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Follow-up report of the Management Response
FAO - Finland Forestry Programme - Sustainable Forest Management in a Changing Climate

| Follow-up report of the Management response to the Sustainable Forest Management in a Changing Climate Programme | | | Date: 13 March 2013 |
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| Evaluation Recommendation | Action Agreed | Comments on actions taken, including reasons for actions not taken | Impact (changes) of actions taken in terms of programme, policies and/or procedures |
| <p>Recommendation 1 to FAO and partner countries: The inventory design in each country should be subjected to a detailed peer review in the light of changed circumstances since the programme was designed, especially with REDD related MRV. Such a review needs to cover technical matters and future needs. Consideration is also required on the need for adequate socio-economic data and the likelihood of data being used as it was intended to be; necessary changes should be made. The previously collected inventory datasets should be analysed and the next round inventories designed with the inclusion of this experience. Specific attention should be given to reliability of provincial level forest statistics.</p> | <p>Peer review will be applied in Zambia and Viet Nam for Bio-physical design. Socio-economic method developed in Zambia, Peru and Viet Nam. In Zambia, an analysis of the old NFMA data is under preparation, in order to have a better decision of the new approach to be carried out. The methodology will be peer reviewed in a planned SE workshop.</p> | <p>Biophysical: The inventory design Viet Nam has been peer reviewed by USFS, UN-REDD and local stakeholders, final design proposal will be ready by May 2013 and will be once again reviewed. In Zambia the design for the pilot province was supported by Metla and final design will be prepared by June 2013, peer review still open.</p> <p>Socioeconomic: A socio-economic information needs assessment was carried out in Zambia, Viet Nam and Peru. The survey design proposal in these countries is prepared . The SE methodologies in the countries will be further reviewed in an international workshop in May 2013. Experiences of SEM methodology development were compiled into a draft socio-economic monitoring (SEM) guide;</p> | <p>Biophysical: Programme: Countries will learn from each other and comply both int'l and national needs.</p> <p>Policies and procedures: The designs will have impact to other countries and development of FAO guidelines on forest monitoring. The inventories in Zambia and Viet Nam are designed to produce more local data.</p> <p>Socioeconomic: Programme: Countries have learned from and built on each other's experiences. Approaches taken in countries representing latest methods, including more strategic information needs assessment, a more adequate method mix, and designs better compatible with national Central Statistics Offices.</p> <p>Policies and procedures: The work will be cornerstone for development of REDD+ safeguards and FAO SEM guidelines.</p> |
| <p>Recommendation 2 to FAO and Ecuador: MRV systems need to be critically reviewed in terms of their transaction costs (in terms of time as well as financial cost) and lessons from CDM adequately taken into account. MRV systems should not be carbon-focused but, rather, be appropriate for monitoring and fostering the full range of forest services relevant to each country, of which carbon is just one. Ecuador could be</p> | <p>Analysis by experts implemented in Tanzania and Ecuador. Preparation of the final report of pilot study in Ecuador.</p> | <p>In all pilot countries the inventories have been changed to serve multipurpose needs, not only for MRV. Therefore the concern is not valid any more. However: Ecuador pilot results will be calculated in April 2013 and after that the costs analysed. In Peru analysis on costs prepared and used</p> | <p>Programme and Policy impact: Whatever happens to REDD+ mechanism, the inventory and RS data and information benefits the countries for other purposes.</p> |

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| used as an example of a pilot to be tested in other partner countries. | | for planning of the design. In Tanzania the cost analysis can be done after publishing the final results in June 2013, not a priority at the moment. | |
| Recommendation 3 to FAO: FAO should investigate the possibility of undertaking forest assessment based on the current condition of the forest in terms of canopy cover and composition relative to what it would be without degradation as a precursor to a meaningful debate on developing a better information system for improved forest management. Such information would allow much more relevant debate on progress and would create the basis for “results-based” systems that could generate funding much more cheaply than REDD provided that perverse incentives can be overcome. | The RS based methodological development is under process in Tanzania and Viet Nam. Cost-benefit analysis on the methodology and if the required information is accurate enough. After results from Tanzania and Viet Nam the methodology would be integrated to the other pilot countries. | Open Foris Google Earth Tool has been developed to quick-and-dirty for measuring forests and condition of them. Applied in Ecuador, Peru and Zambia. UN-REDD is taking into use in Mongolia and other countries. Potential application of this tool could be done for the FRA in over 100 countries | Programme: Cost saving and quick methodology for getting more precise information on forests and land cover. Policies and procedures: May replace in short-term more expensive and demanding methods in developing countries. |
| Recommendation 4 to FAO, Finland, Zambia and other countries: Support should be given to Zambia to rebuild expertise in management planning that encompasses the reserved and non-reserved forest resources of the country and includes plans for restoration, optimising use of the data collected and analysed. Similar support might be considered for other partner countries, too. | The issues will be considered once planning the continuation of ILUA II for 2013-2015. | Work in developing Open Foris tool to serve management planning is on-going in Tanzania and integrated to ILUA II continuation. | Programme: New approach and will increase the use of the inventory data to benefit local communities and actors. Policy impact: May have high impact to FAO in terms of tool provider. |
| Recommendation 5 to FAO: The value and use of the various guidelines and manuals that have been developed should be critically reviewed with the aim of developing a wider range of demand-led material for specific countries or groups of countries and to developing succinct political briefs based on the aims and outcomes of the Programme. | FO has initiated an assessment of the impact and dissemination of existing guidelines (beyond this specific Programme). In 2011, FO initiated an assessment of “FAO Forestry Department’s Management Tools and Knowledge References”, aiming at facilitating strategic thinking in relation to the dissemination, uptake and possible impact of each of these tools. This assessment, which goes beyond this project, is still ongoing and will serve also as a forum for review of the manuals. | Impact and dissemination assessment not completed FO received positive feedback on the value of the climate change guidelines for forest managers through the validation exercises in Kenya and Peru. Interest was expressed by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation in Nepal and a workshop will be held in mid April to present the guidelines and explore opportunities for implementation. The first phase of implementation (use) of the guideline will begin in pilot sites in Kenya and Peru (April 2013). | |

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| <p>Recommendation 6 to FAO, Finland, Tanzania: Consideration should be given to supporting a model forest district in Tanzania to demonstrate the linkages from the national forest inventory, through the enhanced policy and governance framework, to actions on the ground that result in improved forest management and deliver real benefits to the local population.</p> | <p>Planning process started, testing of approach in June-August 2012. According to the needs and joint plans with local actors support to the selected district(s) can be started. Methodology development and field work preparation started.</p> | <p>Discussion with CIFOR/VITRI and other potential partners started to use the local level planning data in Tanzania for land use change and specific sector planning scenario analysis and related opportunity cost analysis with different governance options.</p> | <p>Policy impact: Will give new information on the land use options and opportunity costs at local and regional levels.</p> |
| <p>Recommendation 7 to FAO, partner countries: Socio-economic data gathering needs to continue to separate clearly the views and needs of male and female-headed households to ensure that appropriate plans are elaborated; this information should also be utilised to develop gender appropriate interventions in natural forest management in particular.</p> | <p>Gender-specific variables are included in socio-economic data gathering. Once the data from the socio-economic surveys is analysed from NAFORMA and most adequate entry points are identified to change policy and practice, lessons learned will be taken up to improve the methodology. The methodology will be revised for gender analysis and mainstreaming, and applied in other countries for gender appropriate interventions. Gender-specific aspects of forest management will be considered in the finalization and implementation of various forest management tools and approaches. The practical planning and implementation tools in forest management for Peru and Tanzania will be mainstreamed to include specific recommendations regarding gender.</p> | <p>Gender disaggregated data is/will be collected in every pilot country in the national forest inventories. In Tanzania the gender disaggregated data has already been analysed in other countries later this and next year.</p> | <p>Programme: Countries will include increasingly the SE and governance monitoring to the inventories.</p> <p>Policy: The data will be unique and will serve to develop both international reporting, monitoring, monitoring systems and REDD+ and investment safeguards.</p> |
| <p>Recommendation 8 to FAO, Ecuador and other countries: The precise requirements for programme completion in terms of time and budget need to be specified. FAO should work with the potential partners already in contact with the Programme in Ecuador to develop a completion package. A similar exercise could be usefully done for other partner countries, especially those that are no longer priority countries for Finland.</p> | <p>Continue planning and discussions with donors on long-term sustainability of the funding and collaboration with other projects.</p> | <p>In every country the Programme completion is taken into consideration in planning. However, as we know the NFI and governance projects are long-term projects and there have been delays in mobilising them.</p> | |
| <p>Recommendation 9 to FAO, partner countries: A clear statement is required for each partner country that shows how the extensive work being carried out under Outcome 1 will be taken up and applied towards improved forest management in forests of varying types</p> | <p>FAO cannot require statement, but will emphasise broad use of the data, developing dissemination tools and linking with partners for further analysis of the data for policy,</p> | <p>The Programme has taken open access to data as key message to the countries. In Tanzania the data access and data sharing policy is under preparation. The</p> | <p>Policy: Have very big potential for countries to promote democracy and human rights in terms of facilitating citizen to participate in</p> |

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| and under different ownership. | strategy and planning purposes at different geographical levels, and to improve forest management. FAO (and the donor) will negotiate with the government authorities on the free access to the inventory data. | other countries will follow. Preparations have been made in both Tanzania and Zambia to undertake specific inventory data analysis in the context of the national forest programme reviews planned in both countries. | decisions on management of the forest resources. Open and improved data availability will increase investments and sustainable management of forests. |
| Recommendation 10 to FAO, Viet Nam: The programme should have a time-extension in Viet Nam and indicators for livelihood gains and enhanced social inclusion should be formulated and monitored. | Based on the present work on SE and governance the Programme will develop a concept note and Project Document for Forest Governance Monitoring and Socio-economic monitoring within the NFA framework to enable monitoring of livelihood gains and enhanced social inclusion of marginalised groups. | The recommendations are implemented, but time-extension is not justified until there is security that the developed methods and tools will be applied at national scale. | |
| Recommendation 11 to FAO, Finland, Zambia: Further support is required for Zambia post-Programme to try and inculcate improved management planning, but such support should be predicated on an enhanced policy and governance framework. Zambia would benefit from the proposed demonstration model forest district as in Tanzania. A specific review mission to examine the delays, confirm national capacity to absorb additional support and interest in doing so would be valuable. | Development of methodology in Tanzania will be studied and applied as far as possible in Zambia and other countries. | See Recommendation 4. Review mission is not necessary any more, the activities are running smoothly in Zambia. | |
| Recommendation 12 to all: Support for capacity building needs to include improved national-level coordination as well as enhanced negotiating skills at international and national levels to complement the gain provided by better information and clearer understanding of the issues that the Programme is bringing. | Efforts are under way or planned to address particularly important coordination issues at national level in a range of countries, in the context of NFPs (e.g. in Peru on cross-sector dialogue platforms, use NAFORMA data at district level to address forest/energy/charcoal related planning. Programme will further emphasise communication once there results are gradually available for wider use of the countries and organizations. | Headquarters has supported countries in improving communication. Information and outcomes of the Programme can be actively shared via the established regional communicators networks using electronic means. NAFORMA has 18 months extension and special emphasis has been put on implementing the recommendations to intensify use of data and consultations. | Programme: Increased benefits to the forestry sector and the whole country on the use of the data. Policy: The approaches and lessons learned will have big impact in other countries. |
| Recommendation 13 to FAO: FAO should undertake a study similar to that provided for Malawi that shows clearly the erosion of salaries and discuss with donors means of moving to a situation | No action. | | |

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| where people can earn a fair reward without any supplement being tied to specific events such as workshops or supporting unnecessary travel. Ultimately developing sources of funding to support fair salaries must be prioritised. | | | |
| Recommendation 14 to all: There needs to be a concerted and cooperative effort to gather and exchange evidence of positive impact from the access to improved information, even if just in terms of potential gains initially while at the same time, fostering effective links within countries and within FAO between those responsible for forestry and those with interests in other land uses and in rural development more widely, including representatives to international meetings relevant to the forest sector in its widest sense. | Active dissemination and distribution of the information, tools and methods together with the key partners. Developing locally adjusted management methods. At the end of the Programme in 2013 impacts of the above activities will be reported as far as possible. | See Recommendations 4, 9 and 11. Communications Officer from OC4 will actively promote Programme outcomes when they are available and will work with Programme experts to gauge upcoming opportunities to promote Programme information. | |
| Recommendation 15 to FAO, Finland: Action should start as soon as possible to review the budget and time frame so that additional resources can be made available to complete the Programme fully, including consideration of a substantial extension and/or a follow-on phase. | Options for the continuation of the Programme prepared. Negotiations with the donor on alternatives for continuation. | Actions taken and discussion under process. | |