



**FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY CAPACITY BUILDING ON REDD+ FOR
FOREST-DEPENDENT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND SOUTH ASIA REGIONS PROJECT
(P153585, FCPF Grant No. TF0A3570)**

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT

June 30, 2018

BACKGROUND

This Capacity Building Project (CBP) for forest-dependent indigenous peoples funded under Phase two of the Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and managed by the World Bank (WB) is being implemented from October 31, 2016 to October 31, 2018.

Its objective is to provide forest-dependent indigenous peoples with information, knowledge, and awareness on REDD+ to enhance their understanding on REDD+, and to enable them to engage more meaningfully in the implementation of REDD+ readiness activities. The aim is to support activities that empower and enable these stakeholder groups, to enhance and influence REDD+ development outcomes, and also to strengthen mechanisms for inclusion, accountability, and participation. It is being implemented through the WB's "Procedures for Small Recipient-Executed Trust Fund Grants".

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project development objective (PDO) is to strengthen: (i) the knowledge of targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples on REDD+ Readiness at the national level and (ii) knowledge exchange at the regional level.

COUNTRIES OF IMPLEMENTATION

This project has a total budget of US\$490,750. The project beneficiaries are forest-dependent IPs and their representative organizations and institutions in the ten FCPF eligible countries in Asia and the Pacific, namely Bhutan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam which are eligible to participate in regional learning and exchange activities (Component 2). Of these ten countries, six (6) countries are eligible to participate in national-level activities (Component 1), namely Bhutan, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

PROGRESS PER COMPONENT

Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising

This component supports capacity building and awareness raising activities of forest-dependent IP communities and of national or local organizations representing Forest-Dependent Indigenous Peoples, to enable them to engage government and other stakeholders involved in REDD+ processes. The mechanisms which is used to support national capacity building is through sub-grants or consultancies to eligible IP organizations in the six countries, selected through a transparent process¹. Some six (6) beneficiary organizations in four (4) countries have been selected.

¹ Kindly refer to the first progress report and the Operational Manual.

1.a Selected Beneficiaries

				Funds Released	
	Date Signed	Completion Date	Amount	Date	Amount
Vietnam: Hoah Binh Cooperative on Agro-Forestry and Environment	May 31, 2017	June 30, 2018; extended to July 31, 2018	US\$50,000	June 9, 2017; April 26, 2018	US\$22,500 22,500
Fiji: Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board	June 20, 2017	June 30, 2018; extended to July 31, 2018	49,233	July 13, 2017	22,155
Bhutan: Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)	Sept 5, 2017	June 30, 2018; extended to July 31, 2018	50,000	Sept 20, 2017; June 20, 2018	22,500 22,500
Bhutan: Tarayana Found	Sept 11, 2017	June 30, 2018	50,000	Oct 2, 2017	22,500
Vanuatu: Vanuatu Foresters' Association (VFA)	Sept 28, 2017	June 30, 2018, extended to July 31, 2018	47,500	Oct 30, 2017; May 16, 2018	21,375 21,375
Vietnam: International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)	February 19, 2018	July 31, 2018	46,000	Feb 21, 2018; Feb 22, 2018	4,600 23,000

The approved proposals are available at www.tebtebba.org.

- "Capacity building for the ethnic communities to be ready to actively participate in REDD+ as an independent stakeholder through their legal entities" is being implemented by Hoa Binh Cooperative for Agro-Forestry and Environment, Vietnam. The Sub-Grant Agreement for an amount of US\$50,000 was signed in 31 May 2017 and 90% (US\$45,000) has been released as of April 21, 2018. It is expected that the final 10% will be transferred in the second half of August 2018 upon submission of required reports.
- "Building Capacity for Fiji's Forest Dependent Indigenous Men and Women to Actively Participate in the Fiji REDD+ Readiness Program" is the sub-project of Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board, Fiji. The Sub-Grant agreement for an amount of US\$49,233 was signed 20 June 2017 and 45% or US\$22,155 was transferred July 13, 2017. No additional release was made due to the very low fund utilization.
- "Capacity Building on REDD+ readiness for Forest Dependent communities-Buli,

Zhemgang” is the sub-project of the Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN), Bhutan. The Sub-Grant Agreement was signed and for an amount of US\$50,000 and 90% (US\$45,000) has been released as of June 20, 2018. It is expected that the final 10% or US\$5,000 will be released in August 2018 upon fulfillment of reporting requirements.

- "Capacity Building for REDD+ in Rural Bhutan” is being implemented by Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan. The Sub-Grant Agreement for an amount of US\$50,000 was signed 11 September 2017 and the 45% (US\$22,500) first tranche was transferred October 2, 2017. Similar to Fiji, no additional fund releases were made.
- The Vanuatu Foresters Association (VFA), Vanuatu is implementing the sub-project entitled “Building the capacity of the Vanuatu indigenous forests dependent population to be aware of REDD+ and how they could adjust their socio-economic activities in order to enhance the carbon stocks and simultaneously adapt to impacts of climate change².” For an amount of US\$47,500, a sub-grant agreement was signed on September 28, 2017 and 90% (US\$42,750) of the amount has been released as of May 16, 2018. The remaining 10% is expected to be transferred in August 2018 upon submission of required reports.
- A Consultancy Service Contract was signed February 19, 2018 with the International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER), Vietnam on “Promoting collaborative approaches in forest management to reduce carbon emissions among forest-dependent households and forest management enterprises in Northern Central Coastal Region of Vietnam” for US\$46,000 was signed February 19, 2018. At least 60% or USD27,600 of the contract amount was released (10% in February 21, 2018 and 50% in February 22, 2018). No further release has been made pending submission of reports.

1.b Implementation of Sub-Projects³

Hoa Binh Cooperative for Agro-Forestry and Environment/CERDA, Vietnam

The objective of this sub-project is to strengthen the knowledge of the targeted ethnic minorities and forest-dependent communities on REDD+ Readiness, thereby allowing them to increase their active participation in REDD+ processes at the national and local levels; and strengthen knowledge exchange and promote policy advocacy at local and national levels.

Trainings conducted during the reporting period are 1 training on Group 3⁴ topics; 2 trainings on planning and project proposal writing; one on communications and conducting meetings; three trainings of FPIC team/trainors on groups 1 and 2 topics for leaders of cooperatives and self-governing groups (SGGs); and 8 fora on group 1 topics for SGG members. The trainings for leaders of cooperatives and SGGs were conducted for almost the same participants. The FPIC team/trainors facilitated the fora for SGG members. Cumulatively, the trainings directly

² Highlights of approved proposals are found in Annex 1

³ See Annex 2: Details of sub-project implementation and tabulation of feedback/evaluation forms

⁴ Group 3 topics: national and provincial REDD+ policies; opportunities, challenges and solutions for ethnic minorities and women to participate in REDD+; introduction of community-ownership based REDD+ initiative and lessons from a pilot project; and lessons learned in CBMIS in Binh Long commune.

benefited 851 ethnic minority persons (252 female) or 62.57% of the targeted direct beneficiaries (1,360).

Feedback forms continued to be used but the ratings during FPIC team/trainors trainings and fora for SGG members were rated differently or inconsistent with the previous ratings so these were not included in the computation. The cumulative result⁵ shows that 76.99% rated themselves between 3-5 after the training which is lower than the previous reporting period (77.99%) and the target of 80%. Impact is based on 386 completed evaluation forms. Most of the remaining trainings are for SGG members.

The feedback results continue to affirm the previous ratings where almost all participants claimed that the topics are very new to them but considered these informative and useful. Ms. Nguyen Thi Nga of Thanh Hoa province said that “Now I understand that a citizen has rights, if someone says ‘you do not have rights’, I will respond and say that I have rights and will speak out to explain my rights to him or her.” It is claimed in Hoa Binh’s report also that some members of the Phuong Giao cooperative in Thai Nguyen province sent land registration applications over the lands they are using for decades to the Commune People’s Committee. Land registration is a prerequisite to land use certificate application. They rated the facilitators as good and that their method of delivery is easy to understand.

The same challenges in implementation persist in the sub-project areas such as unfavourable weather conditions, harvesting of crops, observance of cultural events/fulfilment of responsibilities in local festivals, weddings, opening of new houses, sickness, deaths, etc.

Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board, Fiji

Objective: Build the capacity of forest dependent indigenous men and women from priority sites for active participation in the National Emission Reductions Program, and the implementation of the National REDD+ Policy and support the National Sustainable Development Plan, and the Green Growth Framework.

A trainors’ training on REDD+ and gender was co-organized with the national REDD+ Unit and was participated by members of SSV and the civil society organizations platform. It covered topics such as climate change, land, FPIC, gender and gender issues in REDD+ implementation. Awareness raising on climate change and REDD+ were conducted in six (6) villages in Macuata and Navosa provinces. Direct beneficiaries reached as of reporting date is 510 (Female – 276, Male – 234) or 51% of the target (1,000). Impact is 71.43% but based only on 14 completed evaluation forms. These evaluation forms reveal that all participants have no or very little knowledge on REDD+. Worth noting is a comment from Asenaca Rusawale, an 18 year old lady, “The training upgrades mentality of people in the community about the provisions for life from the environment and the ecosystem.”

A baseline assessment with forest dependent indigenous men and women on their perception of REDD+ was undertaken also in Macuata and Navosa provinces. The results were initially collated by volunteers. The survey questionnaires were supposed to be administered to SSV

⁵ Details and computation are found in Annex 2

members and collated. The two (2) sets of data are supposed to be analysed and written-up but as of this writing, no update has been received.

Royal Society for Protection of Nature, Bhutan

Objective: To raise awareness of forest dependent communities on REDD+ activities in Bhutan; and build technical skills of forest dependent communities on REDD+ to engage in decision making related to REDD+.

Some nine (9) trainings/awareness raising were held during the reporting period excluding an exchange visit and a national workshop. In the eight (8) awareness sessions, topics covered climate change and its causes and impacts, adaptation, mitigation, role of forest and ecosystem, watershed and its importance, green house gas and its effects, REDD+, Bhutan and REDD+, and benefits/opportunity of REDD+ in Bhutan. These mass awareness were held in six (6) villages around Buli, Buli Central School and monastic institutions under Nangkor Gewog in collaboration with the Division Forest Office of Zhemgang.

A training on nursery development and management was conducted for Buli Community Forest Management groups (CFMGs) namely Phendey Norbuling and Rinchen Norbuling with the objectives of making the CFMGs aware of REDD+ and train them on establishing and managing forest nurseries and creating plantations. Some members of these CFMGs visited also select CFMGs in Sarpang District to learn from their experiences. This was co-facilitated by the Division Forest Office of Sarpang. The hosts CFMGs shared that they are able to earn additional income from their community forests through good forest management practices. Some produce furniture from surplus wood; gather, process and sell non-wood (non-timber) forest products (NWFP); and planting and selling broom grass. One group reforested 35 acres of barren land which is now a dense tropical forest of mostly native tree species after 10 year. The CMFGs of Buli would like to engage in furniture making as an additional source of income but lack the equipment.

These additional capacity building activities has increased the direct beneficiaries reached to 322 (Male-57, Female-265) and an estimated 660 students, teachers and monks. The target is 350 beneficiaries. However, the cumulative impact is only 48.70% a decrease from the previous reporting period (61.68%) and way below the target of 80%. The impact of the trainings is computed from 311 completed evaluation forms.

A national workshop was organized co-facilitated by the national REDD+ Unit (Watershed Management Division) focused on building the capacity of the Buli Environmental Management Committee (BEMC) as the local REDD+ group, defining its roles and responsibilities, and developing a local level REDD+ Action Plan. This local REDD+ group will carry on activities related to forest management and REDD+ after the sub-project ends.

Participants claimed that the topics are informative, important, relevant and beneficial to their community. They learned the importance of environmental protection/conservation and the effects of human activities on the ecosystem. Ms. Tshering Yangsom said “benefited and related to our life.” Participants appreciated the use of visuals during the training which help them understand.

Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan

Objectives: Awareness and knowledge on REDD+ and impacts of climate change enhanced for forest dependent communities and Tarayana; and capacity of community members and Tarayana team built to take part in REDD+ activities and related decision making processes.

Awareness raising on climate change and REDD+ were undertaken in 5 villages in Samste district covering topics related to forest and forest management, role of forest and ecosystems, climate change and REDD+.

One training each on watershed management was conducted in the villages of Sanlung (Samtse district), Mikuri/Bangyul, Chhimoong and Pangthang (Pemagatshel district). These focused on watershed management concepts, benefits of watershed protection, duties of management groups, climate change and its causes, REDD+ and REDD+ in Bhutan. Beneficiaries reached totaled 357 (Female-144, Male-213) or 8.92% which is way below the target of 4,000 direct beneficiaries. Impact of these activities to beneficiaries is 54.70% based on 122 evaluation forms.

Vanuatu Foresters Association, Vanuatu

Objective: Build the capacity of local community on REDD+ and Climate Change; enhance knowledge of indigenous groups on potential REDD+ activity options; and strengthen the interaction between indigenous communities and REDD+ decision makers for a stronger voice of indigenous peoples in related decision making.

Implementation by VFA was fast tracked during this reporting period conducting 21 awareness trainings on climate change and REDD+ basically on what is climate change, its causes and impacts; and what is REDD+. The first day is devoted to lecture and one-half day of the second day is a field visit to successful initiatives like on agro-forestry and silvopasture among others. This allows participants to observe first-hand practices and interact with the lead farmers. These trainings were participated by 648 (Female-179, Male-469) beneficiaries or 92.57% of the target (700). Based on 399 completed evaluation forms, sub-project's impact to beneficiaries is 67.31% which is below the target of 80%.

Participants indicated that the topics presented are interesting but the time is too short. They felt that they cannot fully grasp the new ideas being discussed. They suggested that future activities should include practical exercises especially for adult participants and for the project to establish livelihood activities.

From the government, the VFA has taken the capacity building activities to remote villages and more islands which were not covered by the REDD+ programme implemented by the CSO platform. Capacity building activities implemented by the CSO platform were limited to the main provincial centers in the five (5) REDD+ islands. The engagement of government officers from the forestry and agriculture departments as facilitators provided a venue for them to touch base with the farmers. Project staff and government officers support the clamor of the villagers for the establishment of livelihood activities in the communities.

An issue was raised in the two communities in Erromango on the 'delay in REDD+ money' that they expect to be paid to them for conserving their natural forest which they might have heard from the department of forest or the CSO platform. The facilitator clarified the misunderstanding and explained the progress of the Vanuatu REDD+ programme.

International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER)

Objective: Empower the local forest-dependent communities via the FMCs (Forest Management Councils) to develop greater stewardship over forest resources that historically they managed but in the state-building process lost their traditional rights to access, usage and tenure.

As of April 13, 2018, ICTHER undertook preparatory meetings with the national FCPF REDD+ program and a WB consultant (Shane Tarr); Thanh Hoa provincial REDD+ coordinator; Muang Lat District Peoples' Committee; Muang Lat Protection Forest Management Board (PMFB); Trung Ly Commune People's Committee; and Pu Hu Nature Reserve Management Board. These meetings resulted in the identification of villages to be covered by the Socio-Economic REDD Needs Assessment (SERNA) namely Nang, Ta Com, Canh Cong, Ca Dang and Co Cai. ICTHER hired two full time field facilitators: a Thai woman and a Hmong woman as part of the team. The SERNA was undertaken in Nang, Ta Com and Canh Cong involving 25 households considered as the poorest and who are very dependent on forest resources.

The most important finding so far is that poorer households rely on the forest for their livelihoods to a greater extent than less poor households. Villagers irrespective of gender and age are interested in collaborating more closely with the Pu Hu Nature Reserve Management Board because they want to be able to access the forest to harvest NTFPs for both household purposes and for sale. Women would like to participate in any collaborative management structure and think that men do not have the monopoly of knowledge about the forests or activities necessary to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

Other interesting points that have emerged to date include the different priorities of women and men vis-à-vis the sharing of non-monetary benefits. Women are interested in objects/utensils for the home, organic gardens, animals to raise, textiles and handicrafts. Men by way of contrast are interested in construction materials, technical assistance and training, legal assistance. For monetary benefits linked to carbon credits, which are rather difficult to understand, both women and men find it difficult to believe that Pu Hu Nature Reserve will really share benefits. The Pu Hu Nature Reserve Management Board for its part is not against collaborative forms of management.

Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned

One output of this component is a regional research on 'Customary tenure systems and REDD+: Ensuring benefits for indigenous peoples' conducted by country researchers in Fiji, Nepal and Vietnam overseen by a research coordinator. It focuses on the: 1) Documentation of state laws and policies on land and forest tenure systems and how these enhance or weaken indigenous customary tenure systems; 2) Description of the range of indigenous peoples' customary tenure systems that are practiced by indigenous peoples in their territories; 3) Determining the extent

of recognition and practice of indigenous women's rights in customary tenure systems; 4) Determining how customary tenure systems facilitate the implementation of REDD+ and help secure benefits from REDD+ (carbon and non-carbon); and 5) Documenting how indigenous peoples are using REDD+ to assert, seek recognition, and strengthen their customary land and forest tenure systems.

The final output which is a consolidation of the three country researches expected by end February 2018 has been delayed by five (5) months. This was due mostly to the Vietnam country report which has to be redone through a write shop and required final writing. Tebtebba expects to receive the consolidated report from the research coordinator end July 2018. The editor is working on the country papers (edited version submitted July 19, 2018) and is waiting for the analysis of the research coordinator to finish her assignment. The editing is planned to be completed in August 2018.

Printed copies are expected in late September 2018 instead of April. This will be disseminated in the regional workshop (see below); through Tebtebba's website (www.tebtebba.org), social media, listserves; RSC members; and during the session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in 2019. This will also be shared with the offices of the national REDD+ focal points as an input to their readiness processes and ERPD development.

The other element of this component is a regional workshop where knowledge products on REDD+ of IP communities will be shared. Finally scheduled to be held October 2-4, 2018 instead of August 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand, it will bring together representatives from FCPF eligible countries in EAP and SA region. These include representatives of beneficiary organizations, indigenous peoples and national FCPF REDD+ Focal persons.

Component 3: Management, M&E and reporting

This component finances incremental costs of implementing the project, including but not limited to sub-grant proposals review, risk assessments, fund disbursements, procurement and financial management of the grant funds, monitoring and evaluation and reporting, operation of a grievance redress mechanism, any training for project staff and safeguard compliance. It also finances a one time audit at project completion.

The composition and tasks of the Project Management Team (PMT) remains. The finance staff is in charge of disbursements and financial management of the grant proceeds. The PMT coordinates the day-to-day implementation of the project, carry out fiduciary tasks and conduct project M&E and reporting including preparation and updating of work, financial and procurement plans. It is supervised by the Management Committee (ManCom) of Tebtebba which is headed by the Executive Director.

The PMT coordinates with the World Bank through the World Bank Task Team Leader (TTL). A Regional Steering Committee (RSC), composed of voluntary and self-selected indigenous peoples' representatives from FCPF countries in the region, was set-up to act as an external advisory body and to ensure transparency. This oversight function did not work and it is suggested that the role and status of the RSC be revisited.

Use of emails as the main mode of communication with beneficiary organizations continues. During the reporting period, the PMTL was able to conduct onsite project visits to all sub-projects

except ICTHER in Vietnam. The visit objectives were: i) to have a better understanding of the implementation status of the project and its context; ii) draw feedbacks, lessons learned, experiences, stories and challenges from project implementors, beneficiaries and other entities engaged in the project; iii) review project implementation and achievements so far with a closer look at the processes undertaken for effective project implementation including how risks and challenges were addressed; and iv) collectively identify ways forward towards project completion and achievement of desired outputs and outcomes. The visits were undertaken March 26-31, 2018 in Fiji, April 2-5, 2018 in Vanuatu, May 8-19, 2018 in Bhutan (two sub-projects), and June 11-15, 2018 in Vietnam.

The project visits involved meetings with the sub-grantee representatives for them to share updates on the sub-project, feedbacks, challenges and how these were addressed, lessons learned, and finance system and agree on the activities of the visit including logistics. During these meetings, the PMTL shares her ideas on points raised. A visit to the national REDD+ Unit was always included in the itinerary. The final day of the visit is devoted to reviewing and revising, if needed, the work plan and budget.

Meetings with sub-grantee representatives were held on the first day of the visit. The meeting with SSV in Fiji was held in their head quarter in Suva. The sub-project management team is composed by the Secretary General as the Project Coordinator, administration staff and office assistant. help in implementation. SSV shared that people involved in the sub-project including some members of the Board of Trustees are mostly retired from their respective jobs and are working on a voluntary basis. A land owner in the project area also provides assistance during activities. There is an awareness team composed of representatives of the national REDD+ Unit, Nature Fiji, Gracetrifam and SSV.

It was learned that there was a misunderstanding that hindered implementation. According to SSV headquarter, they were very reluctant to implement activities in the absence of other people/organization who were instrumental in the preparation and submission of the sub-project proposal. They respect these people and thought they must always be present during implementation or at least give their consent for SSV to proceed. The PMTL clarified that SSV is obligated to implement the sub-project when it signed the sub-grant agreement.

To fast track the baseline survey for SSV members, it was agreed that the administration of the questionnaire will be done by the heads of its provincial branches. A consultant will be hired to analyse the data and prepare the report.

In Vanuatu, some members of the Executive Council of the Vanuatu Foresters Association attended the meeting held at the office of the Department of Forestry in Port Vila. However, their involvement in sub-project implementation was not clear. Only the treasurer and chairperson are directly implementing the sub-project. It was observed that VFA is a loose organization among people of the forestry profession.

RSPN in Bhutan is well established and holds its office in its own building in Thimpu. The discussion was well attended by representatives of the Administrative and Human Resource Division, Finance, and Program and Development. The Communications and Membership Division attended the wrap up meeting on the last day. These people shared the roles of their division in the sub-project implementation which is lodged under the Conservation and

Sustainable Livelihoods Program (CSLP), one of three programs under the Program and Development Division. A Project Officer is the main implementor with the guidance of the Chief of the CSLP. It was agreed that a consultant may undertake the compilation of traditional knowledge on natural resource management, livelihoods and farming.

Only the Project Officer of the sub-project made himself available for the meeting with Tarayana Foundation (also in Bhutan). The Executive Director advanced that she has another commitment when she dropped by during the meeting with RSPN. The Project Officer reports directly to the Executive Director but it was gathered that interactions between them are irregular. It was also learned that the Project Officer has other assignments aside from the FCPF CBP. Tarayana has field based staff in the districts where it operates.

To move the sub-project forward, it was agreed that a trainors' training on community based forest monitoring will be conducted for the field officers who can assist in the implementation of related activities in their own districts. In addition, the data gathering on traditional forest management and sustainable use of natural resources will be done by the field officers with the assistance of community volunteers and the Project Officer will consolidate the report. The Project Officer will also prepare a revised work plan and budget to be discussed on the last day of the visit.

The meeting with Hoa Binh Cooperative and CERDA was held in Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province. The Director of the cooperative presented their accomplishments and a work plan for the few remaining activities. They were reminded that sub-project accounts should be audited and the audit report submitted to Tebtebba. An interpreter was hired during this visit to facilitate discussion.

Discussions during the project visits included financial system of the sub-grantees. SSV in Fiji has established policies and procedures but these are not written. One of the expected outputs of the sub-project is a documentation of the finance policies and procedures. SSV maintains a petty cash fund but does not have a bookkeeper and no books of accounts are maintained only summaries of receipts and expenses are prepared. Audit of organizational accounts are done but not on a regular and timely basis.

VFA in Vanuatu has a constitution which partly defines finance related matters but which are not properly implemented. It does not have written finance policies and procedures. There is no proper recording of receipts and expenses, the treasurer takes care of preparing summary of expenses. A section of their constitution provides for audit of accounts but no audit report was made available. VFA was advised to follow proper documentation of funds, approvals and recording, document their finance policies and procedures, and adhere to the provisions of its constitution.

RSPN has a Finance Division headed by a Chief. For the sub-project, a finance assistant, guided by the Finance Division Chief, takes care of recording receipts and expenses. It has written finance policies and procedures and uses a bookkeeping software called Tally ERP 9. Its fiscal year ends June 30 and its finances is audited annually by an accountant certified by the Royal Audit Authority of Bhutan.

There was no discussion on finance policies and procedures of Tarayana Foundation because no finance person was made available in the meetings despite the request.

Hoa Binh cooperative has no written policies and procedures related to finance. It relies on CERDA in the fulfilment of sub-project financial reporting requirements.

Except in Fiji where no capacity building was implemented yet, field visits were done. The PMTL joined the VFA training team to Emau, an offshore island of Efate. The training was delivered in the local language so the time was maximized talking to community members who were not participating. It was gathered that village chiefs govern the six (6) villages with one of them as the overall chief of the whole island. These chiefs decide disputes arising in their villages and should be consulted before any activity is implemented. At the time of the visit, a *nakamal* (meeting/conference place) was being constructed which will be the venue for an Efate *faturisu* (conference of village chiefs). The existence of these traditional governance structures was not mentioned by the VFA and did not maximize these in project implementation.

The PMTL, accompanied by the Project Officer, was able to visit the project site of RSPN in Buli village, Nangkor gewog, Zhemgang district. It takes two (2) days to reach Buli from Thimpu hence RSPN established a field office. The visit included courtesy calls with the district and gewog officials as part of protocol. These provided an opportunity for Tebtebba to express its gratitude for all the support they provided to the sub-project and requested continued assistance. The district administrator is happy his district was chosen because the activities are aligned to their plan on nature tourism. The gewog officials are direct beneficiaries of the capacity building activities and claimed that they learned from these.

The visit coincided with a training on nursery development and management facilitated by the district and gewog forest rangers for the sub-project. With the Project Officer and the facilitators as interpreters, the PMTL was able to interact with the participants. The participants shared that after participating in the trainings, they understood the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable forest management which they can apply in their community forests. In addition, their knowledge on climate change and the role of forest in climate change mitigation is enhanced and they learned the objective of the REDD+ program in their country. They expressed the need for additional trainings on REDD+ and in depth trainings on climate change to understand why they are experiencing water shortage. They inquired if the sub-project can fund wood fabricating machines as a common facility so they can process their timber into furniture as source of additional income. The PMTL explained that the budget is for capacity building only.

Samtse is one of the districts served by Tarayana Foundation. It takes a day to reach Lotokuchu village where the field staff is based. According to the field staff, the people (Lhop) in the village have their own language and have some traditional practices different from mainstream Bhutanese.

The PMTL observed the conduct of an integrated watershed management training. Here Tebtebba realized the difficulty of administering the evaluation forms to no-read no-write participants. It has to be done one on one and takes too much time.

The field staff and Tebtebba sorted out documents related to the awareness trainings she conducted for the sub-project. These included attendance sheets, evaluation forms and receipts of expenses which were photocopied and a set was brought to Tebtebba.

Field visits in Vietnam were made at the commune and district levels namely Dinh Ca Town and Dan Tien Communes in Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen and in Yet Can Town and Cat Van Communes in Nhu Xuan district, Thanh Hoa province. Discussions were held at the offices of Commune and District People's Committee offices. Representatives of the cooperatives joined the meetings.

Feedback from the commune and district people's committees revolve on what has been done by Hoa Binh/CERDA since the beginning and were not confined on the on-going FCPF CBP. On the whole, formation of cooperatives and application/processing of forest allocations are very much appreciated. They also shared that forest cover of areas being managed by the cooperatives has improved. Both representatives of cooperatives and the commune and district people's committees claimed that illegal activities like logging and hunting has been minimized. These government offices acknowledged that the CBP is a change factor in the communities and would like to support the continuity of the sub-project but have very limited funding.

Representatives of cooperatives are more focused on the CBP sub-project in their comments. They claimed that the contents of the trainings are very relevant to ethnic minorities and in most cases it is their first time to hear these. Members of the FPIC team shared that they are effective in delivering the trainings because they are members of the communities, speak the language and the community members can always go back to them or the FPIC team can visit them in their homes. The FPIC team realized however, that they have to carefully prepare before conducting trainings.

They also shared that ethnic minorities' participation in activities has improved and they are now confident to speak. One FPIC member shared that tea breaks are missed because participants like to learn more. Another said "people passing by drop to listen." There were requests from local government units and cooperatives for continued support in terms of capacity building activities.

Except for Hoa Binh Cooperative/CERDA in Vietnam, all the sub-grantees visited work very closely with the national FCPF REDD+ Unit/Secretariat. Educational materials available with the FCPF REDD+ Unit are shared with the sub-grantees and national REDD+ staff co-facilitate sub-project activities. In Fiji, a REDD+ Unit vehicle was even used hire-free during the administration of the survey questionnaire and in Vanuatu, VFA uses a room at the Department of Forestry as its temporary base. Hoa Binh/CERDA works closely with the district and commune people's committees. RSPN also works closely with the district and *gewog* (village) governments.

Revised work plans were agreed with sub-grantees except with Tarayana Foundation. The meeting with Tarayana Foundation for this purpose did not push through because only the executive director made herself available and the revised work plan and budget committed by the Project Officer was not submitted. Closing dates for SSV (Fiji), RSPN (Bhutan) and Hoa Binh (Vietnam) requested for closing date extension to which the TTL issued 'no objection'.

A common constraint to implementation is unfavourable weather condition. The island-nations' (Fiji and Vanuatu) geographic situation compounded by severe weather conditions remains the

major challenge to project implementation in these countries. Access to the islands becomes impossible during weather disturbances. Flooding and land slides caused by heavy rains and typhoons is the main challenge in Vietnam.

In Bhutan, the consent of the Ministry of Finance is needed before funds can be transferred to the sub-grantees. It took some time to obtain this which delayed the start of the sub-projects. In addition, 2018 is an election year in the country. A ban on meetings was imposed from February to April which further delayed implementation.

Agricultural work like harvesting and planting also contributed to the slight delay of implementation in Vietnam. The observance of cultural practices such as local festivals, weddings, opening of new houses and fulfilment of obligations related to sickness and deaths led to postponement of some activities.

The use of the beneficiary feedback/evaluation form, (Indicator 1: Share of target beneficiaries with knowledge score of 3 or more on REDD+ and related issues) continued. It is not still sure if participants fully understood the meanings of the numerical values⁶ which has been explained/clarified.

The World Bank transfers project funds to a Designated Account (DA). Requests for the release of funds from the grant proceeds is done through the Bank's online system. The first transfer in the amount of US\$183,574 was credited to the DA February 3, 2017; the second amounting to US\$65,504 in August 9, 2017; and the third amounting to US\$118,151 in April 30, 2018. The difficulty experienced was the required change in password. Users should update their password from time to time to maintain access to the online system.

The WB conducted a Mid-Term Supervision Mission in Baguio City, Philippines on February 11-14, 2018. The objectives of the mission were: (i) to review project performance and provide support to the Project Management Team (PMT) with focus on progress made under both technical components – national level capacity building activities in eligible FCPF countries and regional activities; (ii) conduct a thorough review of results measured by the results framework, assess financial management and procurement performance, assess safeguards compliance, implementation arrangements, risk, grievance redress and the M&E system; and (iii) discuss with the Recipient the additional financing (AF) proposal for the project developed during the July 2017 mission following approval of AF to all capacity building projects by the FCPF Participants Committee in early 2017.

The PMT updated the Mission on the progress of the project. They were informed that the first tranche of the sub-grant to five (Bhutan-2, Fiji-1, Vanuatu-1 and Vietnam-1) sub-projects were released and that initial activities has been undertaken by the sub-grantees. Copies of successful applications and project related documents are available at <http://www.tebtebba.org/index.php/content/2017-01-07-04-16-14?start=5>. It includes a section on Project Complaints Processing and Resolution that details how to send feedback or complaints on the sub-grant/consultancies' award decisions, governance of the project and other issues specific to the project.

⁶ Kindly refer to Annex 2

To complete the target of six (6) projects and utilize funds intended for PNG, the project will finance an additional sub-project in Vietnam to be implemented by the International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER). The sub-project proposal was originally submitted to Nepal-based ANSAB for possible funding under the civil society capacity building project, however since this will benefit ethnic minorities, it can be funded under forest-dependent indigenous peoples allocation. The proposal is important as it will pilot the Adaptive Collaborative Management Approach (ACMA) to REDD+ in Vietnam. ACMA is the benefit sharing mechanism of the country as outlined in its ERPD. This project was approved by the WB during the mission and a consultancy contract was sent to ICTHER for review and signature after the mission.

Plans for on-site sub-project visits were discussed with initial schedules: Fiji and Vanuatu in March-April 2018, and Bhutan in April-May 2018. If funds will still be available, a sub-project visit will be conducted in Vietnam. One objective of the visits is to provide needed support in view of the delayed implementation as reflected in low fund utilization.

The PMT added that two country case studies (Fiji and Nepal) of the research on “Customary tenure systems and REDD+: Ensuring benefits for Indigenous Peoples” were received and requested an extension to complete the Vietnam paper. Editing of the research paper will be done in May 2018 and publication in June 2018. It was also agreed that the Regional Workshop, likely to take place in the Philippines, be moved to August 2018 instead of May to allow beneficiary organizations to complete their projects and draw lessons and recommendations from their experiences.

The procurement of the services of an auditor will continue with contract signing targeted by mid-October 2018 so that work can commence because by then most of the activities have been completed. Since the contract will go beyond the project closing date, the designated FM Specialist confirmed that the funds for the contract can be placed in an escrow account so payment for services can be made beyond project closing date. The Least Cost Selection (LCS) method which will be used in hiring an external auditor was discussed. Contracts of consultants that need to be extended should be done before the original contract expires.

While the project is in compliance with the grant’s financial covenants, a review of the expenditures by the designated Finance Management Specialist revealed that operating costs are continuously incurred while minimal project activities are reported due to delays in the Sub-grants component. Tebtebba was encouraged to monitor closely the project activities and implement action plans to fast track implementation. Tebtebba was reminded of the project’s Interim Financial Report (IFR) covering the semester ending June 30, 2018 and due on July 30, 2018 and the audited financial statements for the entire project.

In relation to a possible additional financing, Tebtebba was informed that the Bank’s New Procurement Framework (NPF) which took effect July 1, 2016 will apply instead of the 2011 Procurement Guidelines. The NPF will require the preparation of a Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and the use of the online procurement monitoring tool ‘Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP)’. An overview of these was given by the Bank’s designated Procurement Specialist and a detailed face-to-face discussion was scheduled for the 2nd week of April 2018.

The mission was led by Haddy Jatou Sey (Task Team Leader and Senior Social Development Specialist) and composed of Rene SD Manuel (Senior Procurement Specialist), Maria Liennefer Rey Penaroyo (Financial Management Specialist) and Ayala Peled Ben Ari (Operations Specialist, Consultant). The mission was hosted by the Project Management Team and members of the Management Committee of Tebtebba.

PROJECT PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS

Project implementation by most beneficiary organizations has improved. As of reporting period, the Hoa Binh cooperative in Vietnam was able to meet with the national FCPF REDD+ office, conduct two (2) meetings with government at district levels in the target areas and 26 capacity building activities. The capacity building activities in Vietnam is designed by groups of topics which participants are supposed to complete.

The Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN), Bhutan had a meeting with the Watershed Management Division; had a national workshop with REDD+ stakeholders; and 12 capacity building activities at district and community levels. A meeting was held between the national REDD+ office and Tarayana Foundation to discuss the sub-project. Tarayana was able to conduct 9 trainings on watershed management and REDD+ also at community level.

Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board, Fiji had three (3) meeting with the national REDD+ office; conducted seven (7) workshops/trainings; and a baseline survey on the perception of forest dependent indigenous on REDD+. The Vanuatu Foresters' Association, Vanuatu had at least two (2) meetings with representatives of REDD+ related offices and was able to conduct 21 awareness raising on climate change and REDD+ at the villages.

The ICTHER was able to conduct the SERNA in three (3) villages with 25 households. Completion of the ACMA operational manual is expected as the main output of this sub-project. Implemented activities are summarized in Annex 2, and the outputs in Annex 3.

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

The only procurement during the period is for the services of an Editor for the research on land tenure which was done through Single Source Selection (SSS) method. The editing of the analysis paper has been moved to August 2018 due to the delay in the finalization of the Vietnam paper (edited country papers were submitted July 19, 2018). The procurement of the services of an auditor is targeted to start in mid August 2018 and that of a printing press in early September 2018.

FINANCE STATUS

The project is financed by a Small Recipient Executed Trust Fund grant from the FCPF through the World Bank with a total amount of US\$490,750, of which 60% has been allocated to Category 1 (Sub-Grants) expenses. The three (3) disbursements from the grant totalled to US\$367,229 but utilization is still low (47.83% as of June 30, 2018). One reason is the slow pace in sub-grantee selection and corresponding implementation of selected sub-projects. While a total of US\$205,005 has been released to the five (5) beneficiary organizations, these are not considered automatically as an expense. Releases to sub-grantees are reported as expenses of Tebtebba only if these are reported as such by the beneficiaries and supported by expenditure documents.

Final payments to four (4) sub-projects including the consultancy is expected to be made in August 2018 as soon as reporting requirements are fulfilled.

A major problem in Component 1 is with Soqosoqo Vakamarama (SSV) in Fiji and Tarayana Foundation in Bhutan. Implementation by both organization is very minimal and given the closing dates, there is no likelihood they will be able to deliver the outputs detailed in the sub-grant agreement. Combined, their reported expenses is only 19.45% of the sub-grant amount allocated in their favour. On top of this, is how Tebtebba can collect the unspent amount of what was released to these organizations.

For Component 2, the allocation for the research team on land tenure was not fully released due to the delay on the work. The printing is expected to be incurred only by mid-September and early October 2018. The other expenses of this component is for the regional workshop. Of the total expenses to date (US\$234,729), 64.15% is for Component 1, 19.23% for Component 2, and 16.62% for Component 3.

Component/Activity	Total Budget (US\$)	Expenses for reporting period (Jan-June 2018)	Cumulative Expenses (as of June 30, 2018)	Balance per Budget
Category 1: Sub-Grants	294,450	129,581.08	150,588.71	143,861.29
<i>Component 1: National Capacity Building and Awareness Raising</i>	294,450	129,581.08	150,588.71	143,861.29
Category 2: Goods, non-consulting services, consultants' services, incremental costs, and trainings	196,300	27,952.61	84,140.72	112,159.28
<i>Component 2: Regional Exchange and Sharing of Lessons Learned</i>	139,725	9,479.19	45,117.36	94,607.64
Regional Research on land tenure & forest policy	63,725	9,479.19	44,679.19	19,045.81
Regional Workshop	76,000	-	438.17	75,561.83
<i>Component 3: Grant Administration and Project Management</i>	56,575	18,473.42	39,023.36	17,551.64
a. Administration, M&E and Operational Cost	49,075	18,473.42	39,023.36	10,051.64
b. Audit	7,500	0.00	0.00	7,500.00
TOTAL	490,750	157,533.69	234,729.43	256,020.57
Receipts:				
Withdrawn from Bank (Feb. 2017)				183,574.00
Withdrawn from Bank (Aug. 2017)				65,504.00
Withdrawn from Bank (Apr. 2018)				118,151.00
Interest Income				381.82
Total Amount to be accounted for				367,610.82
Advances – Hoa Binh, Vietnam				15,982.80

Advances – Soqosoqo Vakamarama, Fiji-				5,099.24
Advances – RSPN, Bhutan				13,870.32
Advances – Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan				20,252.60
Advances – Vanautu Foresters’ Ass, Vanuatu				771.33
Expenses to date				234,729.43
Designated Account Balance as of June 30, 2018				76,905.10

SAFEGUARDS AND COMPLAINTS PROCESSING AND RESOLUTION

The project triggers the World Bank safeguard policy OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples as the majority of direct beneficiaries are IPs as per the criteria of the Policy. Compliance measures are included in the OM, including eligibility criteria and procedures for the selection of sub-projects, ensuring broad community support and active participation of key stakeholders in the implementation of sub-projects, and providing access to a grievance redress mechanism.

Indigenous peoples and other interested stakeholders may raise some feedback or complaints on the sub-grant/consultancies’ award decisions, governance of the project and other issues specific to the project. There are no complaints or feedbacks received during the reporting period.

CONCLUSIONS

There are still problems on the implementation of Component 1, specifically for Soqosoqo Vakamarama and Tarayana Foundation. Implementation period for Tarayana is closed as of June 30, 2018 and that of SSV closes July 31, 2018. How to recoup the unspent fund balances of these organizations is now a problem for Tebtebba. Assistance from the Bank on how to remedy these is urgently requested.

ANNEXES:

1. Summary of Approved Projects
2. Details of sub-project implementation and tabulation of Feedback/Evaluation Forms
3. Project Results Framework

ANNEX 1: Summary of Approved Sub-projects (Component 1):

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
<p>Hoa Binh, Vietnam</p> <p>Area: Thanh Hoa-ERP area and Thai Nguyen provinces)</p> <p>Budget: US\$50,000</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: Male – 476 Female - 884</p>	<p>Trainings for leaders of cooperatives and community forest owners/self-governing groups (SGGs), facilitators and members of the SGGs on (<u>Group 1 topics</u>): Citizen rights, Legal forest owner rights and duties, Legal interest of the natural production forest owner; Power and duty of forest ranger and local authority in forest management; Climate change and causes, role of natural forest and ecosystem ? What is REDD+? (<u>Group 2 topics</u>): REDD+ related issues (Cancun safeguard, result-based payment, benefit sharing, FPIC, grievance mechanism, MRV); Drivers of Forest degradation and Deforestation; Introduction of FCFP program; and</p> <p>(<u>Group 3 topics</u>): National and provincial REDD+ policies; Opportunities and challenges and solutions for ethnic minorities and women to participate in REDD+ area as an independent stakeholder. Introduction of model of “Community-ownership based REDD+ initiative” and ‘Community-based forest monitoring and information system – CBMIS”</p> <p>Workshops for co-op and SGG leaders to summarize the results of the project, draw</p>	<p>Send project document to the REDD network, FCPF office, Forestry Administration, REDD+ office, Provincial FCPF focal point and Department of Forestry provincial offices;</p> <p>Meetings with the local governments at district and commune levels and relevant departments (Agriculture, Forestry) to introduce the project;</p> <p>Dialogue between the representatives of ethnic minorities (men and women) with the the officials from MARD, Forestry Administration, national REDD+ office, FCPF focal point at national and provincial offices;</p> <p>Send document of the project results, lessons learned and recommendations to the same offices</p>	<p>Training on developing and writing proposals on “Community-ownership based initiative” for the leaders of 6 co-operatives</p>

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
	<p>lesson learned and make recommendations for policy advocacy</p>		
<p>Soqosoqo, Fiji</p> <p>Area: Macuata and Nadroga/ Navosa provinces</p> <p>Budget: 49,233</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: Male – 500 Female – 500</p>	<p>Undertake desk top research to identify priority sites for ERP in Fiji</p> <p>Undertake baseline assessment with forest dependent indigenous men and women, inclusive of non-resource owners, on their understanding of REDD+ at priority sites</p> <p>Compile and publish 2 case studies from two REDD+ sites in Fiji based on baseline data and misconceptions on REDD+</p> <p>Conduct workshops/ trainings at the Northern and Western Divisional working group level for forest dependent indigenous men and women. (workshops and topics will be dependent on the baseline assessment).</p> <p>Undertake baseline assessment of understanding of REDD+ within SSV.</p> <p>Training workshop with SSV members at AGM 2017 (Topics: Fiji's REDD+ program)</p> <p>Peer learning workshop on REDD+ technical aspects between the two pilot sites (Drawa and Emalu).</p>	<p>Meetings with REDD+ Unit, members of the REDD Steering Committee, and Department of Forests, as well as participation at national, divisional and provincial levels to raise issues of indigenous peoples in the project area/s and share project results, lessons learned and recommendations</p>	<p>Assessment of current administration, finance and procurement policy through question/ answer with the existing staff on the weaknesses and strengths of the system. Re-design (if needed) and document.</p>

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
	<p>Identify representatives who will be trained on National and International REDD+ policy, and conduct their training as per CSO platform workplan.</p>		
<p>RSPN, Bhutan</p> <p>Area: Buli, Zhemgang district (central Bhutan).</p> <p>Budget: 50,000</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: Male – 150 Female - 200</p>	<p>Conduct preliminary consultative meetings with district stakeholders</p> <p>Design capacity building and awareness training materials</p> <p>Focused group discussion on traditional knowledge on natural resource management, livelihoods and farming</p> <p>Conduct REDD+ readiness trainings for the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training on REDD+ readiness project in Bhutan b. Training on REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits c. Training on sustainable natural resource management <p>Capacity development of existing Buli Environment Management Committee (BEMC) on REDD+</p> <p>Identification of additional roles and responsibilities of focal groups (BEMC) and</p>	<p>Conduct preliminary consultative meetings with district government stakeholders</p> <p>Facilitate dialogue between National REDD+ stakeholders, representatives from Zhemgang district, Department of Forests and Park Services, NGO's and local communities (BEMC)</p> <p>Engagement of focal groups (BEMC) in REDD+ readiness decision making processes at community and national level</p>	

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
	<p>formulate additional ToR for BEMC members</p> <p>Provide ownership of REDD+ readiness project to focal groups (BEMC) for sustainability</p>		
<p>Tarayana, Bhutan</p> <p>Area: 24 forest dependent communities in seven districts (Lhuentse, Haa, Pemagatshel , Monggar, Trongsa, Samtse and Wangduephordang)</p> <p>Budget: 50,000</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries:</p> <p>Male – 1,500 Female – 2,500</p>	<p>Consultation with community members/leaders and Tarayana and FDG with the women members on awareness raising on REDD+ and impacts of climate change; (one consultation each in all the 24 villages); Compilation of report</p> <p>Consultation with the community members on the activities planned by government on REDD+ in 24 villages in the seven districts (one consultation each in all the 24 villages); Work Plan Preparation; Compilation of report</p> <p>Training on Integrated Watershed Management in all the 24 villages; Compilation of report</p> <p>Training on Community Based Forest Monitoring in all the 24 villages; Compilation of report</p> <p>Collection of information on traditional forest management/sustainable use practices from 24 villages in seven districts as input to</p>	<p>Inform the REDD+ Secretariat of the activities to be undertaken and request for support</p> <p>Presentation of the following: Impacts of climate change and Safeguards issues related to government REDD+ implementation as identified by the communities to the different stakeholders at the district levels including the REDD+ focal officers (one forum each in the seven districts); Compilation of report</p> <p>Presentation of project results, lessons learned and recommendations to the national REDD+ secretariat (Watershed Management, Department of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture & Forests), National environment commission and get in principle agreement to have the community concerns addressed in the Readiness Preparation Proposal and the Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) in a multi-stakeholders' workshop</p>	

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
	<p>REDD+ strategy; Compilation, analysis, report preparation and dissemination</p> <p>Training on cane and bamboo craft development (12 villages in 3 districts); Compilation of report</p>		
<p>Vanuatu Foresters Association (VFA), Vanuatu</p> <p>Area: Islands of Aneityum, Efate, Epi, Erromango, Malakula, Santo and Tanna</p> <p>Budget: US\$ 47,500</p> <p>Direct Beneficiaries: Male – 400 Female – 300</p>	<p>VFA, VANGO & Forests Officers meeting to design and organize trainings based on community needs</p> <p>Organize and conduct training workshops in the 7 islands on REDD+ and climate change</p> <p>Production and printing of awareness materials such as posters, leaflets, DVD</p> <p>Field trips to successful livelihood activities</p>	<p>Organization of an inception workshop for stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels (REDD+ Unit, REDD+ TC, CSOs and Forestry)</p> <p>Organization of a forum for relevant stakeholders involved in REDD+ to share project results, lessons learned and recommendations of indigenous peoples on REDD+</p>	
<p>International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems</p>	<p>6 Meetings with mass organizations</p>	<p>Stakeholders' meetings at national, provincial, district and commune levels (26 meetings)</p>	<p>Facilitate resource needs assessment and socio-economic survey (254 village level participants)</p>

Organization	IPs' Capacity Building	Linking with governments	Others
Research (ICTHER) Area: Trung Ly commune, Muang Lat district, Thanh Hoa Budget: US\$46,000 Direct Beneficiaries: Male – 124 Female - 130	Facilitate negotiations between FMEs, forest-dependent villages, local ethnic minority organizations and mass organizations to establish (provincial, district, commune and village) Forest Management Councils (FMCs)		
	Oversee the conduct of elections (recognized by the government) for FMC representation at the village level and support local authorities and mass organizations to ratify results.		
	Provide local capacity building support to the newly established FMC and coach and mentor the FMC community facilitator to network with all stakeholders.	Disseminate possibly through a workshop the outcomes of the SERNA and establishment of the FMC at the national level in order for FCPF to assess the outcome of the ACMA .	Prepare an operational manual for the implementation of the ACMA approach for all FMEs in the ERP accounting area.

Annex 2: Details of sub-projects implementation and tabulation of Feedback/Evaluation Forms (Commulative)													
Feedback/Evaluation criteria													
Before the Training	Rating	After the Training											
Does not know and did not hear anything about the top	0	Cannot remember anything about what was discussed											
Heard a little but did not understand anything	1	Can remember a few while reviewing the references but cannot discuss or share											
Knows the topics partly but cannot discuss or share to o	2	Can discuss the main points using references											
Knows the topics clearly, can discuss the main points and provide a little explanation with the help of references	3	Can discuss main points and provide a little explanation using reference materials											
Knows the topics clearly, can discuss the main points and provide good explanations using references	4	Can discuss the topics well and provide good explanations using reference materials											
Knows the topics very clearly, can discuss and explain confidently	5	Can discuss the topics confidently											
Formula for computation of % of participants with 3 and above ratings after the training: [(no. with 3 & above ratings after training less number with 3 and above ratings before)/'N'] X 100 where 'N' is the number of participants who accomplished the forms multiplied by the number of topics													
A. Hoa Binh Cooperative, Vietnam													
	Pax		F		M	Evaluation							
A.1 Trainings for cooperative and self governing group leaders													
A.1.1 Group 1 topics:													
1. Thanh Son Lam coop, Thanh Hoa, Aug 24-25, 2017	29		5		29								
2. Trang Xa & Ba Nhat cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, September 22-13, 2017	22		1		21	22							
3. Phuong Giao, Xuat & B Nhat cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, October 3-4, 2017	18				18	18							
4. Dan Tien & Hoa Binh cooperatives, Thai Nguyen October 8-9, 2017	34		16		18	31							
	103	0	22	0	86	0	71						

Tabulation and % computation	Before the Training							After the Training					
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
Citizen rights	16	4	2				22			8	9	5	
	13	3	2				18		1	3	5	3	6
	20	9	2				31	1	5	4	11	6	4
Legal forest owner's rights and duties	13	9					22			5	10	7	
	15	2	1				18			4	2	8	4
	15	14	2				31		3	6	13	5	4
Legal interest of the natural production forest owner;	13	9					22			5	10	7	
	15	2	1				18		1	1	5	6	5
	22	9					31		3	7	12	7	2
Power and duty of forest ranger and local authority in forest management	16	5	1				22			5	13	4	
	15	3					18			3	4	6	5
	25	5	1				31		2	6	13	6	4
Climate change and causes	14	7	1				22			4	7	11	
	15	3					18			3	4	7	4
	21	8	1	1			31		1	7	13	6	4
Role of natural forest and ecosystem	17	4	1				22			5	6	10	1
	15	3					18			1	6	6	5
	22	7	1	1			31		1	5	15	7	3
What is REDD+?	18	3	1				22			4	6	9	3
	15	2		1			18		1	2	4	7	4
	25	5	1				31		2	6	16	5	2
TOTALS	360	116	18	3	0	0	497	1	20	94	184	138	60
% Computation: 71 completed evaluation forms: $71 \times 7 \text{ topics} = 497$; $[(184 + 138 + 60) - (3)]/497 \times 100 = (382 - 3)/497 \times 100 = 379/497 \times 100 = 76.26\%$													
A.1.2 Group 2 topics:	Pax		F		M		Evaluation						
5. Phuong Giao, Xuat Tac cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, November 22-23, 2017	36		12		24		34						

6. Dan Tien & Hoa Binh cooperatives, Thai Nguyen November 24-25, 2017	44		18		26		37						
7. Trang Xa, Xuat Tac & Ba Nhat cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, November 26-27, 2017	34		8		26		25						
8. Thanh Son Lam coop, Thanh Hoa, Nov 29-30, 2017	27		5		22		27						
	141	0	43	0	98	0	123						
Tabulation and % computation	Before the Training						After the Training						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
REDD+ framework	25	2					27			6	11	8	2
	37						37	4	11	16	3	3	
	19	6					25	3	3	13	5	1	
	25	2					27			6	11	8	2
Cancun Safeguards	24	3					27			4	13	8	2
	37						37	2	10	15	6	4	
	25						25			6	7	10	2
	24	3					27			4	13	8	2
Result-based payment	25	2					27			5	11	8	3
	37						37	1	7	18	6	5	
	25						25	2	2	12	7	2	
	25	2					27			5	11	8	3
Benefit sharing	20	7					27			3	13	8	3
	37						37	1	8	16	7	5	
	25						25	1		13	8	3	
	20	7					27			3	13	8	3
Free, prior, informed consent (FPIC)	24	3					27			7	8	9	3
	37						37	1	10	18	3	5	
	22	3					25			3	13	7	2
	24	3					27			7	8	9	3
Grievance mechanism	26	1					27			7	6	11	3

	37						37		1	9	17	4	6
	25						25		2	2	11	8	2
	26	1					27			7	6	11	3
Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)	25	2					27			5	10	8	4
	36	1					37		2	7	17	6	5
	25						25			2	13	8	2
	25	2					27			5	10	8	4
Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	20	6	1				27			3	5	14	5
	36	1					37		1	7	17	7	5
	25						25			3	10	8	4
	20	6	1				27			3	5	14	5
Introduction of the FCPF program	24	3					27			6	8	8	5
	37						37		1	7	20	4	5
	25						25		1		13	8	3
	24	3					27			6	8	8	5
TOTALS	973	69	2	0	0	0	1044	0	23	189	429	279	124

% Computation: 123 completed evaluation forms X 9 topics = 1107; $[(429 + 279 + 124)]/1044 \times 100 = 832/1044 \times 100 = 79.69\%$

A.1.3 Group 3 topics:	Pax		F		M		Evaluation						
9. Thanh Son Lam coop, Thanh Hoa, Dec 23-24, 2017	27		5		22		24						
10. Phuong Giao and Xuat Tac cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, December 27-28, 2017	28		10		18		28						
11. Trang Xa & Ba Nhat cooperatives, Thai Nguyen, December 29-30, 2017	34		10		24		32						
12. Dan Tien & Hoa Binh cooperatives, Thai Nguyen January 30-31, 2018	35		20		15		32						
	124	0	45	0	79	0	116						
Tabulation and % computation	Before the Training						After the Training						

	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
National and provincial REDD+ policies	23	1					24			7	9	5	3
	28						28		2	3	5	14	4
	31	1					32		1	11	16	4	
	32						32		1	5	12	5	9
Opportunities, challenges and solutions for ethnic minorities and women to participate in REDD+	23	1					24		1	6	8	6	3
	28						28		1	5	4	14	4
	31	1					32			11	14	7	
	32						32		1	6	11	5	9
Introduction of the "community-ownership based REDD+ initiative" as piloted in Binh Long commune and lessons	24						24			6	8	7	3
	28						28			3	7	17	1
	31	1					32			10	15	7	
	32						32			6	11	7	8
Lessons learned in the community-based forest monitoring and information system (CBMIS) in Binh Long commune	24						24			6	10	5	3
	28						28			3	4	16	5
	30	2					32			4	19	8	1
	32						32			5	13	6	8
TOTALS	457	7	0	0	0	0	464	0	7	97	166	133	61

% computation: 32 completed evaluation forms for 4 topics = 464; $(166 + 133 + 61) / 464 \times 100 = 360/464 \times 100 = 77.57\%$

A.2 Planning and Proposal Writing trainings

	Pax	F	M	Evaluation
13. Dan Tien Commune, Thai Nguyen, March 26-28, 2018	23	1	22	20
14. Thanh Son Lam Coop, Thanh Hoa, April 10-12, 2018	33	22	12	33

	56		23		34			53						
Tabulation and % computation	Before the Training							After the Training						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
What is a project?	49	3		1			53	9	9	21	7	7		
Structure of a project proposal	52	1					53	1	16	23	6	7		
What is participation? What is stakeholder? Analysis of stakeholders	50	2	1				53	3	12	20	13	5		
Logical framework	53						53	7	10	21	10	5		
Problem tree analysis	52	1					53	6	5	19	16	7		
Objective tree	52	1					53	5	8	19	14	7		
Analysis of the project environment	51	1	1				53	7	6	20	15	5		
Selection of the project environment	49	4					53	5	9	22	9	8		
Practical experience and lessons learned in developing proposal	51	2					53	7	8	22	10	6		
Structure of a project proposal on REDD+ community-ownership based initiative and result-based payment	50	1	2				53	5	9	15	14	10		
	509	16	4	1	0	0	530	0	55	92	202	114	67	

% Computation: 530 completed evaluation forms X 10 topics = 530; $[(202 + 114 + 67 - 1)]/530 \times 100 = 382/530 \times 100 = 72.08\%$

A.3 (15) Training on Communication Skills and running a meeting; Dinh Ca town, Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen; Participants - 27 (F-2, M-25) Evaluation - 23

Tabulation and % computation	Before the Training							After the Training						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Introduction to communication	8	9	3	3			23			2	5	8	8	
Communication skills	10	7	2	4			23			2	4	7	10	
Skills needed when working with local people	7	7	6	3			23			1	4	10	8	

Methods and skills when preparing and running a meeting	8	6	5	4			23				6	6	11
							0						
	33	29	16	14	0	0	92	0	0	5	19	31	37
% Computation: 23 completed forms X 4 topics = 92; $[(19 + 31 + 37 - 14)]/92 \times 100 = 73/92 \times 100 = 79.35\%$													

A.4 Trainings of FPIC/Trainors	Pax	F	M										
16. FPIC Group Thai Nguyen on Group 1 topics, May 29-31, 2018	13	1	12										
17. FPIC group Thanh Hoa on group 1 topics, June 7-9, 2018 on	6	1	5										
18. FPIC Group Thai Nguyen on Group 2 topics, June 18-20, 2018	13	1	12										
	32	3	29										

NOTE: Evaluation forms were done differently, inconsistent with the other ratings.

A.5 Fora at SGG levels:													
a. (19-22)Thanh Hoa on Group 1 topics (4 sites) June ??	193	83	110										
b. Thai Nguyen on Group 1 topics June 6-9, 2018													
23. Phuong Giao cooperative	134	35	99										
24. Ba Nhat cooperative	93	21	72										
25. Trang Xa cooperative	100	14	86										
26. Dan Tien cooperative	190	56	134										
	710	209	501										

NOTE: Evaluation was done differently, inconsistent with the ratings used in the other training hence cannot be computed and integrated in the % change.

B. Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN)

B.1 (1) REDD+ readiness capacity building workshop co-facilitated by the Watershed Management Division at Dewaling Hotel, Gelephu district January 15-16, 2018. A total of 17 (Male - 14, Female - 3) representatives of REDD+ related district offices and representatives of Community Forests participated.

	Before							After						
Topics	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
REDD+	2	2	5	4			13		2	2	3	2	4	
Bhutan and REDD+	2	2	4	5			13		2	1	3	5	2	
National REDD+ strategy process, options and Policy and Measures (PAMs)	2	6	5				13		1	5	1	4	2	
REDD+ strategy options and PAMs from Zhemgang	1	3	6	3			13		1	1	4	4	3	
REDD+ readiness safeguards in Bhutan	2	4	4	3			13		2	3	2	3	3	
							0							
TOTALS	9	17	24	15	0	0	65	0	8	12	13	18	14	
% Computation: 13 participants completed the evaluation form (13 X 5 topics) = 65														
[(13 + 18 + 14 - 15)/65 X 100 = 46.15%														
B.2 (2) Training workshop on climate change & REDD+ in Buli community at the Gewog RNR Hall, Buli, December 13-14, 2017; participants 51 (Male - 4, Female - 47)														
	Before							After						
Tabulation and % computation	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Climate change and its impact and cause	8	14	13	11	5		51			5	17	17	12	
What is climate adaptation	9	19	12	8	3		51		1	6	18	13	13	
What is climate change mitigation	8	18	11	10	3	1	51			2	17	21	11	
What cause climate change	6	13	17	10	3	2	51		1	4	12	21	13	
Role of forest and ecosystem in climate change mitigation	10	11	18	9	2	1	51			7	11	25	8	
Green house gas and its effect	11	13	10	11	6		51			8	11	15	17	
REDD+	37	7	3	3	1		51		4	7	18	18	4	
Bhutan and REDD+	37	7	2	3	2		51		5	7	14	23	2	
Benefits of REDD+/opportunity of REDD in Bhutan	39	4	5	2	1		51		4	8	15	21	3	
Watershed and its importance	17	13	7	12	2		51		1	6	9	17	18	
Traditional knowledge/practices and its environment conservation benefits	2	18	6	15	10		51		1	2	9	18	21	
TOTALS	184	137	104	94	38	4	561	0	17	62	151	209	122	

% computation: 51 evaluation forms X 11 topics = 561														
[(151 + 209 + 122 - 94 - 38 - 4)/561 X 100 = 61.68%														

B.3 (3) Exchange Visit. Exchange visit by representatives of Buli community forests (CF) January 18-19, 2018 with 20 participants (male - 13, female - 7) to selected CFs in Sarpang district facilitated by the Sarpang Divisionall Forest Office. The host CFs were able to generate better income through good management practices. In the briefing of participants, the Chief Forestry Officer advised them to take ownership of their CF and explore income generating opportunities. a) Yargaythang CF, Singay gewog with 62 household members is engaged in furniture making from surplus wood, sale of forest products, provide skills enhancement trainings and support to youth employment. b) Phakaygang CF has 28 household members who reforested 35 acres of barren land which is now a dense tropical forest of mostly native tree species after 10 years. Members cultivated broom grass. c) Tashiling CF, Jemicholing gewog with 10 household members has a woman leader (Mrs. Rinzin Wangmo). Their source of income is from collecting, processing and selling non-wood forest product (NWFP) mostly bamboo based like bamboo shoot pickles and bamboo handicrafts. Their main marketing challenge is road blockades during monsoon season. d) Tshangchu CF in the same gewog started with 18 household members but have increased to 28. Members' source of income is furniture making. The CF members in Buli would like to engage also in furniture making as an additional source of income but lack the equipment.

B.4 REDD+ Awareness in villages around Buli, Zhemgang	Pax		F		M		Evaluation						
4. Tali, May 25, 2018	23		23					20					
5. Neykhar, May 26, 2018	30		26		4			30					
6. Tshaiday, May 27, 2018	29		22		7			29					
7. Kilchar, May 24, 2018	39		31		8			36					
8. Goling, May 28, 2018	60		42		18			60					
9. Dakphyl, May 23, 2018	18		14		4			17					
	199	0	158	0	41	0	0	192					
Tabulation and % Computation	Before						After						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
Climate Change and its impacts	58	95	25	7	2	5	192	20	74	67	18	13	
What is climate adaptation	113	50	20	3	3	3	192	56	72	41	14	9	
What is climate change mitigation	115	48	20	4	3	2	192	55	74	43	11	9	
Causes of climate change	69	80	27	7	4	5	192	32	63	67	17	13	

Role of forest and ecosystem in climate change mitigation	104	61	16	3	4	4	192		38	81	43	18	12	
Green house gas and its effect	92	66	25	2	2	5	192		39	78	50	16	9	
REDD+	149	21	16	1	2	3	192		48	75	44	16	9	
Bhutan and REDD+	165	16	10	1			192		51	83	35	15	8	
Benefits of REDD+/opportunity of REDD+ in Bhutan	164	18	8	2			192		40	82	39	22	9	
Watershed and its importance	92	63	24	6	6	1	192		32	66	52	30	12	
	1121	518	191	36	26	28	1920		0	411	748	481	177	103

% Computation: 192 evaluation forms completed X 10 topics = 1920; $[(481 + 177 + 103 - 36 - 26 - 28)]/1920 \times 100 = 761 - 90/1920 \times 100 = 671/1920 \times 100 = 34.95\%$

B.5 REDD+ Awareness among teachers, students and monks

10. Students & Teachers (560 estimate; E-32), May 30, 2018

11. Monks (100 estimate; E-15), May 31, 2018

Tabulation and % computation	Before							After						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Climate Change and its impacts	1	9	12	8	10	7	47			6	14	11	16	
What is climate adaptation	8	9	8	15	5	2	47		5	11	9	15	7	
What is climate change mitigation	9	8	9	9	8	4	47		5	10	6	14	12	
Causes of climate change	2	6	10	8	9	12	47			10	13	4	20	
Role of forest and ecosystem in climate change mitigation	7	13	4	9	10	4	47		5	7	9	11	15	
Green house gas and its effect	3	13	7	6	8	10	47		1	7	16	3	20	
REDD+	9	11	4	8	9	6	47		5	10	2	12	18	
Bhutan and REDD+	10	14	4	7	8	4	47		5	13	2	11	16	
Benefits of REDD+/opportunity of REDD+ in Bhutan	13	9	9	4	9	3	47		5	13	4	8	17	
Watershed and its importance		16	9	7	8	7	47			7	14	9	17	
	62	108	76	81	84	59	470		0	31	94	89	98	158

% computation: 47 forms completed X 10 topics = 470; $[(89 + 98 + 158 - 81 - 84 - 59)]/470 \times 100 = (345 - 224)/470 \times 100 = 121/470 \times 100 = 25.74\%$

B.6 Nursery Development & Management

12. Rinchen Norbuling and Phendey Community Forest Groups May 10-11, 2018 (Pax 75; F-64; M-11; Evaluation -40)															
	Before								After						
Tabulation and % Computation:	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5		
Nursery Management & its importance	16	11	2	7	1	3	40			2	12	6	20		
Norms and standards	15	8	9	1	4	3	40			2	6	13	19		
Seed selection	12	14	3	5	2	4	40			1	9	11	19		
Management guidelines	11	15	7	3	1	3	40			3	6	13	18		
Plantation & its importance	16	12	6	1	2	3	40				7	15	18		
Plantation standards	22	6	5	2	1	4	40			1	7	17	15		
Nursery establishment standards	20	8	3	3	2	4	40		1	1	6	13	19		
	112	74	35	22	13	24	280	0	1	10	53	88	128		
% Computation: 40 evaluation sheets for 7 topics = 280; [(53 + 88 + 128 - 22 - 13 - 24)] / 280 X 100 = (269 - 59)/280 X 100 = 210/280 X 100 = 75.00%															

B. 6 National Workshop, Udumwara Resort, Paro, June 10-11, 2018 co-facilitated by thenational REDD+ Unit (Watershed Management Division) with 17 (Male - 14, Female- 3)participants from national and local governments and community representatives. The objectives include building capacity of participants on Bhutan REDD+ program; build the capacity of Buli Environment Management Committee (BEMC) as the local REDD+ group to engage in REDD+ decision making processes; discuss the roles and responsibilities of the BEMC; and develop a local level REDD+ action plan. Presentations covered Bhutan REDD+ readiness program; Bhutan strategy options and strategy development and Policy and Measures (PAMs); and REDD+ safeguards. The objectives and responsibilities of the local REDD+ group were defined and members and lead facilitators were identified. Initial activities of the local REDD+ group were identified which will be implemented under the sub-project in the last days of June and first half of July 2018.

C. Tarayana Foundation

C.1 Training on Watershed Management & community based forest monitoring													
		Pax		F		M		Evaluation					
Pemagatshel District: 1. Mikuri & Bangyul villages, June 25, 2018		60		26		34		19					
2. Chhimoong, June 25, 2018		46		26		20		14					

3. Pangthang, June 26, 2018	16		6		10			15					
	122		58		64			48					
Tabulation and % computation:	Before							After					
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
Watershed Management group concept		20	17	9	1	1	48			3	13	20	12
Benefits of watershed protection		10	21	14	3		48			4	10	13	21
Power & duty of watershed mngt groups		14	21	8	4	1	48			3	13	16	16
Climate change & causes		17	19	7	4	1	48			4	10	20	14
Role of natural forest & ecosystems		16	20	8	2	2	48		1	4	20	13	10
Understanding community based forest monitoring		11	18	12	6	1	48			6	10	11	21
Benefits of monitoring		8	17	14	8	1	48			3	12	13	20
REDD+		10	17	12	2	7	48		1	7	8	13	19
	0	106	150	84	30	14	384	0	2	34	96	119	133
% computation: 48 evaluation forms completed for 8 topics = 384; $[(96 + 119 + 133 - 84 - 30 - 14)]/384 \times 100 = (348 - 128)/384 \times 100 = 220/384 \times 100 = 57.29\%$													

C.2 Training on Watershed Management

4. Sanglung, Samtse (63; F-33; M-30; E-29), May 17, 2018

Tabulation and % computation:	Before							After					
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5
Watershed Management group concept		4	9	2	5	9	29			1	7	9	12
Benefits of watershed protection		4	5	3	2	15	29				3	15	11
Power & duty of watershed mngt groups		6	10	2	4	7	29			1	6	15	7
Climate change & causes		12	7	6	2	2	29			6	7	13	3
Role of natural forest & ecosystems		5	4	8	7	5	29			1	7	9	12
REDD+		5	8	5	4	7	29			2	10	9	8
REDD+ in Bhutan		18	5	5	1		29			2	13	10	4
	0	54	48	31	25	45	203	0	0	13	53	80	57
% computation: 29 evaluation forms completed for 7 topics = 203; $[(53 + 80 + 57) - (31 + 25 + 45)]/203 \times 100 = (190 - 101)/203 \times 100 = 89/203 \times 100 = 43.84\%$													

C.3 REDD+ Awareness

All in Samtse District and implemented in 2017 (172; F-53, M-119; Evaluation-45)														
5. Sanglung, December 12														
6. Melonggang-Thulunggang, December 13														
7. Gibjee, December 14														
8. Kuzugang, December 15														
9. Khempa, December 18														
Tabulation and % computation:	Before							After						
	0	1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4	5	
Legal forest owner's rights & duties	22	17	4	1		1	45		3	6	19	1	16	
Legal interest of forest owners	23	8	10	2		2	45		2	7	5		31	
Power & duty of forest ranger & local authority in forest management	20	7	7	6	3	2	45		3	5	5	1	31	
Climate change & causes	21	7	6	6	5		45		3	5	6	15	16	
Role of natural forest & ecosystems	18	10	2	4	9	2	45		2	5	7	15	16	
REDD+	18	7	11	2	6	1	45		2	5	6	1	31	
	122	56	40	21	23	8	270	0	15	33	48	33	141	

% computation: 45 evaluation forms for 6 topics = 270; $[(48 + 33 + 141) - (21 + 23 + 8)]/270 \times 100 = (222 - 52)/270 \times 100 = (222 - 52)/270 \times 100 = 62.96\%$

D. Vanuatu Foresters Association (VFA)

(all implemented in 2018)		Pax	F	M	Evaluation									
1. Butmas, Santo January 22-23		22	6	16		11								
2. Fanafo, Santo January 24-25		25	4	21		12								
3. Port Orly, Santo January 29-30		22	5	17		13								
4. Nakere, Santo January 31 - Feb 01		20	3	17		14								
5. Sarah, Santo February 18-19		45	25	20		12								
6. Kona/Palon, Santo February 21-22		15	7	8		14								
7. Brenwei, Malekula March 4-5		29	7	22		23								
8. Lorlow, Malekula March 6-7		20		20		12								
9. Malkafal, Malekula March 11-12		35	14	21		16								

10. Toman Island, Malekula March 13-14		24	8	16		13							
11. Dillon's Bay, Erromango April 4-5		28		28									
12. Marou, Emau, Efate April 4-5		30	9	21		24							
13. Ipota, Erromango April 10-11		64	10	54		30							
14. Eton, Efate April 16-17		23	1	22		18							
15. Anelgauhat, Aneityum May 30-13		28	4	24		26							
16. Teruja, Aneityum June 1-2		64	33	31		24							
17. Kwamera, Tanna Island June 6-7		27	6	21		24							
18. Nouvi, Epi Island June 7-8		39	13	26		35							
19. Imaio, Tanna Island June 8-9		32	7	25		31							
20. Kwataparen, Tanna Island June 10-11		29	11	18		25							
21. Bokovio, Epi Island June 13-14		27	6	21		22							
Total		648	179	469		399							
Tabulation and % computation:													
		BEFORE							AFTER				
		0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
Land/forest owner's rights & duties		142	109	62	36	20	30	399	27	21	60	94	197
What is climate change		119	121	70	47	19	23	399	21	22	57	99	200
What causes climate change		149	100	56	51	18	25	399	19	21	57	110	192
Climate change impacts		147	95	59	50	25	23	399	20	20	65	98	196
What we can do to survive climate change		172	87	46	42	30	22	399	25	20	63	103	188
The roles of forests (with regard to climate change)		162	69	52	38	33	45	399	18	13	60	96	212
What is REDD+ (in relation to climate change)		289	46	15	20	13	16	399	26	14	67	95	197
		1180	627	360	284	158	184	2793	156	131	429	695	1382
% computation: 399 completed the evaluation forms for 7 topics = 2793; $[(429 + 695 + 1382) - (284 + 158 + 184)]/2793 \times 100 = (2506 - 626)/2793 \times 100 = 67.31\%$													
Soqosoqo Vakamarama I Taukei Trust Board (SSV)													
1. Trainors' training on REDD+ and gender co-organized with the national REDD+ Unit in December 11-12, 2017 participated by 25 (Female-19, Male-6) members of SSV and the civil society organization platform. It covered topics such as climate change, REDD+, land, FPIC, gender and gender issues in REDD+ implementation.													

2.Awareness raising on climate change and REDD+ in Nabavatu, Dreketi,Macuata April 26, 2018; Participants -54 (M-18,F36, E-14)

Tabulation and % computation:	0	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Legal forest owner's rights and duties	9		2	2	1		14			1	1	12	14
Legal interest of the natural production forest owner	5	4	1	2	2		14			1		13	14
Power & duty of forest ranger & local authority in forest management	4	1	5	3	1		14			1		13	14
Climat change and causes	4	1	1	4		4	14				1	13	14
Role of natural forest and ecosystems	6	1	2	2	3		14				1	13	14
REDD+	11	3					14				1	13	14
	39	10	11	13	7	4	84	0	0	3	4	77	84

% computation: 14 evaluation forms X 6 topics = 84; [(3+4 + 77) - (13+7+4)]/84 X 100 = (84-24)/84 X 100 = 60/84 X 100 = 71.43%

Awareness raising on climate change & REDD+ in Navosa	Pax	F	M	Evaluation			
3. Korovo, Nasikawa district, May 21, 2018	33	15	18	No copies received			
4. Namoli, Noikoro district, May 22, 2018	126	64	62				
5. Nanoko, Navutusila district, May 23, 208	142	78	64				
6. Nasaucoko, Namataku distirct, May 24, 2018	50	20	30				
7. Nadrau, Nadrau district, May 28, 2018	80	44	36				
	431	221	210				

ANNEX 3: Project Results Framework

Project Development Objective (PDO): Strengthen: (i) the knowledge of targeted forest-dependent indigenous peoples of REDD+ Readiness at the national level; and (ii) knowledge exchange at the regional level.								
Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values		Frequency	Results as of June 30, 2018	Description
				YR1	YR2			
1. Beneficiary feedback: Share of target beneficiaries with knowledge score of 3 or more on REDD+ and related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	0	0	80	Annually	<p>Hoa Binh coop, Vietnam – 76.99%</p> <p>RSPN, Bhutan – 48.70%</p> <p>Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan – 54.70%</p> <p>Vanuatu Foresters Association – 67.31</p> <p>Soqosoqo Vakamarama – 55.70%</p> <p>(All are based on feedback of participants who completed the trainings and the form, not all participants did)</p>	This indicator's purpose is two fold fold: (i) to measure impact and (ii) to gather beneficiary feedback. All defined direct beneficiaries, including sub-grant recipient IP organizations/institutions and workshop/training participants, will receive a pre-defined short questionnaire (a half pager) that will record their perceptions of their level of knowledge on a defined list of subjects. The forms will be filled by the beneficiaries after a training workshop/program. All the forms will be collected and analyzed by Tebtebba with support from the World Bank.
2. National knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	0	6	Annually	<p>Hoa Binh coop, Vietnam – 26</p> <p>RSPN, Bhutan – 12</p> <p>Tarayana Foundation – 9</p> <p>Vanuatu Foresters Association – 21</p> <p>Soqosoqo Vakamarama – 7</p> <p>(mostly conducted at community level)</p>	<p>Knowledge exchange products are capacity building and/or awareness raising training sessions and/or workshops</p> <p>Knowledge products will be produced in English and translated to local languages as appropriate by sub-grantees/consultants..</p>
3. Regional knowledge exchange products disseminated in appropriate languages and accessible formats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	0	2	Annually	<p>0. Target expected towards closing date</p>	Knowledge exchange products include: regional workshops; and new lessons learned and/or best practices products

<p>4. Meetings held between IP representatives and national REDD+ decision making entities</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Number</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Vietnam: Hoa Binh-1 and ICTHER-1; Bhutan: 3; Fiji: 3; and Vanuatu: 2;</p> <p>Most were done during 2017 with REDD+ national focal points to present and consult on proposals for national capacity building activities to be financed by the project to make sure there is alignment with the REDD+ Readiness activities and some as kick-off activities</p> <p>In addition 2 meeting with district REDD+ decision makers in Vietnam in May 2017, to secure permit to work in the province and 2 meetings at the same level to present the project</p> <p>Included is a national workshop organized by RSPN with national REDD+ office to form and capacitate a local level REDD+ group</p>	<p>Meeting are held within the 6 Component 1 eligible countries between recipient IP organizations and national REDD+ decision makers.</p>
<p>5. Direct project beneficiaries</p> <p>Of which female</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Number</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>400</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>Hoa Binh, Vietnam: Male – 599 Female – 252</p> <p>RSPN, Bhutan: Male – 57 Female – 265 (there were also an estimated 560 students and teachers and 100 monks who participated in mass awareness raising)</p> <p>Tarayana Foundation: Male – 213 Female – 144</p> <p>Vanuatu Foresters Association: Male – 469</p>	<p>Direct project beneficiaries are forest-dependent IP community members participating in capacity building and awareness raising activities under sub-component 1.1; members of IP organizations and institutions which participate in meetings and workshops under sub-components 1.2 and 2.1; and recipients of national and regional knowledge products.</p>

