**Racchya:** The knowledge material produced with examples from other FFF countries are very useful in learning from others' experiences in their own contexts; but lengthy publications are not going to be read and will not be able to be translated into local languages, thus do not allow access by FFPOs.

**Boris:** Indeed, a lot of knowledge products is out there, but a lot of the information has not yet been used by producers. It would be useful to produce material that is specifically addressed to them, simpler versions of existing material that is easily accessible for people with lower literacy; social media and radio messages work well in this context.

**Andry:** The knowledge products in English are not easy to use in francophone contexts – need for more translations

**Vincent:** He reiterates Boris' point; diversification infographic is a good example of something that 'works'

**Geoffrey:** He reiterates language and literacy issues mentioned by others; need to find a way for facilitators to harmonise the tools being used, especially if used in combination with tools provided by other partners, which might be similar, but can also create confusion.

## DAY 3

Best examples on COVID – possible emphasis on links to Government social protection programs (Outcome 4)-

Guiding question:

*What did FFF and the farmer organizations do to try to access Government social protection programs this last year? How did that work out, and why?*

TTGAU and NSSF offer social services, Tanzania.

### Questions

Issifou : we planned several activities, and we have some lessons learnt on the report of 2021. All partners are required to have 20% of their budget to covid response.

However, the challenge in Zambia, getting money back from the systems is a challenge. How is the experience in TZ on accessing the Social service?

Answer:

It is a challenge, though there are instances where it still takes time for the farmers to get their money back.

In Tanzania, do they register as individuals or an organization?  
They register as an organization.

Elvis:

**Ghana** has over 8 different social protection initiatives in place that provide:

- Social cash transfer for extremely poor and vulnerable households in Ghana.
- Remove financial barriers to accessing health care
- Short term employment
- Remove financial barriers to accessing basic education (through Gov't subsidies)
- Reduce hunger and malnutrition, increase school enrolment, attendance, and retention, and boost domestic food production in deprived communities of the country.
- Livelihood creation opportunities to beneficiaries to guarantee sustained exit from poverty.
- microfinance to facilitate poverty reduction, job creation and wealth for small businesses has granted micro-financial support to beneficiaries to enhance their business
- COVID-19 temporary Reduction in the Cost of Basic Services; Ensure Food Security; Support Businesses and Workers; Strengthen the health system; Pass Urgent Legislation in phase I, and Revitalize and Transform the Economy in phase

In all these social protection initiatives, the main gap is accessibility for the benefit of FFPOs and their members largely because of the high standard criteria and requirements to access them which smallholder producers do not often have and couple with the weak availability of information to the public about these initiatives. FFF Ghana is therefore in partnership with RAF/GhaFFaP/Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to provide training and support data collection for social protection profiling of FFPOs to link them to the categories of social protection programmes to benefit their members

Noora.

The Tanzania case

What was the process of linking TTGAU with the social security fund?

What evidence was needed?

- A registered FFPO is what is needed.
- Initially, they did not recognize those who are far away from the towns
- Create a scheme on how the books can be finalized.
- Lack of awareness was a challenge before.

**Kisoyan: We have generated a progress brief with their capacities,**

**Where do you think that this will go in the future?**

**Is it a onetime thing?**

We captured other groups, and it is intended to be scaled up to capture the forest dependent communities.

Nickson: Social security fund. That their members get from the Village and Savings Loans Association VICOBA it is local and emergency fund.

*Jhony: This outcome 4 was less understood but we have seen a lot of things can be seen. This is a big opportunity to link producers to Government programmes. Organization is a key pillar. Doing a summary mapping and making it available to the community organisations and bringing them to the Government is also key.*

Duncan: Example of mapping social protection

The strategy of building services of FFPOS in the groups to show how they can be self-sufficient. It shows growth.

David: Do people have good examples of where they used VSLA funds to respond to the COVID emergency / response?

Jack Covey:

From chat:

Some examples of VSLAs in

*(‘Village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) that provide favourable interest rates and rely on social networks have proven more flexible to COVID-19 shocks than national insurance schemes and have helped to mitigate COVID-19 impacts on income (Kansiime et al. 2021). In Ecuador, UNORCAC considered that informal community banks and women’s savings groups were key to responding to household credit needs, while UNORCAC’s own credit service (which is subject to Government regulations) struggled to provide. In Ghana, locally managed VSLAs, which are a key part of the Tele-Bere producer organisation, managed to quickly distribute funds to communities and informal enterprises. This VSLA service was particularly important as these groups were unable to access Government grants as they were not formally registered enterprises. Similarly, RECOFTC (2021)*

*estimated that savings generated from the sales of forest products had supported more than 3 million community forest members in the Lower Mekong during lockdowns*

*Examples from UNORCAC - 'Community-run and formal financial services were affected by low repayment rates. UNORCAC-supported credit services have been able to alleviate some household income distress. These can be divided into two forms of credit: formal credit (accessed through the regulated financial cooperative) and informal credit (which is run through small community banks made up of women's savings groups and small agricultural credit operations). Informal credit is regulated by community procedures and norms, which made it more flexible and thus able to respond to urgent needs to support household economies, something which was difficult to do for the financial cooperative which is subject to financial regulations. Despite UNORCAC managing to keep both forms working during COVID-19, available capital was significantly reduced as people were unable to pay on their interest and credit.'*

**In Ghana** VSLAs provided a major game changer to overcoming covid-19 challenges among FFPOs members. FFPOs with VSLAs proved more resilient than those without VSLAs. The most important aspect is that the VSLAs supported mainly women as they are women-led associations. During covid-19 VSLAs provided the following:

- Social fund that provided low interest loans to members for their social needs including school fees etc
- Business fund for members to borrow to invest in their businesses
- Annual share outs that they collective their total cash savings to address their needs

Over 8 FFPOs in Ghana relied on VSLAs to survive the impact of covid-19 especially as Government's stimulus package for businesses did not have an accessible criterion for smallholder farmers.

One FFPO (KANBAOCU) upgraded to a cooperative credit union launched in December 2020 and in 2021 raised total savings of over GHS800,000 equivalent to over US\$135,000.

One FFPO (Tele-bere) embarked on professional standardization of VSLAs leading to model designed to be tested in 2022 that will catalyse VSLAs to a 3-prong financial tool and linking to the banks for investments. This 3-prong approach is:

- Social fund: linked to a current bank account to continue to provide low interest loans for members
- Business fund: linked to a current bank account to provide credit to members at an interest rate agreed by members purely for business development of individual members
- Investment fund linked to a high interest savings bank account to invest the collective annual share outs rather than sharing at the end of every year, it will rather be invested, and profits shared annually

## Challenges

- **Presentation of challenges on** Influencing sub-national policies / Governments (Outcome 1)
- Resilience / diversification (Outcome 2)
- Raising the local voice through Global/regional events and communication (Outcome 1)
- Getting to scale - Linking to large investment projects (Outcome 3)
- Charcoal (Outcome 3)
- COVID – possible emphasis on links to Government social protection programs (Outcome 4)-

Guiding question:

*Besides COVID, what were the biggest challenges you faced in your work last year and what did you do to try to overcome them?*

Challenge's discussion

There have been challenges slowing down our progresses. Some of the challenges captured form all countries besides COVID:

1. Inadequate consideration and lack of understanding of technical issues by local political institutions and traditional
2. COVID (deaths, delays in work, disruption in value chains and new businesses development (cultural)
3. Limited capacities of FFPOs (low literacy, social media, entrepreneurship)
4. Limited knowledge of FFPOs contribution to NAMAs
5. Limited access to and competition for resources including land and natural resources. Finance to climate change, water management, official translations of laws in non-official languages to increase awareness of local communities.
6. Adverse effects of natural phenomena
7. Unstable market for FFPO products affecting investment done by FFPOs
8. Lack of ownership of outcome 4
9. Low participation of FFPOs due to lack of interest or non-COVID-related reasons
10. Lack of resources to promote and maintain the social and cultural services

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## DISCUSSION

**Duncan – outcome 4 (point above plus raised by MTE)**

We have been thinking on how to respond to lack of clarity around this outcome (clarify it? delete it?). Are people clearer now on the sort of work that different teams are doing? Or is more clarification needed? Or is there a push back overall on it?

**Boris :**Bolivia was very much affected by pandemic but also change of Government.

The challenges in Bolivia are oriented towards economic reactivation and employment generation, because the pandemic caused by the COVID-19 and the change of Government have affected trade relations and the prioritization of policies.

**Vincent:** Wanted to add another challenge experienced in Zambia: working with new institutions of FFPOs that have recently been mobilized – issues of governance might get time, much more time than with technical issues. When money comes in, much more governance issues appear. We found solutions but it can really take much longer time.

The most challenging is dealing with remote organization. The new normal has definitely brought some cost-effective level way of doing interventions, especially at apex level. Calls can be more cost effective but in very rural areas internet and phone access not a given at all!

**Thang:** As facilitator I see more challenges than achievements. Our FFPOs are in mountainous areas and when we support new FFPOs. So yes, with new ones too, very difficult.

VNFU is ok to work with district organizations and then those organizations need to build strong teams that can go and engage with local communities.

With new FFPOs, trust building is difficult.

**Jhony:** Our target group is the right group. However, we cannot consider that all actions of FFPOs is good. Also, we are missing the scale, but also how to measure the impacts of these organizations.

**Elvis:** The new working normal came with learnings and innovations but also brought a complexity of challenges. Turning home to work+family+personal environment was difficult adjusting too. Been absent at home while your kids no you are hiding in room somewhere brings divided attention but also provided useful learning and family understanding of the kind of work we do when we travel. The challenges including power supply challenges could be very frustrating during very important problems as well as internet connectivity challenges. At the FFPOs level, Governments restrictions were most difficult barriers and slowed down activities coupled with the fear of the unknown and reduced field level impact.....I can say I see a 30% missed target in the Ghana plans for 2021. But now we have adjusted well and in the last half of 2021, activities started picking up and by 2021 we will be back on speed armed with new innovations occasioned by covid

**Virginia:** A challenge is around the vaccination process and the people against it.

**Andry:** The procedure at FAO is so heavy! It takes a lot of time to liaise with partners. Can we address this at global level?

### [FFF implementation of MTE recommendations](#)

**Pauline:** What product is best for donors in your perspective?

**David:** The study funded by Norway was effective in documenting that with little money going to organizations they could achieve results. This was interesting to the donors and tools like these are effective tools. Facilitators should also invest time in keeping in touch with the embassy and donors representative in their countries.

**Vincent:** The DBGs seem to be allowing more investments. Is the limitation on the investments coming by project document or is it a limitation of the LoA? Because FFPO would like to access to the most effective tool.

**David:** In the recent decades, FAO saw its role of a normative agency, which should not support field activities and advising the Governments. As a result of this FAO never developed admin measures to support partner organizations. When FFF came along and had the mandate to support such organizations with funding FAO was missing the appropriate mechanism: the LoA is not appropriate.

However, the DBG are a newer alternative that we are piloting to try to see what happens with investment sent to FFPO. The funding of the DBG can vary and if FFF is able to get this right, we will be able to remove limitations.

**Jhony:** In the recommendations on the landscape approach say to concentrate the work in landscapes. The tendency in our countries is to work in more regions, which is a sign of success. The recommendation is going in the opposite direction. What is your suggestion, as we will need to finalize the work plan for 2022 soon?

**David:** This should be gradual but going in the right direction. The National Advisory Committee (NAC) wants to expand the activities in new areas and the apex in new regions. We are not talking to stop this overnight. However, the MTE say avoid doing this in the future. This is not going to be a rule.

It would be good in each country to identify one area where you can pay attention to the dynamics of territories.

**Pauline: What do the facilitators say?**

**Elvis:** The definition is clear, but the number of hectares should be meaningful to be able to demonstrate impact. For 2022, we identify what activities can be brought to scale and we are working on it through maps.

**Vincent:** How we can strength interventions at chiefdoms level? In the chief Choma, we could look at the strategic plan of this chiefdom from a landscape angle and identify what level of contribution this strategic plan can contribute to FFF new approach.

**Sophie:** What about the other contiguous territory and sub institutions? Looking at all the actors is what FFF will probably ask the facilitators to do.

**Vincent:** Government structures are in place, but the results can be measured at district level as district can be broad. These can be the areas to show the impact.

**Pauline:** I like the idea of district and the chiefdoms within those, as landscape approach is a multiple level concept.

**Noora:** very interesting hearing how people can define landscape. The enabling policies at landscape level are also important. What should we prioritize those landscape is already advanced, or should we focus on starting from zero?

**Duncan:** Improving the accessibility of training material we are producing and as brought up by Boris. Should this be put into a set of short videos or the best format, which could be translated in local languages?

David: What would be the appropriate approach in Nepal and Vietnam?

**Racchya:** Visuals are always helpful and the voice over and infographics

**Geofrey:** Some of the FPPO and groups need additional explanations. I suggest developing the tools based on a specific context, whatever make it simpler.

**Boris:** in the past, we relied on radio broadcasting to generate a package of materials that can be easy to understand. We could have a curriculum on a specific subject, but right now we do not have the budget.

**Sophie:** FFF should allocate budget to validate its training materials with the FFPOS