

ANNEXES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Forest and Farm Facility

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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

1. Bolivia

Building resilience and business capacities through women's empowerment



Agroforestry system with coffee, annual crops, and honey production – FFPO CELCCAR

1.1 History of FFF engagement in Bolivia

The Plurinational State of Bolivia comprises 38 indigenous peoples, among South America's poorest in financial terms, although endowed with a rich biocultural heritage. Almost 68 percent of Bolivia is forested (62.7 million hectares) - but deforestation between 2002 and 2019 amounted to a 5.68 M hectares loss of tree cover, 49 percent of which was in humid primary forest and 77 percent of which was driven by expansion in commodity agriculture. Forest cover loss has escalated since 2016, exacerbated by widespread fires. FFF Phase I launched in September 2012, followed by a second phase in 2018. The current phase is implemented through the joint efforts of the Network of Agricultural and Forestry Producers' Organizations of Bolivia (ROPAF) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands – (MDRyT) with technical assistance from FAO and an array of support partners. The second phase launch workshop on 14 September 2018¹ and baseline study of May 2019² led to the choice of the Amazon basin and Chiquitania as the area of intervention.

¹ MDRyT (2018) Memoria del taller “Paisajes resilientes al clima y mejores medios de vida”. Mecanismo para Bosques y Fincas (FFF), La Paz, Bolivia.

² Santander, J.P.C. (2019) Informe del estudio de la línea de base. Mecanismo para Bosques y Fincas (FFF), La Paz, Bolivia.

The FFF's national advisory committee oversees the five-year work plan, which is articulated with national policies (e.g., Bolivia's Economic and Social Development Plan [PDES] 2021-2025 and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land's Sectoral Plan for Integral Development 2021 - 2025).

A third competitive call for proposals was carried out between March and July 2021, allowing the signing of 7 Investment Support Agreements - DBG (involving pilot implementation of a new financing instrument) for producer organizations: CELCCAR R.L., AOPEB, EL CEIBO R.L., Río Blanco Community of the TCO Monte Verde, ANPROCA on behalf of ROPAF, AAGROPAMA, and ADAPICRUZ. The fourth call for FFF competitive funds took place between July and August 2022, leading to the selection of 7 producer organizations (6 through DBGs and 1 through LoA): ANPRONCA, ADAPICRUZ, Comunidad Porvenir, Comunidad Río Blanco, AAICAM, AAGROPAMA, and AOPEB.

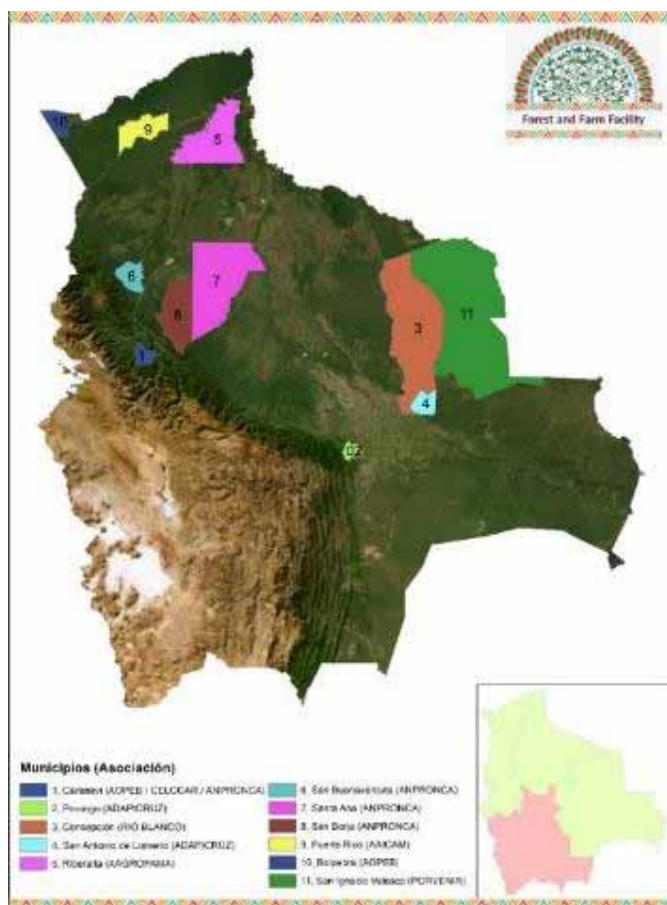


Figure 1: Map of FFF implementation in Bolivia

1.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Bolivia

FFF Bolivia works primarily in Bolivia's Amazon and Chiquitania forest areas with direct support to more than 5 237 households responsible for 16 297 hectares and with direct restoration impacts from FFF agreements for over 11 209 hectares.

Table 1. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Bolivia

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	National Association of Coffee Producers (ANPROCA) 1 120 households on 400 hectares	Coffee	Municipalities: Caranavi
2	Association of organic producers' Organizations of Bolivia (AOPEB) 480 households on 1 192 hectares	Vegetables	Municipalities: Caranavi
3	Association of Apiculturists of the Department of Santa Cruz (ADAPICRUZ) 185 households on 2 500 hectares	Honeybees, propolis, pollen, selected queens, nucleus, native honey bee honey	Municipalities: Porongo, San Antonio del Lomerio
4	Regional Agricultural and Livestock Industrial Cooperative Centre (EL CEIBO R.L.) 2 996 households on 4 698 hectares	Cacao	Municipalities: Palos Blancos, Alto BeniSan Borja
5	Local Centre of Agricultural Cooperatives (CELCCAR R.L.) 280 households on 777 hectares	Coffee, honey, citrus fruits, vegetables	Municipalities: Caranavi
6	Community Rio Blanco TCO Monte Verde 105 households on 4 730 hectares	Palm oil, skin, and hair care products from palm trees	Municipalities: Concepción
7	Agricultural Association of Amazonian Producers of Majo and Asai Buen Retiro (AAGROPAMA BR) 68 households on 2 000 hectares	Palm tree derivatives (Asaí, Majo)	Municipalities: Riberalta
8	Agro Integral Association of the Farmer community of Mandarions (AAICAM)	Chestnut and Asaí forest fruit harvesting, production under SAF	Municipality: Puerto Rico
9	Association of Producers of the Porvenir Forest	Asaí and Palma Real forest fruit harvesting	Municipality: Concepción

1.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

The FFPOs supported in Bolivia have made significant progress in advocating and participating in policy processes at the national level. For example, AOPEB and its 70 members reformulated, socialized, and presented the National Ecological Production Program (PNPE) to the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT). The PNPE aims to promote and strengthen the production, competitiveness, and sustainable consumption of organic agricultural products, with accessible mechanisms for certification and positioning in differentiated local and international markets that value healthy and quality foods. The Government is analyzing the proposal and foresees an investment of USD 86.4 million and potential coverage of 136 Autonomous Territorial Entities.

In addition, FFPO partners participated in the preparation process of the National Strategy for Family Farming, which will continue until 2025.

In 2022, there were advances in decision-making processes led by FFPOs to ensure the participation of their members in their advocacy strategies. AAGROPAMA legally reconstituted the Federation of Producers, Collectors, Transformers and Marketers of Beni Amazonian Products (FEDEFAP), with the

participation of 8 associations of forest fruit collectors, to establish strategic instances for the collection, sustainable management, and marketing of forest fruits in the Amazon region of the department of Beni. ANPRONCA established the evaluation mechanism of the National Coffee Program to systematize and analyze its progress and evaluate the possibility of developing a new National Public Investment Program for coffee growing.

A total of 343 representatives, of which 122 were women, of FFPOs participated across advocacy and policy processes in 2022.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Bolivia in 2022 include cocoa powder, cocoa butter, cocoa liquor, chocolate, copaiba, roasted and ground coffee, various vegetables, açai, 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.

FFF supported various capacity-building processes led by FFPOs on administrative procedures through accounting and internal control guides and tools, good agricultural practices with a focus on promoting sustainable forest conservation and forest fruit harvesting, and the transformation and commercialization of their products to local and international markets.

In addition, new enterprises and practices have been encouraged to diversify production and promote the participation of women in associations. CELCCAR started the "ABJAS Señoritas" enterprise to produce honey from native bees with 29 members (55 percent women). Rio Blanco created the "Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras Las Pioneras" (AMEB Las Pioneras). The association comprises ten empowered women who lead the identification, extraction, transformation, and commercialization of Copaiba oil-based cosmetic products for personal hygiene. The products such as soap, ointments, and oils based on Copaiba have experienced a sales increase of 57.07 percent since the implementation of activities, thanks to participation in fairs and local markets. Through its association "Grupo Aserradero León", Rio Blanco established new methodologies for using timber residue in the production chain, with the participation of 21 partners (47 percent women). ADAPICRUZ promotes beekeeping and sustainable forest management through the honey producers' association "Las Señoritas" of San Antonio de Lomerío, with 37 members (41 percent women).

There has been significant progress in commercializing organic products for export through achieving high standards and certification labels, such as Fair Trade. For example, El Ceibo has implemented corrective measures in 1 608 production units to access the international market. The newly implemented internal control system ensures compliance with organic production standards, guaranteeing the cocoa's quality and integrity, and technical assistance on Fair Trade production reached 856 members (33.17 percent women). As of 2022, El Ceibo has marketed 12 233.9 quintals with a turnover value of 2.06 MM USD of organic cocoa and fair-trade premiums.

Outcome 3 – towards climate-resilient landscapes

Agroforestry systems have enabled better land management, where perennial plants interact in areas with crops, to diversify and optimize organic production, respecting the principle of sustainability.

In 2022, a total of 11 209 hectares of forest and farm within the total area of the communities were sustainably managed through agroforestry systems, forest restoration, and forest and water conservation. CELCCAR is raising awareness of the care of water sources and their importance in the ecosystem, as well as managing 25.75 hectares of reforestation. Various FFPOs, such as ANPROCA, Rio Blanco, and AGROPAMPA, have sustainable agriculture practices to produce their products, following high-level standards and certifications.

A total of four FFPOs implemented measures (reforestation for landscape conservation and diversification of AFS) and strengthened capacities to improve climate resilience. AOPEB incorporated 50.52 Ha of reforestation for landscape conservation and SAF crop association, and CELCCAR established 25.75 Ha of SAF systems and strengthened nurseries for the reforestation of productive family units. Meanwhile, El Ceibo implemented a risk plan to reduce and mitigate risks identified within the productive units, and ADAPICRUZ put in place protection and prevention measures to reduce vulnerabilities and improve resilience to climate change hazards and forest fires.

The FFPOs ADAPICRUZ, Rio Blanco, and APB Porvenir, in coordination with the Departmental Government of Santa Cruz, have jointly initiated the process for the formulation and implementation of pilot projects for Land and Forest Landscape Restoration. One of the pilot projects will be implemented in the FFPO Rio Blanco under the technical assistance of FFF and in close collaboration with the Interinstitutional Network for Forest and Landscape Restoration (RIREB).

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

The FFPOs supported in Bolivia through FFF have prioritized providing services related to building technical capacities to improve productive activities and business development to their members. As described throughout the report, they have successfully delivered capacity development trainings and implemented better practices and new systems. Additionally, they have prioritized supporting women members through establishing new associations and enterprises. Examples of this are the trainings and support from El Ceibo to 853 members to adopt the practices aligned with Fair Trade standards and organic production.

A total of 14 capacity-building events took place in 2022, covering topics such as financial and social productive self-management, women empowerment, leadership, modular courses on Fair Trade certification, and access to markets.

FFPOs in Bolivia currently rely on other social and cultural services provided by the government; however, as they strengthen their business capacities and generate more financial resources, they intend to expand their service offer to their members.

2. Ecuador

Diversifying products and services to improve livelihoods and build climate resilience



Annual FFF workshop in Shandía – Napo – Ecuador. 28 – 30 November 2022

2.1 History of FFF engagement in Ecuador

Ecuador is one of 17 countries classified as “megadiverse”, holding between 5 percent and 10 percent of the planet's biodiversity. One-third of Ecuador’s territory comprises protected areas, and natural forest covers 51 percent of the total land area. However, Ecuador lost 822kha of tree cover between 2001 and 2019, equivalent to a 4.3 percent decrease since 2000. Ecuador endorses policies on “living well” (Buen Vivir in Spanish or Sumak Kawsay in the Kichwa language) and developing a public ‘bio-economy’. Since 2018 the Government of Ecuador has used the Agenda 2030 and the associated SDGs to guide all public policy, creating a favorable environment for supporting FFPOs.

FFF was launched in Ecuador in October 2018 following a successful expression of interest from the ‘Corporation of Association of Amazonian Chakra’ (former ‘Consortium of producer organizations of Napo province’), consisting of five Indigenous Peoples FFPOs, with the support of the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE). A National Advisory Committee guides engagement, currently comprising the country offices of FAO, GIZ and IUCN, MAATE, the Corporation of Association of Amazonian Chakra, and apex FFPO the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE). The Napo province was selected for the first round of FFF interventions, and the Imbabura province in the north-western part of Ecuador for a second competitive call for proposals from local FFPOs. In 2021, through a third call for proposals, FFF expanded support across five provinces to Kallari (Napo), Corporation of Association of Amazonian Chakra (Napo and Orellana), UNORCAC and Runa Tupari (Imbabura), PACAT (Tungurahua) and Fortaleza del Valle and Amor 7.8 Foundation (Manabí). In 2022, the fourth call focused on three priority landscapes:

(1) Amazon Chakra in Napo and Orellana provinces; and rainforest landscape Nin apo, Orellana, and Pastaza provinces, (2) Andean Chakra in Imbabura province, (3) Ecuadorian Choco bioregion (lowland forest in Coastal region) in Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces.



Figure 2. Map of FFF implementation in Ecuador

2.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Ecuador

In 2022, Ecuador FFF supported 5 FFPOs (UNORCAC, KALLARI, Corporación de Asociaciones de la Chakra Amazónica, PACAT, Fortaleza del Valle), and one NGO (Fundación Amor 7.8) through a third call for proposals. Through this support, FFF has reached 22 560 households, responsible for 11 420 hectares, with direct restoration impacts totaling 4 378 hectares.

Table 2. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Ecuador.

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi (UNORCAC) 15 878 households, 6 543 hectares	Andean fruits and vegetables, dried Andean fruits (uvilla, mortiño, ají), traditional Andean beverages "Chicha de jora" and community tourism.	Canton: Cotacachi, Province: Imbabura
2	Asociación Agro Artesanal Kallari (KALLARI) 1 650 households, 1 320 hectares	Cocoa, chocolate, vanilla, guayusa, handicrafts, and agri-tourism.	Canton: Tena Province: Napo
3	Corporación de Asociaciones de la Chakra Amazónica 2 400 households, 1 200 hectares	Cocoa, cocoa paste, vanilla, sacha inchi, guayusa, ishpingo, cinnamon, muyu legs, barraganete banana	Canton: Tena, Archidona, Carlos Julio Arosemena, Loreto Provinces: Napo and Orellana
4	Unión de Organizaciones de Agricultores Agroecológicos de la Provincia de Tungurahua "PACAT" 1 132 households. 257 hectares	Organizational, productive, and commercial technical assistance, Organization of agroecological fairs, trading platform	Cantons: Ambato, Baños, Cevallos, Mocha, Patate,

			Pelileo, Píllaro, Quero Tungurahua province
5	Corporación Fortaleza del Valle 3 000 households, 2 200 hectares	Cacao	Canton: Jipijapa Province: Manabi
6	Fundación Amor 7.8	Education, bio-economy projects, and ecosystem protection.	Canton: Jipijapa Province: Manabi

2.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

In Ecuador, FFPOs supported by FFF have continued to work closely with the Ministries of Environment (MAATE) and Agriculture and Livestock (MAG).

FFF has fostered new partnerships between FFPOs and national climate programs to catalyze more funding and increase the outreach of these programs. For example, FFPOs in the Amazonian region are working in partnership with Proamazonía, a programme of the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture that supports REDD+ operation. Currently, Wiñak, Kallari, and Tsatsayaku receive support from FFF and Proamazonía to strengthen their sustainable, productive models and bio-employment.

Lastly, FFPOs have participated in national-level policy processes. For example, the president of Amazonian Chakra Corporation has participated in the national process related to REDD+.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The main value chains targeted by FFF Ecuador include Andean fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, beverages, cacao paste, chocolate, banana, handicrafts, and community tourism.

With FFF support, FFPO partners in Ecuador have improved their capacity to provide business incubation services, entrepreneurship training, and better market access through new marketing approaches. The Chakra Amazon Corporation has developed the Chakra Seal, based on a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), an alternative certification instrument of greater access and lower economic cost than third-party certifications, designed, managed, and implemented by organizations with the direct participation of key stakeholders. The PGS allows them to reach differentiated markets at local, national, and international levels.

A total of 200 producer farms have Chakra Seal accreditation in three value-added products. Additionally, the Chakra Seal has been promoted through the “Chakra, tourism and chocolate”, Ecuadorian tourism brand to strengthen access to markets for tourism services. Lastly, the Chakra Amazon Corporation has established and positioned digital platforms for commercializing their products and facilitating access to e-commerce markets.

The capacities of FFPO for generating new products and services have been strengthened.

Kallari developed three new recipes highlighting biodiversity: Sacha with Passion Fruit, Sacha Mango, and Mishky with Chocolate Bar Almonds. With these new recipes, they produced 9000 Chocolate Bars. They created packaging with new designs that highlight the cultural identity of the producers and promoted the new products through face-to-face activities and existing digital media in the organization (social networks, websites). The FFPO Fortaleza del Valle Corporation established an aerobic system for treating municipal solid organic waste and a product quality control and registration system for new bio-input products.

Another example of new products and services is the newly established 15 agrotourism farms supported by UNORCAC. An established enterprise, Runa Tupari, was supported to update their internal regulations and to design a management model. They hosted two cultural events as pilots of tourism products and two farm trip events with operating companies and universities. The marketing activities included an updated website, social networks, and printed materials for the company Runa Tupari. Lastly, PACAT implemented new and improved harvest, post-harvest, and packaging processes to guarantee the quality of agri-food products.

Regarding business and entrepreneurship training, Kallari designed and implemented a modular training programme focused on leadership and business management, delivered to at least 15 young people. PACAT and Chakra Amazon Corporation provided training to implement the PGS for the Chakra Seal.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

To build climate-resilient landscapes, FFPOs in Ecuador received support from FFF to strengthen sustainable practices within their productive systems through agroecological models, circular economy practices, and diversified productive models. For example, PACAT has strengthened its capacities for designing and implementing its Productive Plan with an agroecological approach. One noteworthy aspect is that 221 of the 283 (78 percent) producers active in the management of PACAT and immersed in the FFF-PACAT Project are women.

The Fortaleza del Valle Corporation has repowered its bio-input production plant under a circular economy approach, where organic solid waste from the municipal market is the primary input for compost production. To accomplish this, they implemented a process of training and public awareness for the separation of solid organic waste. A systematization of the experience to encourage this transition is in process.

On diversification of products, the Kallari association has diversified its nursery and chakra system with forestry, local fruit trees, and cocoa varieties of commercial interest to strengthen agroforestry systems and their provision of ecosystem services in the mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration.

Lastly, five FFPOs have contributed to sustainable forest management through different initiatives in 2022, benefiting 4 378 hectares.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

In 2022, three FFPOs worked to improve social and cultural services. UNORCAC performed a diagnostic of rituals, cultural events, and sites to enhance their services. This diagnostic will also feed into the services the tourism company, Runa Tupari, can offer.

The Fortaleza del Valle Corporation implemented a public awareness campaign and training for separating solid organic waste under the circular economy approach. The experience is being systematized to further encourage this transition through other campaigns and trainings.

Lastly, the Amor 7.8 Foundation designed and implemented the Forest School to foster the agrobiodiversity transition and contribute to food security from an educational approach. They developed the content of three pedagogical spaces covering nursery, gastronomy, and art classrooms. As part of this work, they created a Manabita ancestral gastronomy recipe book and catalog of edible species and their uses recovered from the edible forests of the territory. They also designed and built the "manaba oven" as a tool to encourage sustainable local gastronomy in the territory of communities that manage edible forests.

3. Ghana

Facilitating dialogues that unlock access to support services and broader partnerships



Four (4) women farmers win awards at the 2022 Farmers Day Celebration in Telensi District of the Upper East Region of Ghana. Photo credit: Lydia Miyella, Executive Director, Maaltaaba Women Farmers Association

3.1 History of FFF engagement

Between 2010 and 2020, Ghana recorded a modest forest growth of 0.05 percent or 4 300 hectares, mainly due to forest plantations. Despite this slight positive trend, the conversion of forested land for agriculture and commercial logging continue to contribute to deforestation in all ecological zones of Ghana.

FFF launched in Ghana in November 2018 with a scoping study and selection of apex FFPOs and small grantees through calls for proposals. In 2019, FFF Ghana signed LoAs with four apex FFPOs and eight small grantees – focusing initially on policy advocacy through Outcome 1 while preparing for broader support – helping to establish and launch the Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP) and multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral platforms at the grassroots, zonal and national levels. FFF Ghana also helped to establish a national business incubation team (BIT) with MA&D processes initiated in 2019, producing business plans for a “basket of products” for FFPOs in each ecological zone throughout 2020 and 2021 – generating internal finance through Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) Schemes.

GhaFFaP launched in 2020 with a strategy to establish (i) a national dialogue series (focusing on access to finance and markets), (ii) sustainable financial transformation of FFPOs using the village savings and loans scheme, (iii) ‘Green Ghana’ branding for promoting environmental campaigns and integrated landscapes, and (iv) a program to promote sustainable charcoal production. By 2021 many of these strategic initiatives were well underway – including pilots of green charcoal production in national wood fuel dialogues. As COVID-19 hit, FFF helped FFPOs to reduce the impact on their members – focusing on the social protection elements of Outcome 4 along with preparatory work with the RAF social protection focal point and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. In 2022, FFF Ghana focused on three pilot landscapes – with pilot satellite business hubs to provide business incubation services and profitable multiple value chains linking to the three pilot landscapes. These landscapes will have solar-powered water systems for year-round integrated green and diversified production and creation of carbon assets in line with the GhaFFaP Innovative Climate Action Strategy and the UN Decade for Family Farming and Ecosystem Restoration. Evidence of the major landscape investments is expected to show in 2023.

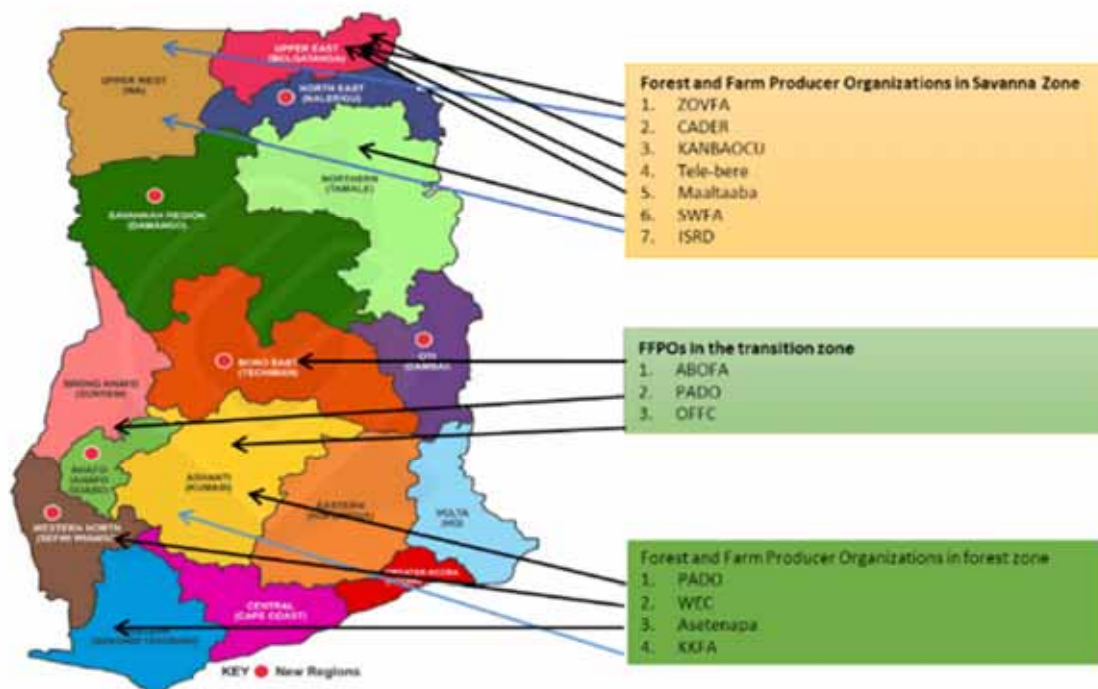


Figure 3. Map of implementation in Ghana

3.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Ghana.

In 2022, FFF directly supported the Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP) through LoA, as well as thirteen second- and third-tier FFPOs (listed below – an increase of 3 from 2021). Additional LoAs were signed with the Forestry Commission of Ghana and the Millar Institute of Transdisciplinary and Development Studies (MITDS) to provide capacity support to FFPOs, as well as collaboration with ongoing government initiatives and the Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability to provide technical support to the programme. Support directly reached 52 242 member households responsible for over 121 697 hectares with direct restoration impacts from FFF totaling 27 947 hectares.

Table 3. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Ghana

No.	Name of FFPOs	Main products,	Location
1	Abrono Organic Farmers Association (ABOFA) 6 000 members, 1 000 hectares	Cashew, Mango, cocoa, moringa	Bono East Region, Transition ecological zone
2	Private Afforestation Developers Organization (PADO) 152 members, 1 549 hectares	Plantation timber, cocoa, and cashew	Ashanti region, Forest ecological zone
3	Kookoo Pa Farmers Association (KKFA) 11 200 members, 29 972 hectares	Cocoa, cashew, and black pepper	Ashanti region, Forest ecological zone
4	Kassena Nankana Baobab Cooperative Union (KANBAOCU) 13 461 members, 10 768 hectares	Baobab, shea and sorghum	Upper East Region, Savanna ecological zone
5	Zuuri Organic Farmers Association (ZOVFA) 4 250 members, 7 750 hectares	Baobab, shea, and traditional vegetables	Upper East Region, Savanna ecological zone

6	Community Action in Development and Research (CADER) 1 525 members, 500 hectares	Groundnuts, soya beans and sorghum	Upper West Region, Savanna ecological zone
7	Tele-bere Village Savings and Loans Association (Tele-bere) 5 850 members, 750 hectares	Straw baskets, shea, and traditional vegetation	Upper East Region, Savanna ecological zone
8	Savanna Women Farmers Association (SWFA) 3 698 members, 354 hectares	Shea, soya beans, and sorghum	Northern Region, Savanna Ecological zone
9	Maaltaaba Peasant Women Farmers Association (Maaltaaba) 850 members, 20 hectares	Livestock, cowpea, vegetables, shea, and basketry	Upper East Region, Savanna Ecological zone
10	Asetenapa Co-Operative Cocoa Farming And Marketing Society Limited (Asetenapa) 539 members, 835 hectares	Cocoa and cashew	Eastern Region, Forest Ecological zone
11	Offinso Fine Flavour Cocoa Farmers' Cooperative And Marketing Society Limited (OFFC) 540 members, 1 647 hectares	Cocoa and cashew	Ashanti Region, Forest Ecological zone
12	Wassa East District (Ccp) Co-Operative Cocoa Farmers And Marketing Union Limited (WEC) 6 234 members, 62 812 hectares	Cocoa and cashew	Western North Region, Forest Ecological zone
13	Innovations for Sustainable Rural Development (ISRDR) 943 members, 50 hectares	Shea, cashew, vegetables, groundnuts, soya, and maize	Upper West Region, Savanna Zone
14	Forestry Commission of Ghana (FC)	Forest regulation	National statutory regulator
15	Millar Institute of Transdisciplinary and Development Studies (MITDS)	Academic and Research institution	Upper East Region, Savanna Ecological Zone
16	Ghana Federation of Forest and Farm Producers (GhaFFaP)	Apex federation	National

3.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

In 2022, Ghana FFF continued its facilitation with all 13 FFPOs, all now with written advocacy strategies, to lead policy dialogues at three levels, including ten grassroots round tables, three zonal round tables at the sub-national level, and two national dialogues involving 1073 FFPO members. The involvement of traditional authorities in these dialogues has proved particularly helpful in advancing a gender empowerment strategy, securing land for women within seven women-led or women-majority FFPOs.

GhaFFaP and other FFPOs listed below had specific impacts in 15 different policy or decision making processes including: (i) engagement and dialogue for the passing of the national Ghana Social Protection Bill with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, Ghana School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance Authority, the Ghana National Household Registry and the Ghana Productive Safety Net Programmes; (ii) piloting grass charcoal and organic charcoal briquettes with MITDS in preparation for a national Renewable Energy Policy; (iii) advancing tree tenure for

cocoa farmers committed to deforestation-free cocoa strategy with the FC; (iv) achieving fairer prices for cashew farmers within ABOFA in Techiman linked to the National Tree Crop Policy – while also showcasing through a Food and Seed Exhibition fair agroecological farming and organic fertiliser production, with tree planting around eco-tourism sites (v) developing a child protection policy through Asetenapa Cocoa Cooperative dialogues to prevent abuses in schools, homes, and communities (vi) linking 418 members of SWFA to seed and fertiliser input benefits from the policy on Planting for Food and Jobs; (vii) mobilizing funds from FADEP 2 for agricultural extension to SWFA members; (viii) linking through the Green Ghana Project to the Regional Forestry Commission office to facilitate access to seedlings of 21 800 trees for SWFA members; (ix) working with traditional leaders to get SWFA members access to 90 hectares of productive land; (x) working with the District Agri-Business Platform in Bolgatanga-East to get more timely market information for Tele-bere members and opportunities for marketing products (e.g. for 1.5 tonnes of Moringa through ‘Moringa Connect’ plus expanding 50 more VSLA groups with links to training on soap making to develop new soap markets); (xi) increasing consumption of locally produced food on the Ghana School feeding programme through work with the Atwima Oponua District Directorate of Health, Farmers, and the Ghana Education Service – to the benefit of KKFA members; (xii) working with the FC to improve awareness of the Trees on Farms (off-Reserve) registration process and improving permit accessibility for KKFA members – plus accessing 20 288 shade tree species from FC and distributed to 322 KKFA farmers (xiii) helping Maaltaaba members to access social protection support in the Nabdum and Talensi districts and recognizing four women for ‘best farmer’ status in the 2022 National Farmers Day in Talensi; (xiv) securing land for boreholes to improve year round production for KANBAOCU women’s groups; (xv) working through ISRD to achieve more slots for women in the Ghana Education and School for Life agricultural education programme.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

In 2022, the main value chains targeted by FFF Ghana across the three regions included plantation timber, cocoa, cashew, mango, moringa, baobab, shea, parkia, beans, onion, black pepper, groundnuts, soya beans, straw baskets, cassava, plantain, vegetables, maize, sorghum, yams, livestock, mushrooms, and honey. One challenge this year is that staff within the GhaFFaP business incubation team (BIT) have left, creating a huge capacity challenge. Nevertheless, in 2022, 22 capacity-building events on entrepreneurship were run for 13 FFPOs.

The entrepreneurship trainings fell in nine main thematic areas: (i) seven trainings conducted on soap making, product quality standards for baobab, shea nut and shea butter processing involving 6 199 participants (5 951 or 96 percent women) from KANBOACU (ii) training of 13 FFPOs internal business development teams (BDT) involving three staff from each FFPO being trained in business development; (iii) four annual trainings for members from four zones (one training per zone) (e.g., onion, bito, alefi, pepper producers) to uphold the quality standards required by off-takers (restaurants) for ZOFA members; (iv) one training session for ten youths from OFFC in mushroom production (resulting in two new businesses); (v) one rolling VSLA training programme for 740 members of 370 VSLA groups of Tele-bere covering proper management of VSLA accounting systems and resolution of conflicts; (vi) three trainings on product branding, packaging and regularization of business by ABOFA for its members and; (vii) three trainings on soap making, pastries and gari processing for 322 members of KKFA (287 women and 35 men); (viii) one training for 5 FFPOs in grass briquette charcoal making by MITDS; (ix) one training-of-trainers for 7 FFPOs in agroecology, soil fertility sampling and the production of organic fertilizer as a commercial business by Lifeworks Global.

As a result of this training investment, new businesses emerged for soap manufacture, moringa soap, soya beans, and mushrooms. All 13 FFPOs are now conducting some form of ongoing business incubation for their members, such as market links and price negotiations, support for product



aggregation and value addition, access to finance and business services, exploration of new value chains, etc. For example, in 2022, KKFA helped 102 members access ECOBANK credit for their businesses. Similarly, KANBOACU's new credit union helped finance the cash flow necessary to pay upfront for agricultural inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides) and to purchase products to be processed and sold (for shea, maize, peanuts, soya beans, sorghum, and millet). KANBOACU's training on Ecocert/Fariwild certification opened a new market to CARE Germany for Shea and to ADUNA UK for Baobab. And Tele-bere managed to link its members to a new market - Moringa Connect. A campaign was also run to 'Stop blackmailing very intelligent and innovative women through illiteracy' to improve access to all trainings for women.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

Ghana participated in case studies and the 2022 conference in Viet Nam, 'Saving Our Future' that included field visits and training in diversification for climate resilience. Estimates for 2022 suggest that 13 FFPOs³ collectively have undertaken protection, restoration, or sustainable forest management of 27 947 hectares of forest and farmland in the three ecological zones.

To sharpen estimates of restoration impacts over time, FFF is working with FFPOs to train and use EX-Act, SEPAL, and RECSOIL tools that will: (i) Capture real-time location of FFPOs activities for verification using GPS; (ii) Assess land use and vegetation cover changes over time through the application of geospatial technologies; (iii) Assess soil health improvement through soil fertility monitoring; (iv) Assess above soil and soil carbon emissions and sequestration using tested tools. In the Northern Ghana Savannah zone, MITDS is training five FFPOs in grass briquette making to reduce perennial bushfires and build a circular economy around grass products, involving 399 farmers (63.5 percent women). FFF has also mapped 14 major climate programmes within the country – and identified how FFPO activities supported by FFF could contribute to each programme. For example, the REDD+ Secretariat of the Forestry Commission has been working as an FFF partner to link FFPOs to REDD+ efforts. But there have also been up to 65 grassroot partnerships for resilience (at least five partnerships by each of the 13 FFPOs) that FFPOs have strengthened with organizations in the districts, including district assemblies, decentralized departments of government agencies of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Forestry Commission, Department of Cooperatives, traditional authorities among others.

The FC trained some 45 FFPO staff in climate resilience, and 13 FFPOs are implementing climate resilience plans involving elements such as agroecology/agroforestry (ABOFA, Asetenapa, IRSD, KKFA, OFFC, WEC) composting (Maaltaaba and SWFA), microbial fertilizer application (ABOFA), landscape restoration (OFFC) and the introduction of water management systems (ABOFA, CADER, Tele-bere).

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

In 2022, after last year's training in social protection provided by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), 7 FFPOs (SWFA, Maaltaaba, Tele-bere, KANBAOCU, ZOVFA, ISRD, and CADER) have sensitized 450 women on existing government social protection opportunities. For example, these include: the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme; National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS); Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW); Capacitation Grant-Implemented by the Ministry of Education (MoE); Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP); Ghana Productive Safety Net Project; and the Medium and Small Loans Center (MASLOC); and the Ghana Covid-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support (CARES). In 2023, the MoGCSP will support the processes to link FFPOs to existing social protection opportunities.

³ PADO, Asetenapa Cooperative, Wassa East Cooperative, OFFC, KKFA, ABOFA, ISRD, SWFA, CADER, KANBAOCU, Maaltaaba, Tele-bere, and ZOVFA

Additionally, Maaltaaba, in collaboration with the district health service, organized a health screening exercise for its members, including breast cancer, STIs, and COVID-19. 175 women benefited from the services.

The work of 12 FFPOs to develop VSLAs that incorporate a social fund for more vulnerable members to cover the costs associated with funerals, communal construction, and communal land restoration complements efforts to improve access to existing social protection services. Ghana FFF's promotion of more secure tenure for women is also seeing results, with seven women-led FFPOs becoming more active in business and production activities – using newly established social safety nets to address their needs, including access to productive land, knowledge, investment support, and control of benefits. In 2022, FFF Ghana also started to support GhaFFaP in developing a strategy to demonstrate their target contributions to the SDGs and building FFPOs' contribution to the SDGs into their annual reports. Such a report will be a good entry point for becoming a major SDGs stakeholder in Ghana.

4. Kenya

Harnessing the power of data management to improve landscapes and livelihoods



FFF supporting FFPOs to use EX-ACT tool to measure forest cover impacts of their work through training in Nakuru for all the FFPOs

4.1 History of FFF engagement

Kenya joined FFF as it strove to cope with an expanding population, with growing needs for food, wood energy, and construction materials from a pressurized resource base. Integrated forest and farm production by well-organized producer groups are critical to tackling this challenge. Kenya's agricultural sector contributes about 25 percent of GDP. It accounts for over 65 percent of exports and 75 percent of total employment – but expanding subsistence and commercial agriculture is also a significant driver of deforestation. In 2010, Kenya had 3.18 million hectares of natural forest, extending over 5.7 percent of its land area. From 2001 to 2020, Kenya lost 361 000 hectares of tree cover, equivalent to an 11 percent decrease since 2000, resulting in a national annual wood supply deficit of 12 million cubic meters. The Constitution and Vision 2030 provide a target for recovering 10 percent of forest cover to reduce deforestation and degradation. Smallholder forest and farm tree growers are considered the main actors in achieving this target – but they need help to do so in ways that diversify crop and tree production in the face of extreme and fluctuating weather forced by climate change.

Following the launch of FFF Phase I in September 2012, Kenya joined in 2014. The Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FFSPAK) and Kenya Farmers' Federation (KENAFF), with the support of Kenya Forest Service (KFS), successfully bid to join FFF Phase II with a launch workshop held in Nairobi on 17 April 2019. A National Advisory Committee used objective criteria to expand FFF coverage by adding to the initial Phase I counties (Nakuru and Laikipia) and an additional three counties (Nyandarua, Bomet, Bungoma). All have active FFPOs engaged in various enterprises with the potential to scale up, as shown in the figure below.

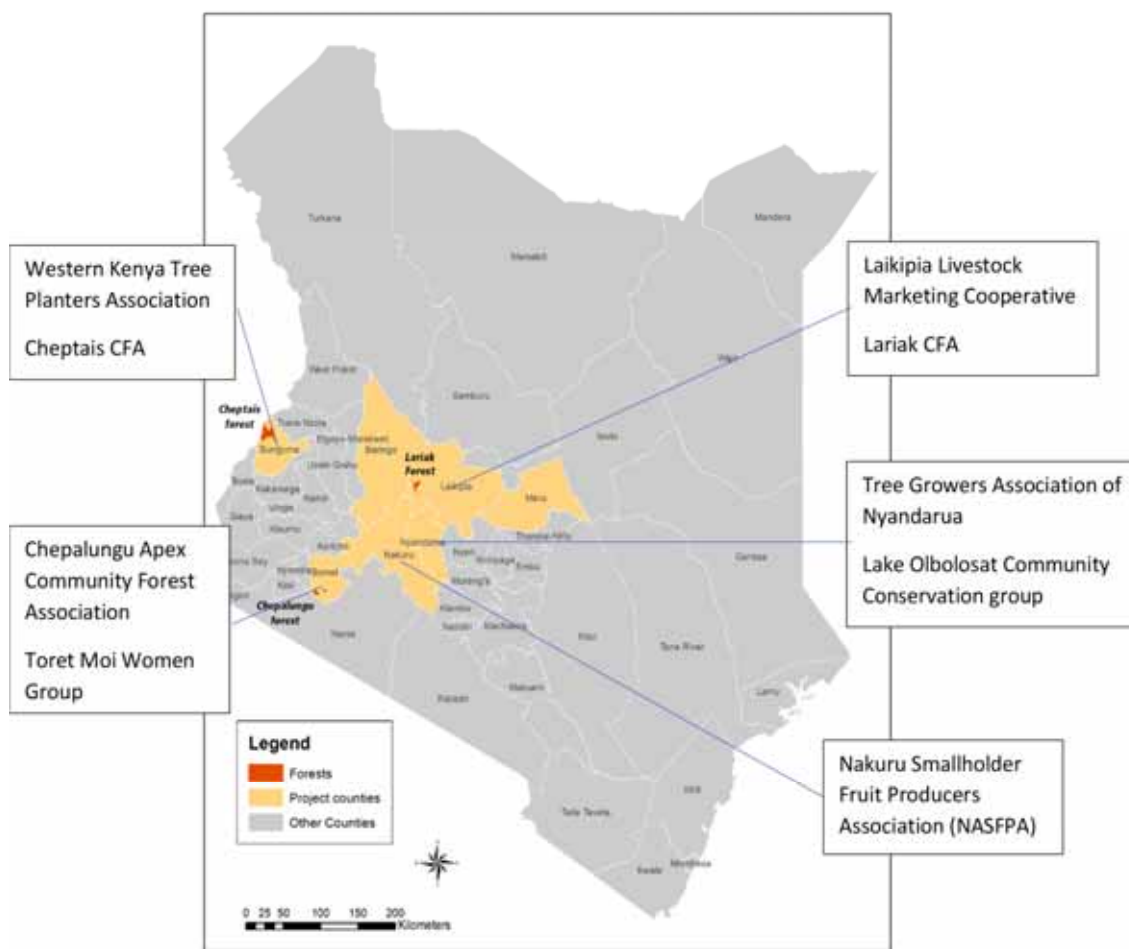


Figure 4. Map of implementation in Kenya

4.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Kenya

In 2022, Kenya FFF supported ten main FFPOs, including one apex-level association (FF-SPAK) and nine country-level FFPOs (ACFA, BAC, CCFA, LCFA, LOCCOG, NASFPA, NTGMC, TMWG, and WETPA) – an increase of four from 2021. It has also continued to support three main service providers, including the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), and We-Effect. Support reached 61 558 households responsible for 173 616 hectares, with direct landscape protection, restoration, or sustainable forest and farm management in 79 373 hectares.

Table 4. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Kenya

No.	Name of FFPOs	Main products,	Location
1	Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FF-SPAK) 43 574 members (217 870 household members), 29 000 hectares estimated	Forest and Farm products	National
2	Chepalungu Apex Community Forest Association (CACFA) 447 members (2 435 household members), 13 925 hectares	Seedlings, grazing	Bomet
3	Cheptais Community Forest Association (CCFA) 3 200 members (16 000 household members), 63 110 hectares	Seedlings, honey	Bungoma
4	Lariak Community Forest Association (LCFA) 885 members (4 425 household members), 3 238 hectares	Seedlings, Fruits	Laikipia
5	Nakuru Smallholder Fruit Producers Association (NASFPA) 2 145 members (10 725 household members), 1 200 hectares estimated last year	Fruits	Nakuru
6	Western Tree Planters Association (WETPA) 7 835 members (39 175 household members), 1 585 hectares	Timber, Honey	Bungoma
7	Nyandarua Tree Growers Marketing Cooperative Society (NTGMC) 3 472 members	Timber products	Nyandarua
8	Lake Ol'Bolossat Community Conservation Group (LOCCOG)	Ecotourism products	Nyandarua
9	Toret Moi Women Group (TMWG)	Tailor-made training packages	Bomet
10	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	N/A	National
11	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	N/A	National
12	We Effect (WE)	N/A	National

4.3. Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

During 2022, FFF followed up on prior work with FF-SPAK (and with the support of Agriterra) to use the Farmer Advocacy and Consultation Tool (FACT), which empowers advocacy by consolidating FFPO members' opinions. This has involved identifying specific issues constraining members of TGAN in Nyandarua and NASFPA in Nakuru counties through gender-balanced value chain mapping of timber and avocado value chains and pairwise ranking of priorities. Such findings are fed into refinements of the 'Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy (2021 – 2030)' through FF-SPAK's position as vice chair of the National Agroforestry Strategy steering committee. FF-SPAK has also continued to engage in the National SDG Platform, the Forest Value Chains Association of Kenya (FVCAK), the Climate Smart Agriculture Platform, and the County Environmental Committees to represent its members' interests.

Policy briefs were prepared on wood charcoal and sawn wood value chains in response to last year's national review of social protection policies affecting resource-poor farmers. The aim is to shape social protection policies that provide the legal framework and financial incentives for a sustainable chain of custody for forest products, accelerating achievements towards the government target of a 10 percent increase in tree cover. This work was shared at one regional forum and four national forums of the Kenya Forestry Investment Conference and Expo.

In addition to this national-level policy work, county-level Community Forestry Associations (CFAs) have also lobbied for better benefit-sharing arrangements within Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP) and Forest Management Agreements (FMA). For example, in Bomet County, members of Chepalungu CFA lobbied for fairer revenue-sharing arrangements with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), with whom they co-manage the Chepalungu forest. The KFS now gives an agreed percentage of revenues to the Chepalungu CFA. In Laikipia County, the Lariak CFA has also lobbied for a fairer share of revenues from quarry licensing, the sale of forest soil and construction materials, and livestock grazers fees - all of which come from the community forest, which they co-manage. FFF supported the review of the negotiated benefit-sharing mechanism of the forest resources. Other county-level work in Laikipia has seen successful efforts by the Laikipia Livestock Marketing Cooperative (LLMC) to regulate unchecked sand harvesting, which would have damaged their environment and grazing areas.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

Since 2018, FFF has supported 32 FFPO enterprises in value chains, including tree seedlings, timber, charcoal, honey, vegetables, fruit trees (e.g., avocado, tree tomato, macadamia, oranges, banana), bamboo, poultry, dairy, and livestock. Support in 2022 involved national-level trainings on business development, collective marketing, and risk management strategies. FF-SPAK continues to explore an MoU with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TIVET) institute to provide business incubation services for FF-SPAK members. But work in 2022 also involved 18 county-level entrepreneurship trainings (for 30-40 participants each time), alongside tailored trainings in cooperative formation, data management, finance and record keeping, cultivation techniques, value chain analysis, and business planning.

Women's Empowerment Farmer Business Schools (WE-FBS) offered specific training at the county level in Bungoma, Nakuru, and Nyandarua. In Bungoma County, Cheptais CFA organized training of 80 members in database and financial management to enhance the group's business capacity. It also trained 190 members in the business of macadamia growing and tree nurseries management. WETPA managed an on-farm tree census for 3 000 households to estimate the financial value of trees grown by its members to develop a '5 Year Business Plan for Sustainable Marketing of Timber'. In Bomet County, Chepalungu CFA saw over 260 members trained in financial management and record keeping, facilitated the development of user groups based on potential value chains, and honey and tree nursery value-chain development. In Nakuru country, NASFPA established four marketing cooperatives societies in Kuresoi North focusing on timber and fruit trees in Kuresoi North, and Njoro and Molo cooperatives focusing on avocados in Kuresoi South. In Nyandarua county, another timber cooperative was formed. Under Kenyan law, cooperatives allow collective business – and FFF has facilitated market-linking meetings between these new cooperatives and farm input suppliers, sawmillers, extension services, banks, and market outlets. In Laikipia county, Lariak CFA negotiated new commercial user rights proposals with KFS for cultural and eco-tourism, tree nursery production, and greenhouse-based agribusiness linked to the Lariak Forest.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

FFF Kenya participated in the 2022 'Saving our future' conference and learning exchange on climate resilience. Through this and in-country trainings, FFPOs are more aware of the effects of climate change and are practicing adaptive options, including climate-smart agricultural practices such as agroforestry.

To quantify impacts on climate change mitigation, FFF has also facilitated training for 19 FFPOs (10 men and nine women) using the EX Act tool – which allows carbon accounting and provides evidence of FFPO mitigation contributions. The data generated will be used to explore global carbon markets. Additionally, FFF has facilitated training for 12 FFPOs in geospatial mapping of forest and farm

resources to improve knowledge of the geospatial boundaries of FFF interventions in Kenya – using Google Earth tools under the SEPAL team from FAO HQ.

FFF has supported Cheptais, Chepalung, and Lariak (CFAs), NTGMC (cooperative), and NASFPA (association) to carry out landscape protection, restoration, and sustainable forest and land management by implementing Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) across 79 373 hectares. These PFMPs benefitted 6710 people – 162 of which participated in training to cope with climate change. Specific measures are being advanced to cope with overgrazing by allowing cropping within CFA areas that is compatible with tree growing (e.g., vegetables, potatoes, onions, and peas). The EX Act tool can assess carbon emissions and how these might be reduced – by working closely with national programmes such as the Locally Led Climate Action Programme (FLoCCA). Additionally, WETPA and TGAN helped form a national Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Alliance to unify their voice on FLR and the social and cultural rights of forest communities in Kenya. The alliance shares publications, issues opinion pieces and recommendations, identifies and shares best practices and case studies, and organizes events and workshops or other activities as agreed by the Alliance.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

Last year, FFF supported CENAREMA and FFSPAK to assess social protection needs among the more vulnerable FFPOs - targeting the Charcoal Producers Association (CPAs) in arid areas suffering the dual challenges of the charcoal ban and the COVID-19 pandemic. A database of affected vulnerable communities was established, covering Baringo, Turkana, and Kitui counties. Through lobbying by FFSPAK in 2022, the Government Social Protection Secretariat agreed to list these vulnerable groups in the social protection programme. FFF also provided capacity development support to six FF-SPAK member charcoal producer's associations to access the national social protection secretariat in Baringo county: Kiserian CPA, Lokasacha CPA, Ilchamus CPA, Ilngarua CPA, Ngambo CPA, Salabani CPA.

FFF also supports FFPOs in providing other social and cultural protection services – for example, campaigns to reduce gender-based violence, tree planting in community lands and watershed catchment areas, and aesthetic tree-planting beautification including soil conservation terraces, road, and rail side planting programmes. Four FFPOs have conducted social protection assessments, and an inventory of social protection programmes that should be accessible to FFPO members across Kenya has been compiled.

5. Madagascar

Restoring forests and landscapes for climate resilience and livelihoods



National exchange on FFPOs participation in Forest and Landscape Restoration

5.1 History of FFF engagement in Madagascar

Madagascar boasts unique, endemic biodiversity due to the development of its flora and fauna in isolation from other landmasses. Deforestation rates in Madagascar, which have trebled in the last decade to 321 000 hectares per year, pose a significant risk to its distinctive biosphere. Madagascar is one of the countries officially engaged in AFR 100 and has announced its ambition of restoring 4 million hectares by 2030. The FFF's work has led the government to recognize FFPOs as key partners in achieving these ambitions.

FFF engagement in Madagascar was launched in June 2019, with baseline studies undertaken to identify the main national FFPOs with wide producer membership at the grassroots level. The government identified agroforestry as an important priority to allow for the mutual goal of forest landscape restoration and income generation for smallholder farmers and FFPO enterprises. The FFF national advisory committee consists of representatives from the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, apex FFPOs such as the Syndicate of Agricultural Organizations (SOA), the Association for Progress among Peasant Farmers (FIFATA), the National Women's Platform for Sustainable Development and Food Security (PNFDDSA), The Chamber of Small Producers and Family Farming (TTM), Madagascar Farmers Coalition (CPM), Agri-agencies (FERT, AFDI), GIZ and FAO Madagascar. In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture and its decentralized offices in the four regions also implemented the FFF mechanism. GIZ has allocated funds to support this mechanism under the AFR 100 initiative. A joint action plan for the Diana region established collaboration and synergies with the GIZ project Forest for the Future (F4F).

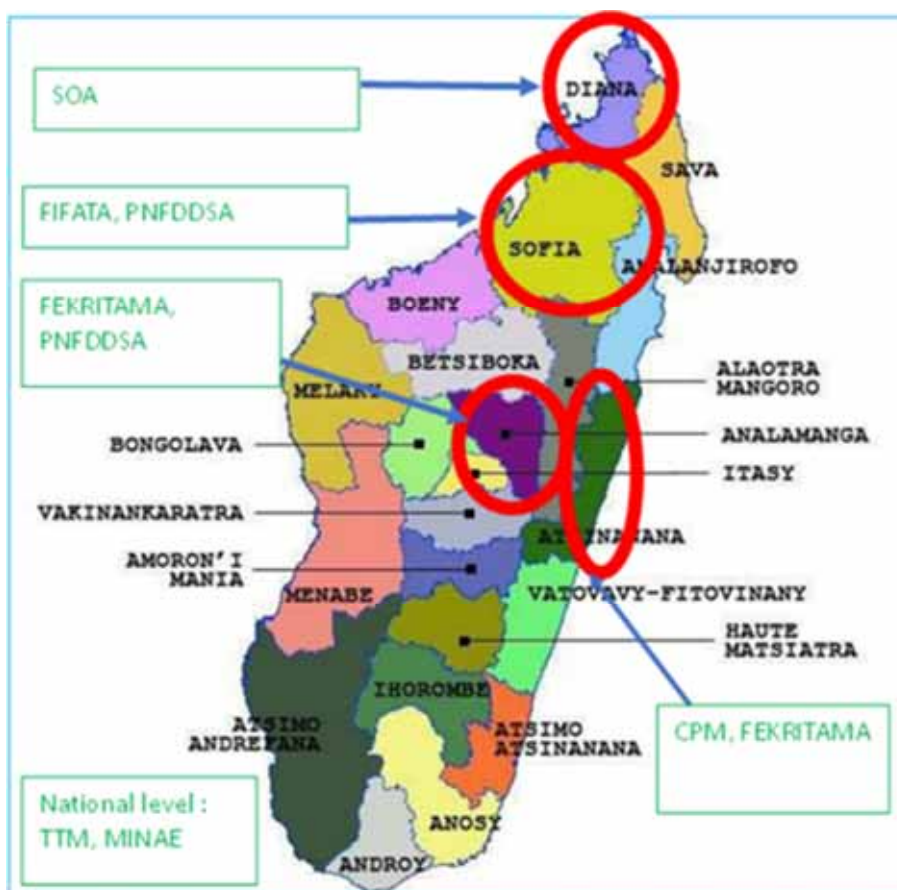


Figure 5. Map of FFF implementation in Madagascar

5.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Madagascar.

In 2022, Madagascar FFF continued to support six apex-level FFPOs:

- The Syndicate of Agricultural Organizations (SOA)
- The Association for Progress among Peasant Farmers (FIFATA)
- The National Women's Platform for Sustainable Development and Food Security (PNFDDSA)
- The Madagascar Farmers Coalition (CPM)
- The Chamber of Small Producers and Family Farming (TTM)
- The Madagascar Farmers' Confederation (FEKRITAMA)

FFF additionally supports the Organization of Producers and Agribusiness of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Support directly reached 3 915 households responsible for 4 001 hectares with direct landscape protection, restoration, or sustainable forest and farm management in 1 223 hectares.

In 2022, partners agreed to concentrate the geographical implementation areas, reducing the original eight regions to four (Analamanga, Atsinanana, Diana, and Sofia).

Table 5. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Madagascar

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	Women's national platform for sustainable development and food security (PNFDDSA) 600 households (2400 household members), 900 hectares	Rice, Dried grains, Corn, Squash, Peanuts, Poultry (Duck, hen), Cattle, Pork, Seeds, Essential oils, Fruits and Vegetables, Milk, vegetable crops, onions, honey, moringa, vegetal oil, eggs production	Districts: Port Bergé, Mampikony, Ambohidratrimo, Ankazobe, Antananarivo Avaradrano (Ambohimalaza), Ankazobe
2	Association for Farmers' Progress (FIFATA) 829 households (4973 household members, 180 hectares)	Livestock (chicken, pigs), vegetable crops, honey	Districts: Antsohihy, Bealanana
3	Farmer Organization Syndicate (SOA) 1 413 households (5652 household members), 600 hectares	Bean seed, cocoa, fragrant rice, fruit trees, fruit, small livestock, vegetable gardens	Districts: Ambohidratrimo, Ambilobe, Diégo I, Diégo II, Ambanja
4	Chamber of small producers and family farming (TTM) 316 hectares	All types of culture, breeding, and fishing products	all FFPOs intervention districts
5	Madagascar farmers confederation (FEKRITAMA) 650 households (2685 household members), 450 hectares	Local poultry farming, corn, arboriculture, cinnamon, honey, plant nurseries, cloves, rice, vegetable crops	Districts: Vatomandry, Mahanoro, Antanambao Manampotsy, Andramasina, Anjozorobe
6	Madagascar Farmers Coalition (CPM) 423 households (1528 household members), 1871 hectares	Local poultry farming, corn, cinnamon, cloves, litchis, coffee, rice	Districts: Vatomandry, Mahanoro
7	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DOPAB)	Supporting FFPO/APEX on community life, updating databases on FFPOs and incubators, sensitization of the FFPOs strategy, strengthening associative life/cooperative farmer leadership	all FFPOs intervention districts

5.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

FFF Madagascar has supported FFPOs, under the leadership of TTM and FIFATA, to change national land tenure policies and strengthen the legal value of land certificates. These land certification reforms favor small producers, who now need to prove five rather than 15 years of land development before they can apply for legal certification of their land. FFF supported advocacy activities for land tenure reforms which began in 2021 and continued in 2022. Advocacy and policy engagement took the form of national workshops and advocacy outputs through national media.

Furthermore, FFF has helped 13 FFPOs in Madagascar to develop their written advocacy agendas, an important prerequisite for the effective engagement of FFPOs to advocate for a more enabling national policy and legal framework.

In 2022, at least 300 FFPO members (30 percent women) across the FFF-supported regions have engaged in cross-sectoral policy processes on land tenure reform and forest and landscape restoration (FLR). A national exchange on FLR in the Diana Region in November 2022 provided an opportunity for the governor of Diana, the National Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and its decentralized services for four regions to exchange with FFPO representatives and to agree on their support in and facilitation of FLR implementation.

To ensure that FFPOs develop their priorities following such cross-sectoral policy processes, future support of FFPOs would ideally include capacity building through peer-to-peer exchanges and facilitating active and inclusive participation in policy dialogues.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The main value chains supported by FFF Madagascar include livestock, fruit, vegetables, rice, maize, pulses, cinnamon, cocoa, vanilla, cloves, essential oils, saplings, coffee, moringa, vegetable oil, and honey.

Since 2019, FFF has supported 136 small and medium-sized businesses (40 percent of which are led by women) in individual or producer organizations, including members of FIFATA, SOA, CPM, FEKRITAMA, and PNFDDSA. FFF offered diverse support in 2022, such as facilitating FFPO participation in national and subnational share fairs and capacity development for business incubation, entrepreneurship, market analysis, value chain development, processing and packaging, and risk management. All FFF-supported FFPOs now provide business incubation services for their members. Furthermore, FFF in Madagascar has supported FFPOs through training on organic food production and agroecology techniques and specific marketing of these products. In addition to health benefits, agriculture products produced through agroecology techniques and organic farming can be preserved for longer than conventionally produced products and thus enjoy a significant market demand. In 2022, FFF-supported producers negotiated advantageous sales agreements on moringa powder, vegetables, and fruits. Strengthening the alliance of FFPOs is a priority action for the future to meet the needs of the markets.

Finer tailoring and orientation of value chain support towards locally existent opportunities, the facilitation of stakeholder networks in specific zones, and improvements in advisory service for access to financial services could provide further useful support towards increased business service provision by FFPOs to their members.

To render FFF-supported businesses sustainable, FFF Madagascar linked FFPO members' businesses with other sources of support from financial and business service providers. In 2022 support was mainly orientated towards establishing better links with international exporters and business partners. Furthermore, through FFF support, TTM developed an e-market platform (called e-vokatra), which provides marketing opportunities for all apex FFPOs and their members.

Thanks to business plans incorporating credible business market and financial information, 13 FFF-supported FFPOs receive at least one business, marketing, or financial service from third-party providers. At least 64 percent of these FFPO's members (30 percent women) have benefitted from those FFPO businesses. Regional and international exchanges in the future may further strengthen and expand these businesses.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

Situated in the Indian Ocean, the island of Madagascar is among the worst affected countries by the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events and rising sea levels. In 2002, FFF supported FFPOs in their contributions to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience through implementing forest and landscape restoration, including seedling production, climate-smart and conservation agriculture, agroforestry, reforestation, and organic farming activities. Capacity building for FFPOs in agroforestry techniques (annual crop production interspersed with fruit trees) has contributed to food security, income generation, and landscape restoration. Numerous producers have adopted crop association and rotation, and soil conservation techniques have rendered the land more productive. FFF-supported FFPO members using bio-pesticides obtained from local plants (neem, tobacco, chili pepper) have protected biodiversity in their productive landscapes.

Additionally, FFF Madagascar actively promoted partnerships between FFPOs and climate adaptation and landscape restoration programmes. As a result, two apex-level FFPOs (SOA and PNFDDSA) have established or expanded collaboration with the Forest4Future (F4F) of the GIZ AFR sector programme. At the same time, CPM is now a partner of the GIZ PrAda project and is further supported by USAID.

The total area under protection, restoration, or sustainable forest management due to FFF support is 1223 hectares, with over 3900 FFPO members benefiting from this effort.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

In 2022, FFF social services support in Madagascar focused on establishing and strengthening existing Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). FFF contributed to the training of producers on how to establish and manage such mechanisms. Smallholder producers are heavily dependent on the financial services offered by these associations as they often provide the only accessible means to obtain production inputs, such as seed and equipment, and household expenses, for education and health, at affordable rates without requiring guarantees. 595 FFF-supported forest and farm producers (61 percent women) have received funds through VSLAs.

6. Nepal

Shaping policies and regulations through cross-sectoral platforms



Adhar Ekata flori culture group preparing garland for marketing

6.1 History of FFF engagement

About 35 percent of Nepal's population is organized in Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs), collectively managing almost 2 million hectares of land. Approximately 16 186 of the more than 22 266 CFUGs and other community-based forest management groups in Nepal are affiliated with the Federation of Community Forest Users in Nepal (FECOFUN). Community forestry in Nepal is recognized globally as a successful example for its ability to integrate rural livelihoods, biodiversity protection, and climate resilience. Despite important successes, there is still an urgent need to strengthen the capacity of FFPOs in Nepal, especially during the process of federal reconstruction, which has been ongoing since 2015.

Against this backdrop, FFF launched officially in 2012, with activities starting in 2014. During the implementation of this first phase of FFF and in recognition of the challenges and opportunities for FFPOs presented by Nepal's new constitution and federal structure, FECOFUN invited the support of the Ministry of Forests and the Environment (MoFE), the FAO, and IUCN to propose a second phase of FFF support in Nepal. Phase II commenced in September 2018, with FECOFUN leading the programme implementation in collaboration with other apex FFPOs and MoFE. Programme implementation is supported by a programme execution task team comprising FECOFUN, IUCN, the FAO, and MOFE, an advisory committee, a consortium of FFPOs, and a business advisory group, with regular interactions in five districts spread across three provinces. The committee held a meeting on February 2022, where MoFE reinforced that the Nepal government's focus on a prosperous Nepal is directly aligned with FFF's goals.

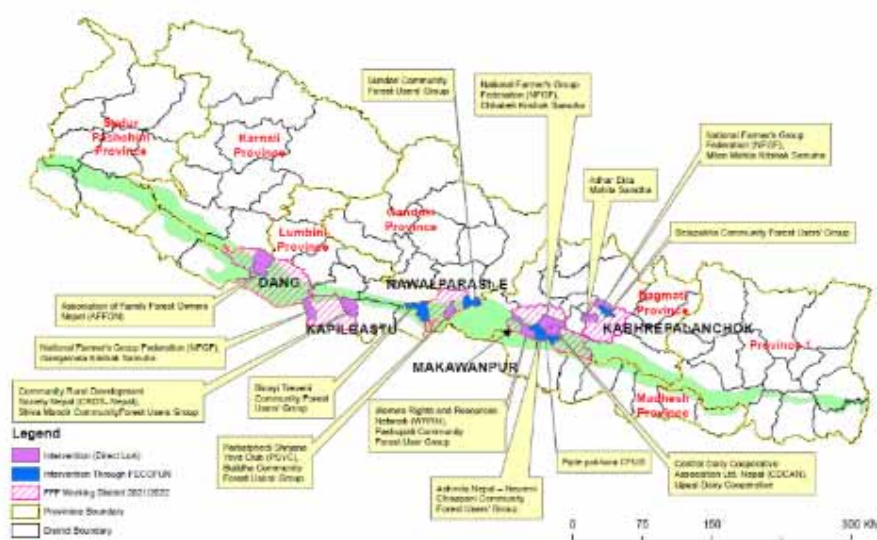


Figure 6. Map of implementation in Nepal

6.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Nepal

The apex FFPO FECOFUN leads the FFF Nepal programme in collaboration with MoFE. Other apex producer organizations are also important partners in the programme, including the Association of Family Forest Owners, Nepal (AFFON), National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF), and Central Dairy Cooperative Association Nepal (CDCAN). Support directly reached 2 459 households responsible for 2 900 000 hectares with direct restoration impacts from FFF agreements that might total as much as 235 hectares.

Table 6. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Nepal

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	Association of Family Forest Owners, Nepal (AFFON) 10 000 households, 1 550 hectares	Garlic, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, wood, broom grass, tea, and other cash crops	All seven provinces of Nepal, excluding 14 districts
2	Federation of Community Forestry User Nepal (FECOFUN) 2 900 00 households, 2 900 000 hectares	Timber-based forest products, NTFPs, livestock	77 districts, seven provinces, 749 municipalities
2.1	Piplepokhara Community Forest, 17 households, 71 hectares	Handicraft	
2.2	Sundari Community Forest, 15 households, 81 hectares	Herbal powder	
2.3	Galkot Agroforestry Cardamom Group, 153 households, 110 hectares	Cardamom	
2.4	Shree Binayi Samudayik Ban Upabhokta Samuha CFUG – Dumkibas-1, 1 341 households	Bio-fertilizer	
2.5	Belapkaha Community Forest - Kavre FECOFUN, 13 households, 25 hectares	Sichuan pepper	
3	National Farmers Group Federation Nepal (NFGF) 5 000 households, 300 hectares	Basket of agricultural products	63 Districts of all seven provinces of Nepal

6	Adhar Ekta Women Producer Group, 548 members, 1 hectare	Vegetables, cardamom, broom grass, bamboo	Panauti municipality, Kavre
7	Central Dairy Cooperative Association Ltd. Nepal (CDCAN) 500 000 households	Milk & dairy products	Nepal
8	Women Right and Resources Network - Pashupati Community Forest Users Group (WRRN) 1 511 households, 279 hectares	Ginger candy, turmeric powder	Manahari-7 Makwanpur, Bagmati Province
9	Ashmita Nepal-Neureni chisapani Community Forest Users Group 1 511 households, 291 hectares	Leaf Plate and Organic Manure	One District (Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City-7, Makawanpur, Bagmati Province)
10	Community Rural Development Shiva Mandir Community Forest Users Group (CRDS) 94 households	Essential oils	Kapilvastu, Lumbini Province
11	Parbatfedi social youth group – Buddha Community Forest Users Group (PFSYC) 186 households	Essential oils	Nawalpur, Gandaki Province

6.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

The focus in Nepal has been the advocacy of FFPOs to ensure their representation and participation at the local, provincial, and federal levels of government in development processes and dialogues for forest and farm-related policies, legislations, and regulations. The main advocacy route for FFPOs in Nepal has strengthened cross-sectoral platforms (CSPs) at the local and national levels. CSPs aim to harmonize the planning and budgeting of the local and provincial programs, emphasizing technical extension services, avoiding duplication, and ensuring skill enhancement, technology transfer, and better collaboration among stakeholders.

The focus in 2022 was strengthening the CSPs facilitated through FECOFUN at the local level in 47 locations, with an additional 44 led by NFGF. Local governments that have mainstreamed CSP in their planning and budgets, for example, the Tulsipur Municipality, have allocated more funding for the promotion and incentives of agroforestry. Apex FFPOs, such as FECOFUN, AFFON, CDCAN, and NFGF, are at the forefront of advocacy campaigns representing federal, provincial, and local policy issues.

FECOFUN has been advocating to ensure the tenure of communities over forest resources and has incorporated provisions that are inclusive and secure rights of CFUGs in local forest acts and national-level forest legal framework. FECOFUN continues to be part of the committee (coordinated by the Ministry of Forests and Environment- MoFE) to resolve the issues and gaps highlighted in the Forest Guideline 2022. AFFON has continued lobbying for forest registration for family forest owners at the local level and campaigning to make the procedure required to get tree felling and transportation simpler. NFGF had continued lobbying for farmer identification and classification identity cards, insurance for farmer's crops given the increasing occurrence of natural disasters, and mainstreaming ecological practices promotion. As a result, the local-level agriculture act has incorporated provisions for sustainable agriculture promotion, agroecology practices, climate resilient agriculture practices, issues of subsidy, and farmer identification. Additionally, the national government has issued relief distribution guidelines to address the challenges faced by FFPOs who lost rice due to natural disasters and increased the agriculture subsidy from 75 percent to

80 percent. Lastly, Adhar Ekta has finalized the strategic action plan document in consultation with stakeholders.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The main value chains and product diversification supported in Nepal in 2022 were essential oils, non-timber products (NTFP), wood and bamboo products, and various agroforestry and agricultural products, such as leaf plate, organic vegetables, cardamom, garlic, bay leaf, ginger, turmeric, pepper, honey, lime, milk and dairy, and chiuri butter. The products were also supported through market linkages (such as handicrafts from forest products, chiura butter, and essential oils)

Apex FFPOs in Nepal, like FECOFUN, AFFON, and NFGF, have traditionally focused on policy advocacy services for their members. However, as they evolve, they also recognize their capacity gaps in providing business incubation and entrepreneurial capacity-building services to their members. To address this, they are actively and progressively engaged in building their capabilities to provide capacity building. For example, FECOFUN, AFFON, NFGF, and Adhar Ekta now have members trained in MA&D and forest and farm-based small-scale business support.

The FFPOs supported this year have focused on capacity building, and business skill needs assessments. FECOFUN has set up a business advisory unit that can provide advisory services to its members and has also implemented a business skills need assessment system for the producer organizations. NFGF initiated an enterprise support unit to support PGS and link the producer groups with local government and market actors. CDCAN now provides capacity-building activities related to forming cooperatives, product diversification, technology transfer, and links with larger value chains. Adhar Ekta Women's Group offers initial counseling for potential entrepreneurs, providing small loans through their savings credit group, consolidating products, and linking with market vendors. NFGF has a capacity assessment system that has recently added rapid business skills needs assessment of their members.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

FFF in Nepal has continued focusing on strengthening the capacities of FFPOs to conduct a climate risk assessment as well as formulating and incorporating climate resilient plans into their operation and action plans. FECOFUN (through CFUGs), MEFBA (through their leasehold forestry groups), AFFON (private forest owners), NFGF (through farmers groups), and Adhar Ekata (through CFUGs) have improved their documentation of climate resilient activities, focusing on their contribution to plantations and identifying, piloting, and scaling up of climate resilient activities

NFGF facilitated the development of a climate resilience plan and responsive practice among 195 smallholder farmers groups. As part of the plan, NFGF is scaling up climate-smart ecological practices to baskets of produce organic agriculture products that are diversified and market-oriented to increase the resilience of communities and agroecosystems.

AFFON and CDCAN have identified scalable agroforestry practices in collaboration with their members. They promote these as one of the main approaches for climate-resilient production systems and enterprises in their action plan.

CFUGs, such as Bungdal, Kavre FECFOUN, Shiva CFUG, Sundari CFUG, and Buddha CFUG, have incorporated spice-based agroforestry incorporating crops like Turmeric and Timur in their community forest as well as encourage these resilient practices on private degraded land.

Likewise, MEFBA, in collaboration with Dhobhankali CFUGs, Kalidevi CFUGs, Filing CFUGs, and Sikaribas Pakeha CFUGs, incorporated Chiuri and honey in 11 hectares of land has ongoing forest restoration activity.

In addition to the above, FFF facilitated different capacity-building training on data management tools such as SEPAL and EXACT. The tools were necessary for the operationalization of monitoring and analyzing FFF and FFPOs efforts in Nepal. The assessment used was found to be very useful in measuring various variables (biophysical/socio-economic). FFPO representatives found the training relevant and valuable in their current work.

A total of 235 hectares have been under a combination of sustainable forest management and reforestation activities by all FFPOs supported since 2019, with 108 hectares added in 2022.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

FFPOs in Nepal have made significant progress in providing social and cultural services to their members across different areas, such as accessing agriculture inputs, preventing fires, technical support on community forest plans, and data generation. For example, NFGF played a critical role in facilitating access to subsidized agriculture services and inputs for organic production to leasehold farmers through CSPs, benefiting farming communities comprising 753 marginalized households.

FECOFUN is currently providing specific services and undertaking activities to provide additional ones to CFUGs. For example, it contributes to the prevention of forest fire incidence and mitigating risks of forest fire through different nationwide awareness-raising activities using radios (FM) and leaflets and coordinating prevention activities with other stakeholders. FECOFUN also supports CFUGs in bridging the technical gap of developing or revising community forest operational plans and incorporating resilient, adaptive practices.

FECOFUN aims to provide CFUGs with valuable data through an online portal. It has created a consolidated online database with information related to community forest production practices, businesses, contributions to climate change in terms of adaptation and mitigation, as well as socioeconomic development. This will also aid in designing and executing future activities of CFUGs and federations at different levels, as well as ensuring the provision of need-based services, including business and advocacy advisory services.

7. Tanzania

Fighting for fairer taxes to incentivize diverse new sustainable businesses



Women's group involved in beekeeping in Tanzania

7.1 History of FFF in Tanzania

The establishment of FFF in Tanzania was instigated at the second African Regional Conference for FFPOs in 2019. The interest of the Government of Tanzania and two apex FFPOs (National Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA) and the Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) in addressing some of the challenges FFPOs faced were instrumental in bringing FFF to Tanzania. These are challenges common to other FFF countries, such as low production efficiency and product quality, lack of affordable production inputs, access to financial and extension services and profitable markets, and limited engagement in policy formulation. Traditional restrictions on access to land and other basic resources, as well as limited employment opportunities, exacerbate for women and youth.

The first FFF activities in Tanzania were preparing a situation analysis and inventory of FFPOs in Tanzania and establishing a national advisory committee (NAC). The latter consists of government officials as well as representatives of NGOs and rural grassroots organizations and helps to guide and monitor the implementation of FFF. The programme was officially launched in October 2020 through a multi-stakeholder inception meeting of 40 representatives, including government officials from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), FFPO groups, and private sector representatives. The two apex FFPOs, MVIWATA and TTGAU, were endorsed to lead the programme implementation.

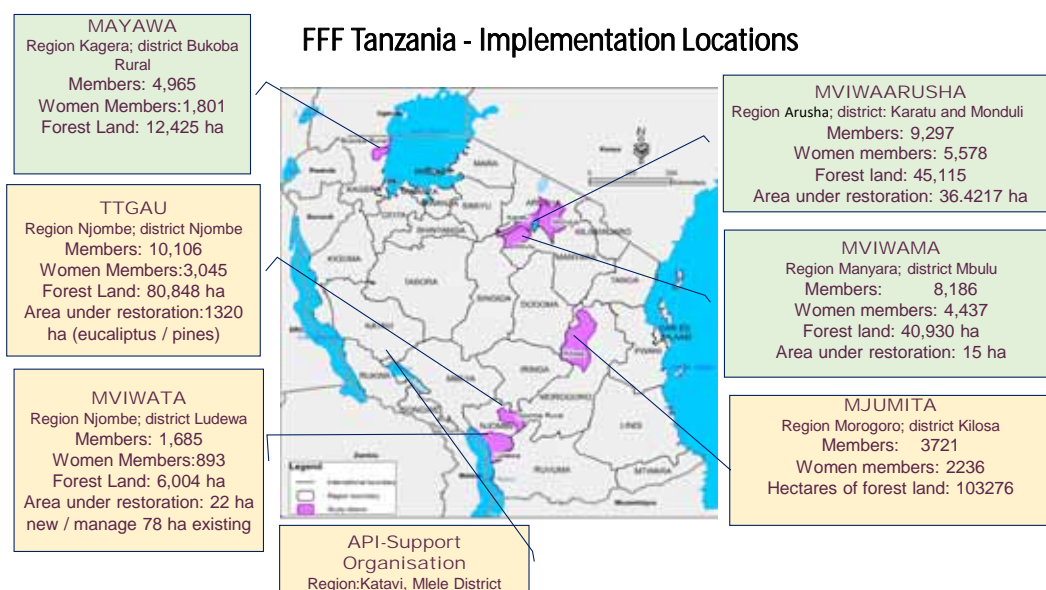


Figure 7. Map of implementation in Tanzania in 2022

7.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Tanzania

In 2022, FFF in Tanzania was implemented by 7 FFPOs: the three national apex FFPOs, MVIWATA, TTGAU, and the Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA), as well as the three regional FFPOs, the Network of Farmers' Groups in Arusha (MVIWAARUSHA), the Network of Farmers' Groups in Manyara (MVIWAMA), the network of Farmers' Groups in Kagera (MAYAWA) and the Api-Support Organization. The implementation of FFF activities was technically guided by five FFF supporting partners: IUCN Tanzania, We Effect, TRIAS, FAO ComDev/Farm Radio Trust, and the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI). Support directly reached 322 259 households responsible for 425 965 hectares with direct restoration impacts from FFF agreements that might total as much as 67 869 (2 118) hectares.

Table 7. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Tanzania

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	National Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA) 301 100 members, 361 320 hectares	Maize, potatoes, timber, avocado	Njombe, Ludewa district, Sumbawanga DC, Kalambo, Nkansi)
2	Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) 154 members, 17 500 hectares	Timber and charcoal	Njombe and Kalambo,
3	Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA) 223 members, 45 143 hectares	Sustainable charcoal, beekeeping, timber, and non-timber forest products	Kilosa district, Kaliua, and Mlele.
4	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima na Wafugaji Mkoa wa Arusha (MVIWAARUSHA) 12,097 members, 481.70 hectares	Forest products, crops (maize, beans, pigeonpea), bee products, vegetables, and other fruits trees	Karatu and Monduli
5	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima na Wafugaji Mkoa wa Arusha (MVIWAMA) 8 503 members, 10 hectares	Garlic, sunflower, maize, onions, potatoes, beans, beekeeping (honey, beeswax), tree nursery	Mbulu district

6	Maendeleo ya wakulima (MAYAWA) 125 members, 1 350 hectares	Vanilla and honey (beekeeping)	Bukoba Rural District
7	Tanzania Apiculture Development Support Organization (Api-Support) 57 members, 160 hectares	Honey, beeswax, propolis	Mlele and Kaliua

7.3. Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

Policy engagement is moving at pace, with all 7 FFF-supported FFPOs now having advocacy agendas. For example, in 2022, TTGAU assessed the implementation of the directives given by the Njombe regional commissioner to harmonize the forest produce levy (that had resulted from work in 2021). Work concluded with five district councils reviewing their bylaws to reflect the implementation of adjusted rates. Improvements in the by-laws have promoted business as they ease business for timber traders and other forest products, enhance competition among traders, and promote farmers' engagement in tree planting and related business with forest products. Additionally, in partnership with African Forest (AF) and Shirikisho la wenye Viwanda vya Misitu Tanzania (SHIVIMITA), TTGAU led a discussion with the government tax reform task force. During this discussion, the government task force presented and accepted three tax reform proposals. The three successful proposals include the following:

- Exemption of VAT on standing trees
- Reduce cess on forest produce from 5 percent to 3 percent
- VAT exemption on wood processing technology

The government announced the decision of the proposed tax reforms at the 2022/23 parliament budgetary session.

This work was accompanied by further work with FFPOs on the agroforestry strategy, the non-timber forest products (NTFPs) strategy, and a multi-stakeholder policy processes framework. For example, having established the regional environmental multi-stakeholder platform – Mbulu landscape inclusive – MVIWAMA increased engagement, advocated for its members' tenure rights for restoration, and achieved an allocation of 500 hectares for protection. Further multi-stakeholder platforms were established in the Manyara and Mlele districts. Concerns were raised over climate change adaptation, the negative impact of fire and pesticides on beekeeping, and reducing poaching. In the Arusha Environmental Multi-stakeholder platform, TAFORI and others promoted tree planting efforts which have culminated in more than 1 million trees planted by members of the platform

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The establishment of three businesses in 2021 (two charcoal and one honey enterprise) has now expanded. A further 35 training events in MA&D enterprise development and business planning (and linkage to specific service providers) have led to all seven FFPOs preparing business development and incubation plans – resulting in the registration of 13 new businesses in 2022. These include:

- TTGAU enterprises in honey, avocado seedlings, and timber enterprises. For example, the KIWAMIU tree growing association (TGA) at Uliwa village runs the avocado seedlings enterprise and raised 4 000 seedlings each worth TZS 3 000 (Total TZS 12 000 000 or USD 5400).
- Two Arusha businesses in honey production (involving 41 members) and an association of nursery owners with 21 members with an average investment of USD 11 100.
- Seven Manyara businesses, including four honey producers and three tree nursery businesses.

- One MJUMITA youth timber value addition enterprise that makes chairs, windows, beds, and doors for sale at village markets.

Some of these businesses are already starting to diversify and add value to their production. For example, two of the Manyara honey business are now selling garlic honey. Rodepea and Uinjilisti honey groups have acquired professional equipment, added fruit juice and wine production, and undergone food safety and quality training – with barcodes for their products to ease formal registration and sale. Gender training in the traditionally male-dominated honey sector has led to two new women-led businesses in Arusha and Manyara.

These early successes opened up new partnerships with buyers and service providers, resulting in higher profits. For example, TTGAU charcoal is marketed by a partner brand to Tractors Limited (Mkaa Endelevu) and Environmental and Forest Certification Limited at Mafinga (worth USD 38 500 monthly). MJUMITA charcoal associations (Msimba, Kitunduweta, Ulaya Mbuyuni, Nyali, Unone, and Mbamba) were directly linked with charcoal buyers, including two in Dar es Salaam with a price rise from TZS 36 000 to 40 000 instead of TZS 5 000 to 7 000. Training and identification of financial institutions allowed several groups to raise loans from local town councils, such as KIWAMIU TGA for USD 11 500, Tumiani Youth Group for USD 3 400, and MUUNGANO Unone Charcoal Association in Kilosa for USD 1 070. MVIWATA in the Njombe landscape is now selling avocado seedlings to a Grower Company at better prices.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

In 2022 the 7 FFPOs supported by FFF restored a further 2 117.7 hectares of land (a cumulative total since 2021 of 4 274 hectares through tree planting, regeneration of degraded natural forests, and development of seven restoration action plans and strategies. One of the strategies has been to prevent forest degradation by promoting improved beekeeping technology (that avoids killing trees through debarking). For example, moving away from using 100 750 traditional hives (that kill the equivalent number of trees) in the Mlele district would avoid a loss of 403 hectares of forest. FFF has trained ten carpenters and distributed over 500 modern beehives allowing the regeneration of natural forests in bee-keeping zones.

Another strategy has been to use cleaner biogas in cooking, improving women's economic returns. The FFF programme is promoting the use of biogas to village community pastoralists who keep cows. Bitrina Tarmo is one of the women in Genda village of Karatu district in Arusha region who was trained and now uses biogas as a source of energy - rather than collective fuelwood for cooking.

Another example is TTGAU partnering with the Njombe district council to restore the Lukungu forest (358 hectares) with support from IUCN. At the same time, a deal with Njombe Agricultural Development Organization (NADO) built TTGAU member capacity on good agricultural practices for various crops to ensure food security and income. There has also been a push towards agroecological farming, with eight groups in Ludewa and Ngombe districts establishing agroecological demonstration plots – and three communities in Njombe facilitating fire ward management to improve forest restoration. Training of 19 ToTs in climate resilience by MVIWAARUSHA and 59 members in climate-smart agriculture by MJUMITA are also noteworthy in 2022.



Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

In 2021, FFF facilitated training on accessing and providing social and cultural services to six FFPOs. This training resulted in four FFPOs (TTGAU, MVIWATA, MVIWAMA, and MVIWAARUSHA) delivering improved social services to members, including health insurance, access to village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), and the establishment of Community Microfinance Groups (CMGs). CMGs allow members to contribute to a social fund, which supports group members in socially oriented issues. These CMGs, established with support from MVIWAARUSHA, were found to provide a strong bond among members in the group – and expanded rapidly in 2022 with four such CMGs now more than USD 1 350 – and proving critical in sending children from deprived households to school.

Three FFPOs (MVIWAARUSHA, MVIWAMA, and MJUMITA) conducted an assessment of their members' social and cultural services needs. This resulted in MVIWAARUSHA and the local government proposing to protect natural resources such as village forest landscapes as they are important sources of traditional medicines key to local health care. MJUMITA focused on cultural services, which provide economic benefits to women through craft and tourism businesses. These services include ecotourism to traditional waterfalls and cultural hills like Pingu, Iole, King'ngwa, Minde, and Gorges, preserving traditional foods, traditional medicines, traditional or cultural bomas, traditional dances, traditional grazing, and traditional handicraft.

8. Togo

Scaling up entrepreneurship through decentralized business incubation services



Women from « Mawupassi » cooperative being trained with the use of millstone from Casamance

8.1 History of FFF engagement

Shifting smallholder agriculture has been a key contributor to forest loss in Togo over the past decade. Recognizing the importance of action, the government, as part of the AFR100 initiative, established a national goal to restore 1.4 million hectares of forested landscapes by 2030. FFPOs are key players in this effort to halt and reverse deforestation.

FFF was launched in Togo in 2019 following an expression of interest from the apex organization Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles (CTOP), which represents 500 000 Togolese smallholder farmers. FFF is also partnered with GIZ in Togo, within the framework of AFR100 and the Forest4Future (F4F) project, to generate baseline information, contextualize programme objectives, streamline interventions and create synergies within the context of ongoing efforts by FFF partners and other stakeholders.

In 2022, FFF expanded its support in Togo and signed six new LoAs with FFPO partners who were pre-selected and validated by the FFF National Advisory Committee. FFF also continued piloting the new DBG funding mechanism in Togo in 2022 and partnering FFPOs have continued implementing activities that began in 2021.

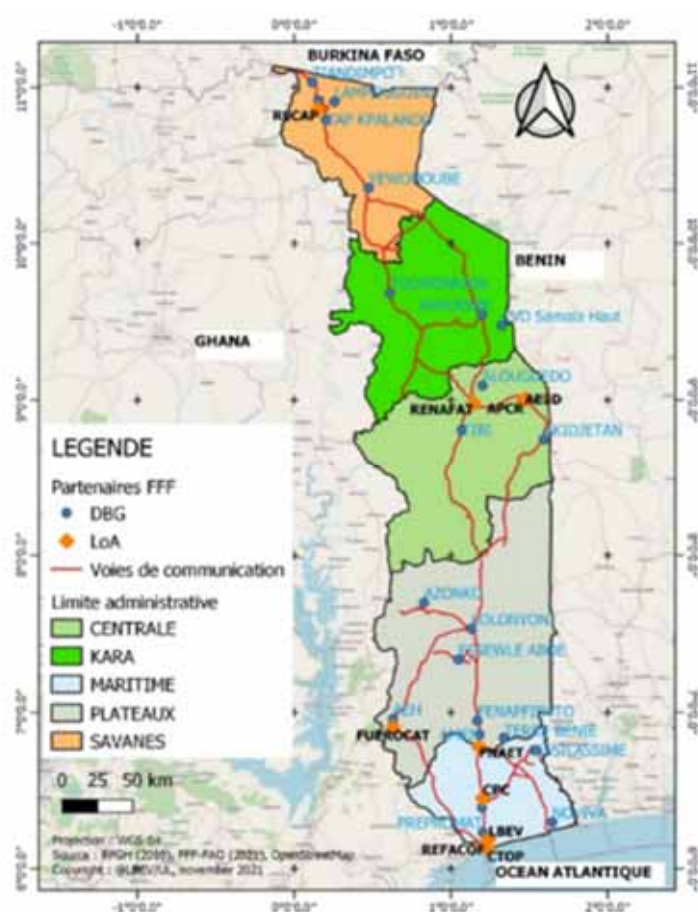


Figure 8. FFF Togo main FFPO partners in 2022 with implementation zones

8.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Togo

Support benefited 550 118 households responsible for 605 937 hectares with direct restoration impacts from FFF agreements that might total as much as 411 hectares. In 2022, LoAs were signed with the following organizations.

Table 8. Names, products, and locations of FFPOs supported by FFF in Togo

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	Togolese Coordination of Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers (CTOP) 550 000 households, 2 178 000 hectares	All sectors (cereals, legumes, cash crops, vegetables, livestock, etc.	All five economic regions of Togo
2	African Women's Network for Community Forest Management (REFACOF) 48 households, 15 hectares	Processing: cassava, palm, palm kernel, coconut oil, traditional soap. Agriculture: soybeans, rice,	Maritime region, Plateaux region

		millet, corn. Forestry: nursery, reforestation, charcoal	
3	Federation of Unions of Cooperative Societies of Coffee and Cocoa Producers of Togo (FUPROCAT "COOP-CA") 332 households, 551 hectares	Coffee and cocoa	West plateaus (Prefecture of Agou, Kpélé, Kloto,)
4	National Forum of Farmers and Breeders of Togo (FNAET) 48 households, 15 hectares	nurseries, organic soybean	Prefecture of Haho and Zio
5	Environmental Action for Sustainable Development (AE2D) 22 households, 5 880 hectares	Shea butter, mustard, market garden products, nurseries	Prefecture of Tchamba and Dankpen
6	Network of Farmer Self-Promotion Centers (RECAP) 1 400 households, 26 members	shea butter and soap, mustard, rice processing and packaging, tomato (fresh, pureed, and dried)	Prefectures of Tandjouare, Kpendjal, Kpendjal-Ouest, Oti, Oti-sud, Tone
7	Network of Young Producers and Agricultural Professionals of Togo (REJEPPAT) 15 751 households, 8 hectares	Cassava, soybeans, rice, maize,	Maritime, Plateaux, Central, Kara and Savannah Regions
8	National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT) 4 150 households	Peanut, néré, tomato, cereal, soybeans, rice	Savannah region, Kara, Centrale, Plateaux, Maritimes and Lomé-Commune
9	Botanical and Plant Ecology Laboratory (LBEV)	Training module, documentary production	All the extent of the Togolese territory
10	Association for rural communication (APCR) 571 432 households, 2 183 944 hectares	Cassava, Plants and Néré	Aouda, Sotouboua, Fazao, Tchamba, Kouka, Kétao
11	Togo Cereal Producers Central (CPC)	Maize, soybeans, rice, millet, sorghum	National
12	National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC)	Civil protection	National
13	Togolese Institute for Agronomy Research (ITRA)	Agronomic Research	National

In addition to the LoAs, FFF has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with 24 partner organizations through the DBG approach (see table below).

Table 9. List of partners which signed DBGs in 2021 implemented in 2022 in Togo

All regions	Maritim region	Plateau region	Central region	Kara region	Savannah region
FÉPROMAT	UROPC-M	ESSEWLE ABOE	ALOUGUEDO	APRODIFE	CASQUETTE KPALAN'DO SIKBAOG
FENAPFIBVTO	NAVIVA	COUPES AMEN	TIBI	PELLES TOUMONKAIN	PELLES TIADIMPO
FENUCOOPET O		PELLETES AZONKO	AKIDJETAN	FÉNOMAT	SCOOPS YENDAME
		LOLONGNON			COUPES LAMPOUGUINI
		TERRE BÉNIE			YEWONOUBE
		COOP CA AEH			

In 2022, 17 DBGs were signed with FFPOs through a call for proposals in three regions (Maritim, Central and Savannah regions).

Table 10. Partners which signed DBGs in 2022, to be implemented in 2023 in Togo

Maritim region	Central region		Savannah region
ÉTOILE DE MER	ALOUGUEDO	HEZOUWE	DAKALFAM
CVD ANDO ANKPUIVE	TIBI	DILANABASSINADO	CVD MOUMOUANE/YEDOUBE
	ESSOWAVAKOU	REBOISEMENT	SCOOPS YENDAME
	CG GOUBI	DIHEZA	COUPES LAMPOUGUINI
	ESPÉRANCE	SOUROUTAWUI	DINDANE

8.3. Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

Through the support of FFF in 2022, Togolese FFPOs continued to directly participate in political processes and consolidate their place in developing, implementing, and monitoring policies, programs, and projects in the agricultural sector. FFPOs are engaged with cross-sectoral policy processes, including the national platform for the promotion of family farming in Togo, a national roundtable for the restoration of forest landscapes, and regional workshops on monitoring and capitalizing on forest landscape restoration actions. They are also engaged with steering bodies of the Togolese agricultural sector, such as the Interministerial Strategic Steering Committee (CIPS) and the Technical Steering Committee (CTP) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (MAEDR), the National Committee for International Trade Negotiation (CNCI) at the Ministry of Commerce and the Agricultural Land Reform Committee at the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing.

In 2022, FFF support catalyzed a major policy change through the advocacy led by the women's chapter of CTOP towards better access to land for women in the Planned Agricultural Development Zones (ZAAP). ZAAPs are spaces with a minimum area of 100 hectares, developed and made available to producers, particularly the most vulnerable, enabling them to improve production and, by extension, income and standard of living.

FFPO policy engagement conflict management around transhumance continued in 2022. The National Federation of Livestock and Meat Professionals of Togo (FENAPBVITO) carried out an awareness-raising campaign on managing conflicts between farmers and transhumant herders, strengthened a Transhumance Management Committee, and reinforced its position in managing transhumance and livestock markets with other state and non-state actors.

In 2022, FFF Togo supported four FFPOs (CTOP, FEPROMAT, RENAFAT, and REJEPPAT) to develop detailed advocacy documents which outline strategies to help improve women and youth producers' access to production and processing inputs, productive land, and support services.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The main value chains supported include cassava, groundnut, soy, tomato products, moringa powder, néré, mustard, cereal, shea butter, cashew products, coffee, cocoa, soap, forest seed, and tree seedlings. 146 FFPOs received FFF support in 2022 to develop their businesses. Of these, 64 have developed new value-adding activities, and 19 have established resilience plans for their businesses. FFF support in 2022 also enabled 65 FFPOs to develop new income-generating activities. 42 capacity development trainings were conducted, covering a variety of subjects based on previous FFPO-led capacity needs assessments, including administrative and financial management, leadership, organizational development, marketing and contracting, quality improvement, packaging and labeling, and risk management.

Women lead 37 percent of all FFPO businesses supported by FFF Togo. FFPOs have applied a multi-pronged strategy to strengthen women's entrepreneurship and upgrade women-led enterprises, including providing dialogue space for women's concerns, facilitating women's representation in decision-making bodies, advocating for women's access to business services, as well as training women in negotiation, contracting and fundraising.

Business incubation services provided by FFPOs to their members have continued to be supported in 2022. A significant achievement was apex level FFPO CTOP establishing a national business incubation unit for agricultural and forestry cooperative enterprises, which built the capacities of 25 decentralized trained business coaches (25 percent women, 57 percent youth coaches) within its member organizations in 2022.

Credible business plans are at the core of producers' successful engagement with potential business partners and financial service providers. In 2022, FFF Togo supported 14 FFPOs in establishing their business plans. Furthermore, FFF has been instrumental in facilitating at least 15 new partnerships between FFPO businesses and external business partners for organic products, vegetable produce, production inputs, processing contracts, as well as export to Senegal and Mali.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

In 2022, FFF helped Togo advance towards its national restoration goal by enabling the restoration of 411 hectares of forest and agricultural land with more than 35 539 plants through enrichment planting, reforestation, agroforestry establishment, and the creation of urban green spaces. On average, 9 100 FFPO (69 percent women, 57 percent youth) and forest-adjacent community members directly benefit from these protection, restoration, and sustainable management measures. Additionally, FFF Togo provided at least 1 000 FFPO members and their household members (30 percent women) with support on how to deal with the negative impacts of climate change on their livelihoods by facilitating a range of training events on clean and efficient energy sources, seedling production and sustainable farming practices, agroecological practices as well as climate resilience assessment and planning tools.

FFF recognizes the importance of FFPOs' partnerships with climate or landscape restoration programs to provide additional support for producer organizations' climate actions. FFF Togo supported CTOP in organizing a Roundtable of Partners of Togo on forest landscape restoration in Lomé on 19 April 2022. The roundtable brought together 47 participants (including ten women) representing sectoral ministries, technical and financial partners, funding bodies, the private sector, NGOs, projects, and apex members of CTOP. As a result, partnerships with the following programs have been expanded or newly established:

- BMZ Forest4Future (F4F) project for the formalization and internal governance of 34 FFPOs identified by F4F
- West Africa Coastal Area (WACA) project for the development of sustainable land use practices over an area of 10 000 hectares in the Maritime Region
- GEF Climate Resilience project for Togolese coastal communities (R4CTOGO) supporting 100 women's cooperatives in the project area

West Africa Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP TOGO) for the development of agroecological practices on ZAAPs

A television programme and a video on "Participation of Togolese FFPOs in the National Tree Day and AFR100" was produced as a prelude to the roundtable and to sensitize the Togolese populations on the role of FFPOs in the forest landscape restoration (FLR). Funding and capacity development through the COM DEV was provided by FFF Togo, with the additional aim of mobilizing resources to benefit FFPO-led FLR.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

Vulnerable smallholder households lack access to public and private social and cultural services in Togo due to poor information availability, services not being adapted to FFPO members' needs, and complex administrative procedures. FFF support in 2022 has helped apex FFPOs to increase social security and cultural empowerment for their members. This effort was underpinned by social needs assessment carried out by 34 FFPOs. CTOP was instrumental in organizing a workshop on agricultural and rural protection in Togo consisting of 24 (30 percent women) representatives from FFPOs, public and private insurance organizations, and technical and financial partners. Stakeholders collaboratively developed a set of recommendations for government, public and private insurance entities as well as FFPOs.

In 2022, at least 700 FFPO members and their dependents received social services facilitated by FFF-supported FFPOs. These services fall under three main areas: agricultural insurance, health and school insurance, as well as resilience funds through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). In February 2022, CTOP organized a workshop on supporting members to access farm insurance products. A subsequent training workshop was held to build FFPO technicians' knowledge of available rural insurance products and their capacities to facilitate access to insurance services for FFPO members. These efforts opened up a new collaboration agreement with an insurance brokerage company (LORICA) to pilot the subsidizing of 200 insurance premiums for FFPO members through FFF support.

Lastly, FFF/ComDev capacity development support on producing advocacy and educational media outputs has increased the ability of FFPOs to operate as a communication platform for their members.

9. Viet Nam

Hosting a global event on forest and farm diversification for climate resilience.



May Phay collective group plywood workshop in Chu Huong commune, Ba Be district, Bac Kan province

9.1 History of FFF engagement

Viet Nam lost 657 000 hectares of its 14.7 million hectares of humid primary forest and over 2.86 million hectares of tree cover between 2002 and 2019. These aggregate figures, driven primarily by commodity agriculture, hide forest plantations by more than 1.4 million smallholder forest and farm producers. For Vietnamese farmers, tree planting is an increasingly good business; however, almost 50 percent of these households have only up to 1 hectare leading them to struggle to gain high income from forest products. Following the launch of FFF in September 2012, the Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU) joined FFF Phase I in 2014. It worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to create scale through an organization that would transform livelihoods and landscapes.

Successes during FFF Phase I allowed an application by VNFU to continue into FFF Phase II to be approved and signed in 2018. After a relaunch workshop and approval of the FFF II project dossier by the Governmental Office in December 2018, activities formally commenced on 8 March 2019. Program Management Units (PMU) of FFF were established at the central level and in four provinces– doubling the provincial reach of the programme. A baseline study⁴ was conducted in the 12 communes of the four Provinces of Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Hoa Binh, and Son La. A scoping study⁵ also informed the re-establishment of an advisory committee on 6 June 2019 in Hanoi with representatives of 22 organizations (including four Provincial representatives of FFPOs). A National Advisory Committee oversaw strong progress from 2019 onwards, and in 2022 Viet Nam hosted a major global conference on climate resilience.

⁴ VNFU (2019) A summary of the baseline study for FFF Phase II in Viet Nam. Available from FAO, Rome, Italy.

⁵ 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.

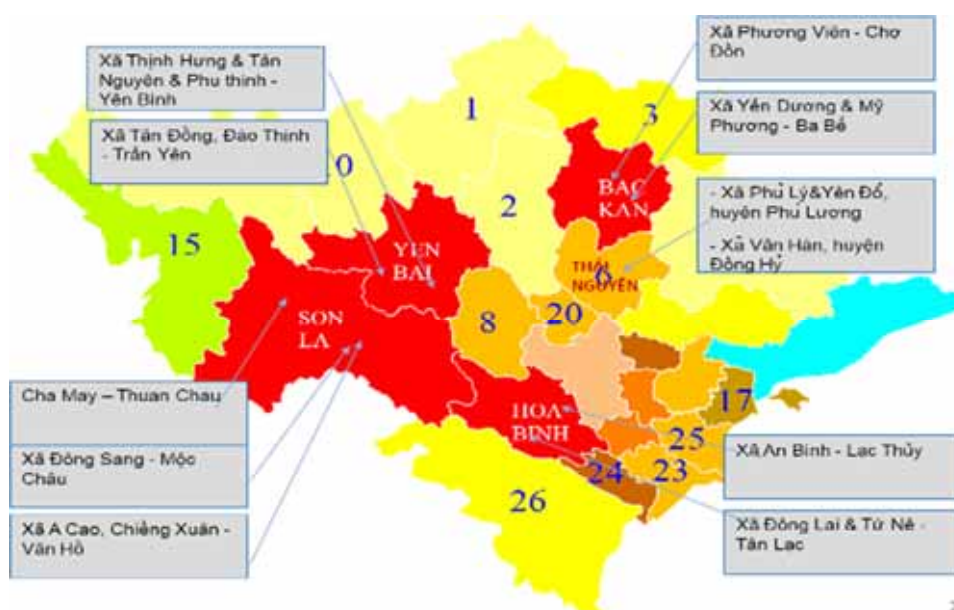


Figure 9. Map of implementation in Viet Nam

9.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Viet Nam

FFF in Viet Nam is coordinated through the Viet Nam Farmers Union, an apex-level body comprising 10 192 039 individual members, of whom 35.5 percent are women (having a total of 25 480 098 direct dependents). Additionally, FFF-VNFU has signed LoAs with 41 FFPOs in seventeen communes, eleven districts, and five provinces, as shown above in Figure 9 and below in Table 11, with a total of 12 055 direct beneficiaries and 41 069 hectares total area under forest restoration. The local FFPOs supported are as follows:

Table 11. Names and locations of FFPOs supported in Viet Nam in 2022

No.	Name of FFPOs	Products
I. Yên Bái province		
1	Organic cinnamon and star anise cooperative, Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district: 25 household members (7 women), 85.7 hectares of cinnamon, 550 associated members,	Cinnamon, different kinds of spice products
2	Herbal medicine collective group, Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district: 18 household members (5 women), 77ha cinnamon, 8ha herbal medicine (Khoi Nhung)	Raw and dry herbs, herbal tea
3	Environment & agricultural services coop, Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district: 13 household members (5 women), 23.5 hectares of cinnamon	Clean community environment, organic composting, biofertilizer
4	Cinnamon handy craft collective group, Dao Thinh commune, Tran Yen district: 14 household members (11 women), 21.7ha cinnamon	Handicraft from cinnamon
5	Herbal medicine collective group, Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district: 10 household members (4 women), 5.2 hectares of herbal medicine, 51 hectares of cinnamon	Raw and dry herbs, herbal tea
6	Mulberry and cinnamon collective group, Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district: 81 household members (39 women), 15.7 hectares of mulberry, 251 hectares of cinnamon	Silk, cinnamon
7	Beekeeping under the forest coop, Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district: 9 household members (2 women), 397 bee boxes, 29 hectares of cinnamon	Honey
8	Tan Dong cinnamon collective group, Tan Dong commune, Tran Yen district: 28 household members (11 women), 211 hectares of cinnamon	Cinnamon
9	Thinh Phat Forestry production and beekeeping coop, Thinh Hung commune, Yen Binh district: 17 household members (11 women), 117 hectares acacia, 670 bee boxes, 100 associated members	Honey, FSC timber

10	Agri-forestry service cooperative, Tan Nguyen commune, Yen Binh district: 15 household members (4 women), 129 hectares of timber	FSC timber
11	Binh Minh Agri-forestry cooperative, Phu Thinh commune, Yen Binh district: 12 household members (3 women), 100 hectares of acacia, 700 associated members	FSC timber
II. BacKan province		
1	Yen Duong agri-forestry coop, Yen Duong commune, Ba Be district: 45 household members (29 women), 200 hectares of forest, more than 250 associated members	Green and processed zucchini, sticky rice, herbal tea, vermicelli, bamboo handicraft, forest, and farm experience tourism
2	Yen Duong coop coordinates Ba Be forest and farm cooperative Union which comprises 13 FFPOs = 296 household members	Herbal tea, Green and processed zucchini, vermicelli
3	Nhung Luy agri-forestry trading coop, Yen Duong commune, Ba Be district: 18 household members (14 women), 77 hectares of forest, 70 associated members	Raw and oil of star anise
4	Thach Ngoa Star anise production and processing collective group, My Phuong commune, Ba Be district: 9 household members (3 women), 41 hectares forest, 9 hectares star anise	Timber seedlings, green zucchini
5	Ta Anh agri-forestry production coop, My Phuong commune, Ba Be district: 14 household members (6 women), 125 hectares of forest, 115 bee boxes	Forest vegetables
6	Thach Ngoa fresh vegetable collective group, My Phuong commune, Ba Be district: 12 household members (11 women), 57 hectares of forest, 2,7 hectares of vegetable	Timber
7	May Phay forest and farm collective group, Chu Huong commune, Ba Be district: 16 household members (6 women), 116 hectares of forest	Rice, herbs
8	Hoan Thanh coop, Phuong Vien commune, Cho Don district: 8 household members (4 women), 53 hectares of forest, 25 hectares of rice	Timber, ginger, herbs
III. Hoa Binh province		
1	Organic Pomelo production coop (including herb, honey bee), Dong Lai commune, Tan Lac district: 29 household members (13 women), 27 hectares of organic pomelo, 75 hectares of forest	Pomelo, herbs, honey
2	Agri-forestry production collective group (pomelo, acacia, aquaculture, animal husbandry), Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district: 22 household members (8 women), 11 hectares pomelo, 47 hectares forest	Timber, honey
3	Forestry production and beekeeping collective group, Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district: 24 household members (5 women), 32 hectares forest, 42 hectares fruit trees, 500 bee boxes	Honey, timber
4	Tan Lac Son Agri-forestry coop, Tu Ne commune, Tan Lac district: 14 household members (6 women), 21 associated members, 15 hectares VietGAP pomelo, 42 hectares forest	Herbal tea, timber
5	Hai Dang Forestry production and chicken raising coop, An Binh commune, Lac Thuy district: 103 household members (31 women), 213 hectares forest, 30 000 chickens, 270 associated members	Chickens, timber, mushroom
6	An Sinh cooperative (mushroom, timber), An Binh commune, Lac Thuy district: 32 household members (17 women), 87 hectares forest, 3.7 hectares VietGAP mushroom, 600 bee boxes	Mushroom, timber
IV. Son La province		
1	Ban Ang tourism coop (homestay, forest conservation, vegetable production), Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district: 18 household members (9 women), 28 hectares forest, 3.5 hectares vegetable	Homestay, herbal cosmetic
2	Agroforestry collective group (Organic vegetable, forestry protection), Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district: 12 household members (5 women), 2.3 hectares vegetable, 18 hectares forest	vegetable
3	Dong Sang organic agriculture cooperative, Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district: 21 household members (11 women), 13.5 hectares of vegetable and fruit trees, 22 hectares of forest	Strawberry, vegetable
4	Tu Nhen vegetable coop, Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district: 51 household members (17 women), 19 hectares of vegetables, 55 hectares of forest	Different kinds of vegetable
5	Pa Phach Agri and tourism coop, Dong Sang commune, Moc Chau district: 15 household members (5 women), 3.7 hectares of vegetable, 97 hectares of forest, 5.7 hectares of fruit trees	Experienced tourism, vegetable
6	Tien Thanh Fruit trees coop, Chieng Xuan commune, Van Ho district: 25 household members (8 women), 31 hectares of forest, 48 hectares of fruit trees	Orange, mango, logan

7	Van Ho organic Fruit trees coop, Chieng Xuan commune, van Ho district: 7 household members (2 women), 29 hectares of forest, 9 hectares of fruit trees	Organic fruits
8	Van Ho fruit trees cooperative, Chieng Xuan commune, van Ho district: 14 household members (10 women), 12 hectares of fruit trees, 33 hectares of forest	Organic fruits
9	A Cao agri-forestry coop, Van Ho commune, van Ho district: 9 household members (3 women), 50 associated members, 110 hectares of forest, 15 hectares of fruit trees	Timber, fruit trees
10	Tan Xuan 269 Cooperative in Tan Xuan Commune, Van Ho district, Son La province: 56 household members, 27 women	Bamboo shoot
11.	Cha May raising local chickens under the forest, Cha May commune, Thuan Chau district: 17 household members (7 women), 55 hectares of forest, 5 000 local chickens	Chicken, timber
V. Thai Nguyen province		
1	Lam Sinh forest and farm coop, Yen Do commune, Phu Luong district: 21 household members (10 women), 78 hectares forest, 3.2 hectares nursery garden	Timber seedlings, saw timber
2	Yen Do chicken under the forest collective group, Yen Do commune, Phu Luong district: 17 household members (7 women), 51.5 hectares of forest, 7 500 chickens	Chicken,
3	Van Han forestry and processing timber coop, Van Han commune, Dong Hy district: 27 household members (11 women), 173 hectares of forest	Timber, tea
4	Phu Binh chicken under the forest coop, Tan Khanh commune, Phu Luong district: 27 household members (9 women), 150 associated members, 27 hectares of forest, 45 000 chickens	Chicken, timber, tea
5	Viet Bac multi-purpose coop, Phu Ly commune, Dong Hy district: 10 household members (4 women), five h hectares of forest, 5 hectares of tea, raising animals under the forest	FSC timber

9.3. Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

VNFU continues to support FFPOs with policy advocacy, and 19 of the 41 FFPOs supported by FFF have developed written advocacy agendas (increasing from 14 in 2021). At the national level, VNFU facilitates an advisory committee (AC) that meets twice a year and comprises representatives from 22 organizations, including VNFU, FAO, IUCN, MARD/VNforest, NVCARD, RECOFTC, SRD, Viet Nam Cooperative Alliance, IKEA, and four FFF provincial farmer organization leaders. Two provincial policy roundtables were also held, alongside many commune-level policy meetings that facilitate discussion between 795 representatives of FFPOs (341 women) and government, private sector, and finance entities. These allow for policies, decisions, and investments by the People's Committee programmes to quickly resolve FFPO issues at the commune and province levels.

Examples of more enabling support were recorded in 11 cases across all five provinces in 2022. For example, FFPOs in Yen Bai Province were linked to the One Community One Product (OCOP) programmes of the Dao Thinh Commune People's Committee (CPC), Tan Dong CPC, and Thinh Hung CPC expanding organic cinnamon production by more than 340 hectares alongside seven herbal products and honey production under long rotation timber. The Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee (PCP) developed plans to integrate 100 000 hectares of agroforestry into the provincial agroforestry strategy by 2025. It has also issued a policy to support FFPOs with 1 000 hectares or more through a 2 billion VND project on organic cinnamon production.

Across the other four provinces of FFF intervention, there have been equivalent successes in 2022 that have led to new investments in road access, guidance on tree diseases, access to loans, land made available for processing, funding for certification and labeling (in Bac Kan), improving quality standards and market access for honey, financing for long rotation timber, organic product certification (in Hoa Binh) funding for road building, and experimental ethnic agro-tourism

(in Son La). Local authorities also recognized two PGS organic systems managed by Bac Kan and Hoa Binh Farmers' Union.

Due to the success of the round table discussion (RD) model, the international development cooperation unit of VNFU has now been upscaled to 13 provinces outside of FFF's target area. Moreover, an international conference from 22-26 September 2022 showcased the work of VNFUs on diversification for climate resilience. The event centered on the theme of 'Saving our Future: investing in locally-led diversification for climate resilience and food security' and was attended by delegates from 32 countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America – including government officials and forest and farm producer organization representatives.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

In 2022, FFF Viet Nam worked with 32 enterprise groups (16 led by women). 29 FFPOs conducted entrepreneurial training for their members on cooperative finance management, business development, product certification, and so on – and 21 recorded improvements to profitability during the year – through training and linking work to technical, financial, and market partners described below.

VNFU provides support around distinct forest and farm models that promote value addition through environmental sustainability. These 16 models include long rotation timber forest, FSC acacia forests, organic cinnamon production, combined agroforestry, forest honey, forest-reared organic chicken, and VIETGAP-certified or PGS-certified organic crops. Most products serve both internal and export markets, and data collected by VNFU shows an average 10-25 percent increase in income generation for FFPO members involved in such businesses, alongside improvements to the forest and farm environment.

Part of the success of VNFU's incubation work is owed to VNFU facilitating links between groups and with government or private sector partners (with 25 links made this year alone). For example, FFF linked FFPOs to organic certification agencies, such as Mekong Organic, VDECA, and CoA, to improve knowledge, techniques, certification, and marketing of organic products. Furthermore, the FFF team linked cinnamon collective groups in Tân Đồng, Việt Thành, Hoà Công commune (Yên Bái) with the Dao Thinh organic cinnamon cooperative to expand organic cinnamon production in the area. The groups received training on organic production techniques, policies for organic production, and market demand. Similarly, FFF helped link Hoa Phat Company (a supplier of IKEA) with an acacia production coop in Hoa Binh and Thai Nguyen provinces – providing training on the FSC application process, sourcing the FSC assessment and certification fee from the company, and bringing in additional support from the local government. In another example, FFF has linked FFPOs producing herbs with leading Vietnamese pharmaceutical companies to discuss product quality and marketing issues. VNFU also works hard to improve access to finance for these groups and, in 2022, has linked FFPOs with social banks, Agri-bank, and LienViet Bank for more accessible loans of longer durations.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

More than 2 000 forest household members in 2022 have benefitted directly from protection, restoration, and sustainable forest management through trainings, workshops, and peer-to-peer learning facilitated by FFF. This includes capacity development on sustainable forest management, organic farming, internal quality control, and related Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), VietGap, and GlobalGAP certification.

Of 41 FFPOs, 27 have recorded climate resilience plans and practices covering an estimated 41 000 hectares. FFF has identified five major climate-related policies to target, those being the National Adaptation Plan 2021-2030 (NAP), National Strategy on Climate Change, National REDD+ Strategy, UNDP national capacity building programme to respond to climate change, and the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA).

FFF has subsequently strengthened links between VNFU and 17 relevant agencies linked to these programmes, including the FAO-Viet Nam Representative and ComDev, technical partners such as VNFOREST, the Forest Economics Research Centre under the Vietnamese Academy of Forest Science (VAFS), the Silvicultural Research Institute under VAFS, the Viet Nam Cooperative Alliance (VCA), FFD Viet Nam, IUCN, NVCARD, and the Non-Timber Forest Product Exchange Programme, Farmers Union ins in Yen Bai, Bac Kan, Hoa Binh, Son La, Thai Nguyen provinces and the Asian Farmers Association (AFA), the Central of Organic Agriculture (COA), Viet Nam University of Forestry to promote organic production and PGS certification, the Viet Nam Organic Agriculture Association (VOAA), and private companies such as IKEA, VINASAMex, Tam An lac, Greenfood company. These partnerships have enabled the FFPOs listed above to undertake the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of their forest and farm resources.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

In 2022, 31 FFPOs were supported to provide social protection and cultural services to 6 433 members (2 870 women), such as building welfare funds to support festivals, traditional dances, sports events, responsible community tourism, handicraft making, processing, and product development. Additionally, FFF supported communication activities such as maintaining a FFF information portal on the VNFU websites with news and articles on new potential products, policies, best practices in the forestry sector, forest and farm development policies, information on climate change, and video clips of FFPOs.

FFF also encouraged FFPOs to set up savings and loan mechanisms known as ‘Green Funds’. FFPOs met to discuss the regulations of green management and fund use for forest and farm production emergencies – as an internal social protection system. The funds now total VND 1 057 600 000 (USD 45 100), with member contributions accounting for more than 80 percent of this.

15 FFPOs report better access to such services following a survey by VNFU to map social services available to members – including medical health care, environmental sanitation, water supply and drainage, and waste collection and treatment. As well as prioritizing access to medical healthcare services and COVID-19 support, FFPOs have prioritized investment in traditional festivals and dances, preserving ethnic writing, physical training and sports events, and preserving indigenous culture. For example, 14 FFPO representatives (four in Yen Bai, four in Bac Kan, three in Hoa Binh, and three in Son La) were invited to participate in provincial and national social and cultural events by the Viet Nam Cooperative Alliance, the Department of Industrial and Trade, MARD, and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities. These activities included women preserving national identity, promoting trade in rural areas, preserving traditional chicken breeds, gender in cooperative development, and integrated and sustainable forest and farm management.

FFPOs have also invested in community social cohesion through community social and cultural services activities, raising awareness of the benefit of group work, leadership coaching/training, organizational development training, and trust building. A good example in 2022 was the emergence of the Ba Be Forest and Farm Cooperative Union, comprised of 13 FFPOs, building on the experience of the Yen Duong Cooperative to strengthen neighboring cooperative groups.

10. Zambia

Linking forest and farm producers to decision-makers and development partners



Tubeleke women's group and their new vegetable garden financed by basket weaving.

10.1 History of FFF engagement

Zambia holds extensive forest resources covering 49.9 million hectares (66 percent of the land area). However, between 2000 and 2019, Zambia lost 1.71Mha of tree cover mainly due to commodity-driven agriculture alongside some clearance for subsistence agriculture and charcoal to meet the needs of a growing population. The forestry sector contributes about 5.4 percent to GDP, mainly from forest-based industries (3.7 percent), charcoal production (2.2 percent), fuel wood collection (0.8 percent), commercial logging (0.3 percent), and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) (0.1 percent). An estimated 60 percent of rural households rely on forests for their livelihoods, providing up to 20 percent of rural household incomes. A new Forest Act was approved in 2015, bringing hope for better community forest management and improved access to rights and benefits from the country's forest resources for forest and farm producers.

Following its launch in 2012, FFF started work in Zambia in 2015 in the Southern and Northwestern provinces. Success stories from that first phase were woven into a successful submission by the Cotton Association of Zambia in Collaboration with the Zambia National Forestry commodities Association and the Forestry Department for participation in FFF Phase II. The second phase was launched in Zambia on 30 November 2018 by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources at the Mulungushi International Conference Center.

Scoping and baseline missions⁶ were undertaken to identify suitable sites, and the national technical committee approved implementation in Choma, Nyimba, and Petauke. However, the European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme supported an additional programme on wood fuel value chains in the Mushindamo district of the North-Western province. Additionally, two districts of the Eastern province, Nyimba, and Petauke, were identified to develop synergies with the World Bank-funded Zambia Forest Integrated Landscape programme (ZFILP) that would run in the same period as FFF phase II.

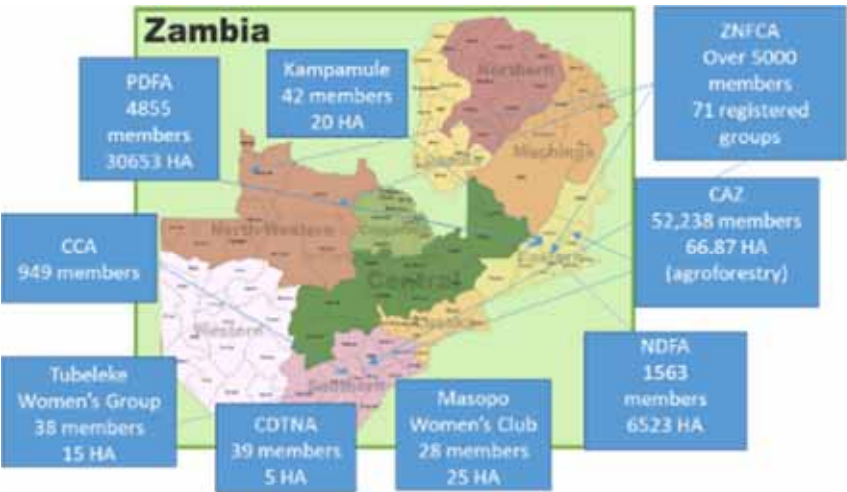


Figure 10. Map of implementation in Zambia

10.2 Main partners involved with FFF in Zambia

FFF Zambia supports two main apex-level FFPOs (ZNFCA and CAZ) and seven further provincial FFPOs. It also provides some support Forestry Department North-Western Provinces. FFF Zambia supports FFPOs representing more than 64 945 households responsible for 38 131 hectares of agroforestry (excluding the extensive cotton production areas controlled by CAZ) with direct restoration impacts from FFF agreements of approximately 1 112 hectares (an increase of 573 hectares from 2021).

Table 12. Names, products and locations of FFPOs supported in Zambia in 2022

No.	Name of FFPO	Main products	Location
1	Zambia National Forest Commodities Association (ZNFCA) 5000 members organized as FFPOs with an estimated 550 hectares of land for their businesses	Forestry fruits: <i>Adansonia digitata</i> (Mabuyu), <i>Tamarindus indicus</i> (Usika), <i>Pilliosigma 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 various diseases Cosmetics: Schinziophyton rautanenii (Mungongo tree) Other plants products: Forestry foods, leaves, seeds, nuts, tubers, roots, fungi	Choma (Southern Province) Nyimba and (Eastern Province) Petauke Districts (Eastern Province) ZNFCA has members in other provinces, namely, Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, and North-Western.

⁶ Ziba, V. (2019) Zambia forest and farm facility phase II baseline support for Petauke and Nyimba districts. FAO Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia.

2	Cotton Association of Zambia (CAZ) 52 238 households, 90 hectares of agroforestry land restored	Cotton, agroforestry in the 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	Choma Charcoal Association (CCA) 1047 households, 250 hectares of improved production	Sustainable charcoal	Choma District, Southern Province of Zambia
4	Masopo Women's Club – 34 households, 25 hectares	Baskets and Bushels	Choma District, Southern Province of Zambia
5	Tubeleke Women's Group – 39 households, 15 hectares	Baskets and Bushels	Choma District, Southern Province of Zambia
6	Choma District Tree Nurseries Association (CDTNA) 127 households, 5 hectares	Tree and Plant Seedlings	Choma District, Southern Province of Zambia
7	Nyimba District Farmers Association (NDFA) 1 563 households, 6 523 hectares	Cooking oil, banana chips, and groundnut powder	Nyimba District, Zambia, Eastern Province
8	Petauke District Farmers Association (PDFA) 4 855 households, 30 653 hectares	Museke (Pilstigma thonningii) processing, forest honey processing, cooking oil, Nsenga herbs, livestock feed, Millie meal processing, wood furniture, and traditional beehives	Petauke District, Eastern Province
9	Kampamule multipurpose cooperative society (KAMPS) 42 households, 20 hectares	Beekeeping, tree planting in the community forest, and piggery	Petauke District, Eastern Province
10	Forest Department North-Western Province (FD-NWP)		Mushindamo, North-Western Province

10.3 Achievements by Outcome

Outcome 1 – towards more enabling policies

In 2022, FFF Zambia continued to support FFPOs to target five multi-sectorial platforms: (i) District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs), (ii) Ward Development Committees (WDCs), (iii) the climate change multi-sectorial committee; (iv) meetings of the national charcoal regulation with the Forestry Department; and (v) dialogues on the honey policy, carbon tax discussions, and other specific policy items.

There have been several significant policy developments in 2022. Firstly, FFF responded to the Ministry of Justice's requirement for further discussions on the proposed charcoal legislation by helping to organize a major 'Charcoal Indaba' with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment. Through a 'traditional discussion' (indaba), 250 people, including traditional chiefs, FFF, CIFOR, Biocarbon partners, and others, challenges in charcoal were highlighted, reaching an agreement on the draft regulation. A second round of discussion was supported by FFF after representatives of 240 chiefs/house of chiefs requested a further debate on the legislation one more time – reaching further agreement on the proposal. The legislation is now with the Ministry of Justice for review. Further delays could be caused by a Forestry Department request to the Cabinet to review the Forest Act of 2015 and Policy of 2019 – which, if granted, might require the inclusion of the charcoal legislation.

In tandem with this, FFF also hosted a major conference on community forest management (CFM) with ZNFCA and the Ministry of Green Economy to explore challenges in implementing legislation on community forestry, except when supported by projects.

Participants identified key blockages and ways to simplify the legislation and submitted a recommendation to the Forestry Department for this process. A third continuing area of policy engagement is honey production – currently under the Department of Veterinary Services (bees classed as livestock). ZNFCFA is providing a platform with relevant parties, including the Forestry Department, to see whether an inclusive strategy for honey promotion could be developed.

Outcome 2 - towards increased entrepreneurship

The value chains targeted by FFF Zambia include sustainable charcoal, wooden furniture and beehives, fruits such as tamarind, Masau and Baobab, herbs, cosmetics, honey, processed food such as cooking oil, millie meal, banana chips and groundnut power, cotton briquettes, tree seedlings and seed, bamboo and grass baskets, livestock fodder, pigs, and other livestock.

A major area of progress in 2022 has been the expansion of the CDTNA to eight wards in Choma District and an increase in membership from 52 to 126 members. CDTNA now stocks over 360 000 plants and about 56 species. The association has sold plants to New Apostolic Church Relief Organisation (NACRO), Plant a Million (part of AFR100), and Brethren in Christ Children Development Programme (BIC-CCDP). They also supply seedlings for churches such as Roman Catholic Church, NACRO, and Pentecostal churches in Livingstone for afforestation. In addition, the Association is supplying tree seedlings to SNV, Care International Zambia, and Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN II), and they have engaged the Tobacco Board of Zambia for future supply. The association gives members space in the nursery to grow their plants in return for 5 percent of their sales. CDTNA has also developed as an “incubation center” for potential tree nursery small businesses, providing their members space, water, and technical know-how; this has already resulted in four registered MSME tree nursery businesses. However, as the commercial benefits multiply, there is an urgent need to resolve governance issues to maintain cooperative arrangements. Even so, the Permanent Secretary (PS) cited CDTNA as a key example of environmental success in that budget-shaping annual report, improving prospects for replicating the model in other districts such as Pemba and Mazabuka.

Beyond the tree nurseries, some ZNFCFA members, such as Tubeleke, Masopo, and Mboole clubs, have also made substantial progress in advancing and upscaling new business ventures, including market gardening and citrus orchard businesses. NDFCA registered with THPAZ and was linked to Country Herbs in Lusaka, a company selling herbal medicines and providing a more lucrative market. Kalonda Beekeeping and Agroforestry group has started producing Tamarind jam and selling honey products, such as bee wax, for additional income and value addition. Group progress has often attracted other support. For example, two women’s groups, Masopo and Mboole, were selected at centers of excellence by the FAO Scaling-up Nutrition project, which then helped them develop fishpond businesses. Choma Charcoal Association (CCA) signed a contract with Frontier Capital to supply 250 bags of charcoal and encountered difficulties relating to the payment arrangements (two weeks in arrears). As such, FFF is establishing a working capital bulking center with the CCA to solve these issues of payment and transport.

The Petauke District Farmers Association has established a trade center for forest products, providing marketing space for Forest NafrNTFP producer groups in Petauke, who are members of the PDFA, to sell their products at a competitive price.

The Nyimba District Farmers Association, in collaboration with the Zambia National Forest Commodities Association, has mobilized producers of traditional medicines to improve the packaging and labeling of products, as well as linking the groups to the Traditional Healers Association of Zambia, opening up a new market base.

Outcome 3 – towards climate resilient landscapes

In 2022, FFF worked with chiefs to identify and allocate land for community forestry – with farmer groups integrating forest into their landscapes. Approximately 94 percent of Zambia is officially designated as customary area occupied by 73 tribes, headed by 240 chiefs, eight senior chiefs, and four paramount chiefs. Usually, tenure under customary lands does not allow for exclusive rights, and women face the greatest challenge in securing customary land for productive purposes, including sustainable forest management and use. With support from FFF and the government, 11 FFPOs have identified over 20 sites. They have begun the process of securing tenure rights (some of which were reported in previous years) and reaching an agreement with chiefs on areas where sustainable forest management can be carried out. Chiefs allocated approximately 50 000 hectares of land for FFPOs in 2022.

Linked to this, FFF has engaged Chief Choma – who developed a strategic plan (supported by USAID) – to add to this land use planning. He committed to allocating 200 hectares of land as forest reserve to be registered as Community Forest Management plus 11 forest natural regeneration plots for sustainable charcoal production. This may serve as a model to shape future landscape conservation thinking.

Alongside these developments, FFF Zambia has also made useful landscape-impact linkages with major projects – such as the GEF 7 Climate Change Adaptation in Forest and Agricultural Mosaic Landscapes – which both integrates and extends FFF modalities and offer expanded geographical coverage. The project is mobilizing further sustainable tree-based enterprises around Baobab, Mungongo, medicinal plants, honey, and others. Additionally, CAZ has increased collaboration with World Bank Zambia Forestry Integrated Landscape Programme (ZIFLP) to support deforestation-free cotton through value addition and engaged CDTNA to supply agroforestry seedlings (*Leucaena* and *Gliricidia*) for that process. ZIFLP was also linked to PDFA and identified 730 members (315 women) suitable for climate resilience and improved livelihoods and distributed 6 500 seedlings, totaling 54 hectares of trees for planting (15 hectares in Kawere, 13 hectares in Chambale, 10 hectares in Muuyu B, 8 hectares in Kalindawaro, 8 hectares in Nyakwalala). These are just two of several new project links that are extending the reach and impact of FFF work.

Outcome 4 – towards more accessible social and cultural services

Following an assessment of the various social protection services that should have been accessible to FFPO members, FFF has helped set up a partnership with the national pension scheme. Past monitoring has shown that groups were unaware of many benefits. With increased awareness, people are now applying to take advantage of these benefits. For example, by paying group contributions of roughly USD 3 per year, FFPOs can access medical pensions, school support, and access loans. They have been following up through the new partnership.

NDFA has reviewed government-provided services and found that some individuals may receive disproportionate or duplicate services. For example, the food security pack (FSP) is provided by both the Ministry for Community Development and the Ministry of Agriculture. It was discovered that some individuals might receive support (food security pack) from both ministries and benefit from social cash transfers, Zambia's Farmer Input Support Program (FISP), and Girls Education and Women Empowerment and Livelihood (GEWEL). At the same time, the most vulnerable are left behind.

Additionally, FFF has helped build awareness of the government's cash transfer scheme, available to those over 65, from community development and social welfare sources. CAZ facilitated members to access these cash transfers and loans from a revolving fund for community development. ZNFCA has engaged FAO ComDev, with support from FFF, to assess communication needs and develop a strategy to be resourced in future FFF agreements.

Annex 2: Regional and Global activities

FFF supported and collaborated with five main regional and global grantees in 2022:

- Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA);
- Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF);
- Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC);
- Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests (AMPB); and
- World Rural Forum (WRF).

Each of these partners were involved in organizing events and policy-influencing efforts led by the FFF.

Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC)

In 2022, the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities strengthened its internal capacity and internal governance model, launched the Shandia principles, and continued its strategic communication and policy influencing in climate-related issues.

The Alliance met in Geneva and developed new administrative procedures to improve efficiency and coordination. They also designed and implemented tools for improved accountability within the Alliance, its technical team, and its member organizations.

At the New York Climate Week, the Alliance launched the Shandia principles, a global platform facilitating territorial financing of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Shandia ensures ecosystem protection by supporting the recognition of tenure rights, strengthening the management of territories, promoting community-based economies, advancing the fight against climate change, biodiversity protection, and the reversal of the degradation of nature.

The mission of the Shandia platform is to guarantee sustainable and timely access to direct financing for actions to stop climate change and land degradation and for the protection of biodiversity by local organizations. These actions include respect for the rights and autonomy of IPs & LCs organizations, strengthening their economic endeavors, and respecting the priorities and aspirations of their representative organizations.

The value added of Shandia is:

- It is a unique global mechanism arising out of a collaboration between IPs & LCs organizations in Mesoamerica, Amazonia, Indonesia, and Africa, initiated by the GATC.
- It is governed by Indigenous People and Local Community representatives from the GATC.
- It builds on decades of experience from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in developing community initiatives and other solutions to fight against climate change.
- It provides a strategy to strengthen livelihoods, respect and recognize Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' lifestyle, culture, and traditional knowledge, as well as their collective actions that directly contribute to combating land degradation and climate change and protecting biodiversity while generating benefits for the community itself.
- It leads to a regular roundtable dialogue between donors, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities in a spirit of mutual partnership and equal decision-making participation.

FFF supported GATC in sending a delegation of young leaders from the Global Alliance's member organizations to COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 7-18 November 2022. Given their extensive events and media coverage, only one event will be highlighted in this report.

The Global Alliance of Territorial Communities organized a space at COP27 for different organizations to share their experiences, activities, and initiatives on their training and teaching models with indigenous youth and local communities. At the event "*Indigenous youth and transformative climate action: knowledge, leadership and reciprocity*", the Mesoamerican youth highlighted the lessons of the region.

Nansedalia Ramírez, a representative of the Youth Movement of the Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests, participated in this event and shared reflection on the role of youth in the face of climate change. She pointed out that young people are responsible for acquiring traditional knowledge and are the ones who will ensure that this knowledge passes on to future generations.

At the same time, she commented that in her experience in the formation processes of the youth movement, different countries share traditional knowledge, which also enters into dialogue with Western knowledge. She highlights that indigenous and local communities' worldviews must be considered.

"We must transcend to an ecology based on the worldview of indigenous peoples and local communities, that is, a holistic system in which people live in communion with nature." Nansedalia Ramírez, AMPB Youth Movement

More details, read [here](#) the webstory published by AMPB.



Foto credit: TINTA

Mesoamerican Alliance of Peoples and Forests

The Forest and Farm Facility supports the Coordinating Body of Women Territorial Leaders of Mesoamerica, a semi-autonomous unit of the AMPB, which facilitates the meeting, dialogue, and socio-economic and multicultural exchange between women territorial leaders of the different indigenous peoples and local communities of Mesoamerica. This allows them to coordinate and influence relevant issues for women who cohabit in the most important forests of the Mesoamerican region.

In 2022, the coordinating body continued to build a strong agenda policy on Loss and Damage climate financing, as highlighted in last year's report. The group has also been active alongside all FFF regional and global engagements.

AMPB's main message was that Indigenous peoples have ancestral knowledge and practical experience on traditional systems of governance, territorial planning, sustainable food production, and conservation of forests, water, and biodiversity, which should be recognized as environmental services and are fundamental for the construction of joint solutions to face the global climate crisis.

They highlighted the urgent need to unblock direct investments in the territories and ensure that these regeneration and conservation projects respect the inherent rights of the Guardians of the Forest over the land. They called for the inclusion of legitimate representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in all stages of the process, from the design of environmental projects (as partners, recognizing their ancestral knowledge, not as beneficiaries) so that they are adapted to local particularities and respect their cosmovisions and concepts of conservation, agriculture, ecology, development, and economy.

FFF supported their participation at the UNFCCC COP27, where the Women Coordinating Body co-organized ten side events to share their knowledge and influence policy.

To be part of the paradigm shifts in food production for climate resilience on a global scale, Heylin Sánchez, a Bribri woman from the Kábata Kónana Women's Association, participated in the work laboratory "Exponential action: expansion of regenerative approaches through local-based implementation." Indigenous leaders and representatives of organizations with a track record in growing organic, regenerative, and sustainable food around the world presented their experiences of producing food while regenerating ecosystems. The examples were conclusive to prove that this transition is possible, from the desert of Egypt to the jungles of Indonesia. The laboratory is part of the urgent and necessary transition initiative towards fair and sustainable food systems led by REGEN 10, WWF, and FAO to transform land use and meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Heylin has shared from her experience that there is no more effective food production system for food sustainability and the development of her community than that of her ancestral knowledge which, today, thanks to the work of his organization, is put back into practice.

"In times of the pandemic, people wondered why indigenous people did not die as much as in the cities. Well, therein lies the answer because our mothers taught us where the medicine is, how to feed ourselves." Heylin Sánchez, Kábata Kónana Women's Association

Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development

The Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), with FFF support, launched the second phase of the project to support sustainable, resilient, and gender-sensitive agri-forest-based enterprises led by young women and men farmers, "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".

The project has two specific objectives:

1. Capacitate FFPOs and their National Young Farmers Committees (NYFCs) to support youth-led sustainable, resilient, gender-sensitive agri-forest-based enterprises;
2. Enable FFPOs and their NYFCs to provide improved access to business, marketing, and financial services to its young women and men farmer members.

Regional online series of webinars on agri-based sustainable enterprises (May-June 2022)

AFA conducted a series of regional webinars to serve as a venue for participants to learn and improve their skills and knowledge on agri-forest-based enterprise and cooperative development and management. They also aimed to increase understanding of the strategies necessary in establishing agri-forest-based enterprises and best practices in managing and sustaining them (e.g., business planning, marketing, and financing strategies). Successful case studies and value chain analyses, including those focusing on sustainable forest management and priority forest-based crops and products, were highlighted in the hopes that participants could draw inspiration from each other and experts.

The five-day regional webinar series targeted young farmers, specifically, one man and one woman per country/FFPO, namely:

- Myanmar (AFFM)- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar
- Cambodia (FNN) - Farmer and Nature Net
- Lao (LFN) - Lao Farmers Network
- Philippines (PAKISAMA) - Pambansang Kilusan ng Samahang Magsasaka
- Vietnam (VNFU) - Vietnam Farmers Union
- India (SEWA) - Self-Employed Women's Association
- Kyrgyzstan (NUWUA) - National Union of Water Users Association
- Mongolia (NAMAC) - National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives
- Nepal (CTCF) - Central Tea Cooperative Foundation
- Bangladesh (KKM) - Kendrio Krishok Moitree

Coaching sessions were also organized to provide feedback on young farmers' enterprise ideas. A total of 24 young farmers (15 women and ten men) from ten national-level FFPOs participated in the webinar series. The series allowed for continued engagement with the ten National Young Farmers Committees (NYFCs) and led to increased knowledge and skills on agri-forest-based enterprise development, with young farmers better equipped to develop and execute their enterprise plans and access financial opportunities. They also shared their experiences in establishing their enterprises, leading to further learnings about the differences and commonalities of young farmers across Asia.

Development of Challenge Fund mechanics

The Development of Challenge Fund is planned to be a revolving fund that provides access to financing to selected young farmers/young farmer groups. The framework and governance of the fund have been developed. Each FFPO will be granted an initial USD 3 000 to facilitate the establishment or strengthening of young farmer-led agri-forest enterprise/s that will lead to the following outcomes:

- a. Increase in income of young farmer members involved;
- b. Promote sustainable, resilient, gender-sensitive agro-forest-based livelihoods within the framework of the global action plan of the UN Decade of Family Farming (UNOFF); and
- c. Contribute to mitigating climate change in the agriculture sector and/or adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Increased participation in policy processes

AFA participated in policy processes at different levels throughout the reporting period, especially in developing regional/global action plans on the UNOFF (Pillar 2). These events included:

- XV World Forestry Congress (May 2-6, 2022)
- ILC Global Land Forum (May 22-26, 2022)
- The Forest and Farm Facility International Conference Vietnam: Saving our future: Investing in locally-led diversification for climate resilience and food security. (22-26 September 2022)
- UNFCCC COP27

It is important to note that AFA has stepped up its participation and work on climate policy. This has taken place through:

- Members' consultations to develop a policy agenda;
- Contribution to developing a recommendation to decision makers for COP27, published by AgriCord, [available here](#);
- Different strategic communication efforts with an increased presence in international and national media, such as an opinion piece published on Context News, available [here](#); and
- In presence delegation at COP27.

Eastern Africa Farmers Federation

Lobbying for completion of the EAC⁷ Cooperative Societies law process

The EAC Cooperatives Bill 2015 was a Private Members Bill initiated by EAFF. It was endorsed by the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) in 2015 as an Act of parliament and awaits assent into law by the EAC Heads of State. The EAC Cooperative law mandates a Regional Agency to oversee the integration of various cooperatives at the regional level through the formation of partnerships, joint ventures, and amalgamation. EAFF intends to use the law to promote the participation of farmers in regional trade, which EAFF believes will be catalyzed by the regional partnerships formed between the cooperatives.

To date, the bill has not been assented to by the Heads of State as the process must start from Tanzania. EAFF's policy plan is the following:

- 1) Petition the Tanzanian Head of State to sign the EAC Cooperative Bill;
- 2) Develop a strategy for implementation of the EAC Cooperative Societies law; and
- 3) Raise awareness around the creation of the law.

Under these objectives, EAFF has:

- a) Met with the chairperson of the Agriculture Committee of the EALA, as well as the EALA lawyer. The meeting was part of a larger meeting organized by EAFF to discuss "Regional trade in Maize - EAC". EAFF raised their concerns about the delay in the assent of the bill, and an update on the matter was agreed to, given concerns from the EAC secretariat and EALA secretariat on the slow progress over the past five years.
- b) Invited the Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania for a meeting with EAFF, attended by Hon. Antony Peter Mavunde, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, conducted bilateral discussions between the EAFF President and the Assistant Minister. The Assistant Minister agreed to facilitate a courtesy call between EAFF and the Tanzanian President.
- c) Media coverage of the lobbying in Tanzania is captured below:
 - <https://www.eatv.tv/news/business/serikali-kununua-ndege-ya-kumwagilia-dawa-shambani>
 - <https://youtu.be/Y7oAFZz0KQI>
 - <https://youtu.be/bv04kvaLLcE>
 - <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=FCNcbxQ9anA>
 - <https://youtu.be/NOd2BtcZCuk>

Farmers' engagement and awareness creation on farmers' position at UNFCCC COP27

EAFF worked with member organizations representing smallholder farmers in different producer cooperatives and commodity associations and consulted with other members. EAFF also undertook trips outside the East Africa region to attend climate change policy discussions.

EAFF convened a 2-day climate change workshop on enhancing the role of East African farmers in the climate change discourse. Aware that farming bears the biggest brunt of climate change and noting that smallholder farmers contribute the biggest share of global food production and their food production systems are highly threatened by climate change, EAFF and its National Farmer Organizations are focusing on climate adaptation and building resilient and sustainable production systems for its members.

⁷ The East Africa Community (EAC) is a Regional Economic Community with a total population of more than 200 Million people from 6 countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, **Kenya**, **Tanzania** and South-Sudan).

The objectives of the workshop included the following:

1. EAFF and its members to understand the climate change negotiation processes, the climate financing mechanisms, and other important emerging issues; and
2. EAFF and its members to develop an action plan for 2023 ahead of COP28.

Items discussed included an overview of the climate policy landscape, unpacking COP27 and the road to COP28, strengthening farmers' participation in policy and climate advocacy, unpacking climate finance, and developing an EAFF action plan for 2023. One of the interveners, Dr. George Wamukoya, Team leader and Leadership Programme Director of the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES), promised farmer leaders present that EAFV will participate in the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) meeting in Bonn, Germany, and after that at COP 28 in Dubai. He further stated that he is ready to advise on how farmer organizations should position themselves to access financing, technology, and capacity building.

As a result of this training and broad engagement of EAFF with partners:

- A farmers' call to action for EAFF has been developed and shared.
- A smallholder farmer position on climate change was developed and shared for presentation to the intersessions of the SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) of UNFCCC. It was also disseminated amongst African negotiators, regional and national governments, NGOs, media, and social media platforms.
- EAFF also participated in COP 27 and two events funded by a partner (PACJA); one meeting was held in Namibia before COP and another in Rwanda afterward. Through interactions with different stakeholders at these events, EAFF is following up on the following issues:
 - EAFF met key stakeholders to partner with in the smallholder climate adaptation programs. The first step in this initiative is to mobilize resources that will finance adaptation initiatives in Eastern Africa.
 - EAFF has started working modalities with other CSOs to advance Eastern African farmers' position at COP.
 - EAFF is mobilizing resources and partnerships for adaptation acceleration in Eastern Africa.
 - EAFF is seeking to mobilize resources and partnerships to build the capacity of their members on CoP processes.
 - EAFF is mobilizing resources and partnerships to build farmers' capacity on agroecological transition.
 - EAFF is mobilizing resources and partnerships to develop a strong consortium to amplify smallholder-led voices in the COP processes.

World Rural Forum

WRF's activities aimed to design useful, effective, and adaptable advocacy tools to strengthen cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder policy processes, raising the profile of economic empowerment of women through associations and cooperatives in governments and organizations' agendas. It highlighted the strengths of the diversity of women's cooperatives and groups in empowering women in agriculture. The project addressed the political, economic, and social challenges faced by rural women by strengthening the advocacy and communication capacities of FFPOs on these topics through two main components: i) communication activities; ii) knowledge-sharing activities to raise the profile of the role of cooperatives in the sustainable and inclusive development of women in agriculture.

Production and dissemination of communication materials on successful experiences and key elements (December 2021 – April 2022).

To enhance the communication skills of the regional organizations, the regional FFPOs oversaw the production and dissemination of communication materials based on the experiences and good practices gathered. The WRF coordinated the global process and supported the FFPO in this pathway. Several products were published: i) key messages drawn from the analysis; ii) one informative video (an average of five minutes up to 16 minutes) per regional organization, highlighting the experiences collected; iii) a set of short informal videos (from 30 seconds up to three minutes), emphasizing the experience of cooperative and organization leaders in the field.

To accompany and support the work of the FFPOs, the WRF produced several guidance documents giving indications and information on the selection criteria of the cooperatives and what was expected within the framework of the project and the production of the videos, such as script, question grid for the interviews, type of picture, length.

The materials were disseminated during key occasions, such as the International Day of Cooperatives on 3 July.

Conducting a study on women's access to land (September 2021 – May 2022)

REFACOF, an organization specializing in gender issues in Africa, oversaw a study of women's access to land in the African region. The final product provided key data for advocacy purposes at the national and regional levels. The process involved fieldwork, compilation and analysis of information, and publication of the study. This strengthened REFACOF's work on these issues and brought the importance of access to land for women's empowerment - and the sustainability of cooperatives.

Organization of two online seminars on the role of rural women's cooperatives in Family Farming (24 March and 26 April)

Each seminar aimed to increase understanding of the catalytic role that associations and cooperatives can play towards success, economic empowerment, and livelihood resilience of rural women by discussing the main conclusions of the collection of experiences, including lessons, challenges, and actions to be taken at regional and international levels. The online events brought together 160 participants, representing a broad range of actors: women's cooperatives, national FFPOs, regional organizations, and international institutions. They lasted two hours each and took place respectively on 24 March and 26 April. Each event showcased three experiences, corresponding to one per regional participating organization.

For each experience, the agenda was as follows: i) the corresponding video was broadcasted; ii) intervention of one person representing the cooperative; iii) comments from an international organization. The opening was made by the WRF, and the closure by a representative from an international organization, in that case, IUCN and Acodea, respectively, for the first and the second webinar. FFF was also involved in the seminars.

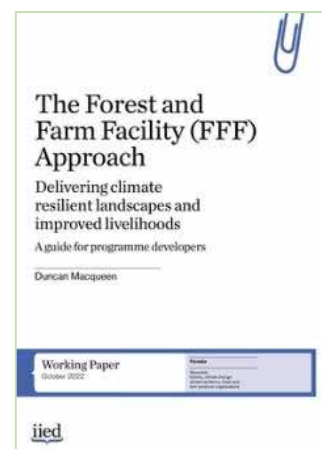
Production and dissemination of a Lessons learned document on the key elements for the promotion of policy and legal frameworks favorable to the development of women's cooperatives, based on the work previously developed (produced in May-July 2022 and disseminated in the second half of 2022). It has been conceived as an advocacy and guiding document, highlighting the link between women's cooperatives and associations with inclusive livelihoods, sustainable food systems, and ecosystem restoration. A *Policy recommendations* paper has also been issued that focuses on the public policy to be developed and maintained in favor of cooperatives and rural women. While a *Lessons learned* document recompiles the main conclusions drawn from the project. This document and the *Policy recommendations* paper will contribute to the work of FFPOs to promote policy and legal frameworks conducive to developing women's cooperatives. They will be able to bring their proposals to different national and international spaces, such as the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, events on sustainable food systems, the World Forestry Congress, and global and regional dialogues on the UNDDF.

Annex 3: Knowledge generation and training

3.1 Documenting the FFF approach to improve uptake in broad GEF and GCF projects

At the FFF steering committee, it was agreed that the huge leverage of the 'FFF approach' on GEF and GCF projects (totaling USD 1.2 billion) required better guidance. Duncan Macqueen of IIED was commissioned to draft a paper covering the strategy and tactics FFF uses with FFPOs as key change agents for landscape work. The document was reviewed and finalized and, with support from Ali Logan Pang, published online. The aim was to improve the understanding and adoption of methodologies developed by FFF within other programmes. A PowerPoint presentation was also prepared, and Duncan Macqueen is working with Marguerite France-Lanord to develop an infographic summarising the main elements of the approach.

Macqueen, D. (2022) *The Forest and Farm Facility Approach*. IIED, London, UK.
<https://www.iied.org/21186iied>

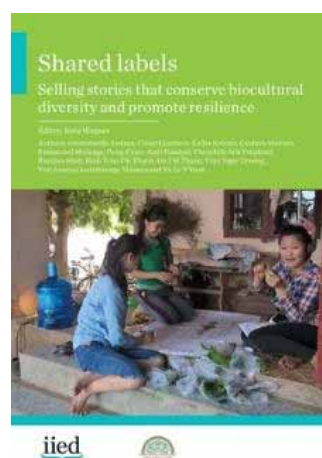


3.2 Expanding knowledge and guidance on the use of shared labels for marketing

Kata Wagner of IIED oversaw the conclusion of guidance on 'shared labels', which has been made available on the IIED website:

Wagner, K. (Ed.), Andaya, E., Guerrero, C., Koirala, K., Mariaca, G., Mulenga, E., Pinto, F., Poudyal, A., Praptami, T.A., Shah, R., Thanh, B.T.T., Thoan, H.T., Thanh, T.N., Amaya, Y., Vinueza, G. and Voan, V.L.Y. (2022) *Shared labels: Selling stories that conserve biocultural diversity and promote resilience*. IIED, London, UK.
<https://www.iied.org/21111iied>

During 2022 Kata Wagner also prepared a new training module on developing and using 'collective marks', including 'participatory guarantee schemes', to enhance FFPO marketing of diverse products. This module will draw on and be developed in close association with the team developing NTFP-EP's Forest Harvest collective mark development. Kata Wagner will write an IIED blog to introduce the training module.



3.3 Surveying FFPO perceptions of what constitutes a successful landscape

Duncan Macqueen and Kata Wagner prepared a survey to assess FFPO perceptions of what constitutes a successful landscape, receiving 28 responses from 7 countries. A PowerPoint was prepared to illustrate to the Steering Committee the diversity of FFPO products and the centrality of agroforestry approaches to FFPO climate resilience.

Word cloud of the main products sold by 28 FFPOs from 7 countries

The 78 products the 28 FFPOs from 7 countries sell (diversity!)



Main words associated with a 'successful' landscape by 28 FFPOs from 7 countries

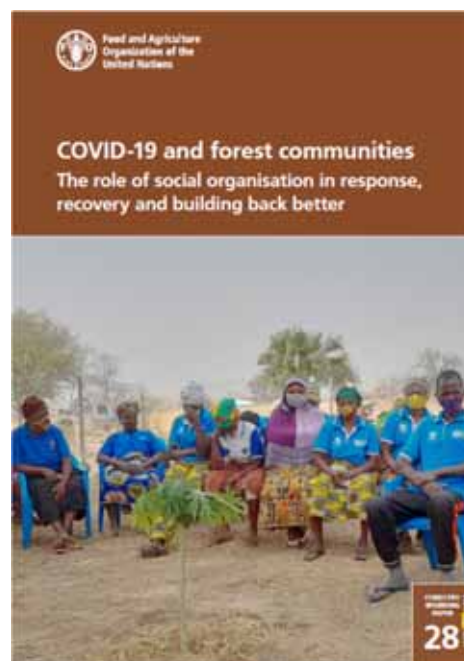
General - Words describing a 'Successful' landscape



3.4 Documenting the impacts of COVID-19

Although reported in last year's annual report – 2022 saw the publication of a report describing the continuing severe impacts of COVID-19 on the societies, economies, and environments of forest communities, with implications from individual to global scales. It draws on data from reported COVID-19 impacts and responses, lessons from previous crises (HIV/AIDs, Ebola, the 2008 financial crisis, and other national-level disasters), and five primary case studies from forest and farm producer organizations to provide an understanding of the current situation and makes recommendations for the future. A temporal resilience framework is used to structure the empirical evidence on how forest communities can respond, recover, and build back better from COVID-19. This evidence is used to generate recommendations for how actors, including producer organizations, governments, and development institutions, can facilitate these efforts.

The paper concludes that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on forest communities have been shaped by pre-existing social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities – and that existing vulnerabilities have mediated the impacts of COVID-19 in highly variable ways. Differences in vulnerability based on gender, age, informality, or ethnicity have also shaped impacts and responses to COVID-19, with already-vulnerable groups often most impacted and least able to respond. Nevertheless, despite existing vulnerabilities, forest communities have also shown a great deal of resilience. Resilient communities and individuals are those capable of mobilizing social, economic, human, physical, and natural capital to absorb stress, incrementally adapt and transform in the face of COVID-19. In many instances documented in this working paper, 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.



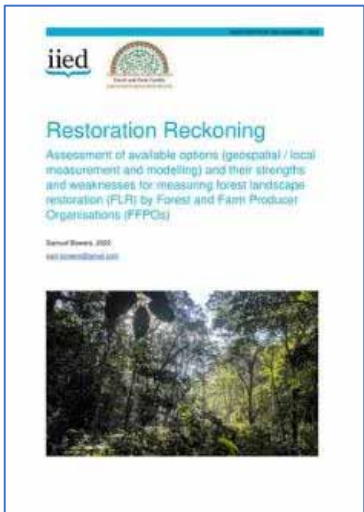
Covey, J and Bolin, A (2021) COVID-19 and forest communities: the role of social organization in response, recovery and building back better. FAO, Rome, Italy.

<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/ar/c/cb7333en/>

3.5 Assessing approaches for FFPOs to assess their impact on climate mitigation

Additionally, IIED hired Sam Bowers, a consultant from the University of Edinburgh, to assess a wide variety of field-based techniques, geospatial techniques, and modeling techniques to monitor forest landscape restoration by FFPOs. Working with FFPO colleagues, the study highlights three examples of finding suitable methods that would work in Ecuador, Nepal, and Tanzania. A webinar was run to present the findings to the FFF co-management team and facilitators. The report was finalized and published on the IIED website as noted below:

Bowers, S. (2022) Restoration Reckoning - Assessment of available options (geospatial/local measurement and modeling) and their strengths and weaknesses for measuring forest landscape restoration (FLR) by Forest and Farm Producer Organisations (FFPOs). IIED, London, UK.
<https://www.iied.org/21276g>



3.6 New training materials in climate-proofing FFPO businesses

IIED has previously run three broader trainings covering business incubation and risk self-assessment, focusing on gender transformation using such approaches. Having developed new materials on climate resilience this year, IIED led a process of developing a two-day training module on FFPO climate resilience to complement existing training materials on business incubation and risk-self assessment. The training course was postponed from an initial date at the end of November into early January 2022 – but the training materials have already been partially prepared.

Webpages where the ‘Risk to resilience’ training course can be found:



Annex 4: Global outreach

We continued to build on last year's progresses. FFF partners FAO, IIED, IUCN and AgriCord strengthened their collaboration to expand FFF's outreach.

4.1 Raising the voice through storytelling

- FFF produced 37 web stories and press releases. All events were documented through a webstory.
- FFF published several success stories with a human interest angle: "[Nurturing trees from an early age](#)". on FAO Home page, "[Ghanaian communities come together to protect local tree species](#)". on FAO Ghana, "[Our diamonds are our forests': turning Madagascar's degraded land green again](#)" on FAO Forestry, etc
- An editorial "[Producer groups key to empowering rural women in Nepal](#)" signed by Sophie Grouwels was published in [Gandaki Vice Media](#) a major Nepali newspaper, [Global Landscapes Forum](#), and [UN Decade on Restoration](#). Social media card was produced and tweeted.
- An editorial "[Climate Finance Needs Rethinking to Reach Indigenous Peoples on the Ground](#)" for World Indigenous Peoples Day, signed by Jhony Zapata and Sophie Grouwels was published in [El País](#), [IISD](#), [Global Landscapes Forum](#) and FAO newsletter [InFOflash](#). Social media card was produced and tweeted.

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

- The FFF continued to produce a monthly Update circulated by email to its list of contacts.
- IIED launched a Forests Newsletter sent out every two months, published a blog: [Diversification for climate resilience: a global priority](#); and a podcast '[Getting climate resilience right – the case for backing smallholder organisations](#)' featuring Elizabeth Nsimadala.
- FFF continued to use and populate the social media account, "Voices from Forest and Farms" <https://twitter.com/DavidKaimowitz> (723 followers, around 20 tweets per month, generates between 1 000 and 12 000 impressions per month) with FFF activities and networks' posts. This led to an increased use of partners accounts on Twitter, and the increased use of common hashtag #ForestFarmFacility to promote FFF activities.
- The hashtag #ForestFarmFacility was tweeted 1 065 times by more than 350 contributors, reaching more than 1.5 million accounts (the hashtag was used 810 times in 2021 and 470 in 2020).
- Social media cards and quotes from speakers were systematically developed for each event and were promoted on Twitter by our network. FFF partners are more proactively using social media.

4.3 Participating in dialogues and webinars

- The FFF organized and participated in 10 dialogues and webinars.
- The FFF helped identify speaking and media opportunities for indigenous and farm leaders, funded their participation in events, and included their key messages as quotes in webstories or social media cards.


4.4 Increased organization of regional and global events in presence


FFF partners participated in global events such as the WFC, COFO, COP27, and led the organization of a global event in Viet Nam and a regional event Mexico.


A detail list of events in 2022 is available in Annex 5.


Annex 5: List of webinars/events in 2022

World Forestry Congress (WFC): participation in sessions and special event 2–6 May 2022	
<p>FFF partners participated in the WFC 2022 to amplify the voice of smallholder families, indigenous peoples and local communities and highlight their role as positive agents of change for resilient food systems and forest landscapes. The FFF led two sessions under Sub-theme 4, and organized a special event:</p> <p>Session 3 – Forests for securing livelihoods, 3 May</p> <p>Session 4 – Forests for social cohesion, 4 May</p> <p>Special Event: Rural finance, forest and farm producers and Indigenous Peoples at the centre of the "Green Recovery", 5 May</p>	
<p>Output: Event page</p>	<p>Host Special event: FAO, FFAST, BMZ and SIDA</p>

A day at Sida: three dialogues on smallholder and Indigenous-led action to the climate, food, and biodiversity crises 1 June 2022	
<p>The event served both as dialogue opportunities ahead of Stockholm+50 as associated events and as a forum to initiate much needed deepened collaborations to accelerate global progress towards a more just, resilient, and sustainable future. Focus was on the situation for and messages from rights holders and their agency in bridging the implementation gaps, from words to action, for a healthy, just and liveable planet.</p> <p>FFF organized the dialogue number 2: "From the ground up: channeling finance to smallholder forest and farm producers organizations for full spectrum climate action"</p>	
<p>Output: Event page Webstory about the event</p>	<p>Media coverage: Takeaway story Recording</p>
<p>Type of speaker: Pauline Buffle, IUCN/FFF Samuel Rono, WeEffect/AgriCord Geoffrey Wanyama, FFSPAK Sophie Grouwels, FAO/FFF Elizabeth Nsimadala, EAFF Anna Tiblin, We Effect/Vi Agroforestry Lennart Ackzell, Swedish Federation of Family Forest Owner Tiina Huvio, FFD Elisabeth Simelton, Sida</p>	<p>Hosts: Sida, FFF, We Effect</p> <p>Size of audience: 1 100 streams on YouTube</p>

GLF Africa Digital Conference: Session on community-led land restoration 15 September 2022	
<p>This session showed the potential of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) for food security and the resilience building of local communities. Collaborating in different African countries, GIZ's Forests4Future (F4F) and the FAO Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) enhance agroforestry systems and business activities by linking producers and their organizations with processing enterprises, thus professionalizing tree-based value chains. The projects work with farmer and women organizations, which are crucial agents of change as they enable large networks, raise awareness and function as multipliers of restoration implementation. The session shall draw from practical experiences in FFF's and F4F's partner countries, Madagascar and Togo.</p>	
Output: White paper Related webstory	Media coverage: Videos page
Type of speaker: Bariétou Agbere, RENAFAT Gérard Andriamandimby, SOA Madagascar Salima Mahamoudou, WRI Ayéfoumi Olou-Adara, CTOP Voahangy Ramaromisa, PNFDDSA Mouftao Salami-Odjo, REJEPPAT	Hosts: DFS, Forests4Future, GIZ, FFF

Global Forum of the UN Decade of Family Farming: Partners' participation and input to the closing session 19-22 September 2022	
<p>After three years of implementation, the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 (UNDDFF) hosted its first Global Forum on 19-22 September 2022. Co-organized by FAO-IFAD, the Forum leveraged the experiences of different actors to take stock of the achievements and challenges faced since launching the UNDDFF. Discussions led to the identification of priority policies and technical areas that will shape the UNDDFF agenda for the next period of implementation, to accelerate transition to context-specific, diversified, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems, for a better environment and a better life for rural communities.</p> <p>FFF provided input to several sessions of the Forum.</p>	
Output: Event page	Host: UNDDFF

Climate Week NYC: Support to launch of Shandia Project	
19-25 September 2022	
<p>Climate Week NYC 2023, marks its fifteenth year as the biggest global climate event of its kind. Bringing together the most influential leaders in climate action from business, government, and the climate community, in conjunction with the United Nations General Assembly and the City of New York. Climate Week NYC creates an ambitious platform for our mission to drive climate action. Fast.</p> <p>This year, FFF took part in the event through the launch of the Shandia project, speaking to If Not us Then Who.</p>	
Output: Event website AMPB webstory	
Type of speaker: Pauline Buffle, IUCN	Hosts: Climate Group

FFF International Conference with forest and farm producer organizations	
22-26 September 2022	
<p>The objectives of the conference were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to discuss how business models can foster diversification – not uniformity; to enhance peer learning through south-south and triangular cooperation; to share innovative examples of inclusive climate resilient business models, financing structures, enabling policy environments and messaging championed by FFPOs. <p>A share fair and a field visit were organized during the conference.</p>	
Media coverage: Event page Related web story (Viet Nam collective group) Press release Opening Press release Outcome of the conference	
Type of speaker: Representatives from FFPOs, governments, international organizations, CSO/NGOs and other stakeholders from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe	Hosts: FAO, VNFU, FFF

WFW Side event: Directing funding where it matters: financing national and local stakeholders for actions to halt deforestation and implement sustainable forestry

7 October 2022

This special event informed participants about the latest development, opportunities and continuing challenges faced by smallholder producer organizations to access finance to make agri-food systems, including forestry, more inclusive and sustainable.

Objectives:

- Share experiences of how financing mechanisms are being designed and implemented at national and local level, including by indigenous and community organizations.
- Share lessons learned from initiatives to mobilize finance from multiple sources, including climate finance and value chain finance, and for forest and farm producer organizations.
- Discuss issues, lessons and prospects to scale up climate financing for forests, including through indigenous people, producer organizations, and other forest value chain actors.



Outputs:

- [Recording](#)
- [Event's Page](#)
- [Webstory about the event](#)

Type of speaker:

Marco Boscolo, FAO
 Tiina Vahanen, FAO
 Duncan Macqueen, FFF/IIED
 Isabela Núñez del Prado Nieto FFF/IIED
 Gustavo Sanchez, Red MOCAF and AMBP
 Rob BusinK, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands
 David Brand, New Forests
 Martín Illescas, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina
 Petteri Vuorinen, GCF
 Pascal Martinez, GEF
 Lucio Santos, REDD+ Latin America and FAO
 Thaís Linhares, FAO

Size of audience:
 86 views on YouTube

Hosts:
 FAO

Regional Knowledge Exchange: Community-Based Mechanisms for Territorial Financing (Mexico)

7-9 October 2022

The objectives of this event were to:

To carry out an exchange of experiences of indigenous and community organizations in the design and implementation of territorial financing mechanisms for the purpose of learning, identifying common problems, and possibilities for cooperation.

To create a space for meeting with potential donors and allies interested in investing in and strengthening the capacities and processes of indigenous and community financing mechanisms.



Media coverage:

[Web story on AMPB website](#)

[Related FFF webstory](#)

[Post:event story](#)

Type of speaker:

Pauline Buffle, IUCN
Gustavo Sabchez, MOCAF
Steven Lang, Rockefeller Foundation
Iliana Monteroso, CLUA
Jhony Zapata, FFF
Isabel Pasos, AMPB
V́ctor Ĺpez, Fundaci3n Ford
Denisse Sevilla, Plenary,
Isabel Cruz, AMUCSS president and Ossiell Torre
Juan Carlos Jintiach, GATC
Isabela Ńñez del Prado Nieto FFF/IIED

Size of audience:

43 participants

Hosts:

AMPB, Red MOCAF, Coordinadora de Mujeres Ĺderes Territoriales de Mesoaḿrica

COP 27: Money Where it Matters: Driving climate finance to achieve human and environmental rights

11 November 2022

On 11 November, Fairtrade, AgriCord, and IUCN hosted Money Where it Matters – a high-level COP27 side event that addressed one of the most critical discussions at the 2022 UN Climate Change Conference – how can the global community deliver climate financing to the farming communities that need it most.



Output:

[Read the open letter from 350 farmers](#)

[Read the recommendations coordinated by AgriCord for COP27](#)

[Webstory about the campaign](#)

Media coverage:

- [Event page](#)

Type of speaker:


Marcel Groleau – President, AgriCord;
Chris Buss – Director, IUCN Centre for Economy and Finance;
Amanda Liedgren – Climate Advisor, Sida;
Benjamin Kuome – Fairtrade cocoa producer;
Pablito Aquino – Fairtrade coconut producer;
Andres Gonzales – Fairtrade sugar cane producer;
Ma. Estrella Penunia – Secretary General, Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development;
Aled Jones – President, National Farmers' Union Cymru


Hosts:


AgriCord

Size of audience:

255 views on YouTube

COP27: Decoupling agriculture from deforestation: win-wins for climate, livelihoods and food security		
16 November 2022		
The event featured high-level interventions and evidence-based practices from countries and key international actors for agriculture-forestry win-win opportunities that directly contribute to climate change mitigation and resilient landscapes for food security and livelihoods.		
Output: Watch the video of the event	Media coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event website • Photo album 	
Type of speaker: Marcel Groleau, AgriCord Alliance John Bagada, Biizi Multiple Farm Ltd in Masindi, Ugandese District Farmer Association Thierry Desvaux, Agri-agency AFDI Esther Penunia, AFA Tiina Huvio, FFD Chris Buss, IUCN Kelly Witkowski, IICA Gabriela Quiroga, AgriCord	Size of audience: 255 views on YouTube	Hosts: CGIAR, FAO; The Rockefeller Foundation

COP27 side-event: Indigenous Peoples and producer organizations upscaling biocentric climate action		
16 November 2022		
The event presented evidence of cost-efficient Indigenous Peoples and forest and farm producer organizations contributions to climate, biodiversity, and restoration actions at globally significant scales, in cost-efficient ways, as part of a roadmap to more support.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output: Event's page		
Type of speaker: Eileen Mairena Cunningham, CADPI Chris Buss, IUCN Amy Duchelle, FAO Yon Fernández de Larrinoa, FAO	Hosts: FAO and FFF	

Nature for Life Hub 2022 : Creating a planetary safety net	
30 November 2022	
Featuring activists, influencers, leaders, and businesses, the virtual hub took audiences on various thematic journeys, delving deep into specialist topics, practical solutions and ambitious actions that are paving a path towards a nature-positive future.	
Output: Hub website	
Type of speaker: Sophie Grouwels (video)	Hosts: Nature for Life

Annex 6. List of letters of agreement

Country	Organization	Type	LoA Title/objective	Total (US dollars)
BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION DE ORGANIZACION DE PRODUCTORES ECOLOGICOS DE BOLIVIA (AOPEB)	APEX	Manejo integral de la producción orgánica de la castaña en la comunidad agropecuaria bolpebra del departamento de pando, bajo sistemas agroforestales resilientes al cambio climático que promueva la economía circular en la región con equidad e inclusión	66 000
ECUADOR	ASOCIACION AGRO ARTESANAL WINAK	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades productivas en la cadena de valor de la Guayusa de la Asociación Agro Artesanal Wiñak con enfoque agroforestal diversificado como medida de adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático en la provincia de Napo - Ecuador	95 600
ECUADOR	ASOCIACION ARTESANAL LA PEPA DE ORO DE MEMBRILLO	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de los bioemprendimientos y capacidades de gestión empresarial para la producción de bioinsumos orgánicos y creación de nuevos servicios en la Asociación Artesanal La Pepa de Oro de Membrillo	40 000
ECUADOR	ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES DE CACAO FINO DE AROMA DE CARLOS JULIO AROSEMENA TOLA	FFPO	Fortalecer de la asociatividad, educación financiera y diversificación productiva con enfoque de género, para la conservación de nuestros bosques y la chakra amazónica, en "TSATSAYAKU	30 000
ECUADOR	CONFEDERACION DE NACIONALIDADES INDIGENAS DE LA	FFPO	Creación de la Escuela de Bioeconomía Circular Indígena para (re-)valorizar los saberes ancestrales,	75 000

	AMAZONIA ECUATORIANA		fortalecer los conocimientos y las capacidades de las comunidades indígenas de la región amazónica, fomentando bioemprendimientos con enfoques intercultural, de género y sostenible con el bioma Amazónico	
ECUADOR	CORPORACION DE ASOCIACIONES DE LA CHAKRA AMAZONICA	APEX	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	30 000
ECUADOR	CORPORACION TOISAN	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de comercialización asociativa, producción sostenible y resiliencia al clima de bioemprendimientos de la cadena de valor agroalimentaria con protagonismo de mujeres y jóvenes, en el área de amortiguamiento del Parque Nacional Cotacachi Cayapas, zona de Intag – Ecuador	75 000
ECUADOR	UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES CAMPESINAS DE COTACACHI (UNORCAC)	FFPO	Reactivación del turismo rural de las comunidades indígenas de Cotacachia través de la innovación y ampliación del portafolio de productos turísticos que ofrece la empresa Runa Tupari de la UNORCAC	50 000



ECUADOR	UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES CAMPESINAS DE SAN ISIDRO	APEX	Fortalecimiento de los procesos de desarrollo rural de la UOCASI, desde una mirada socio-empresarial con énfasis ambiental y de adaptación al cambio climático	40 000
ECUADOR	UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES DE AGRICULTORES AGROECOLOGICOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE TUNGURAHUA PACAT	APEX	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	8 000
ECUADOR	UNION DE ORGANIZACIONES DE PRODUCTORES DE CACAO ARRIBA ESMERALDAS (UOPROCAE)	APEX	Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza y de la producción sostenible y regenerativa de cacao en UOPROCAE a través del relevo generacional, actualización de su SPG Regenerativo y el fomento de la diversificación productiva	50 000
GAMBIA	NATIONAL COORDINATING ORGANIZATION OF FARMER ASSOCIATIONS THE GAMBIA (NACOFAG)	APEX	Enhance the capacities of Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in the Gambia for policy engagement, increased entrepreneurship, landscape mitigation, adaptation and climate resilient for improved livelihood	17 000
GAMBIA	NATIONAL FARMERS PLATFORM OF THE GAMBIA (NFPG)	FFPO	Strengthen Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in the Gambia for policy engagement, increased entrepreneurship, improved delivery of landscape scale mitigation, adaptation and climate	22 200



			resilience for improved livelihoods	
GHANA	GHANA FEDERATION OF FOREST AND FARM PRODUCERS	APEX	Building Inclusive Communities, Climate Resilience and Poverty Alleviation in the forest, transition and savanna ecological zones of Ghana	56 500
GHANA	FORESTRY COMMISSION, FOREST & FARM FACILITY PHASE II PROJECT	Government	Climate change (REDD+) sensitization, training and information to FFPOs and organizing multi-stakeholder cross sectoral engagements for dialogues and synergy building	39 600
GHANA	MILLAR INSTITUTE FOR TRANSDISCIPLINARY AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	Civil Society	Value-chain action research organic briquettes development for promoting FFPOs renewable energy, green jobs and carbon sequestration	48 500
KENYA	CENTRE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CENAREMA)	APEX	Support to development of operation guidelines on expanding social protection for forest producers and forest-dependent communities and launch of the National Social Protection Policy 2022	23 700
KENYA	KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (KEFRI)	FFPO	Support to the development of National Forest Financing Strategy and Timber Value Chain Information System operationalization of the Kenya National Forest Innovation Centre	34 600
KENYA	LAIKIPIA LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATION (LLMC)	FFPO	Support to capacity development of indigenous Kimanjo Women Group in entrepreneurship and climate change resilience	15 400
KENYA	LAKE OL BOLOSSAT COMMUNITY CONSERVATION GROUP	FFPO	Support to Lake Ol'Bolossat Community Conservation Group in landscape restoration, ecotourism development and climate change resilience	41 500

KENYA	NAKURU SMALLHOLDER FRUIT PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION (NASFPA)	FFPO	Strengthened productive and marketing capacity of Kuresoi South Avocado Growers Farmers' Cooperative Society and support Nakuru County Avocado Network under FFSPAK	27 600
KENYA	NYANDARUA TREE GROWERS MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD	FFPO	Support to strengthen the capacity of Nyandarua Tree Growers Marketing cooperative Society Ltd enhance its operations and financial access	28 900
KENYA	EASTERN AFRICA FARMERS FEDERATION (EAFF)	APEX	Strengthening East African farmers' policy influencing capacity	99 500
KENYA	WESTERN TREE PLANTERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Support to WETPA to Undertake Trees on Farm Inventory in Bungoma County, and Develop a Business Plan for Timber Value Chain	20 500
KENYA	TOROT MOI WOMEN GROUP	FFPO	Support to Torot Moi Women Group in entrepreneurship development and establishment of women network for climate change resilience in Bomet County.	14 600
LIBERIA	BOTANICAL PRODUCT ASSOCIATION OF LIBERIA (BOTPAL)	FFPO	Enhancing the capacity of non-timber forest products collectors and vendors in Liberia to serve as primary change agents for climate-resilient landscapes and livelihoods improvement	32 300
LIBERIA	NATIONAL CHARCOAL UNION OF LIBERIA (NACUL)	APEX	Enhancing Forest and Farm Producers Organizations in Gbarpolu and Lofa Counties on climate resilient landscapes, sustainable charcoal production and improved livelihoods	35 000
LIBERIA	NATIONAL UNION OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT	FFPO	Enhancing Forest and Farm Producers Organizations in Liberia to serve as primary change agents for climate change resilient,	35 800

	COMMITTEES (NUCFDC)		landscapes and livelihoods improvement	
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) de la région SOFIA (district d'Antsohihy et de Bealanana) à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence, capable de faire face au contexte de la pandémie du COVID-19 et aux relèvements face à différents effets des aléas, pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	30 000
MADAGASCAR	FEKRITAMA (FIVONDRONAMBENNY TANTSAHA MALAGASY)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) des régions ATSINANANA et ANALAMANGA à travers le renforcement de la résilience des moyens d'existence des membres de ces OPFA pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	29 700
MADAGASCAR	LA COALITION PAYSANNE DE MADAGASCAR (CPM)	APEX	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) de la région ATSINANANA à travers la professionnalisation de l'entrepreneuriat pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	41 200
MADAGASCAR	PLATEFORME NATIONALE FEMMES DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET SECURITE	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) (notamment les femmes,	68 100

	ALIMENTAIRE (PNFDDSA)		les jeunes et la population autochtone/indigène) des régions de SOFIA (districts de Mampikony et de Port Bergé) et d'ANALAMANGA (districts d'Ambohidratrimo et d'Ankazobe) à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence, capable de faire face au contexte de la pandémie du COVID-19 et aux relèvements face à différents effets des aléas, pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	
MADAGASCAR	RESEAU SOA	APEX	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 (district d'Ambohidratrimo) et de DIANA (districts d'Ambanja, Ambilobe et Diégo II) à travers une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence, capables de faire face au contexte de la pandémie du COVID-19 et aux relèvements face à différents effets des aléas, pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	78 400
MADAGASCAR	TRANOBENNY TANTSAHA MPAMOKATRA (TTM)	FFPO	Appuis et encadrements des OPFA faïtières 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	37 351



			pour un paysage résilient face au changement climatique	
NEPAL	FEDERATION OF COMMUNITY FORESTRY USERS NEPAL (FECOFUN)	APEX	Strengthen capacities in policy advocacy and business incubation to promote resilient forest and farm producer group's enterprises for improved livelihoods in forest landscape in Nepal	95 600
NEPAL	GREEN FOUNDATION NEPAL (GFN)	FFPO	Strengthening forest farm-based enterprises through the integration and establishment of a feasible collective institutional model of forest-based enterprises	18 900
NEPAL	INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN RISK REDUCTION	FFPO	Community and ecosystem-based non-timber/ores/ products (NTFPs) production, processing and marketing initiative	16 300
NEPAL	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)	FFPO	Facilitation of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Programme in Nepal in 2023	85 200
NEPAL	NATIONAL INDIGENOUS WOMEN FORUM (NIWF)	FFPO	Strengthening production and processing capacity and institutional development of Indigenous women producer groups for resilient livelihoods	16 600
NEPAL	PRACTICAL SOLUTION CONSULTANCY NEPAL PVT LTD (PSPL)	FFPO	Assessment on social Protection Needs of forest dependent communities and social protection roles of FFPOs in Nepal under the FFF	34 400
NEPAL	SAMUDAYIC BIKASH TATHA SACHETA	FFPO	Strengthen capacities of women handicraft produces/or enhanced quality and quality of wooden handicraft products	15 100
NEPAL	SHREE SHIVASAKTI KRISHI SAHAKARI SANSTHA LIMITED	FFPO	Strengthening organic agro-entrepreneurship of small holder farmer groups	16 700

			operating in forest farm landscape through PGS certification	
NEPAL	SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER - NEPAL	FFPO	Strengthening organic agro-entrepreneurship of small holder farmer groups operating in forest farm landscape through PGS certification'	17 200
TANZANIA	FARM RADIO TRUST	FFPO	Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services through Communication Initiative support for FFPOs to effectively and efficiently implement ComDev strategies for Forest and Farm Producers Organizations (FFPOS) in Tanzania	55 500
TANZANIA	MAENDELEO YA WAKULIMA (MAYAWA)	FFPO	Supporting Smallholder farmers of Kagera Region are transformed into financially stable agro-entrepreneurs through improved capacity in addressing Climate Resilience, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Financial and Social Cultural Services	78 300
TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA JAMII WA USIMAMIZI WA MISITU TANZANIA	Civil Society	Support improvement of the Livelihoods of Small-Scale Forest and Farm Producers through the Delivery of Landscapes Climate Resilience Responses in Mlele and Kilosa districts	95 000
TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA MKOA WA ARUSHA	FFPO	Support improved capacities of farmers and pastoralists in Arusha regions in addressing climate resilience, sustainable entrepreneurship, financial inclusivity and social cultural services for Monduli and Karatu districts	81 850

TANZANIA	MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA NA WAFUGAJI WA MKOA WA MANYARA	APEX	Improving the livelihood of smallholder producers in through product-based association for delivery of enhanced capacities in entrepreneurship, strengthened honey market value chain, increase climate change responses and improved policies in Mbulu district of Manyara region	89 850
TANZANIA	TANZANIA APICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATION	Civil Society	Support to improve livelihoods of rural smallholder beekeepers especially women and youth by building up climate change resilience through landscape scale conservation approach	36 200
TANZANIA	TRIAS TANZANIA	Civil Society	Support to Smallholder farmers and pastoralists being more resilient to climate change and have improved livelihoods through sustainable inclusive entrepreneurship in Arusha and Manyara regions of Tanzania	50 000
TOGO	COORDINATION TOGOLAISE DES ORGANISATIONS PAYSANNES ET DE PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES (CTOP)	APEX		89 400
TOGO	INSTITUT TOGOLAIS DE RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE (ITRA)	Civil Society	Re-carbonisation des sols pour une gestion durable des terres et l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans le canton d'Alibi	24 820
TOGO	LA FEDERATION DES UNIONS DE PRODUCTEURS DE CAFE CACAO DU TOGO (FUPROCAT)	APEX	Appui à la restauration du couvert végétal sous caféiers et cacaoyers pour la durabilité des écosystèmes en dégradation de la zone forestière du Togo dans la région des plateaux	37 550

TOGO	LABORATOIRE DE BOTANIQUE ET ECOLOGIE VEGETALE	FFPO	Appui à la résilience socio-écologique des paysages et des organisations de producteurs forestiers et agricoles (OPFA) dans le cadre le mécanisme forêts et paysans (FFF) au Togo (2022)	28 600
TOGO	RESEAU DES JEUNES PRODUCTEURS ET PROFESSIONNELS AGRICOLES DU TOGO (REJEPPAT)	APEX	Appui à la participation des jeunes exploitants agricoles familiaux à la promotion de l'agroécologie, la restauration des paysages forestiers et à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans au Togo	38 450
TOGO	RESEAU NATIONAL DES FEMMES AGRICULTRICES DU TOGO (RENAFAT)	FFPO	Appui au renforcement des moyens de production, de suivi et de fonctionnement des Organisations de Producteurs Forestiers et Agricoles (OPFA) des femmes, membres du RENAFAT, dans le cadre du mécanisme FFF au Togo	37 220
VIETNAM	FORESTRY ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTER (FEREC)	FFPO	Assessment on social protection needs of forest dependent communities and social protection roles of FFPOs in the Northern provinces of Vietnam	43 100
VIETNAM	THE SILVICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SRI)-VAFS-VIETNAM	FFPO	Support FFPOs in Hoa Binh and Yen Bai province to improve the delivery of landscape mitigation, adaptation and climate resilience for climate change and livelihood enhancement through intensive training, communication and building a pilot model of long timber rotation, agroforestry combined	52 440
VIETNAM	VIEN QUAN LY DAT DAI VA PHAT TRIEN NONG THON College of Land	Civil Society	Promoting organic forest and farm production and the Participatory	32 000

	Management and Rural Development (CLaRD)		Guarantee System (PGS) for forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) in the northern mountainous provinces of Vietnam	
VIETNAM	VIETNAM FARMERS UNION - FFF/FAO	APEX	Supporting Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to enhance forest and farm production and business for climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods	310 500
ZAMBIA	COTTON ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA (CAZ)	APEX	Strengthening FFPOs for Climate Resilient Agriculture and Forest mosaic landscapes	78 660
ZAMBIA	NYIMBA DISTRICT FARMERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Strengthening the Forest Commodities groups under the Nyimba District Farmers Association for forest and farm business and policy engagement at a landscape level	59 200
ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA NATIONAL FOREST COMMODITY ASSOCIATION (ZNFA)	APEX	Institutional capacity development to provide services to Forest and Farm Producer Organisations in developing resilient landscapes and climate change adaptation	83 880
REGIONAL	ASIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATION FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	APEX	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 – Phase of September 2022	69 700
REGIONAL	ASOCIACION DE COMUNIDADES FORESTALES DE PETEN (ACOFOP)	APEX	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	57 400

			productoras, de cara a los impactos del cambio climático en los medios de vida de la región mesoamericana	
REGIONAL	COORDINADORA DE ORGANIZACIONES INDIGENAS DE LA CUENCA AMAZONICA	APEX	Strengthening the collective voice of tropical forest communities in international dialogue on climate change	90 000
GLOBAL	AGRICORD VZW	Partner	Strengthening the AgriCord-FFF partnership and support to climate resilient landscapes of forest and farm producers	93 600
GLOBAL	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (IIED)	Partner	FFF Phase II Powering up Forest and Farm Producer Organization's action research, organizational capabilities and policy engagement	373 400
GLOBAL	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)	Partner	Facilitation of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Programme in Nepal in 2023	406 000
Grand Total				4 246 171

Notes:

1. The amount of the LoA with the Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU) includes two additional LoAs signed in 2022 with the same organization.
2. The figures included in the table above are up to 16 of January 2023. The LoAs amounts are rounded and include carry forwards, accruals of 2021 and fluctuations due to currency exchange.

Annex 7: List of direct beneficiary grants

Country	Organization	Type	Grant Title/objective	Total (US dollars)
BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION AGRO INTEGRAL DE LA COMUNIDAD CAMPESINA LOS MANDARINOS	FFPO	Fortalecimiento a la gestión integral de bosques y tierras a través de aprovechamiento de recursos forestales no maderables, sistemas agroforestales y gestión de riesgos en la comunidad campesina mandarininos en el municipio de puerto rico del departamento de pando	57 800
BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION AGROPECUARIA DE PRODUCTOS AMAZONICOS DE MAJO Y ASAI DE BUEN RETIRO	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de la gestión integral y sustentable del bosque amazónico del norte de bolivia, mediante el aprovechamiento de productos forestales no maderables del territorio de la comunidad buen retiro, manejado con capacidades técnicas desarrolladas localmente para mejorar la eficiencia de la cadena de valor del asai y majo e incrementar la resiliencia al cambio climático	57 300
BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION DE APICULTORES DEL DPTO DE SANTA CRUZ (ADAPICRUZ)	APEX	Modelo integral e inclusivo para aprovechamiento apicola ecologica y resiliente de bosques secos y tropicales afectados por el cambio climatico	57 700
BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES DEL BOSQUE PORVENIR (APB PORVENIR)	FFPO	Fortalecimiento de la planta integral de procesamientos de frutas, pulpas, aceites y otros recursos del bosque amazónico como mecanismo estratégico para la conservación del territorio indígena Bajo Paragua	57 800

BOLIVIA	ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE PRODUCTORES DE CAFE (ANPROCA - BOLIVIA)	APEX	Fortalecimiento de la gobernanza e inclusividad con equidad de género de anproca, consolidando como una instancia líder del sector cafetalero en bolivia	57 533
BOLIVIA	COMUNIDAD INDIGENA RIO BLANCO	FFPO	Restaurar el paisaje boscoso degradado de la comunidad indígena río blanco del tioc monte verde, mediante la implementación de sistemas productivos que mitiguen, se adapten y aumente la resiliencia al cambio climático y que sirvan de modelo para la construcción de políticas públicas departamentales	62 000
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	25 000
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.	55 000
GHANA	INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FFPO	Enhancing resilience and sustainability of women producer groups in the Forest and Farm sector in the Wa West District of Upper West Region, Ghana	10 200
GHANA	KASENA NANKANA BAOBAB COOPERATIVE UNION	APEX	Building Entrepreneurial Skills and inclusive governance among women for Climate Resilience and mitigation	16 000
GHANA	KOKOO PA FARMERS ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Strengthening farmers and KKFA to engage in advocacy and deliver sustainable forest and farm businesses for basket of products	11 220

GHANA	PRIVATE AFFORESTATION DEVELOPERS ORGANIZATION	FFPO	Efficient utilization of plantation waste for charcoal production for improve livelihoods for Members of PADO	16 000
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	50 000
GHANA	ZUURI ORGANIC VEGETABLE FARMERS ASSOCIATION (ZOVFA)	APEX	Strengthening of the capacity of ZOVFA to engage in Effective Advocacy and Business Development Services for the benefit of its members and other producer organizations	17 000
TOGO	ASSOCIATION SCOOPS DILANABISSINADOU	FFPO	Karité et Néré pour l'autonomisation des femmes de Tchèkèlè et Kitangoli dans la préfecture de Tchamba	38 000
TOGO	ASSOCIATION SCOOPS HEZOUWE	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration des systèmes de production agricole et forestier de l'opfa HEZOUWE dans la préfecture de Tchamba	19 000
TOGO	COMITE DE GESTION DE LA FORET COMMUNAUTAIRE DE GOUBI	FFPO	Soutien au processus de gestion participative et inclusive des ressources de la Forêt Communautaire de Goubi et des paysages connexes	20 000
TOGO	COOPERATIVE CVD MOUMOUANE PAK	FFPO	Autonomisation des femmes et préservation de le forêt communautaire de Moumouane-pak	22 000
TOGO	CVD ANDO AKPUIVE	FFPO	Projet de gestion durable de la forêt communautaire d'ando-akpuive et appui a la resilience des populations rivaines	25 000



TOGO	SCOOPS DAKALFAM DE BOUMONGA	FFPO	Amélioration de la résilience de l'opfa DAKALFAM par la production de la farine enrichie pour l'amélioration de la santé nutritionnelle des femmes enceintes et des bébés dans la région des Savanes au Togo	20 000
TOGO	SCOOPS DIHEZA DE KATCHALIKADI	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration durable des activités génératrices de revenus de la SCOOPS DIHEZA de Kadjalikadi dans la commune de Sotouboua 2	7 000
TOGO	SCOOPS DINDANE DE BOGOU	FFPO	Appui au renforcement des moyens d'existences de la scoops dindane pour la transformation et la commercialisation des produits a base du karite	18 000
TOGO	SCOOPS ESPERANCE	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration des moyens de gestion et de Transformation des pommes de cajou en jus à l'endroit de la SCOOPS Espérance de la Préfecture de Tchamba	20 000
TOGO	SCOOPS ESSOWAVAKOU DE KPARATAOU	FFPO	Appui à la production des plants pour la restauration des paysages forestiers dans le cadre du Mécanisme Forêts et Paysans au Togo	18 000
TOGO	SCOOPS ETOILE DE MER DU PORT DE PECHE	FFPO	Contribution a la gestion de l'environnement sur le littoral, a travers l'acquisition des engins de peches artisanales maritimes et le reboisement	25 000
TOGO	SCOOPS REBOISEMENT DE KPETE-KPETE	FFPO	Appui à l'amélioration des conditions de productions et de gestion des pépinières forestières de la SCOOPS Le Reboisement dans la préfecture de Sotouboua	8 151



TOGO	SCOOPS SOUROUTAWI DE TCHAMBA	FFPO	Appui à l'aménagement et à l'équipement de l'usine de transformation de karité et d'arachide de la SCOOPS SOUROUTAWI	12 000
TOGO	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) ALOGUEDO DE TCHAVADE	FFPO	Appui au développement d'une chaîne de valeur inclusive à Tchavadè : le manioc	16 000
TOGO	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) LAMPOUGUINI DE DJIMOTIGA	FFPO	Amélioration des moyens d'existence des femmes transformatrices par le développement de l'unité de transformation du Karité en beurre de Karité et à la certification	22 000
TOGO	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE (SCOOPS) TIBI DE TCHAVADE II	FFPO	Appui au développement des chaînes de valeurs avicoles et maraîchage agroécologique pour une autonomisation des jeunes et femmes de la coopérative TIBI dans un contexte du changement climatique » de la SCOOPS TIBI	20 000
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 de YENYANE avec les autres acteurs des chaînes de valeurs de la filière avicole pour une meilleure adaptation aux effets au changement climatique et de la pandémie au Covid-19	22 000
ZAMBIA	CHOMA CHARCOAL ASSOCIATION	FFPO	Improved access to improved charcoal kilns and establishment of woodlots in Charcoal production hot spots of Choma	46 000
ZAMBIA	CHOMA DISTRICT TREE NURSERIES ASSOCIATION	APEX	Strengthen the Choma District Tree Nurseries Association to enhance their business capacity and improved participation in policy platforms	35 000

ZAMBIA	KAMPAMULE MULTI PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	FFPO	Establishment of irrigated Tree nurseries and citrus plantations with beekeeping to strengthen business development capacity of Kampamule Cooperative	21 450
ZAMBIA	MASOPO WOMENS CLUB	FFPO	Strengthen Masopo Women's Club in climate change resilient livelihoods	21 501
ZAMBIA	MBOOLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE MRDI	FFPO	Establishment of citrus plantations with beekeeping to strengthen business development capacity of Mboole Rural Development Initiative	38 000
ZAMBIA	TUBELEKE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	FFPO	Support Tubeleke Women's Group in improved adaptation to climate change	20 000
Grand total				1 064 655

Note: The figures included in the table above are up to 16 of January 2023. The grants amounts are rounded and include carry forwards, accruals of 2021 and fluctuations due to currency exchange.

Annex 8: Collaboration with Communication for Development

Within the framework of the collaboration between PSUF and the FFF in connection to enhance FFPOs, FAO Communication for Development team (ComDev) – PSUF provides communication support to the FFF under the stream “local communication capacities” focusing on two main lines of action:

- Support to awareness raising and engagement about FFPOs key issues and initiatives, as part of the UNDF and of the three regional ComDev initiatives: Yenka Africa, ComDev Asia and Onda Rural
- Local ComDev strategies and plans, enhanced FFPOs capacities and rural communication services.

A summary of the main activities and results in 2022 is presented below.

Regional ComDev Initiatives (Yenka Africa (<https://yenka.org/>), ComDev Asia (<http://comdevasia.org/>) and Onda Rural (<https://ondarural.org/>) focus on upgrading FFPOs communication capacities and to inform and engage small scale family farmers blending the use of local media, especially radio, with social media and mobile telephones. Each initiative counts with: a web-based platform that share info on a regular basis, social media channels, rural radio networks and institutions committed to promote inclusive rural communication services (RCS).

AFRICA - (Yenka Africa)

Radio programmes for awareness and engagement

New awareness raising activities have been developed in 2022 including a new Radio Initiative with 3 main objectives: a) to raise awareness on the role of family farming in sustainable food systems and to inform about the progress made at the policy, institutional and field level; b) to share information about relevant issues related to family farming and the priorities of FFPOs; and c) to enhance the use of radio in support of Family Farming. Radio activities were promoted by Yenka in FFF countries: Kenya, Togo, Tanzania, Ghana, Madagascar and Zambia, promoting partnerships between rural/community radios, FFPOs, rural institutions and FFF :

- Tanzania : Radio Mwiwata in Morogoro. Broadcasting in Kiswahili
- Kenya : community Media Network (KCOMNET) broadcasting in Kiswahili and Sheng language.
- Ghana : URA Radio broadcasting in Twi and other local languages.
- Zambia : PASME Community Radio in Petauke District, covering Lusangazi, Nyimba and Sinda districts.
- Togo : Radios Rurales broadcasting in Ewe and other local languages
- Madagascar : Radio Don Bosco, broadcasting in Malagasy and French.

A total of 30 radio programmes have been produced, in all FFF countries out of which 24 in local languages, four in English and two in French. It included a radio magazine with the participation of farmers and experts interviewed during the shows. Among topics, it is worth to mention: agro-ecological techniques, climate change, women and youth in rural development, forestation and deforestation, types of forest species and products, agro-forestry, cooperatives, financial inclusion, tree nurseries.

Country	Radios	Language	FFO Partner	Estimated Listeners
Tanzania	Mviwata fm	Swahili	Mviwata	1 500 000
Kenya	KCOMNET	Swahili	FFSPAK	800 000
Ghana	URA Radio	Twi	ele-Bere, GhaFFaP	450 00
Zambia	Pasme Radio	Nyanja	CAZ; ZNFCA	450 000
Madagascar	Radio Don Bosco	Malagasy, French	SOA & PNFDDSA	600 000
Togo	Radio Rurales	Peul, French	CTOP	380 000
				4 180 000

Web platform and social media

FFF partners in Africa can utilize the YenKasa Africa web platform www.yenkasa.org, available in English and French. The YenKasa initiative has also a [Facebook group](#) and a monthly newsletter.

In 2022, four articles from FFF partners in Kenya were published on the YenKasa website:

- [Championing Climate Action in Meru County – Kiamiriru Mpuri Environment and Conservation Group](#)
- [FAO working with Lariak CFA to unlock the hidden treasures of Lariak Forest in Laikipia County](#)
- [Western tree planters association's ambitious plan for commercial forestry begins with trees on farm census](#)
- [Celebrating Women Leadership in The Farm Forestry Sector: Case story of the Mt. Elgon and Meru County, Kenya](#)

Local ComDev Strategies and plans

Country & FFF Partners involved	Local ComDev Strategies Results/Activities - status
Ghana GHaFFaP	A strategic ComDev Plan is in place. Two trainings are considered on internal communication and external communication respectively. Internal communication training has been handled by the Millar institute in Ghana and the external communication training will be handled by FAO ComDev team.
Kenya FFSPAK	<p>The ComDev support to the FFF-Kenya has been implemented through the technical assistance provided by We-Effect with the following results :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training workshop for FFSPAK members to improve communication capacity of farmer groups. Which improved participant capacity on communication strategy design, social media planning, photography and videography skills. · Communication products have been developed so far, social media messages, videos, articles, photos, and flyers. · A radio programme with Radio Citizen on experiences and progress of FFSPAK and FFF activities in Kenya. <p>Currently, a Market Information System (MIS) is being developed under the FFSPAK website for registered members to receive information on market opportunities relevant to them.</p>
Tanzania Mviwama and MviwaArusha	<p>ComDev strategies completed for the 6 FFPOs partners of the FFF-TZ. Two FFPOs will be supported in the implementation of their ComDev strategy and to serve as Champions for the other four.</p> <p>A LoA with FRT being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identification of two FFPOs meet communication needs and priorities in relation to FFF priorities
Madagascar FIFATA / SOA	<p>A ComDev strategy has been prepared by a National consultant with the following results: Selected activities to be carried out from Jan to Jun 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · FFPOs training on the EWS with respect to climate change issues · Redesign websites, Facebook/YouTube pages , online database and FFPOs' visual identity · Key messages crafting workshop · Visibility products design <p>A stronger link with radio activities is foreseen for the implementation of the above mentioned activities.</p>
Zambia ZNFA	<p>ComDev strategy and work plan have been drafted and submitted to ZNFCA and FAOZM. The strategy identifies three main priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1: Capacity development to achieve more enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs</p> <p>Priority 2: Reinforcement of internal communication (ZNFA and its member's organizations) to achieve an increased entrepreneurship access to markets and finance through gender equitable value chains delivered through new capacity to provide business incubation within FFPOs .Face to face ToT undertaken by ComDev team in May 2022.</p> <p>Priority 3: External communication: Advocacy, outreach and Awareness Raising, with the aim to facilitate stakeholders' National policy dialogue meetings</p>
Togo CTOP	<p>FFF-Togo receives the technical assistance provided by FAO ComDev team. The activities focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · At least 200 FFPOs members are trained on ComDev Yenka tools · ComDev Plans for the benefit of FFPOs are set up and implemented.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Assessment and capacity building of FFPOs Training on ComDev Yenkasa tools for the benefit of OPFAs· Support FFPOs to update and implement ComDev strategy/plan· Capacity building of FFPOs to access rural communication, social and cultural services.· Support the implementation of communication plans within the FFPOs based on Communication strategy developed with Com Dev and FFF HQ team. <p>A new draft communication strategy has been submitted in September 2022, including a ToT for CTOP and its members. The ToT, based on the same methodological approach used in Zambia (theory on strategic communication planning and contents creation), will take place during the first semester of 2023</p>
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FFPOs ComDev Capacity

In December 2022 Yenkasa Africa organized a training on Participatory Video Production and Sharing. 32 organizations including representatives of FFF-Zambia, FFF-Ghana and FFF-Kenya attended.

ASIA – (ComDev Asia)

Radio programmes

A radio Initiative has been implemented in 2023 in Asia involving directly FFF Nepal. Local radio stations have produced six radio magazines (average ten minutes each), in local languages and one magazine in English. Krishi Radio in Nepal was involved in this initiative working in collaboration with FECOFUN.

Web platform and social media

FFF partners in Asia can also benefit from the ComDev Asia web platform www.comdevasia.org, available in English, featuring articles from partners and a Community of Practice. The ComDev Asia initiative has also a [Facebook page](#), a [Twitter account](#), a [YouTube channel](#) and a monthly newsletter.

Local ComDev Strategies

Country & FFF Partners involved	Local ComDev Strategies Activities/status
Vietnam VNFU	FFF-Vietnam receives technical assistance by FAO ComDev Team and the University of Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) through the ComDev Asia initiative thanks to a LoA funded by PSUF. A ComDev plan has been in the 2022 for FFF-VietNam workplan. It focuses on enhancing VNFU’s capacities social and cultural services to its members through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Capacity building on Local Participatory Communication Plans and social mobilization· Campaigning and event organization to promote FFF activities carried out by VNFU· Use of media and ICTs for visibility purposes UPLB will undertake a field mission in VietNam in February 2023 to assist with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Video training (on how to create/share videos for multiple purposes)· Local Communication Plans to support FFF activities·
Nepal FECOFUN	FFF-Nepal receives technical assistance by FAO ComDev Team and the University of Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) through the ComDev Asia initiative thanks to an LoA funded by PSUF. The activities include : capacity development and visibility through ComDev Asia website/social media and the awareness raising campaigns organized by ComDev Asia. A ComDev plan has been drafted by UPLB based on the 2022 FFF-Nepal workplan. It focuses on linking FECOFUN’s social and cultural development agenda to the national SDG process and other governmental development processes. The plan received green light by FFF management and was shared with the FFF-Nepal. Nepal has formulated its National Plan for Family Farming, therefore a strong link with the UNDF is possible.

FFPOs ComDev Capacity

In November 2022 ComDev Asia organized a regional training on Participatory Video Production and Sharing. 28 organizations attended including representatives of FFF-Nepal and FFF-Vietnam.

LATIN AMERICA – (Onda Rural)

Radio programmes

Onda Rural produces a series of weekly radio programmes called Radio Revista. In 2022 a special issue of *Reseña de agricultura familiar* an episode was dedicated to the FFF programme in Latin America.

Web platform and social media

FFF partners in Latin America can benefit from the Onda Rural web platform <https://ondarural.org/>, available in Spanish, featuring articles from partners and a Community of Practice for all stakeholders interested in ComDev and Family Farming in Latin America. The Onda Rural initiative has also a [Facebook page](#), a [Twitter account](#), a [YouTube channel](#) and a monthly newsletter.

In 2022 a [factsheet](#) (<https://ondarural.org/node/822>) featuring the FFF in Latin America was published jointly with a radio programme of 14 minutes <https://ondarural.org/resena-de-agricultura-familiar-mecanismo-para-bosques-y-fincas>

Local ComDev Strategies

Country & FFF Partners involved	Local ComDev Strategies Activities/status
Bolivia CIOEC-ROPAF ANPROCA-ROPAF	<p>Communication strategy focusing on knowledge management designed for the period 2021 – 2022:</p> <p>Proposals were develop to Incentivize FFPOs’ access to social, cultural, and rural communication services as a result of integrated Communication for Development, knowledge sharing and outreach plans, and improved FFPOs’ communication capacities.</p> <p>LoA component with CIOEC to elaborate a communication strategy related to the UNDIFF was produced.</p> <p>Other areas for collaboration may include the support to ComDev initiatives selected during the 4th public call for proposals for competitive funds.</p> <p>Local Information and Communication Plans were suggested to be developed to support farmer organization knowledge and sharing on themes such as : farmers organizations priorities (e.g. cacao, coffee, and Amazon fruits).</p>
Ecuador CORAPE	<p>Communication strategies developed with CORAPE.</p> <p>Results achieved in previous years: LoA between FFF and CORAPE for a communication strategy and its implementation; capacity development on social media, production of communication materials, and the setup of an educational platform</p> <p>Identification of proposals for ComDev assistance:</p> <p>ComDev, knowledge sharing, and outreach plans to improve FFPOs communication capacities. In collaboration with specialized entities and partners (e.g. regional Digital Villages initiative and Onda Rural), FFPOs will update and implement ComDev strategies/plans; for digital marketing.</p> <p>A training on participatory video to be used online/offline has been planned within the context of Onda Rural and can be made available to FFF-Ecuador partners.</p>

Annex 9: Final summary table of FFF indicators (2022)

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 1 (OI1): How many cumulative 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 national level?	7 cumulative changes – (3 national planning programs for sustainable cocoa production, family farming) and the most recent is the National Ecological Production Program	3 policy and decision changes including Ministerial agreement N°034 on bio-enterprises, CCLEA environmental education and MAATE Amazon table of NTFPs	13 policy processes: gender / social protection, MITDS, Tree tenure, National Tree Crops, Child protection, Food / jobs, FASDEP 2, Ghana Green, Trad. Leaders, Agri-business, School feeding, Shade trees,	5 Support to KFS to lift moratorium on Prosopis charcoal, develop National Agroforestry Strategy, and extend social protection to vulnerable charcoal producers plus two CFA benefit sharing issues	3 Land tenure, National strategy on organic farming and National strategy on climate smart agriculture	41 SFM procedure (FECOFUN) Lumbini provincial forest act (AFFON) and 2 local agriculture acts (NFGF and Adhar Ekta) plus Forest Policy 2075 and Forest Act 2076 last year	7 agroforestry strategy;NTFP strategy;the multi-stakeholder policy processes framework, harmonisation of the timber levy, timber tax reform, harmonisation of forest product levies	2 cumulative changes (establishment of women's chapter in Kamboli to address FFPO joint challenge; this year: better access for women and youth to land on agricultural development zones	26 (11 new this year including OCOP cinnamon / honey support, long rotation timber, new roads, land, loans, disease prevention, PGS certification and tourism	4 policies (charcoal regulation, PGS guidelines, honey policy, carbon tax utilization plus several land transfers)		111 cumulative changes in policy at national level

Outcome Indicator 2 (OI2): How many cumulative 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 international level?	5 spaces for dialogue and debate on intersectoral policies between the FFPO and the national government (FEDPRACAO, ROPAF/CIOEC, ASICOPTA, AAGROMA and ANPRONCA)		0 (none yet at regional level)	2 (Climate meeting in Stockholm and IFFA coordination)	2 National strategy on organic farming, Lobbying letter from FFPOs for COP27		none	3 (National Strategy UNDDF, National action plan of UNDDF and Regional platforms of Both UNDDF and UNDER (PRAFARE)	1 (The Yen Bai Provincial People's Committee (PCP) developed plans to integrate 100,000 hectares of agroforestry into the provincial agroforestry strategy by 2025)	1 (charcoal regulation has involved international exchange and inputs)	14 cumulative changes in regional or international policy processes	
Output 1.1: FFPOs have clear advocacy agendas that represent all their members' interest												
Indicator 1 (I1): How many of the FFPOs supported through FFF have developed a written advocacy agenda approved by their members (through a legitimate and representative process)?	16 FFPOs (APROVE, CIMAP, FEDPRACAO CBBA, FEDPRACAO LP, SAUCE TINPIS) and AOPEB, CIOEC, ANPROCA and COPRACAO shaping National Strategy On 2022: CELCCAR, El Ceibo, and Rio Blanco	9 FFPOs (Acai, Kallari, Runashitu, Sacha Laran, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCAC, Wiñak, Corporación chakra)	13 FFPOs (ABOFA, Asetenapa, CADER, ISRD, OFFC, PADO, KANBOACU, KKFA, Maaltaaba, SWFA, Tele-Bere, WEC, ZOFVA)	5 FFPOs CPFK on charcoal ban and COTNGAK to NEMA and plastic bag ban, plus NASFPA, TGAN and WETPA	13 FFPOs (PNFDDSA FIFATA, SOA, CPM and FEKRITAMA)	6 FFPO (Adhar Ekta, AFFON, CDCAN, FECOFUN, NFGF, RDN)	All 7 apex FFPOs	4 FFPOs with written advocacy plans (Akidjeta, Souroutaw, CTOP, FEPROMAT, RENAFAT and REJEPPAT)	19 FFPOs (with 17 submitting to CPC)	5 FFPOs (CCA, CDNTA, Masopo, Tubeleke, ZNFCA)		97 FFPOs with a written advocacy agenda
Indicator 2 (I2): Within those FFPOs, what are the disaggregated percentages of (i)	Ranges of 29%-47% women, 9%-25% youth	Bio producer network 41% women 13% youth	73%-100% in 7 women led FFPOs and in the other 6 male led	43-47% women 4-5% youth (for TGAN and NASFPA)	48 % women and 30 % youth	Ranges of 40-51% women, 15-33% youth and 10-36% indigenous	48% women	262 people, (76% women, 37% youth)	41.5% women 11.7% youth 61% ethnic minority	At least 40% women in CCA, CDNTA, Masopo		Advocacy agendas developed with 29-76% women and

women, (ii) youth, (iii) people of disability, (iv) and Indigenous Peoples who were involved directly in the approval process for the development of those advocacy agendas?		Environmental education 85% women, 25% youth 92% indigenous Communications 56% women 22% youth 77% indigenous	and mixed gender (25-42%)							and Tubuleke		5-37% youth and 10-92% indigenous participation
Output 1.2: Cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes strengthened with better representation from forest and farm producers												
Indicator 3 (I3): How many strengthened or new cross sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes have, through FFF support achieved active participation by FFPOs since 2018 at national level?	3 National processes linked to peri-urban agriculture, ecological production, family farming and cocoa, 5 subnational processes linked to Acai and Honey	1 national process (Amazon table of NTFPs) and 1 sub-national process (related to the development of the Chakra brand)	25 In 2022, 2 national, 3 zonal, 10 grassroots Cumulative total is 25 (3 national, 6 zonal, 16 grassroots)	6 national processes (AF policy, Social Protection, SDG platform, Forest Value Chain Association, Kenya Forest Investment Expo, and Climate Smart Ag.)	3 national processes: Land tenure, Forest and landscape restoration linked to climate change and organic farming	47 cross-sectoral multistakeholder policy processes initiated in collaboration with local government	5 National cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder policy processes	12 national cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder processes, 2 local policy processes	41: 9 national policy workshops, 18 round tables at commune / district / province 14 commune focus group discussions	16 in total (2 national processes on charcoal and honey and, 7 district-, 2 provincial-, and 2 ward development committees from last year)		165 multi-stakeholder processes with FFPO input from grassroots to national level
Indicator 4 (I4): How many strengthened or new cross sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes have, through FFF support achieved active participation by FFPOs since 2018 at regional or global level?	0		1 global policy and learning exchange on climate resilience in Viet Nam	1 regional forum of Kenya Forest Investment	1 Africa SACA: FFPOs participation in COP27		0 (none recorded)	6 regional and global processes	1 global policy and learning exchange on climate resilience in Viet Nam	0 (none mentioned)		10 multi-stakeholder processes with FFPO input at regional or international level

Indicator 5 (I5): How many FFPO-representatives participated across those advocacy/policy process (disaggregated data M, F) since 2018?	963 representatives of which 358 are women	5 FFPOs 3 FFPO in Amazon region (Wiñak association, Tsatsayaku association, Kallari association) representing 1108 producers (604 women and 504 men) 2 FFPO in Andean Region (UNORCAC and PACAT) representing 3533 producers (1846 women and 1687 men)	1 544 total and in 2022 total was 1073 with (694 men 379 women)	250 (40% Women, 10% youth)	300 producers' members (30% women) of FIFATA, SOA, PNFDDSA, CPM, TTM and FEKRITAMA	3 744 representatives of FFPOs (2041 men and 1073 women)	2 676 (1 422 male, 1 254 female, 30% youth)	41 participants (32 women)	1 803 (765 women)	> 5 000 representatives from 10 FFPOs		20 962 FFPO representatives in policy shaping processes (38% 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 3 (OI3) How many FFPO enterprises, based on environmentally sustainable resource use, have been supported by FFF to provide benefits and returns to their members since 2018?	16 (Within AFIN, ANPROCA, AOPEB) APMIL, APROVE, ARCASY, CIMPA, CIOEC, FEDPRACA O CBBA, FEDPRACA O LP, SAUCE TIPNIS, EL CEIBO, CELCCAR,	11 (Within Acai, Kallari, Runashitu, Sacha Laran, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCAC, Wiñak, CHAKRA COPORATION, PACAT, FORTALEZA DEL VALLE)	13 (CADER, KANBAOCU, ZOYFA, Tele-bere, ABOFA, KKFA, ISRD, PADO, Maaltaab, SWFA, OFFC, WEC & Asetenapa)	32 (Within BAC, CCFA, CHEACOFA, FFSPAK, LCFA, LOCOG, NASFPA, TGAN, TMWG, WETPA)	136 small and medium-sized business in individual or producers organization at the grassroots level members of FIFATA, SOA, CPM, FEKRITAMA and PNFDDSA	17 FFPO enterprises selling Bamboo, Barro, Cardamon, Fodder, Gooseberry, Harro Indian bay leaf, Indian tree butter, organic vegetables, Sal leaves, Sichuan pepper, Timber, Tumeric,	17 FFPO enterprises (honey, avocado, nurseries, timber value added) (13 business in 2022 alone)	262 FFPO enterprises (146 in 2022 alone)	32 FFPOs	28 FFPOs selling timber, charcoal, seedlings, baskets, livestock, tamarind, masau, baobab, honey, medicinal plants, and cotton briquettes		564 FFPO sustainable enterprises supported to improve returns to members

	AAGROPA MA, RIO BLANCO, ADAPICRUZ					medicinal and aromatic plants, ginger						
Outcome indicator 4 (OI4): How many FFPO enterprises supported by FFF have developed new or enhanced value addition activities since 2018?	14 FFPOs (AMPROCA, AOPEB, APMIL, ARCASY, CIOEC and FEDPRACA O CBBA, RIO BLANCO. EL CEIBO, AND OTHERS)	11 FFPO (Kallari, Tsatsayaku, UNORCAC, Wiñak, Fortaleza del Valle, Runashito, Corporacio n Chakra, PACAT, ACAI, SUMAK PACHA, SACHA LARAN)	5 (KANBOAC U, Maaltaaba, OFFC, SWFA, Tele- Bere)	24 (inc. new business in honey, poultry, dairy, kitchen gardens, timber, avocado, fruit, ecotourism, tree nurseries)	3 FFPOs with (1) new and (3) enhanced value added activities	13 FFPO CFUGs from Binayi, Bharang., Nuerep., Piplepo., Sundar plus Adhar Ekta, Madhyabin dhu, Ujjwal, Pashupti, banganga, milan krishnak, Buddha	11 FFPO enterprises (8 new in 2022)	74 FFPO enterprises (with 64 in 2022 alone)	21 FFPOs	35 actual businesses within those FFPOs have been developed (several FFPOs have several businesses)		211 FFPO enterprise have developed or enhanced added value since FFF Phase II
Outcome indicator 5 (OI5): How many of the FFPO enterprises supported by FFF are led by women?	5 (AFIN, APMIL CIMAP and SAUCE TINPIS, AMEB RIO BLANCO- LAS PIONERAS)	6 (Runashitu and Sacha Laran, Tsatsayaku, UNORCAC, PACAT, WINAK, ACAI)	7 FFPOs (CADER, ISRD, Maaltaaba, KANBAOCU , SWFA, TELE BERE and ZOFVA)	11 FFPOs	40% (PNFDDSA 90%; CPM 17%, FIFATA 30%, SOA 25%, FEKRITAMA 50%)	14 (Adhar Ekta, Binayi, Piple, Shivamandi r, Sundari, Rastriya CFUGs, NFGF, Sundari, Rastriya, Pashupti, Buddha, Banganga, Jagaran, Neureni, Bungdal, AFFON)	2 FFPO enterprises (Arusha, Manyara)	98 FFPO enterprises	16 FFPOs	10 (inc. Tubeleke, Masopo, CDNTA)		169 FFPO enterprise led by women
Output 2.1: FFPOs have capacity to deliver targeted business incubation services to their members												
Indicator 6 (I6): How many FFPOs have systems for business skills needs assessment (for their members) in place?	8 (ADAPICRU Z, AFIN ANPROCA, APROVE, AOPEB- ROPAF, CIOEC, EL	2 (Tsatsayaku , KALLARI)	13 FFPOs (CADER, KANBAOCU , ZOVFA, Tele-bere, ABOFA, KKFA, ISRD, Maaltaaba,	19 have systems for business assessment	13 (PNFDDSA, FIFATA, SOA, CPM and FEKRITAMA)	4 FFPOs or prog.. (FECOFUN, NFGF, Mount Everest Botanical and Green	7 FFPOs (Api- Support, TTGAU, MJUMITA, MVIWATA, MVIWAARU SHA,	10 FFPOs (CTOP, RECAP, RENAFAT, CPC, MAPTO, APCR,	8 (VNFU central plus 7 commune groups)	4 FFPOs (CAZ, ZNFCFA in 2020 and PDFA and NDA in 2021 and 2022)		88 FFPOs are assessing business needs of members

	CEIBO, CELCCAR)		SWFA, PADO, OFFC, WEC & Asetenapa)			Foundation)	MVIWAMA and MAYAWA)	REJEPPAT, FUPROCAT, FNAET and UROPC)				
Indicator 7 (I7): How many entrepreneurship trainings have been run since 2018 through FFPOs supported by FFF for their members?	37 (14 this year)	8 (Acai, Kallari, Sumak Pacha, Tsatsayaku, UNORCAC, Wiñak, Chakra corporation , Pacat)	20 different capacity building trainings on general or value chain specific issues	18 (Thirteen this year)	129 entrepreneurship training: company visits, training of trainers; training in business incubation for youth, support in business consulting by extension agents; value chain development; incubation d'entreprise; processing training and risk management;	35 training in total 16 (this year) to 3186 people (1112 men and 2074 women)	50 (35 in 2022 alone) to 1890 people (892 women)	97 trainings sessions (42 this year) alone	29 training in business incubation, marketing, certification , coop management	7 (MA&D trainings; coaching LadyAgri for CAZ and ZNFCA; AgriTerra training to NDFA and PDFA, We Effect training on instit. Capacity building and planning)		430 entrepreneur trainings run in FFF Phase II
Indicator 8 (I8): How many staff with business incubation expertise are there per FFPO in those supported by FFF since 2018?	291 total - 65 new	11 staff from 11 FFPOs	39 staff (3 each from CADER, KANBAOCU , ZOIFA, Tele-bere, ABOFA, KKFA, ISRD, Maaltaaba, SWFA, OFFC, PADO, WEC & Asetenapa	4 (within COTNGAK, LLMC, NASFPA and WETPA)	25 (SOA: 8; PNFDSDA: 2; TTM: 1; MINAE: 1; CPM: 6 ; FEKRITAMA : 1; FIFATA: 6)	22 FFPO staff FECOFUN 8, AFFON 3, NFGF 2, CDCAN 4, Adhar Ekta 1, Mount Everest 3, Green Foundation 1	207 since 2018 with 19 FFPO staff this year	40 FFPO staff	50 minimum (1-2 per FFPO)	3 FFPO staff		692 FFPO staff trained and deployed with business incubation skills

Indicator 9 (I9): What percentage of trained business incubation staff are (i) women or (ii) youth?	20% - 57% women 10%-40% youth	50% women 20% youth	13 (33% women) and 35 (67% youth)	None	21% women 3% youth	50% women 50% youth	36% women, 80% youth	25% women 57% youth	37% women 11% youth	60% women and 30% youths (last year)		20-60% of FFPO incubator staff are women and 3-80% youth
Output 2.2: FFPOs (and their members) have improved access to business, marketing, and financial services.												
Indicator 10 (I10): How many FFPOs that FFF supports since 2018 have a business plan that incorporates credible business, market and financial information (disaggregated by whether the FFPO is primarily for men, women, youth, or indigenous peoples)	7 (AOPEB, FEDPRACA O LP, CIOEC, ARCASEY, FEDPRACA O Cbba, El Ceibo, AOEPB, and ANPRONCA)	4 (WIÑAK, UNORCAC, ACAI, KALLARI)	3 (KANBAOC U, PADO, Tele-Bere) with 4 under review (ABOFA, CADER, KKFA, OFFC)	6 (1 in Bungoma, 4 in Naskuru, 1 in Nyandarua)	13 (PNFDDSA, FIFATA, SOA, CPM and FEKRITAMA)	17 FFPO (Bungdal, CDCN, Jarangan, Kalika Malika, Mount Everest, Galkot, Adhar Ekta, Mahila Jagaran, Piplep., Durga, Shiva, Pashupti, Banganga Neureni, Pratkpot, Milan, Buddha)	12 FFPOs	14 FFPOs with finalised business plan (CTOP, FUPROCAT, AE2D, RECAP and SCOOPS LAMPOUG UINI)	23 FFPOs	4 enterprises (CAZ and ZNFCA supported by LadiAgri; NDFA and PDFA businesses)		103 FFPO enterprise with credible business, market and financial information
Indicator 11 (I11): How many members have benefitted from those FFPOs that have business plans (disaggregated by men, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples)	1 838	women: 51% youth: 62% Indigenous Peoples: 100%	19 463 across KANBOACU , PADO, Tele-Bere (17,944 women)	53 000 from NASFPA TGAN, WETPA,	64% of members (30% women)		206 (63 % women)	4 155 (68% women)	Not recorded (old report template used)	15 400 members across Tubeleke, Masopo, Kampamule , CDTNA, ZNFCA, PDFA, NDFA, CAZ		94 062 members benefitting from enterprise plans developed
Indicator 12 (I12): How many FFPOs through FFF support since 2018 have received a minimum of 1 business or marketing or financial service	9 (Within AFIN, ANPROCA, CIOEC, CIMAP, SAUCE TIPNIS)	5 FFPOs TSATSAYAK U, WIÑAK, UNORCAC, ACAI, KALLARI	3 FFPOs have received 5 business services (KKFA, KANBOACU , Telebere	4 FFPOs (LLMC, NASFPA and TGAN and WETPA all received finance)	13 (PNFDDSA, FIFATA, SOA, CPM and FEKRITAMA)	10 FFPOs including four this year through Eco Force, CDCAN, Tenure Facility and	3 FFPOs	262 FFPOs	25 FFPOs	26 FFPOs from 2 third party providers (minimum of 30% women)		360 FFPO enterprise receiving support from external business or financial service

from third party providers (disaggregated by men, women, youth, and indigenous peoples)?						Prime Ministers modernization fund						provider
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 6 (OI6): How many hectares (ha) of forest and farm land managed by FFPOs that are supported by FFF have contributed to either landscape protection, restoration or sustainable forest and farm management to improve climate change mitigation or adaptation?	13 798 hectares (By APROVE, AFIN, APMIL, ARCASY, CIMAP, FEDPRACA O CBBA, SAUCE Tinis, ADAPICRUZ, EL CEIBO, CELCCAR)	4 377 hectares (Mixed conservation, reforestation, and Agro forestry)	18 041 hectares by 13 FFPOs	79 373 hectares across 7 different FFPOs	1 528 hectares	235 hectares	2 118 hectares in 2022 (2,157 ha in 2021)	411 hectares	41 000 hectares	1 112 hectares		161 993 hectares of FFPO land restored protected or sustainable forest and farm management
Outcome indicator 7 (OI7): How many people have benefitted from that protection, restoration or sustainable forest and farm management (including on-farm agroforestry systems) through FFF activity (disaggregated by men, women, and youth)?	7 899	2 550	101 629 people including 28,959 women and 12,568 youth)	6 710 people across four main FFPOs	3 915 members: 1,852 women, 1,204 youth	5 075	14 842 (7,249 women, 1561 youth)	9 100 people including 6,250 women and 5,200 youth	12 050 FFPO members	8 400 members of the FFPOs		172 170 people benefitting from FFPO land restored, protected or sustainably managed
Outcome indicator 8 (OI8): How many people	2 238 (625 women and 142 youth)	women: 48% youth: 43% Indigenous	101 629 are all adopting climate resilience	162 trainees	17 238 ; (40% women and youth)		1 887 (49% women, 37% youth)	433 (72% women, 59 % youth)	Not recorded (old report template)	200 have diversified products		123 787 people supported to cope

have been directly supported to cope with the impacts of climate change (disaggregated by men, women and youth)?		Peoples: 89%	measures						used)			with impact of climate change
Output 3.1: FFPOs contribution in climate and landscape level programs has increased the outreach of these programs												
Indicator 13 (I13): How many partnerships with climate or landscape restoration programmes have been developed by FFF that may involve a blend of national or international finance?	3 at subnational level through APMIL (honey programs), ARCASY (wild cocoa agroforestry) and FEDPRACA O CBBA (cocoa agroforestry),	1 national with Proamazoni a benefitting Kallari, Tsatsayaku and Wiñak 1 sub-national/ national partnership 'Socio-bosque' benefitting Runashitu)	84 total, 14 at national level, 5 regional with chiefs and 65 grassroot partnerships	3 including 2 sub-national partnership for Lariak and Chepalungu forests plus a school greening programme	3 subnational /national F4F/GIZ with SOA and PNFDSDA; CPM with USAID and GIZ/PRADA (Kit Matrika))	5 (FAO-Building resilient Churia, Region in Nepal, Improving climate resilience in Gandaki River Basin (IUCN), Women for entrepreneurship and resilience Tulispur and Chitwan (FFD), WB funded Capacity building of local community and CSO on REDD++	3 at national/subnational level (GCF, Nyombe District, NADO)	7 sub-national/ national level partnerships (REDD + strategy, PNIASAN, development of NWFP sector in Togo, F4F, WACA project, R4C TOGO, FSRP TOGO)	15 including of FAO, VAFS, VNForest, VCA, IUCN, NVCARD, Farmers Unions, COA PGS Viet Nam, VOAA, Vinasamex, Tam an lac, FSC Hoa Phat, AFA, AsiaDHRRA	10 sub-national/ national partnerships AFR100, BCP, COMACO, GCF, GEF7, PPCR, SCRALA, SCRiKA, SIFAZ, ZFLIP,		134 new partnerships with climate or landscape restoration programmes from local to national level
Output 3.2: FFPOs have mainstreamed climate change into their operations												
Indicator 14 (I14): How many FFPOs have developed climate resilience plans and / or responsive practices on the ground?	9 FFPOs with climate resilience plans (ADAPICRU Z, AFIN, ANPROCA, ARCASY, FEDPRACA O CBBA, SAUCE	6 FFPOs with climate resilient plans/ responsive practices	13 FFPOs	6 FFPOs (CHEACOFA, LLMC, LariakCFA, NASFPA, TGAN, WETPA)	4 FFPOs (SOA members)	7 FFPOs (AFFON, CDCAN, FECOFUN, MEFBA, NFGF, , Adhar Ekata - linked to > 30 CFUGs)	5 FFPOs	24 FFPOs	35 FFPOs	6 FFPO with climate responsive actions (CAZ, CCA, CDTNA, PDFA, Kampamule, ZNFCA)		115 FFPOs have developed climate resilience plans or responsive practices

	TIPNIS, AOPEB, CELCCAREL CEIBO)											
Indicator 15 (I15): How many FFPOs staff have received training in climate change adaptation or mitigation or resilient practices (disaggregated by men, women, youth and people with disability)?	319 (143 women)	3 257 (45% female members, 12% youth, 76% indigenous people)	45 (including 10 women)	50 including 25 women and 22 youth	69 FFPO staff (42 women including this year 39 staff (12 women) from 7 FFPOs	47 FFPO staff this year 41 people, 21 men and 26 women from 5 FFPOs)	60 FFPO staff (32% women)	1 024 FFPO staff and members (31% women)	584 (357 men 227 women)	502 staff from 2020 trained in PGS and climate smart Agriculture (300 men and 202 women)		5 957 FFPO staff trained in climate change mitigation, adaptation or resilience practices
Outcome 4: Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services												
Outcome indicator 9 (OI9): How many forest and farm producers have received improved social or cultural services (disaggregated men, women, youth, and Indigenous peoples)?	443 FFPO members (out of them 218 women)	16 690 from 2 FFPOs women: 37% youth: 36% Indigenous Peoples: 82%	12 FFPOs including 12 VSLA funds, 7 FFPO social protection links, 1 FFPO health screening ink	6 FFPOs Six charcoal producer associations	595 forest and farm producers (61% women)	32,551 households receive COVID support in 2021 and 753 households benefitted from a service to access subsidized agricultural inputs	4 FFPOs (health insurance, VSLA)	700 people (of which at least 40% women)	6 433 people – 3 563 men and 2 870 women, 593 youth 2 783 ethnic minority people – in 31 FFPOs	35 people from CAZ and Kampamule received cash transfers		At least 63 FFPOs with 57 004 people receiving improved social or cultural services (but several FFPO programmes unquantified)
Output 4.1: FFPOs have systems in place to provide social and cultural services (targeting the most vulnerable members)												
Indicator 16 (I16): How many FFPOs have conducted a needs assessment related to social and cultural services needed by their members?	6 FFPOs (AFIN, CIMAP, MINGA, CIPTA, FEDPRACA O CBBA and ANPROCA) – unchanged	2 FFPOs	13 FFPOs in preparation for social protection survey in 2023	4 FFPOs have now conducted a social protection assessment	0	3 FFPOs (AFFON, NFGF, CDCAN) have developed an preliminary outreach communication and knowledge sharing plan	3 FFPOs (MVIWAAR USHA, MVIWAMA and MJUMITA)	34 FFPOs	15	10		90 FFPOs have conducted needs assessment for social or cultural services

Indicator 17 (I17): How many new or improved social and cultural services have been offered by the FFPOs that FFF support?	4 new or improved services have been offered – unchanged	4 cultural services (Communications on Amazonian and Andean Chakra and eco-tourism in Runashit, Manaboven, public awareness and training on separation of waste)	13 FFPOs have improved access to at least 1 social service	6 charcoal producer associations	2 (VSLA and Covid19 equipment)	7 social services (COVID food relief, COVID equipment, CFUG database, Proposal writing, gender based violence campaign, online portal, access to subsidized agricultural inputs)	3 social services (social fund of Community Microfinance Groups; FFPOs joining National Social Security Fund; and the engagement with TFS in publication and protection of social sites)	4 new services (ComDev, farm insurance, resilience funds, health and school insurance)	15 social and cultural services	10 new social 2 cultural (Water, FISP, school food, disabilities, bicycles, info. centres, ZANACO mobile bank, COVID, victim support, cash transfers, protection of shrine, Chungu Lwindi, community radio)		68 new or improved social and cultural services delivered by FFPO action
Output 4.2: FFPOs link their social and cultural development agenda to national SDG process and other governmental development processes												
Indicator 18 (I18): 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, ANPROCA)	2 FFPO (Wiñak participate in SDG working groups, Amazonian Chakra Corporation on REDD+ table)	0	2 FFPOs have joined a National FLR CSO alliance	2 FFPO representatives (TTM, SOA)	4 FFPOs active on gender, enterprise, social welfare, SFM, agroforestry, food security, pesticide analysis (FECOFUN, AFFON, CDCAN NFGF)	3 FFPO staff (National Livestock Development Policy review, Society Act review)	1 FFPO (CTOP) represented in SDG processes	14 representatives (4 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		34 FFPO representatives in national level social development processes

Annex 10: The FFF Team

FFF country facilitators

- Bolivia: Boris Igor Fernández Arancibia
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- Katja Vuori, Programme Director, AgriCord Secretariat FFF Focal Point
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